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FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

(SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL FISHERIES REPORT
OF THE DOMINION)

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FOR THE YEAR

1930-31

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

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

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Minister of Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, April 6, 1931.

36710—1½

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT

To the Hon. E. N. RHODES,
Minister of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the First Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, which is the Sixty-fourth Annual Report on the fisheries of Canada, and is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931. The following subjects are dealt with in the report:—

Fisheries Operations in the Calendar Year 1930.
Foreign Trade of the Dominion in Fisheries Products.
A Survey of Fish Marketing and Merchandizing Methods, which was instituted during the fiscal year.
Inspection of Fish, Barrels, Canneries and Canned Fish, etc.
Instruction in Fish Curing.
The Work of the Biological Board of Canada.
Fish Culture.
Oyster and Scallop Investigations.
Fish Collection Services.
Fisheries Intelligence Services.
The Lobster Fishery.
Fishing Bounty.
The Transfer to Provincial Control of the Fisheries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively.
Results of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty.
The Work of the North American Council on Fisheries Investigations.
The Work of the International Fisheries Commission or Pacific Halibut Commission.

The appendices include:—

Reports of the Supervisors of Fisheries.
Report of the Biological Board of Canada.
Report of the Fish Culture Branch of the Department.
Report on Oyster Investigations.
Report on Scallop Investigations.
A Statement of Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue for 1930 and a Statement of Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue by Provinces for the Period 1867 to 1930.
Statements Showing, respectively, the Entries of United States Fishing Vessels on the Atlantic Coast and Entries on the Pacific Coast during 1930.
A Summary of Licences Issued in 1930.
A Report Showing the Prosecutions for Offences under the Fisheries Act.

There is also included in the report a series of graphs showing by years, in the period from 1912 to 1930 inclusive, the production from several of Canada's principal fisheries, and the exports of dried fish from Canada and various other countries.

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES, 1930

Fisheries operations in the calendar year 1930 resulted in a production having a marketed value of $47,804,216, or $5,714,000 less, in round figures, than in the year 1929. Landings were smaller than in 1929 in each of the three divisions of the fisheries—Atlantic Coast Fisheries, Inland Fisheries and Pacific Coast Fisheries—and for the Dominion as a whole the catch showed a decrease of approximately 53,000,000 pounds. The major factor in causing a decrease in the marketed value of the year's production, however, was not the drop in landings, but the unsettled and depressed conditions prevailing in most of the markets where Canada's fisheries products are sold. Price levels declined and the industry had to face very many adverse marketing conditions.

As compared with the returns for 1929 there were decreases in the marketed value of the fisheries production in all the provinces. Sea Fisheries output for the year had a marketed value of nearly $41,452,000, but in the preceding year the total had been more than $44,928,000. Inland Fisheries production, slightly more than $6,352,000 was smaller by over $2,237,000 than it had been in 1929. British Columbia continued first among the provinces in point of value of fisheries output, and accounted for about forty-eight per cent of the production value for the Dominion, as compared with thirty-four per cent in the case of the Maritime Provinces, seven per cent for Ontario, five per cent for Quebec, and four per cent for the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory combined.

The marketed value of the year's production by provinces is shown in table I below, together with comparative figures for the four preceding years. Table II shows the marketed value of Sea and Inland production by provinces for the past year.

TABLE I

—	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	10,411,202	11,427,491	11,681,995	10,783,631	12,505,922
New Brunswick	4,853,575	5,935,635	5,001,641	4,406,673	5,325,478
Prince Edward Island	1,141,279	1,297,125	1,196,681	1,367,807	1,358,934
Quebec	2,502,998	2,933,339	2,996,614	2,736,450	3,110,964
Ontario	3,294,629	3,919,144	4,030,753	3,670,229	3,152,193
Manitoba	1,811,962	2,745,205	2,240,314	2,039,738	2,328,803
Saskatchewan	234,501	572,871	563,503	503,609	444,288
Alberta	421,258	732,214	725,050	712,469	749,076
British Columbia	23,103,302	23,930,692	26,562,727	23,264,342	27,367,109
Yukon Territory	29,510	24,805	51,665	12,090	17,866
Total	47,804,216	53,518,521	55,050,973	49,497,038	56,360,633

TABLE II

—	Sea	Inland	Total
Nova Scotia	10,411,202	.....	10,411,202
New Brunswick	4,819,396	34,179	4,853,575
Prince Edward Island	1,141,279	.....	1,141,279
Quebec	1,976,798	526,200	2,502,998
Ontario	.....	3,294,629	3,294,629
Manitoba	.....	1,811,962	1,811,962
Saskatchewan	.....	234,501	234,501
Alberta	.....	421,258	421,258
British Columbia	23,103,302	.....	23,103,302
Yukon Territory	.....	29,510	29,510
Total	41,451,977	6,352,239	47,804,216

Capital Investment and Personnel.—Notwithstanding that the fishing industry, in common with other industries, was seriously affected during the year by unfavourable general economic conditions, a substantial increase was made in the capital investment, which reached a new high level. In 1929 the investment amounted to slightly more than $62,579,000, but by the end of 1930 this sum had increased by over $2,000,000 and the capital in the industry amounted in all to $64,026,297. There was a decrease in 1930 of something more than $700,000 in the investment in vessels and boats and gear used in the primary operations of catching and landing fish, which amounted to $33,198,690, but this was more than offset by an increase in the money invested in canneries and fish curing establishments, which reached a total of $30,827,607. As has been noted in several previous reports, there has been a steady increase in capital investment in the fishing industry in the past few years. It may probably be taken for granted that this process of increase will be temporarily checked by the general adverse economic conditions at present prevailing throughout the world. Its occurrence has been significant, however, of the growing Canadian interest in the fisheries, and of the widening realization of the possibilities presented by the Dominion's remarkable fisheries resources, and it is reasonable to expect that investment will again increase when general conditions have again become more favourable for business expansion.

During the year the number of persons directly engaged in the industry was 79,558, or 892 less than in the preceding year. The personnel employed in the primary operations numbered 63,836, as compared with 64,083 in 1929. In fish canning and curing establishments 15,722 persons were at work, or 645 less than in the year before.

Major Fisheries.—Outstanding among the features of the year's operations was the exceptional success of the salmon fishery so far as quantity of landings was concerned. In the Sea Fisheries of both coasts greatly increased landings of salmon were made, over 229,600,000 pounds in British Columbia and nearly 6,500,000 pounds in the Atlantic provinces. New records were established in catches; and, in marketed value, despite the unfavourable world conditions, the production of the fishery showed an increase of $2,700,000 over the figures for the preceding year and reached a total of $17,697,655. The lobster fishery, which is carried on in Atlantic coast waters only, was again second only to the salmon fishery in point of marketed value return. An increased catch was made, but the lobster industry, like all others, was affected by the unsatisfactory market conditions, and despite the gain in landings the marketed value of the production was about $481,000 less than in 1929, amounting to approximately $5,214,000. The cod fishery ranked third in point of value, with a marketed return of $4,288,000, in round figures as compared with approximately $5,395,000 in the preceding year. There was a large decrease in the marketed value of the halibut catch, which was only $2,871,500, as compared with more than $4,830,000 in 1929. In the herring fishery there was a smaller return, or $2,623,000 as against $3,186,670. Whitefish, the most valuable of the Inland fishes, brought in nearly $1,819,000, but that amount was less by over $600,000 than the marketed value for 1929.

NOVA SCOTIA

An increase of more than 1,800,000 pounds in the lobster catch was a feature of 1930 operations in Nova Scotia, although lowered prices reduced the marketed value of the year's lobster production ($3,046,084), by about $165,000. There were very large increases relatively in the catch both of salmon and swordfish; in each case the landings were almost twice as large as in the previous year. The mackerel fishery was also more successful than in 1929, both in point of size of landings and marketed value. . There were larger catches of hake and cusk, flounders, skate, soles, alewives, smelts, tuna, eels, oysters, and of one or two

other varieties. On the other hand, the landings of cod fell off by more than 23,000,000 pounds, and the marketed value of the cod production decreased by nearly $800,000. Unfavourable market conditions in the dried fish trade operated to keep down the return from cod fishery operations. The total catch of fish made by the Lunenburg fleet, which operates chiefly for the dried fish trade, was much smaller than in 1929, or 14,078,000 pounds as against 20,870,000 pounds. The haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, scallop and clam and quahaug fisheries were less successful than in 1929, both as to catch and marketed value. All told the marketed value of the Nova Scotia fisheries production for the year was $10,411,202, or $1,016,289 less than in the preceding year.

NEW BRUNSWICK

In New Brunswick the marketed value of the sea fisheries production, $4,819,000 in round figures, was less by more than $1,000,000 than the total for 1929, but the output from inland fisheries showed a slight increase in value on the market, or $34,179 as compared with $31,452. The lobster and sardine fisheries, together, accounted for about 47 per cent of the marketed value of the fisheries production of the province for the year. The catch in the lobster fishery, slightly more than 9,000,000 pounds, was greater by 870,000 pounds than in the preceding year, but the marketed value showed a decrease. The sardine fishery, which in 1929 had been in first place among New Brunswick fisheries in point of value of production, was much less successful in 1930. The catch fell off sharply and marketed value decreased by $550,000. The pack of canned sardines totalled 244,238 cases, as compared with 329,204 cases in the previous year, and there was a decrease of more than $340,000 in canned sardine value. There were decreased catches and decreases in marketed value in the smelt, haddock, cod, herring, hake and cusk, mackerel, shad, oyster, and clam and quahaug fisheries. The pollock catch showed a large relative increase, and a gain of over $23,000 in marketed value. The commercial salmon landings fell not very far short of being twice as large as in 1929, or 3,332,600 pounds, as compared with 1,765,000 pounds. The marketed value of the catch was $641,734 as compared with $416,925.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The year's operations in Prince Edward Island were featured by an increase of nearly 1,610,000 pounds in the landings of cod, which amounted in all to 6,625,500 pounds. The lobster fishery was also more productive and over 8,000,000 pounds were landed as compared with 7,359,000 pounds in 1929. In the case of the cod fishery, there was also some increase in marketed value, a condition probably chiefly attributable to improved processing methods employed in some parts of the province as a result of special instructional work carried on among the fishermen by the department's officers; but in the lobster fishery, which is the most valuable of Prince Edward Island fisheries, there was a decrease of over $100,000 in the 1930 marketed return, notwithstanding the increase in catch. The mackerel fishery was more successful than in 1929, both as to catch and marketed value, but most of the other fisheries showed decreases in landings and value, although so far as catch was concerned the clam and quahaug fishery was more productive than in the previous year. The oyster fishery was not quite as successful as in 1929.

QUEBEC

In Quebec there was a decrease in marketed value both in the case of Sea fishery production and Inland fishery production. The products of the Sea Fisheries had a value on the market of approximately $1,977,000, which was less by over $392,000 than the total for 1929. Operations in the Inland Fisheries yielded a production valued on the market at $526,200, or about $38,000 less

than in the preceding year. There was again a substantial increase in the salmon catch in the Sea Fisheries, the landings amounting in all to 1,685,600 pounds, as against 1,005,400 pounds, and marketed value increased by about $55,000. The mackerel fishery also showed a gain in catch and marketed value. Scallop landings increased and there was also an increase in marketed value. Practically all of the other sea fisheries, however, including cod and herring, yielded smaller catches and smaller monetary return than in the preceding year. The catch of lobsters increased slightly, but the marketed value fell off. Fishermen in the Inland Fisheries made larger catches of eels than in 1929, and increased their market return by a few thousand dollars. The herring fishery was slightly more successful than in the previous year, and this was true also of the whitefish fishery and one or two others. The pickerel catch was not as large as in 1929, although the decrease was not great. As in the Sea Fisheries the salmon fishermen engaged in inland operations did very substantially better than in the previous year, but the commercial catch of salmon in Quebec inland waters is not large.

ONTARIO

In Ontario, as shown by figures supplied by the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries, which administers the fisheries of the province, the year's commercial catch was greater by nearly 1,100,000 pounds than the 1929 catch, or 34,950,700 pounds as compared with 33,851,400 pounds. The marketed value of the 1930 production, however, was only $3,295,000, in round figures, as against a little more than $3,919,000 in the preceding year. On the production side, the feature of 1930 operations was an increase of more than 100 per cent in the landings of blue pickerel which amounted, in all, to 5,928,400 pounds. Herring catch also showed a substantial increase and pickerel landings were somewhat larger than in 1929. The catches of such fish as whitefish, trout, and pike were smaller than a year ago.

MANITOBA

With all the principal fisheries showing smaller marketed returns than in 1929, Manitoba's production for 1930 amounted only to $1,812,000, in round figures, or a decrease of more than $933,000. The pickerel fishery yielded a catch with a marketed value of slightly more than $581,000, while the return from 1929 operations amounted to more than $988,000. The catch of whitefish increased, but marketed value fell off by some $80,000. The tullibee catch, 4,750,000 pounds, was very much smaller than in the year before, and the marketed value, $370,000, showed a decrease of $218,000. The catch of goldeyes was not much more than one-half as large as in the earlier year. The trout catch also decreased.

SASKATCHEWAN

The landings of pickerel, tullibee and mullets in Saskatchewan were larger last year than they had been in 1929, but the catches of whitefish and trout showed decreases. Taking all fisheries together, there was a decrease of about 1,433,000 pounds in catch and of more than $338,000 in marketed value, the total production value for the year being $234,500 as compared with $572,871. In the whitefish fishery, the most important of Saskatchewan's fisheries from the standpoint of market return, the catch for the year was approximately 3,152,000 pounds as compared with 4,593,000 pounds in the year before.

ALBERTA

The whitefish and trout fisheries are the most important in Alberta, and in 1930 each was considerably less productive than in the preceding year. These

decreases chiefly explain the drop in total marketed value of fisheries production from $732,214 in 1929 to $421,258 in the year under review. The 1930 catch of trout was about 1,492,000 pounds, but this was a decrease of over 800,000 pounds from the 1929 figures, while marketed value was $148,960 as against $235,391. The catch of whitefish was slightly more than 1,906,000 pounds, as against some 2,809,000 pounds in the previous year, and had a marketed value of $187,751, a decrease of over $138,000. The catches of all other kinds of Alberta fish except mullets were less in 1930 than in the preceding year. The mullet fishery is relatively unimportant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The marketed value of British Columbia's fisheries production in 1930, $23,103,302, was less by some $827,000 than the total for 1929. This decrease was due in part to the decline in price levels, and in part to curtailment of operations in some fisheries because of unfavourable market conditions. The exceptionally large runs of salmon led to an increase of some $2,345,000 in the marketed value of salmon production, but halibut marketed value decreased by more than $1,870,000, herring marketed value by nearly $265,000 and pilchard marketed value by some $600,000. There were also decreases in catch and value in the case of a number of the other Pacific coast fisheries. The number of whales captured, for instance, was only 320, as against 407 in 1929, and the marketed value of whale products $227,993, represented a decrease of nearly $160,000.

YUKON TERRITORY

The marketed value of the catch taken in the Yukon Territory during the year was between four and five thousand dollars greater than the total for 1929, or $29,510 in 1930 as compared with $24,805. The salmon catch, 54,900 pounds was some 23,000 pounds smaller than the 1929 total, but the landings of trout were more than twice as large as in the preceding year, and that was true also in the case of whitefish and mixed fish.

ATLANTIC COAST RESULTS

Catches of sea fish made during the year by the fishermen of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, the four Atlantic coast provinces, amounted in all to 483,935,700 pounds, as compared with 536,193,900 pounds in 1929. The landings had a marketed value of a little more than $18,909,000, which was approximately $1,090,000 less than in the preceding year. The Prince Edward Island catch showed an increase of substantially more than a million pounds, but the landings in each of the other three provinces showed a decrease. The catch figures by provinces were as follows:—

	Lbs.
Nova Scotia	256,136,800
New Brunswick	124,901,300
Quebec	77,226,600
Prince Edward Island	25,671,000

Cod, Haddock, Hake and Cusk, and Pollock.—The landings of each of these varieties of fish were smaller, taking the coast as a whole, than they had been in 1929, and marketed value also showed a decline. Except in Prince Edward Island where, once more as in 1929, there were increased catches, the landings from the cod fishery fell off along the coast. In all three of the Maritime provinces the haddock catch decreased; no haddock landings were reported from Quebec, either in 1929 or 1930. The Nova Scotia catch of hake and cusk was larger than in the previous year, but the total catch from Maritime province

waters decreased; hake and cusk are not taken by Quebec fishermen. The pollock fishery was more productive in New Brunswick than it had been in the previous year, but less productive in Nova Scotia, and the net result of pollock fishing operations in these two provinces, the only provinces where pollock are taken, was a decrease of over 186,000 pounds in catch.

The total Atlantic coast catch of cod was 166,146,600 pounds with a marketed value of $4,284,209, as compared with the catch of over 197,883,000 pounds and a marketed value of more than $5,391,000 in 1929. The chief production of cod is in Nova Scotia, and the landings made during the year by the fishermen of that province were 106,513,000 pounds in round figures, as against slightly more than 129,784,000 pounds in the year before.

All of the annual catch of haddock, except a relatively small quantity, is taken by the fishermen of Nova Scotia, and their operations in 1930 yielded a catch of nearly 47,164,000 pounds out of a total catch for the Atlantic coast of 48,634,400 pounds. As compared with the results in the fishery in 1929, the total catch for the coast showed a decrease of over 5,900,000 pounds, and the Nova Scotia catch a decrease of about 4,450,000. The New Brunswick haddock landings, approximately 1,320,000 pounds, were not quite one-half as large as the 1929 catch. In Prince Edward Island, where the haddock landings are never large, the 1930 catch was slightly smaller than the catch of the previous year. Taking the coast as a whole the marketed value of the haddock catch was about $1,852,000, a decrease of $100,000.

Nova Scotia's catch of hake and cusk, a little more than 19,000,000 pounds, was about 550,000 pounds larger than the catch in 1929. In New Brunswick and also in Prince Edward Island, however, the catch decreased, and the combined catch for the three provinces, 29,437,000 pounds, was 4,500,000 pounds under the figures for the previous year. Marketed value was something more than $431,000, as against $517,296.

New Brunswick fishermen landed 1,289,400 pounds of pollock during the year, and Nova Scotia fishermen 3,942,200 pounds, or a total of 5,231,600, as compared with 5,417,900 in the year before. The New Brunswick catch increased by some 443,000 pounds, but Nova Scotia landings fell off by more than 600,000 pounds. The total pollock marketed value for the two provinces, $80,662, was about $4,300 less than in 1929.

The quantity of fish marketed fresh and in the form of fresh fillets from the catch of cod, haddock, hake and cusk, and pollock, increased by nearly 1,800,000 pounds, amounting to more than 36,053,000 pounds. On the other hand the production of the dried and boneless products from the catches of these fish was only 42,561,800 pounds, or about 12,435,000 pounds less than in the year before. The production of smoked fish and smoked fillets from this group also fell off, and amounted to 8,191,600 pounds, as against 10,453,100.

Herring, Mackerel, and Sardines.—The total Atlantic coast catch of these varieties of fish in 1930 amounted to a little more than 134,108,000 pounds, or some 25,700,000 pounds less than in 1929. Marketed value totalled $2,785,942, a decrease of about $752,000. The returns from the herring fishery, both catch and marketed value, decreased. This was true, also, as regards the sardine fishery. The mackerel fishery showed increase in catch, and increase in marketed value.

The herring fishery was less successful in all four provinces than it had been in 1929. Altogether the catch was 90,370,000 pounds in round figures, with a marketed value of $1,113,436. For 1929 the figures were 94,757,700 pounds and $1,375,310.

The mackerel catch amounted in all to more than 17,846,000 pounds, or approximately 2,500,000 pounds more than in 1929. The marketed value, $598,019, represented an increase of nearly $62,000.

The sardine catch, all of it save a few thousand pounds to be credited to New Brunswick, was 25,891,800 pounds, or nearly 24,000,000 pounds less than the total for 1929. The catch had a marketed value of $1,074,487, as compared with over $1,626,000 in the year before. Only some 244,000 cases of canned sardines were put up, a decrease of more than 84,900 cases.

Flounders, Halibut and Swordfish.—The swordfish fishery, which is carried on in Nova Scotia waters only, was very much more successful in 1930 than it had been in the preceding year. The catch amounted to more than 1,193,000 pounds, an increase of over 559,000 pounds. On the market the fish had a value of $214,806, as against $98,241. Halibut landings decreased in Nova Scotia, the principal producer, Quebec and New Brunswick; halibut are not usually taken in Prince Edward Island areas. There was also a decrease in halibut marketed value. The Nova Scotia catch was nearly 2,726,000 pounds, but this was about 370,000 pounds under the 1929 figures. Quebec's catch was only 45,100 pounds as against more than 73,000 pounds. The New Brunswick landings—the halibut catch in New Brunswick is never large—were about 10,000 pounds, or only a little more than about one-half as large as in 1929. The flounder fishery is carried on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only, and in the year under review it was substantially more successful than it had been in 1929. The catch landed in all about 641,000 pounds, an increase of over 178,000, while the marketed value of the catch was over $27,940, as compared with $19,243 in the year before.

River Spawning Fish.—A very large increase in the salmon catch was recorded during the year, and there was a substantial increase in the catch of alewives. On the other hand there was again a decrease in the landings of smelt. In 1929, the salmon catch was upwards of 3,529,000 pounds, but in 1930 it increased to 6,448,600 pounds, and notwithstanding disturbed economic conditions the marketed value showed an increase of over $375,000 and totalled $1,086,821. There was gain in the salmon catch in all four of the Atlantic coast provinces, but the landings in Prince Edward Island are never large. In New Brunswick 3,332,600 pounds were taken as compared with 1,765,000 pounds in 1929. The Quebec catch was 1,685,600 pounds, an increase of nearly 680,000, and in Nova Scotia 1,419,800 pounds were landed, as against 755,600 pounds in the preceding year. The Prince Edward Island catch totalled 10,600 pounds, or about four times as great a quantity as was landed in 1929.

The following table shows the year's results by fisheries in this group:—

—	Alewives	Salmon	Smelts
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Catch	7,099,600	6,448,600	5,748,900
Marketed value	$ 111,160	$ 1,086,821	$ 778,284

New Brunswick is by far the largest producer of smelts, but the 1930 catch in the province was considerably smaller than the total landings in 1929—or 3,838,500 pounds as compared with 5,102,300 pounds—and the marketed value was $551,000, in round figures, as compared with $816,000. The Prince Edward Island smelt fishery produced a smaller catch than in the previous year, and this was true also of the fishery in Quebec, but in Nova Scotia there was some gain.

Practically all the Dominion's catch of alewives is taken in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In 1930, the New Brunswick catch of 4,079,000 pounds (including landings in inland waters) was less by 300,000 pounds than the catch in 1929. In Nova Scotia, on the other hand, the catch was 3,071,900 pounds as compared with 2,418,300 pounds in the preceding year. In both provinces, however, there was a decrease in marketed value.

Lobsters.—There was again a substantial increase in the catch of lobsters in the four Atlantic provinces. In 1929, the lobster landings were greater by more than 5,000,000 pounds than they had been in 1928, and in 1930 there was a further gain of approximately 3,500,000 pounds. There were gains in all four of the provinces in 1930, although the increase in Quebec was small. The marketed value of the combined production of the provinces, $5,214,643, however, was less by some $482,000 than in the preceding year.

The following tables show the catch by provinces for 1930, 1929 and 1928, as well as the forms in which the catches were marketed each year and the marketed value of the several forms of production:—

CATCH

—	1930		1929		1928	
	Cwt.	Marketed value	Cwt.	Marketed value	Cwt.	Marketed value
		$		$		$
Nova Scotia	208,201	3,046,084	190,035	3,210,504	172,409	3,048,255
New Brunswick	90,567	1,206,996	81,862	1,361,796	57,970	1,037,195
Prince Edward Island	80,820	694,227	73,590	813,206	65,613	752,123
Quebec	27,677	267,336	27,333	311,036	26,445	216,126
Totals	407,265	5,214,643	372,820	5,696,542	322,437	5,053,699

QUANTITY SHIPPED IN SHELL

—	1930		1929		1928	
	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$
Nova Scotia	85,885	1,645,812	73,582	1,593,128	66,239	1,525,674
New Brunswick	33,592	574,456	26,995	664,042	24,384	583,833
Prince Edward Island	4,574	48,205	7,595	109,639	6,791	99,137
Quebec	1,085	15,335	2,202	30,574	492	6,708
Totals	125,136	2,283,808	110,374	2,397,383	97,906	2,215,352

QUANTITY CANNED

—	1930		1929		1928	
	Cases	Marketed Value	Cases	Marketed Value	Cases	Marketed Value
		$		$		$
Nova Scotia	63,422	1,367,957	60,661	1,569,965	55,277	1,465,239
New Brunswick	31,983	618,286	27,146	647,659	19,468	451,165
Prince Edward Island	31,935	635,961	28,399	686,940	25,077	635,427
Quebec	11,769	251,592	11,310	274,458	12,164	332,091
Totals	139,109	2,873,796	127,516	3,179,022	111,986	2,883,922

TOMALLEY

—	1930		1929		1928	
	Cases	$	Cases	$	Cases	$
Nova Scotia	2,089	20,215	3,151	34,803	3,226	38,322
New Brunswick	624	4,784	155	970	197	2,197
Prince Edward Island	506	5,261	695	9,127	799	10,759
Quebec	42	409	515	6,004	645	7,616
Totals	3,261	30,669	4,516	50,904	4,867	58,894

Other Shellfish.—The quantity of clams and quahaugs taken, 40,722 barrels was less by 8,760 barrels than in 1929. In Prince Edward Island the landings were greater than in the previous year, or 4,921 barrels as compared with 4,275. In Quebec, with 2,668 barrels landed, there was a decrease of a few barrels from the figures for 1929. In New Brunswick, the biggest producer, there was a drop of some 5,600 barrels, or 22,450 barrels as against 28,065 barrels. Nova Scotia produced 10,683 barrels, compared with 14,462 barrels in the year before.

Over 700 barrels more scallops were taken than in 1929, or 18,636 barrels as compared with 17,921.

The landings of oysters, were 20,745 barrels. There were decreases in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, but a gain in the Nova Scotia production.

INLAND FISHERIES

Operations in the Inland Fisheries, which are the fisheries carried on in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and the Yukon Territories, and in the fresh-water areas of Quebec and New Brunswick, produced a smaller catch in 1930 than had been landed in the previous year, and marketed value was $6,352,239, as compared with $8,589,779. The landings of all the principal varieties of fish taken in the Inland Fisheries, except herring, eels and blue pickerel, were smaller than in the year before. The blue pickerel catch, all of which is made in Ontario, was not far short of being twice as large as in 1929. The following table shows the landings of the chief varieties in 1930, 1929 and 1928 respectively:

	1930	1929	1928
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Whitefish	16,974,700	19,638,600	18,069,500
Pickerel (or dore)	10,314,600	12,850,000	14,261,000
Tullibee	6,204,100	9,766,900	10,414,500
Trout	6,967,000	9,065,600	9,007,500
Pike	5,646,400	8,254,600	6,270,100
Herring	6,511,300	5,456,200	5,999,300
Perch	4,202,900	6,482,700	5,175,100
Eels	1,391,400	1,265,700	2,324,000
Blue pickerel	5,928,400	2,583,100	2,149,600
Mullets	1,318,900	1,992,600	1,606,500
Carp	1,203,400	1,345,100	1,349,700
Goldeyes	580,900	1,115,100	1,071,300

Ontario continued to be the largest producer of whitefish, although its landings for the year, 5,543,300 pounds, were less by 615,000 pounds than in 1929. Manitoba's catch of whitefish was somewhat larger than in the year before. Landings in Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, were smaller.

Manitoba was first among the pickerel producing areas in point of size and catch, although the fishermen of the province landed only slightly more than 6,905,000 pounds, or something like two and one-half million pounds less than in 1929. Ontario, with approximately 2,091,000 pounds, and Sackatchewan with 338,700 pounds, showed increased landings. The Alberta catch dropped from more than 741,000 pounds to 595,800.

Although Manitoba landed more pike than any other province, its catch of 3,402,700 pounds was less by over 2,000,000 pounds than the 1929 total. Landings of these fish were also smaller than in the previous year in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec.

Catches of catfish, salmon, maskinonge, saugers and shad increased in 1930, taking the Inland Fisheries as a whole, but fewer alewives, bass and smelts were taken.

The Prairie Provinces.—Unfavourable market conditions sharply checked during the past year the fisheries expansion which had been in steady progress in the Prairie Provinces for several years past. Marketed value of the output for 1930 was slightly more than $2,467,400, or some $277,000 under the marketed value for Manitoba's production alone in 1929. The check in expansion is not to be taken, however, as any indication of the depletion of the Prairie Province fisheries resources. It was due entirely to the unsatisfactory conditions in various markets. There is no depletion of the stocks of fish in Prairie waters which have already been exploited commercially, and there are numerous fish bearing areas where development waits only on a more favourable season. As indicating the expansion possibilities it may be noted that despite adverse circumstances commercial fishing operations were carried on during the year in a number of waters in northern Manitoba which had not previously been the scene of fisheries production, and in some cases substantial catches were made.

Manitoba's catch in 1930 had a marketed value of $1,811,662 as compared with something more than $2,745,000 in 1929. The value of the Alberta catch, which had amounted to over $732,000 in 1929, decreased to $421,258. In Saskatchewan the 1930 catch had a value on the market of $234,500, which was less than one-half as great as the total for the previous year.

The total capital investment in fisheries in the three provinces was not much less than in the year before, and amounted to more than $1,936,000, as compared with $1,986,000 in round figures. The number of persons engaged in the fisheries in these provinces totalled 6,911, or a decrease of about 600, although the Manitoba personnel, (4,787), showed an increase of 100.

As was perhaps to be expected in view of unsettled economic conditions there was rather less interest in angling than in the previous year, although in Saskatchewan the number of anglers showed an increase. In all three provinces further fruits of the fish cultural activities of the department were seen in the improvement of the angling resources. In several cases, especially in Alberta and Saskatchewan, excellent angling was found in waters which had been barren of sport fish prior to action taken by the department to introduce different species of trout.

PACIFIC COAST FISHERIES

The remarkable success of the salmon fishery, from the standpoint of size of runs and quantity of production, over-shadowed all else in British Columbia fisheries operations in 1930. So large were the runs, indeed, that had it not been for the restraining influence upon production which was exerted by the unsatisfactory economic conditions obtaining in virtually all markets, the output of British Columbia's salmon industry for the year would have mounted to figures substantially higher than the record-breaking total which was actually reached. These market conditions were so extremely unfavourable, however, that not only was there greatly lessened incentive for the salmon interests to take advantage of the exceptional size of the runs but the year was made one of very serious difficulty for the industry. In this connection it may be added, moreover, that the present outlook is that operations in the salmon industry in 1931 will continue to be attended by a good deal of difficulty because of the depressed and unsettled market situation.

The appearance of the great runs of salmon in 1930 was a reason for much satisfaction, especially since it indicated that the steps taken in recent years to regulate and conserve the fishery have been sound and that there need apparently be no apprehension that the stocks of the several varieties of salmon cannot be successfully maintained for the future. In this connection it is illuminating to look at figures showing the annual production of canned salmon

in British Columbia since 1916 as averaged for five-year periods. From 1916 to 1920, both years inclusive, the average yearly pack was 1,349,895 cases. In the next five years the annual average was 1,340,735 cases, but this period included a time of market depression and it may reasonably be assumed that had it not been for this market condition the average canned salmon production would have exceeded that for the previous five years. For 1926-1930 the yearly average was 1,816,754 cases, or an increase of more than 465,000 cases over the figures for either of the earlier five-year periods. This growth in pack indicates clearly that the salmon runs have not been undergoing depletion, although it is properly to be noted that the size of the growth is explained, in part, by greater cannery activity in processing pinks and chums because of an enlarged demand, in more recent years, for these varieties of canned salmon.

The sockeye runs in 1930, especially to the Naas, Skeena, and Fraser areas, were gratifyingly large, and in the case of the late runs to the Fraser system the individual fish were of bigger size, speaking generally, than in most preceding seasons. The year's pack of canned sockeye, 477,678 cases, was the largest since 1914. As compared with the production in the last preceding sockeye cycle year (1926), the 1930 pack represented a gain of nearly forty-two per cent. These figures are useful as giving some indication of the size of the sockeye runs but any estimate of the measure of sockeye abundance during the year must take into account the fact that, in order that there might be no doubt that sufficient fish would be able to make their way to the spawning grounds, the department enforced various "closed times", in addition to those specifically set out in the regulations, when no fishing was permitted. In the Fraser river, for instance, fishing was stopped completely from September 20th to October 20th. As a result of the enforcement of these extra "closed times" in different areas the catch of salmon was, of course, considerably curtailed and production figures, therefore, do not give a true indication of the actual size of the runs. At the same time, the evidence given by the increased volume of canned sockeye production was quite sufficient to show that these fish were running in much greater abundance in 1930 than for years past.

The runs of chums, springs, and cohoes were all satisfactory but it was the abundance of pinks which was the outstanding feature of the salmon fishery, apart from the sockeye showing. The pink salmon is a two-year fish—that is, the run of any year is the product of the spawning of two years previously—and such large quantities of pinks were taken in 1928 that there had been some apprehension that the 1930 runs might show diminution. Events showed that fears of this kind were without foundation. "Enormous runs of this variety of salmon arrived at practically every area to which pinks were due in the even-number years," the Chief Supervisor for British Columbia reported, "and, in addition, streams which in the past had been unknown to contain this species received abundant quantities of spawning fish." So great was the abundance of pinks in some parts of the province that the canners found it necessary to place a limit on the quantity of fish which they would take from the fishermen. The pack of pinks went nearly 320,000 cases above the previous record for annual production, which was established in 1928, and altogether 1,111,937 cases were put up for market.

Despite the fact that such large catches of salmon were taken, making possible the record output of 2,221,783 cases of canned salmon, the spawning grounds, generally, were exceptionally well seeded. The size of the year's runs made for this condition, and the departmental action in stopping the fishing from time to time had the effect of ensuring greater certainty that parent fish would reach the spawning areas in adequate numbers. Barring extraordinary circumstances, the result should be very satisfactory runs in the forthcoming cycle years, the cycles, of course, differing with the several varieties of salmon.

As was to be expected, in view of world economic conditions, the export of canned salmon from British Columbia to foreign markets fell off very substantially. Sales to the United Kingdom increased but to most of the markets where Canadian canned salmon is sold the exports were much smaller than they had been in 1929. The shipments to Italy stood up fairly well to the figures for the year before but in the case of the business done in such important markets as Australasia, France, and Belgium there was sharp decline.

Decrease in halibut landings during the year and in the pack of drysalted herring and the output of canned pilchards were reflexes of the adverse conditions in world markets rather than indications of scarcity of fish. Halibut prices were unsatisfactory throughout the halibut fishing season. Market conditions in the Orient, where virtually all of British Columbia's drysalted herring are sold, were so unfavourable that the drysalting industry curtailed its operations. Pilchards were abundant but the market for these fish in canned form was in such a depressed state that there was no incentive toward quantity production. Under the circumstances it is not at all surprising that there were large decreases in output. Halibut landings were smaller by more than 4,950,000 pounds than they had been in 1929. The pack of drysalted herring decreased substantially. The production of canned pilchards was only slightly more than 55,000 cases as compared with 98,000 cases in the previous year, when a record pack was processed.

Like those engaged in other branches of the fishing industry the British Columbia producers of fish meal and oil, and the fishermen who supplied the reduction plants with raw material, were seriously affected by the unsettled and depressed situation in the markets. Somewhat less oil was manufactured than in 1929, or 3,872,600 gallons in all, and prices were very low. The total output of meal (the figures including also some fertilizer) was about 3,000 tons less than in the preceding year, or 18,123 tons as against 21,084 tons. The major production of meal and oil in British Columbia is from pilchards but there is also large production of oil and some production of meal and fertilizer from whales and herring. Greyfish and fish offal are also used in operations of this kind. The expansion of such operations on the Pacific coast of the Dominion has been very rapid in the past few years, and while world conditions are temporarily checking expansion it is reasonably to be expected that when the economic situation is once again normal there will be renewed development in this field, and, indeed, greater development than has been seen so far. Experimentation and scientific investigation have been widening the range of uses for the output of reduction plants, and the discovery by research workers that the oils in fish tissues, and not only fish livers, are especially rich in such elements as vitamins may probably be regarded as certain to lead to an increasing utilization of fisheries by-products in different forms.

FOREIGN TRADE IN FISHERIES PRODUCTS

With unfavourable economic conditions prevailing in most markets during the year, and price levels generally much lower than in 1929, it was to be expected that the Dominion's foreign trade in fisheries products would show a decrease in value in 1930. The calendar year's exports, as shown by records made up by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, had a value of $31,845,000, as compared with $37,437,000 in 1929, and imports were worth $3,275,000, as against $4,069,000, round figures being quoted here in each instance. Total foreign trade in fish and fish products in 1930 amounted to $35,120,000, or $6,380,000 less than in the year before. Although there was this decrease in total trade, it is noteworthy that the ratio of export business to import business was fractionally higher in 1930 than it had been in 1929, when it was slightly more than nine to one.

Comparisons of trade for the two years are misleading, however, if given in terms of value alone, since 1930 saw so many price recessions. The volume of goods handled must also be taken into the reckoning, and when this is done it is found that in the case of numerous fisheries products the Dominion did larger business in the past year than in the preceding twelvemonth. On the import side, such increases in volume as occurred were comparatively small, except in the case of dried fish—importations intended chiefly for re-export—and in the case of fresh salmon and pickled or salted salmon. On the export side, on the other hand, there were a number of cases in which the volume of business was very substantially greater than it had been in 1929. This was so, for example, as regards fresh clams; fresh and frozen codfish, eels, haddock, lake herring, lobsters, salmon, and swordfish; pickled alewives, herring, and mackerel; greensalted cod; drysalted salmon; canned lobsters; and cod liver oil.

Fisheries exports fall into three main classes—Fresh and Frozen Fish, Canned or Preserved Fish, and Dried, Salted, Smoked, and Pickled Fish. A fourth class includes by-products such as meal and oil. All three of the main classes showed decreases in value in 1930, as compared with 1929, although in each of them, and especially in the first, there were numbers of cases in which the volume of business increased. The smallest decrease in value was in the exports of fresh and frozen fish, and sales under this heading supplanted sales of canned or preserved fish in place of first importance, so far as value was concerned. The exports of fresh and frozen fish amounted to slightly more than $10,881,000, as compared with nearly $11,725,000 in 1929, exports of canned or preserved fish to something more than $10,580,000, a decrease of $2,676,000; and exports of dried, salted, smoked, and pickled fish were worth $8,583,000, in round figures, a drop of nearly $1,396,000.

Most varieties of fish which are exported in the fresh and frozen forms were sold abroad in greater quantities in 1930 than in the preceding year. The most noteworthy increase was in salmon. These salmon exports increased by more than 2,433,000 pounds and amounted in all to 9,374,100 pounds. Both the United States and the United Kingdom, the largest purchasers of our fresh and frozen salmon, increased their buyings in 1930. Sales to France and Germany were also larger than in 1929, both in quantity and value, but the purchases by these countries, of course, are much smaller than those made by the United Kingdom and the United States. As has been stated, most varieties of fresh and frozen fish were exported in greater quantities in 1930 than in 1929, but, on the other hand, there was a large decrease in the sales of sea herring and the shipment of such fish as whitefish, tullibee, halibut, mackerel, and smelts decreased substantially.

Exports of canned lobsters increased during the year, but there were smaller foreign sales of all other varieties of canned fish. Markets for canned salmon were much unsettled and this condition was the major factor in bringing down the total export business in the Canned or Preserved Fish class. Several countries took more canned salmon than in 1929, but except in the case of shipments to the United Kingdom, which totalled more than 12,000,000 pounds as compared with slightly more than 9,000,000 pounds, the increases were small and they were so greatly exceeded by the decreases in sales to Australia and other important purchasing areas that the net result of the year's business was that the foreign sales amounted only to 45,727,900 pounds, with a value of $6,479,255, as compared with 60,505,300 pounds and a value of $8,865,089 in the previous year.

The increases in the exports of canned lobsters were chiefly to France, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden. Altogether 5,478,000 pounds were marketed, an advance of 440,000 pounds over the 1929 figures. The value total $3,234,892, represented a gain of slightly over $121,000. Export sales of other canned

fisheries products, such as clams, pilchards, and sardines, all fell off, both in quantity and value.

In the export group made up of dried, salted, smoked, and pickled fish the ranking positions, each year, are held by dried cod from the Atlantic coast provinces and drysalted herring from British Columbia. The year 1930 was no exception in this respect, but the business done abroad in these commodities was much less than in 1929. The dried cod exporters had not only to face unfavourable economic conditions but they had also to meet severe competition in important markets, with the result that their sales decreased by some 6,650,000 pounds and the value total $3,774,333, was $974,000 less than in the preceding year. One very satisfactory feature of the year's business in dried cod, however, was that, in spite of adverse factors, our exporters marketed a million pounds more fish in Brazil than they had sold there in 1929 and the return from the sales showed a gain of over $62,000.

Market conditions in China, where practically all of British Columbia's yearly production of drysalted herring is sold, were very unfavourable during 1930. This situation explains, in chief part at all events, a decrease of some 16,500,000 pounds and $380,000 in value in the year's export trade. Shipments totalled slightly more than 92,500,000 pounds and had a value of about $1,568,000.

While the foreign business in dried cod and drysalted herring was not so satisfactory as in 1929, the trade in pickled alewives, pickled herring, and pickled mackerel showed betterment, both as to volume and value. Pickled alewives and mackerel are Atlantic coast products, and by far the greater part of the annual exportation of pickled herring is also from Atlantic areas. The gains in 1930 export business in these three commodities were chiefly in sales to Jamaica and other West Indian territories. Export trade in greensalted cod, mainly with the United States, was also larger in volume and value alike than it had been in the year before. Foreign sales of other products in this export class, such as dried haddock, dried pollock, dried hake and cusk, and smoked fish showed decreases.

The export business in fisheries products other than those included in the three main classes was smaller than in 1929. In value it amounted to a little more than $1,796,000, or $678,000 less than in the earlier year. Quantities also fell off, except in the case of cod liver oil which showed an increase of several thousand gallons.

As in other years, Canada's fisheries trade was much larger with the United States than with any other country although the business dropped nearly $2,669,000 below the figures for the preceding year. Trade with the United Kingdom, on the other hand, increased by more than a million dollars, with a small gain in import values and a relatively large increase in export commerce. Trade with the rest of the world, that is, with countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States, decreased by $4,798,000. The following statement, summarizes fisheries trade for the past two years, in terms of value:—

TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

—	1929	1930
	$	$
Exports	3,693,615	4,767,787
Imports	253,034	258,674
	3,946,649	5,026,461

Increase in 1930: $1,079,812.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

—	1929	1930
	$	$
Exports	16,750,543	14,372,045
Imports	1,354,708	1,064,225
	18,105,251	15,436,270

Decrease in 1930: $2,668,981.

TRADE WITH COUNTRIES OTHER THAN UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES

—	1929	1930
	$	$
Exports	16,993,703	12,704,525
Imports	2,461,590	1,952,700
	19,455,293	14,657,225

Decrease in 1930: $4,798,068.

In the case of trade with the United Kingdom, an increased business in sardines and pickled herring accounted for the slightly larger import figures in 1930 while on the export side the chief gains were in the trade in fresh and frozen salmon, canned salmon, canned lobsters, and fish oils other than cod liver oil. As has already been noted, the sales of Canadian canned salmon in the United Kingdom went above 12,000,000 pounds, and they represented a value of $2,465,000, or nearly $685,000 more than in 1929. The sales of fresh and frozen salmon amounted to 3,112,000 pounds, with a value of $637,931, as compared with 1,889,700 pounds and $416,844 in the previous year. The increase in the exports of whale oil and fish oils (apart from cod liver oil) was over $102,000, and the increase in canned lobster business about $68,000.

In the trade with the United States the Dominion's sales of fresh and frozen fish during the year amounted to $10,022,000, in round figures, which meant a drop of slightly more than $1,100,000 below the 1929 total. Exports of canned or preserved fish had a value of $1,051,000, or about $328,000 less than in the previous year, while the exports of dried, salted, smoked, and pickled fish were valued at $2,048,800, a decrease of some $358,000. The year's sales to the United States also included fish meal, fish oil, etc. The total value of fisheries products brought into Canada from the United States during the year, $1,064,000, was more than $290,000 under the 1929 value. Oysters again accounted for more than one-third of the import value.

Fairly large quantities of fisheries products were imported from Newfoundland during the year, but, the importations were smaller than in 1929, having a value of something over $841,000 as compared with approximately $976,146. Fisheries purchases from Newfoundland included substantial quantities of fish intended chiefly for re-export purposes. They also included shipments of greensalted fish for further processing in Canada. The Canadian fisheries exports to Newfoundland included such products as dried and greensalted cod.

MARKET SURVEY

With the major purpose of ascertaining "the most effective, practical, and economical ways and means for increasing the consumption of Canadian fish, particularly within the Dominion but also in foreign markets" and "rendering the sale of fish more profitable to both the fishermen and the distributor by indicating economies which may be effected in the present system of fish dis-

tribution," Messrs. Cockfield, Brown & Company, market research specialists, of Montreal, were engaged by the department during the year to make a survey of marketing and merchandising methods followed in our fishing industry. The survey was authorized by an Order in Council in November and was begun forthwith. Representatives of Messrs. Cockfield, Brown & Company have carried it on in Canada while in foreign countries the assistance of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners has been obtained. The report on the survey's results will be submitted in August next.

The general scope of the survey was outlined in the Order in Council as follows: "The survey would cover the marketing of catches from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Great Lakes fisheries, respectively, at every stage from the fisherman to the consumer. It would involve an analysis of competitive conditions, both in the domestic market as regards imported fish (canned and otherwise) and in certain foreign markets catered to by the Canadian trade. In order to secure the best possible methods for Canada it will be necessary to cover merchandising, marketing, and advertising policies and methods as in current use in other countries in which fish marketing has reached a high state of efficiency, especially those whose products compete, directly or indirectly, with Canadian fish." Specific phases of the investigation being carried on include a study of Canadian consumer tastes, prejudices, preferences, and requirements; a study of the organization, opinions, policies, and weaknesses of the fish trade, both retail and wholesale, in selected centres of the Dominion; a study of the transportation of fish; an appraisal of the relative practicability and economy of the various new freezing processes and their relation to consumer and trade requirements; a study of the organization, policies, and opinions of the various companies and associations engaged in the canning or other processing of fish; a selective study of current fish merchandising policies in Great Britain, Japan, Newfoundland, and the United States and a comparison of these policies with current Canadian practices; and a study of Canadian export markets in the West Indies, Australia, the United Kingdom, etc.

INSPECTION OF FISH, BARRELS, ETC.

The inspection of cured fish and the packages in which they are packed and marketed is carried on under authority of the Fish Inspection Act. The work of inspection was performed by the permanent fishery officers of the department.

Before this work was placed in their hands two years ago the officers were given a six weeks' course of instruction at the Halifax Experimental Station after which they had to pass a stiff, qualifying examination. Those who failed to pass were not permitted to act as inspectors of fish. The officers are to be given a short course this year in order further to improve their qualifications.

During the year 1930-31 there were inspected on the Atlantic coast 54,150 empty containers; 14,201 packages of salted mackerel; 7,544 packages of salted herring; 10,693 packages of salted alewives; 75 packages of salted salmon; 43,779 packages of smoked herring; and several thousand pounds of salted cod, pollock and hake. On the Pacific coast there were inspected 174,538 boxes containing 400 pounds each of dry salted herring for shipment to China.

INSPECTION OF CANNERIES AND CANNED FISH

The inspection of canneries, the fish to be used therein, the process of canning, the labelling and designating of the canned product and the regular testing of the weight of the contents of sample cans, were carried on by the Fishery officers of the department under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. The objects of the inspection are the extension of trade by improve-

ment in the quality of the product and the protection of the public by preventing the packing of unsound fish and insisting on the cans being correctly labelled. With a view to establishing a standard for lobster canneries and their equipment the staff of the Halifax Fisheries Experimental Station, assisted by the fishery officers, caried out at the request of the department a close inspection of all such canneries in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, the Magdalen Islands and in Nova Scotia to the eastward of Halifax. Each cannery and its equipment was graded on a tabulated scale previously agreed upon. The grading score varied from forty-five to one hundred and ten marks with an average mark of seventy-two for all the canneries graded. Twenty per cent of the canneries were considered "poor", grading under sixty; thirty-four per cent were found to be "fair", grading from sixty to seventy-four, while forty-six per cent were "good", grading seventy-five and higher.

INSTRUCTION IN FISH CURING

In addition to the instruction given annually at the Halifax Experimental Station the department, in the last two or three years, has been giving instruction in the Gaspe style of curing cod in northern New Brunwick and the Magdalen Islands and also in the curing of cod in pickle and the making of boneless fish in places where the need of such instruction seemed to be greatest.

Gaspe Cod Curing.—For instruction in the Gaspe curing two experienced cod curers from the Gaspe coast are employed during the cod curing and packing period which runs for about six months. One man covered the county of Gloucester, N.B., in the last three years, visiting individual shore fishermen and going to sea with the offshore boats. His work has been greatly appreciated in Gloucester county and has been fruitful in bringing about marked improvement in the fishermen's methods in handling and curing their cod.

At the urgent request of the fishermen of the Magdalen Islands for instruction in the Gaspe curing of cod, this man was sent there last fall. He did good work during the short time at his disposal and found the fishermen eager to change their old methods and learn new and better ones. He has been sent to the Magdalen Islands this year again to continue the work of instruction all through the fishing season.

The other man was employed last year in the Hardwicke district of Northumberland county, N.B. Here he had to break entirely new ground. While there are good cod fishing grounds adjacent to this district, cod fishing and curing have not been engaged in commercially to any extent, mainly owing to lack of knowledge of how to undertake such operations. The instructor's efforts so far have resulted in a number of the fishermen fitting out for cod fishing and becoming keenly interested in the curing instruction. This man is to continue his work in the same district in the season of 1931.

Cod Curing in Pickle.—With a view to improving cod fishing and curing methods in Prince Edward Island, the department decided two years ago to extend its instructive efforts to that island. The line of instruction best suited for the island fishermen was found to be curing cod in pickle for the production of boneless fish. A man from Nova Scotia, well acquainted with the production and marketing of this class of fish, was given immediate charge of the work on the island. During the first season the work was confined to instruction in handling and curing the fish. That experience disclosed an equal need for instruction in fishing methods and the use of a larger and better type of fishing boat. Consequently, the department decided last year to demonstrate better fishing methods as well. The work of instruction in curing has already brought about considerable improvement in the quality of cured cod, with a consequent rise in value.

When the work was started in 1929 it was found that owing to unsatisfactory curing methods United States firms, who were anxious to buy pickle cured cod in Prince Edward Island and had previously made purchases, had lost all interest in the island product. It was further found that thousands of boxes of boneless cod were imported from other provinces and sold in the island, but none were manufactured there. Consequently, in addition to instructing fishermen in the proper care of their fish by bleeding and careful splitting and the dealers in salting, curing and cutting, help had to be given them in marketing the product. In districts where the fishermen closely followed the instruction given prices advanced almost immediately; for example, in places where the price was $3.50 a 100 pounds for large split cod and $2.25 for small, the fishermen were offered $5.50 for large, $4.50 for medium and $3.25 for small cod of satisfactory quality. One of the largest buyers in the United States again became interested and bought largely. The wholesale grocers of the island were interviewed and their attention was directed to the manufacture of boneless fish that was now taking place under our instruction. As a result, the Prince Edward Island curers were soon supplying all the island demand for boneless cod beside shipping part of the product to the United States.

Instruction in splitting, curing and cutting of codfish was continued and extended during the season of 1930. As a result of the improved quality of the product, due to departmental efforts, over 1,000,000 pounds of pickle cured codfish were sold last year to United States buyers who previously could not be induced to go to the Island to buy.

Fishing Demonstrations: The first year's experience showed that the island fishermen were handicapped in their codfishing operations by the small size of boat in use. Their operations were limited to fishing grounds near the shore on which hake and inferior class of fish predominate. It was held that, ten to fifteen miles offshore, cod of a desirable size and quality could be found, but that range was too great for the type of boat employed by the local fishermen. It was also found that the local fishermen leave their lines in the water and simply overhaul them and remove any fish that may be on the hooks. This method, when Sunday or bad weather intervenes, results frequently in the landing of fish that have been dead in the water for a day or two and cannot be turned into cured fish of the best quality. The department decided, therefore, to build and operate for two seasons two boats of the best type as a demonstration in fishing in conjunction with the work of improving the handling and curing of fish. The boats were built in Nova Scotia. They are each 38 feet long and cost, together, $2,921, with engine and fully equipped for fishing. A Nova Scotia fisherman, experienced in the method of baiting, setting and hauling the lines on board as a complete operation on every trip, was placed in charge of each boat. Local fishermen were taken on the boats at places from which they operated and given instruction.

The main idea in operating the boats was, firstly, to search for fishing grounds on which cod were more abundant and, secondly, to instruct inexperienced crews in better methods of using their lines. That entailed much loss of time. Time was lost also in experimental fishing for herring as bait was exceedingly scarce at times. Consequently, the quantity of fish taken last year was not large. Under these circumstances the boats could not be expected to show what they were capable of doing from the point of view of quantity taken. They did, however, locate desirable fishing grounds off the eastern end of the island; for example, the proportion of cod landed at Souris was 20,278 pounds as to 5,662 pounds of hake. They also clearly demonstrated to local fishermen how a finer quality of fish can be landed by another method of setting and hauling their lines, with the result that a number of fishermen expressed their intention of securing bigger boats next year and operating in accordance with the methods demonstrated.

BIOLOGICAL BOARD'S WORK

The Biological Board consists of a body of men appointed to conduct and control scientific investigations of problems connected with the marine and fresh water fisheries. The members of the board give their services without pay. The work is financed from a grant made annually by Parliament through the department.

The board maintains two stations on the Atlantic coast, one at St. Andrews, N.B., and the other at Halifax, N.S., besides a marine laboratory at Eastern passage, near the entrance to Halifax harbour. Two stations are also operated on the Pacific coast, one at Nanaimo, B.C., and the other at Prince Rupert, B.C. There is also a field station at Cultus lake, B.C.

Under the immediate direction of the St. Andrews station the following investigations were conducted during the year:—

Water samples, temperatures and plankton collections were taken at various stations on the Atlantic coast, including Hudson bay. Studies of brook trout were continued. Experiments in the artificial fertilization of sterile waters were conducted. A study of the effects of varying temperatures and salinites on the artificial hatching of shad eggs was made. The pathologist of the station visited a number of fish hatcheries in which there appeared an excessive mortality amongst the eggs. Studies of certain fish diseases were made and reported on. Investigation of the oyster was conducted at Prince Edward Island. For this purpose a small laboratory building was erected on Bideford river, Richmond bay, as a centre for studying the oyster population of the neighbouring waters. With a view to determining the sizes of lobsters in different districts a great many measurements were made in 100 districts and charts were prepared showing the different sizes. A considerable quantity of lobsters were tagged in Northumberland strait for the purpose of gaining information on the direction and extent of migrations. Material was collected for the purpose of obtaining information as to the existence of local races of Atlantic salmon.

Under the Halifax station there was the following work:—

Studies of the chemistry of wood smoke were made to determine its action in the preservation of smoked fish; also of the insoluble material in fishery salt; the effect of salt solutions on the weight of fish muscle and the sulphur content of lobster flesh. Studies of frozen fish, fish oil and meal and the usual routine analyses for producers were conducted.

The station staff also carried out an inspection of all lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast and graded them in accordance with their efficiency, with a view to fixing a minimum standard below which none would be allowed to fall. Another course of instruction was given to fishermen at the Halifax station in the beginning of the year. The course lasted for six weeks and covered such subjects as: barrel making; the preparation of pickled fish; the preparation of dried and boneless fish; refrigeration; the marketing of fish; motor engines; navigation; chemistry and physics; biology and oceanography; and bacteriology.

The station's staff also took part in the teaching of those students of Dalhousie University who were taking the Science Course in Fisheries.

In connection with the station at Nanaimo, B.C., investigations were continued at Cultus lake with respect particularly to the sockeye salmon, and at Massett inlet with respect to pinks. A study of the conditions in the Skeena river was begun with a view to finding a means of maintaining the runs of salmon at their maximum. The tagging of adult salmon was continued. Spring and coho salmon were tagged in northern waters and pink and chum in Queen Charlotte sound and Johnstone straits.

The investigation of the pilchard and herring, conducted with the help and co-operation of the provincial fisheries authorities, was continued on the west coast of Vancouver island, along much the same lines as in previous years.

An intensive investigation of the oyster was continued in Boundary bay and Ladysmith harbour. Attention was also given to the distribution, reproduction and growth of crabs in the Prince Rupert region.

Studies of the oceanographic conditions in the straits of Georgia were continued and the collection and identification of diatoms were made, while an intensive study of the oceanographic conditions of three of the fiords on the British Columbia coast was begun. Studies were also made of the life histories of British Columbia flatfishes, the Pacific dogfish and the ling cod.

A two weeks' course of instruction was given to superintendents of fish hatcheries by the station's staff at the University of British Columbia. The instruction consisted of lectures and demonstrations on the application of physics, chemistry and biology to fish culture.

In connection with the station at Prince Rupert investigations were successfully continued with a view to finding an effective means of preventing the discolouration of halibut. Studies were made on the causes of deterioration of fresh salmon in the time between catching and canning. Investigations were continued of losses by putrefaction and blackening of canned shrimps. The cause of the trouble was found and a remedy prescribed. The investigations in connection with fish oil, meal and glue were continued and advanced. An investigation of complaints by fishermen of serious damage to their nets in the Naas river by a peculiar silt formation was undertaken and is being continued next season by a specialist.

The composition of the board during the year was as follows:—

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

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

FISH CULTURE

Fish cultural operations during 1930 were carried on in all the provinces in which the fisheries were administered by the Dominion Government. These operations included the more important fresh water and anadromous food and game fishes, such as: Atlantic and sebago salmon; speckled, brown, Loch Leven and rainbow trout in the Maritime Provinces; whitefish, pickerel, cutthroat, rainbow, brown, Loch Leven and salmon trout in the Prairie Provinces; and Pacific salmon (principally sockeye), cutthroat, Kamloops, rainbow and speckled trout, and whitefish in British Columbia.

Facilities for retaining and feeding fry, so as to afford a longer season for their distribution, were enlarged at several establishments where such development was feasible. The total distribution, from the hatcheries, of eggs, fry and older fish amounted to over 479,412,000, which total was slightly less than the distribution for the previous year.

In addition to the distributions that were made from the hatcheries, 26 lakes and streams received allotments of fry, fingerlings and older fish by transfer from other bodies of water. This work, with only four exceptions, was confined to the Prairie Provinces where there are many districts that are not readily accessible to existing hatcheries and which have many bodies of water of indifferent quality in which the classes of fish that are handled in our hatcheries are not likely to live and thrive. This work involved the capture and transfer, in many instances for considerable distances, of 42,754 fish, which is over twice the number that were similarly captured and transferred in the previous year.

The prospecting and inspections of previous seasons were continued with a view to locating waters where fish eggs might be obtained in sufficient quantities to warrant the establishing of collecting camps and with a view to locating sites where the fish cultural service might be extended advantageously by the construction of new establishments in districts that are not readily accessible from existing hatcheries. The general inspections of waters throughout the country was continued by officers and employees of the fish cultural and fisheries service as opportunity offered. Some progress was made in hybridization and experiments and investigations with equipment, methods, etc. Experiments in feeding fry and older fish different kinds of food in various combinations were conducted at several hatcheries. Considerable progress was made in investigations of various problems relating to fish culture by the Biological Board and its subcommittees, particulars of which are to be found in Appendix 2 of this report. A series of lectures, under the direction of Dr. W. A. Clemens, Director of the Nanaimo Biological Station, were given to permanent fish cultural officers, below the rank of superintendent of hatchery, in British Columbia in July, 1930. The lectures were given at the University of British Columbia, which supplied the necessary laboratory material and equipment.

The Fish Culture Branch participated with assortments of hatchery product and equipment in several exhibits for portraying natural resources. These exhibits aroused great interest and were of considerable educational value.

The Canadian National, the Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo railways continued their generous assistance and co-operation by furnishing free transportation for shipments of game fish and game fish eggs with their attendants. Two hundred and thirty-eight passages on trip passes were made and 276 baggage car permits were used by departmental officers which covered free transportation for attendants and fish containers of 29,032 and 35,015 miles, respectively.

Twenty-nine main hatcheries, ten subsidiary hatcheries, seven salmon retaining ponds, and several egg collecting stations were in operation during the calendar year 1930. The output from these establishments amounted to 479,412,046, the disposal of which is shown in detail in appendix 3 of this report.

OYSTER AND SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS

During 1930 investigations which have been in progress under the department's auspices for several years, looking to the restoration of the oyster resources of the Malpeque Bay area, Prince Edward Island, once the foremost oyster-producing region of the Dominion, and other areas throughout the province, were continued under the direction of Dr. A. W. H. Needler, a member of the staff of the Biological Board, and were carried to the point at which definite recommendations could be made as to the best course to follow to

re-establish the oyster industry in this territory on a satisfactory basis. Some examination of oyster beds in the Wallace River area, Nova Scotia, was also carried out during the year at the request of fishermen of the district and, at the instance of the department, the men were advised by Dr. Needler regarding the best methods for them to follow in their effort to build up the oyster fishery.

The work in the Malpeque Bay area was begun in 1928, following the completion of an agreement with the Government of Prince Edward Island which placed control of the oyster areas of the province in the department's hands. Some years previously the Malpaque oyster fishery had been virtually wiped out as a result of a disease which almost completely destroyed the oyster stocks, already diminished by intensive fishing. This disease, as Dr. Needler has pointed out, "was probably introduced with seed oysters from places where it had been for a considerable time and where the oysters could resist it but were 'carriers'." World experience leaves no room for doubt that where conditions are suitable for such, it is by properly conducted oyster farming that the best results can be achieved. The efforts to that end that had been made in the Malpeque Bay area revealed that methods that are successful in other areas cannot be advantageously or safely used there. It must not be overlooked that Prince Edward Island is on the northern margin of where the oyster naturally exists on this continent. Conditions for development in any such area are likely to be less favourable than in the centre of its habitat. Hence greater care may be needed in oyster farming in the Prince Edward Island area than would be required, for instance, on the New England coast. In these circumstances it was decided that before finally determining the policy for the encouragement of the industry that should be adopted experiments and investigations should be made to ascertain the causes of previous failures and the methods that would be successful. To that end cultivation work in the area was carried on in 1928 and 1929 by an experienced oyster farmer who was employed by the department for this purpose. Investigations were also begun by Dr. Needler in 1929, at the instance of the department, and in 1930 they were carried further. During the latter year Dr. Needler was assisted by Dr. A. B. Needler and Mr. E. T. McEvoy, volunteer workers, and Mr. H. P. Sherwood, a scientist who has done important oyster research work in Great Britain, also spent some time in Prince Edward Island studying certain phases of the oyster problem for the Biological Board.

A detailed account of the investigation and their results has been given in a report by Dr. Needler which has been issued in printed form as a bulletin of the Biological Board under the title, "The Oysters of Malpeque Bay." Here, however, it will be sufficient to quote only the closing pages of the report which embody a summary of its contents and set out the recommendations based upon the facts which the investigations have brought out:—

"*Summary and Recommendations:* The Malpeque bay area has, in the past, produced large quantities of oysters, and being a shallow, sheltered bay, offers conditions suitable for the growth, and reproduction of oysters.

"A consideration of the history of the oyster fishery of the area shows that the yield rose to a maximum about 1890. Previous to that time increasing attention had been paid to Malpeque bay as more accessible grounds became depleted. The demand continued to increase and increasing prices maintained the intensity of the fishing in spite of reductions in the yield. From 1890, when the yield had been fluctuating about 30,000 barrels annually, oysters became scarcer until by 1910 the average amount of the yield had fallen to only one-sixth of that figure.

"Although removal of oyster beds for use as fertilizer and an apparent increase in the number of starfish present (1905 and later) probably contributed to the depletion, there can be little doubt that the chief reason for the reduction in the abundance was the failure of natural reproduction to replace the drain of the intensive fishing. The history of the fishery demonstrates the inability of the natural reproduction to maintain the yield, in the face of public fishing, at any but a very low level.

"Commencing about 1915 a disease caused the death of almost all the oysters in the area. It was probably introduced with seed oysters from places where it had been for a considerable time and where the oysters could resist it but were 'carriers.'

"A population has been developed which can resist it. The disease, then, ceases to be a danger if the local stock is developed. The danger of transplanting oysters from one area to another is emphasized. The only sane procedure is to develop the local stock.

"(*a*) It is recommended, on the basis of the above conclusions, that cultivation of the local stock be encouraged in every possible way, as the only means of re-establishing the oyster industry of the area. The only feasible means of making those who reap the profit do the work of cultivation seems to be the leasing of areas to private individuals for use for oyster culture. This has been the most successful method elsewhere of building up the industry.

"(*b*) It is recommended that planting of oysters from other areas in the Malpeque bay area be strictly prohibited as it is not only unprofitable but dangerous—other diseases and parasites may be brought in.

"The present stock of oysters is limited almost entirely to the heads of the inlets and to shallow shores. Considerable quantities are present in some such places.

"Evidence is presented showing that the production of larvae is great enough to provide a good supply of spat if clean cultch is made available for it to settle on. The 'natural' set of spat is not numerous owing to the lack of clean cultch and this provides a means by which the production of oysters can be greatly increased.

"Although a sufficient number of oysters are present to produce good quantities of spat in the upper reaches of the inlets, the deeper beds, even in these places, are almost all so covered with a layer of mud as to be very unproductive if not cleaned by man. Cleaning operations are necessary and this is another argument for the encouragement of oyster cultural activities. Nature alone cannot restore the productivity except in an extremely slow and, indeed, uncertain fashion.

"The fact that the oysters are largely limited to shallow water gives an exaggerated idea of their abundance, and makes them rapidly fished. It is believed that, were the area thrown open to public fishing, not only would further increase of the stock be stopped, but the existing stock would be so reduced as to jeopardize the supply of spat. If oyster culture is to proceed this supply must be protected jealously.

"(*c*) It is recommended, therefore, that the area be kept closed to public fishing.

"Means of increasing the production of larvæ are discussed. These include (*a*) the exploitation first, of the areas where conditions are most favourable for spawning—i.e., the heads of the inlets, and (*b*) the concentration of parent oysters so that they may readily stimulate one another to spawn. It is pointed out that to plant oysters in the lower reaches of the rivers, or in the open bay, is to take stock from the places favourable to reproduction and place it in places unfavourable. To make best use of the present limited amount of parent oysters, the stock should be built up first in the upper parts of the inlets, before taking it to less favourable surroundings.

"Means of collecting spat are discussed, including the use for cultch of loose shells, shells in wire bags, cardboard collectors and brush. The great increase in the number of spat which can be produced by providing clean cultch for the larvæ to settle on, is pointed out.

"The planting of spat is discussed. It is pointed out that, in recent trials, good survival of spat planted close to where it was collected was obtained, whereas that planted some distance down the inlet showed a high death rate. This is further confirmation of the advisability of first attempting to build up the stock at the heads of the inlets. There is evidently danger of considerable loss when the transfer of spat down the inlet is attempted. Experiments in the transfer at later ages are in progress.

"The growth is more rapid towards the heads of the inlets, as is to be expected from the warmer conditions.

"Although the quality of the oysters produced in the inlets, is somewhat lower (in saltiness and in the 'cupped' shape of shell) than those farther down, fairly high salinities prevail to within a few hundred yards of the extreme heads of the 'rivers' and there are no areas of very poor quality oysters comparable to those found in the upper parts of estuaries where there is a larger inflow of fresh water.

"A comparison of the conditions in the upper parts of the rivers with those in the open bay shows that the former are more favourable for oyster cultivation, showing higher temperatures, much greater certainly of water warm enough for spawning each year, more rapid growth, more parent oysters at the present time, fewer enemies and greater possibility of controlling them and greater convenience. The inlets offer immediate prospects for profitable oyster culture; the lower reaches and the open bay do not.

"(*d*) On the basis of the above considerations it is recommended that oyster culture in the upper reaches of the inlets be encouraged and that ground be leased there for the purpose.

"(*e*) It is further recommended that the reputation of the area for high quality oysters be protected by strict grading because the production will be, for the present, largely at the heads of the inlets. To make control possible the shipments will have to be clearly marked with the name of the producer and the place of production.

"It is pointed out above that the conditions for the production of spat are much better at the heads of the inlets than further down. It is believed that, even after the stock in lower reaches of the inlets or in the open bay is increased the greatest production of seed oysters will still be in the upper parts. Measures should therefore be taken to prevent monopoly of the best supply of young stock.

"It has been shown, in connection with the collection of spat, that it is for the first two or three feet below low tide that the greatest abundance of spat occurs. The bags of shells are, also, most easily handled when placed along the shores in this depth. The shores are, therefore, of special value for the collection of spat.

"(*f*) It is recommended, therefore, that a strip along the shore out to a depth of three feet at an ordinary low tide be considered separately from the rest in leasing, and that no one be permitted to obtain a lease of more shore than is sufficient for the collection of spat to be used on his area.

"(*g*) To prevent the production of oysters on ground subject to pollution (extremely unlikely in this area) to prevent the possible monopoly of spatting grounds, and to prevent the use of grounds where the quality of the oysters produced might be too low, it is recommended that no leases be granted until a careful examination of the proposed area is made by a qualified employee of the Department and a favourable report is received.

"(*h*) As a great number of questions remain to be solved which are of importance to oyster culture in this area, it is recommended that Bideford river above the point locally known as Dawson's cape be set aside for experiments in the production of oysters, it being understood that operations such as the collection of spat which do not interfere with the experiments will be allowed, that the area will be utilized intensively for the cultivation of oysters and that stock from this experimental farm will be available for use in other parts of the Malpeque bay area."

Scallop Investigations.—Further search for scallop beds was continued on the south shore of Nova Scotia during the year but except in the Mahone Bay area, where a scallop fishery has been established for some time, no beds capable of supporting commercial operations were discovered. In 1929 scallop investigational work was carried on along the south shore of Nova Scotia as far east as port Medway; the 1930 operations covered the area from port Medway to Halifax, including Bedford basin. An account of these operations is printed as appendix No. 5 of this report.

THE LOBSTER FISHERY

The success of the lobster fishery during the year from the standpoint of quantity of production was again a cause for much satisfaction. The total catch in the waters of the four Atlantic provinces, the only areas where lobsters are taken in the Canadian fisheries, was 40,726,000 pounds in round figures. Not since 1917 has the catch reached such a large total, and as compared with 1929, there was an increase in landings during the past year of nearly 3,445,000 pounds. An upward trend in lobster catch in all four provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, has been observable in the past three years a condition which should tend to remove any apprehension that the fishery is being depleted, and one indicating the effectiveness of the methods employed to regulate and conserve the lobster resources. The gain in catch in Quebec in 1930, as compared with 1929, was something more than 34,000 pounds, but Quebec, of course, is a smaller producer of lobsters than any of the other Atlantic provinces. Prince Edward Island catch for the year showed a gain of more than 720,000 pounds. In New Brunswick the increase was over 870,000 pounds. Fishermen in Nova Scotia, which is the largest producer of lobsters, brought ashore slightly more than 20,820,000 pounds, or in other words some 1,816,000 pounds above the landings for the preceding year. Prices prevailing in the lobster industry as in industry generally, were less favourable than they had been in 1929, so that the total marketed value of the years lobster pro-

duction, $5,214,643, showed a drop of about $480,000. None the less the lobster fishery again ranked second only to the salmon fishery in point of value of marketed return.

Increase in the volume of trade in live lobsters, which has been a noteworthy development in the lobster industry in recent years, was again apparent in 1930. All told more than 12,513,000 pounds of lobsters were marketed in shell during the year, as compared with something more than 11,000,000 pounds in 1929. As indicating how great an increase has been taking place in this trade, it may be pointed out that in the past six years the business has increased in volume by more than 45 per cent. By far the greater part of the business is done by Nova Scotia, but there has been steady development in New Brunswick for several years past. The Nova Scotia shipments in 1930 amounted to approximately 8,588,000 pounds,—an increase of 1,230,000 pounds in round figures over the 1929 figure, and 2,236,000 pounds over the figures for 1925. In New Brunswick during the year about 3,360,000 pounds were shipped in shell, as compared with slightly less than 2,700,000 pounds in 1929, and less than 1,100,000 pounds in 1925. The trade done in live lobsters by Prince Edward Island and Quebec is much smaller than the business in the other two provinces and showed a decrease in 1930 from the figures for the year before. Prince Edward Island shipments amounted to 457,400 pounds, and the Quebec shipments to 108,500 pounds. The greater part of the trade is carried on with the United States, which purchased more than 9,632,000 pounds during the past year, but shipments in considerable quantity were also made from the fishing settlements to inland portions of the Dominion.

The canned lobster industry felt seriously the effects of the unfavourable world economic conditions. The total pack, 139,109 cases, was some 11,500 cases greater than the production in 1929, but marketed value amounted only to $2,873,800 in round figures, as compared with $3,179,000.

FISH COLLECTION SERVICES

In order to assist the fishermen of eastern Nova Scotia to overcome transportation difficulties which hindered them from taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the United States market for live lobsters, a Lobster Collection Service was operated under the auspices of the department during the lobster fishing season of 1930 along the section of the coast between Petit de Grat and Owl's head and thence to Boston. Existing transportation services made it possible for lobstermen in other parts of Nova Scotia to make shipments to Boston under reasonably satisfactory conditions, but the situation was quite otherwise in eastern sections of the province, and hence the department's decision to establish the collection and transportation service between Petit de Grat and Boston. The boats used in the service were four of the vessels available to the department under an arrangement made in 1929 for fish collection vessels to be supplied on a subsidy basis as required. The four boats served twenty-one ports but in addition to lobsters shipped by fishermen at these ports they also carried some shipments brought to the points of call by lobstermen of other settlements. Nineteen trips were made by the collecting boats and, all told, they carried 569,960 pounds of live lobsters from Eastern Nova Scotia to Massachusetts. As was to be expected in the case of a new undertaking, some difficulties were met with in carrying on this service but, on the whole, the results were very satisfactory to the fishermen of the district served, who obtained net returns considerably larger than would otherwise have been possible.

For some six weeks of the summer a service for the transportation of swordfish and halibut from North Sydney to Boston was also operated under depart-

mental auspices, chiefly with a view to aiding the swordfish fishermen to market their catches advantageously. The service began on August 6th and was continued by three boats until September 16th. Altogether, 308,875 pounds of swordfish and 10,359 pounds of halibut were carried, as well as several thousand pounds of tuna. While the service was of benefit in various instances, it did not on the whole work satisfactorily and it is probable that future needs can be more adequately met by existing commercial transportation facilities.

For approximately a month during the summer a fish collection service was operated between Port Hawkesbury and Cole Harbour, carrying 50,000 pounds of fish. In the closing months of the year two collection services were carried on, one by four collecting boats running between Bickerton and Port Hawkesbury during October, November, and December and the other, between Port Hood and Port Hawkesbury, being performed by one collecting vessel during November and December. The Bickerton-Hawkesbury service handled 535,829 pounds of fish, for the most part haddock and cod, and the other service a total quantity of 423,509 pounds, more than half of it hake. Market conditions, of course, were adverse but there was seemingly less interest by the fishermen in fish collection operations than there had been in preceding seasons.

Collection Service Charges and Costs: The lobsters carried on the Lobster Collection Service were transported at a charge to the shippers of $3 per crate of approximately 150 pounds. The charge covered the return of the empty crates as well as the carriage of the shipments to market. The fish handled by the Fish Collection Services were carried at a cost to the shippers of ten cents per hundred pounds, but the collecting boats were required to carry supplies of bait and ice without extra charge and to return empty shipping boxes free. The cost of the Lobster Collection Service to the department was $12,478.47 and the cost of the Fish Collection Services, including the swordfish and halibut service, was $27,728.66.

To aid the fishermen of the L'Ardoise district, Cape Breton, in marketing their products and in bringing in necessary supplies a schooner packet service between L'Ardoise and Halifax was given departmental assistance during the year on a subsidy basis. Other transportation facilities which would meet the needs of the fishermen were lacking in the district.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

Many requests for departmental publications and for general information in regard to the fisheries of the country were received and dealt with during the year, as well, of course, as requests for information and advice bearing on technical fisheries questions. The number of these requests suggests an increasing popular interest in our fisheries resources and fisheries development. Throughout the year the department continued the distribution of monthly reports as to the conditions obtaining in important foreign markets for dried and pickled fish. These market reports are made up from information forwarded to the department by cablegram by Canadian Government Trade Commissioners in several export countries and by the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in San Juan, Porto Rico, and they are sent out from Ottawa to producers and exporters of dried and pickled fish, to fishermen's organizations, etc. Monthly publication of the Fisheries News Bulletin, both in French and English editions, and the publication of the Quarterly Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics was also continued during the year. As in the past, the department collaborated with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in preparing the annual statistical report upon fisheries operations, the collection and checking of statistical data of all fisheries which are under Dominion control being carried on by departmental employees.

During the year the department again carried out the plan of having weather reports and bait and ice reports broadcast regularly by radio for the benefit of fishermen on the Atlantic coast, where conditions different from those found in the fisheries in other parts of the Dominion make such a service desirable. This broadcasting plan was initiated by the department in 1928 and year after year there has been testimony as to its usefulness to the fishermen and others engaged in the fishing industry. In the past year the weather reports were broadcast twice daily from Saint John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Louisburg, N.S. For some weeks an additional early-morning broadcast of the weather reports was also made daily from Saint John to assist men engaged in the haddock fishery off Southern New Brunswick. Reports as to bait and ice conditions were broadcast twice a day from Halifax and Louisburg from April 1 onward, being compiled at the department's Halifax office from information obtained by telegraph and telephone from fisheries officers in all parts of Nova Scotia and from information supplied by telegraph by the Newfoundland Department of Marine and Fisheries. Re-broadcasts of the various reports were also made from C.G.S. *Arras,* the fisheries vessel accompanying the Canadian fishing fleet to the Grand Banks. Through these different broadcasts authoritative information as to weather probabilities, bait supply, and ice conditions was made available to fishermen on all the important fishing grounds at intervals only a few hours apart. From time to time items of current news were included with the reports as well as emergent messages to the captains of fishing vessels or other fishermen at sea.

FISHING BOUNTY

Fishing bounties totalling $159,773.55 were paid during the year from the sum of $160,000, which is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council under the authority of "An Act to Encourage the Development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels." Distribution of the bounty money is made among fishermen and the owners of fishing vessels and fishing boats on the Atlantic coast under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council. During the past year 10,308 bounty claims were paid, as compared with 9,546 claims in the preceding year. The payments were allotted as follows:—

To 567 vessels and their crews, $39,447.60.
To 9,741 boats and their crews, $120,325.95.

Payments of claims in Nova Scotia totalled in all $80,049.55, in New Brunswick $23,413.95, in Prince Edward Island $9,808.60, and in Quebec $46,501.45.

The basis of distribution for the year was as follows:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, $1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed $80.
To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $7.20 each.
To owners of boat measuring not less than twelve feet keel, $1 per boat.
To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $6.35 each.

1930-1931

Province and County	Boats	Men	Amount	Vessels	Tons	Average tons	Men	Amount	Total Amount
			$ cts.						$ cts.
Nova Scotia—									
Annapolis	151	257	1,782 95						1,782 95
Antigonish	305	397	2,825 95						2,825 95
Cape Breton	323	564	3,904 40	36	579	16	158	1,716 60	5,621 00
Cumberland	3	3	22 05						22 05
Digby	340	562	3,908 70						3,908 70
Guysboro	413	753	5,194 55	29	458	15	143	1,487 60	6,682 15
Halifax	804	1,056	7,509 60	65	1,018	15	247	2,796 40	10,306 00
Inverness	277	586	3,998 10	6	70	11	27	264 40	4,262 50
Kings	36	57	397 95						397 95
Lunenburg	449	562	4,017 70	114	5,911	51	1,523	16,876 60	20,894 30
Pictou	26	37	260 95						260 95
Queens	137	230	1,597 50	10	225	22	64	685 80	2,283 30
Richmond	383	706	4,866 10	5	72	14	18	201 60	5,067 70
Shelburne	490	895	6,173 25	31	712	20	223	2,317 60	8,490 85
Victoria	321	491	3,438 85	7	116	16	28	317 60	3,756 45
Yarmouth	135	289	1,970 15	16	451	28	148	1,516 60	3,486 75
Total	4,593	7,445	51,868 75	319	9,612	30	2,579	28,180 80	80,049 55
New Brunswick—									
Charlotte	241	415	2,876 25	4	55	13	15	163 00	3,039 25
Gloucester	422	1,091	7,349 55	201	3,267	16	892	9,689 40	17,038 95
Kent	116	200	1,386 00	7	78	11	16	193 20	1,579 20
Northumberland	55	111	759 85	20	228	11	43	537 60	1,297 45
Restigouche	6	13	88 55						88 55
Saint John	34	53	370 55						370 55
Total	874	1,883	12,830 75	232	3,628	15	966	10,583 20	23,413 95
Prince Edward Island—									
Kings	240	360	2,526 00	2	21	10	4	49 80	2,575 80
Prince	400	749	5,156 15	2	30	15	7	80 40	5,236 55
Queens	135	275	1,881 25	1	79	79	5	115 00	1,996 25
Total	775	1,384	9,563 40	5	130	26	16	245 20	9,808 60
Quebec—									
Bonaventure	398	653	4,544 55	1	11	11	4	39 80	4,584 35
Gaspe	2,471	4,843	33,224 05	10	125	12	38	398 60	33,622 65
Matane	107	161	1,129 35						1,129 35
Saguenay	523	1,046	7,165 10						7,165 10
Total	3,499	6,703	46,063 05	11	136	12	42	438 40	46,501 45
Grand total	9,741	17,415	120,325 95	567	13,506	23	3,603	39,447 60	159,773 55

PELAGIC SEALING

Under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty the hunting of fur seals off British Columbia is permitted only to the Indians of the province, and under certain conditions as to the craft and equipment which may be used. During 1930 the number of these seals captured by the Indians was 2,291 and their skins had a marketed value of $13,746. In 1929 the number taken was 3,347 but the decrease in the past year should not be regarded as indicating that the seals were less numerous as the intensity with which the Indians carry on the hunting varies from year to year and is dependent upon other factors than the abundance or scarcity of the seals.

Under the terms of the treaty annual payments are made to Canada by the United States and Japan, representing in the case of the United States fifteen per cent and in the case of Japan ten per cent of the gross value of the fur seals taken in areas under the respective jurisdictions of these two countries which are covered by the treaty. During the past fiscal year the payments from the

United States amounted to $34,703.96, covering 15 per cent of the value of 34,475 skins sold, and the payments from Japan totalled $2,457.16, covering 10 per cent of the value of 3,129 skins sold. Russia is also a party to the treaty, which became effective in 1911, but Russian payments due to Canada in accordance with the convention have not been made for some time.

TRANSFER OF PRAIRIE FISHERIES

An important occurrence in the course of the year was the change in control of the fisheries of the Prairie Provinces which resulted from the agreements for the transfer of the natural resources of these three areas from the Dominion to the respective provinces. In the case of Manitoba the change took place at mid-July but, at the request of the other provinces, the change of fisheries control in Saskatchewan and Alberta was not made until the end of September. A number of departmental officers were affected by these changes but many of them have been absorbed in the fisheries service which the provinces established. Operation of the three hatcheries previously conducted by the department in Manitoba was taken over by the provincial Government on the transfer of the fisheries. As Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, were not in a position to take over fish culture work when fisheries control passed into their hands on October 1, the department continued to operate the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery, the Cochin collecting camp, the hatchery at Lesser Slave Lake, and the Spray lakes sub-hatchery until the end of 1930 under arrangements with the provinces for reimbursement of the expenses incurred. Operation of the fish culture establishments in national parks in the territory affected by the transfer of resources—the hatchery in Banff National park, the hatchery in Waterton Lakes National park, and the sub-hatchery in Jasper National park—is being directed by the department for the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior.

NORTH AMERICAN COUNCIL ON FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS

The North American Council on Fishery Investigation (originally known as the International Committee on Marine Fisheries Investigations, and given its present name in 1930) was founded in 1921 to meet the obvious need for some international agency to unify the fisheries investigations that were being carried on, independently, by the nations whose fishing fleets operate in the north-western Atlantic.

The nations originally participating in the council were Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. In 1922 France requested representation upon it, because of her important fisheries in the western side of the North Atlantic. This request was promptly approved, and Dr. Edouard LeDanois, then Assistant Director of the Scientific and Technical Marine Fisheries Office of France, was named as the French representative. Portugal has also been invited to join the council, because of the fishing carried on by her Nationals on the Newfoundland Banks, but has not yet accepted.

No doubt the negotiations that led to the establishment of the North American Council were largely stimulated by the example of the Permanent International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. In its organization, however, it differs fundamentally from the older European body, for it receives no financial support from the governments whose representatives make up its membership, and exercises no direct executive function. Neither does it maintain a permanent secretarial nor administrative staff, while for its office it enjoys the hospitality of the member who may be acting as its secretary for the time being. Thus its functions are strictly consultative and advisory.

Throughout its history the council has adhered to the policy originally adopted, namely, to correlate fisheries and oceanographic investigations in the

Northwestern Atlantic by informal arrangements, and to make the results promptly and mutually available to the several interested nations. This loose and informal type of organization was adopted partly because of the federal administrative system of the United States and of Canada, partly because of a belief, set forth by Dr. H. M. Smith, then United States Commissioner of Fisheries, that the greatest harmony might be expected from voluntary association, entered into for mutual help. In practice, this has proved a strength rather than a weakness, the recommendations of the council having usually been acted upon as rapidly as existing circumstances have allowed.

The membership consists of not more than three nominees from each subscribing nation, including in each case the executive or scientific head (or both) of the Fisheries Service. At the seventeenth meeting, November, 1930, the official representation was: For Canada, Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Director Atlantic Biological Station (secretary), Dr. J. P. McMurrich, chairman of the Biological Board of Canada, and the undersigned; for Newfoundland, Honourable H. C. B. Lake, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Dr. Harold Thompson; for the United States, Dr. Henry B. Bigelow (chairman), Mr. Elmer Higgins, in charge of Division of Scientific Inquiry, United States Bureau of Fisheries, and Mr. Henry O'Malley, United States Commissioner of Fisheries; for France, Dr. E. LeDanois, Director of the Scientific and Technical Office of Marine Fisheries. Various fisheries experts also attend the meetings by invitation.

The first executive meeting of the council was held in Montreal, June 23, 1921. Meetings have been held regularly since then, one or two per year, alternately in Canada and the United States, once in Newfoundland.

Up to the present time the council has not published its proceedings, although informal accounts of its activities have been given out to the press after each meeting. With the increasing weight that is given to its recommendations, however, need is felt for a wider distribution of its deliberations. Consequently, a decision was reached at the seventeenth meeting, November, 1930, to publish a report covering the history, membership and proceedings of the council to date, which is in course of preparation, and also to publish annual proceedings hereafter.

The principal objectives that the council has held before it, have been: (*a*) to work for the improvement and extension of the statistics of the offshore fisheries, both as direct aids to the industry and as the raw data in biologic studies; (*b*) to outline and to encourage comprehensive investigations into the biology of the more important food fishes of the area, such as cod, haddock and mackerel; and (*c*) to encourage the accumulation of data, with interpretation of the same, as to the general hydrology (particularly circulation) of the northwestern Atlantic in relation to the fisheries.

In practice, the council has sought these objectives by discussions of particular projects in each field, in which invited experts participate, leading to formal recommendations urging the governments to commence or continue specified lines of investigation.

The following summary of progress made by the Fisheries Services of the subscribing nations in projects in which the council has been largely instrumental will more particularly illustrate its activities.

1. *Statistics.*—The chief action of the council with regard to statistics has been frequent reiteration of the need for improvement, and repeated recommendations to the governments that published statistics be made to include reliable information as to the localities where catches are made, and as to the yield per unit of effort. These recommendations have borne fruit in various attempts at betterments, through the adoption of improved statistical forms, by arousing the interest of fishing captains, and by more fully recording the pertinent data. Arrangements have also been made for more prompt interchange

of catch statistics, and at the last meeting the representatives of Newfoundland reported that the collection of fisheries statistics in that country was in process of reorganization. Comprehensive study of the biological significance of existing statistics has also been undertaken, by Canada and the United States, which have figures largely in the report by A. W. H. Needler on the Distribution of the American Haddock, quoted below (page 37) and also in a similar study of the herring by the Biological Board of Canada.

The combined catches, by all nations, of cod and of haddock in the Western Atlantic by O. E. Sette, of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, and by Mr. Needler, of the Canadian Biological Board, have also been prepared and published, on recommendation of the council.

A definite move toward subdivision of the fishing grounds of the northwestern Atlantic for statistical purposes was likewise made at the last meeting of the Council by the preparation of a chart showing suggested divisions, for consideration by the several countries.

2. *Cod Studies.*—The council early recommended an intensive study of the migrations of the American cod, and the marking experiments, commenced, in response, by the United States in 1923 and by Canada in 1924, have been continued to date in various localities from New Jersey on the south to eastern Nova Scotia on the north, both inshore and on the outer banks. The total number of cod marked by the two governments up to June, 1930, was about 56,000, of which about 3,500 have been recaptured, an average of about 6 per cent. Recaptures, by the vessels carrying on the experiments of fish they had earlier marked have yielded large series of measurements, with scale samples, for codfish that had been at liberty for varying periods of time. Forty-six fish have been recaptured and remeasured twice. In this way much direct evidence has been obtained as to the rate of growth of individual fish at different times of year.

Early in the investigation it became apparent that different local bodies of cod followed different migratory schedules, the fish off Nantucket shoals, falling in the one category, the bodies of cod further north and east, in the other. A general account of the migrations of the fish of these groups has been published under the authorship of W. C. Schroeder in the 46th Volume of the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

The material collected has also thrown much light on the relative importance of different year-classes in the cod stock, on the degree of local segregation, and on kindred subjects, besides affording the basis for an estimate of the numerical strength of the stock on one limited ground.

The effects of shifts in temperature on the regional localization and productivity of the cod fishery of the straits of Belle Isle have been made the subject of an important study by the Biological Board of Canada, with results already proved to have direct practical importance, and the investigation of temperature in relation to the fisheries of the Grand Banks that have for several years been prosecuted by the French Scientific and Technical Fisheries Office, under the direction of Dr. LeDanois, are well known.

Previous to the establishment of the North American Council, little exact information had been obtained as to the migrations and distribution of larval cod or of older fry in North American waters. Much information, as to these questions, has resulted from systematic towing, carried out at the council's recommendation.

At the last meeting the representatives for Newfoundland reported plans for initiating a broad program of cod investigation; an entry into scientific fisheries research warmly welcomed by the council.

3. *Haddock Investigations.*—The future of the haddock fishery is now of serious concern to the Canadian and United States fisheries services as well as

to the industry in both these countries, because of rapid increase in intensity. Recaptures of tagged haddock with scale samples and measurements from various localities, together with analysis of catch statistics have already formed the basis of an instructive report on the migrations of this species and on the inter-relationship of haddock populations in North American waters by Mr. Needler (*Contributions to Canadian Biology and Fisheries, New Series, Volume 6, Number 10, 1930*), while the relative importance of different year-classes has been investigated, by the Biological Board for the bay of Fundy and for Nova Scotia waters.

By 1929 the council viewed the matter with such serious concern that it urged upon the several countries the importance of devoting increasing attention to the haddock, and in 1930 the United States Bureau of Fisheries was in position to initiate an intensive program of investigation of the haddock situation.

4. *Mackerel Investigations.*—The inauguration in 1924-1925 of a joint program of investigation of the biology of the mackerel by Canada and the United States followed the recommendations of the council. A study of the relative strength of different year-classes, by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has demonstrated that the spectacular and proverbial fluctuations in the mackerel catch result from a notable dominance of the stock by occasional year-classes, with years of high production comparatively rare. The rate of growth of the mackerel has also been followed up to the seventh year, while conditions on the more southerly spawning areas have been intensively examined, and the distribution and numerical abundance of eggs and of larvae has been studied. Results of these studies are in course of preparation. The Canadian investigations of the mackerel have been directed chiefly toward tracing migrations by marking experiments, to the determination of spawning areas and the control of their limits by temperature, to the times of arrival of mackerel at different localities on the coast, to the relative proportions of the two sexes, to the relative abundance of different year-classes, to growth studies, and to the study of racial differences.

5. *Hydrography.*—At the second meeting of the council it was resolved that all possible information should be obtained as to the non-tidal drifts of the continental waters along the Maritime Provinces and Northeastern United States, as to which widely divergent views had been held. Sets of drift bottles specified by the council as desired were put out that same year by the three governments then represented on the council. And the recoveries proved so instructive that large numbers of bottles have subsequently been set adrift on various lines between eastern Newfoundland and Chesapeake bay.

A discussion of the series set out between Nova Scotia and Cape Cod is included in the published account of the Physical Oceanography of the Gulf of Maine by Dr. Bigelow, (in *Volume 40, Bulletin of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Part 2,* p. 867). Preliminary statements have also appeared as to certain of the experiments in Canadian waters, while it is hoped that a general report on these may soon be prepared. The recoveries from the sets to the west and south of New York still await final analysis.

These bottle drifts have been so generally corroborated by other lines of evidence that they have figured largely in the development of the views now generally held as to the dominant circulation of the region, especially as to the great eddies of which the depressions on this sector of the continental shelf are now known to be the sites.

Daily records of sea-water temperature are now being taken at between 50 and 60 lighthouses and lightships from the gulf of St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, at the prompting of the council, and through the activities of its members. The very important hydrologic surveys of the Newfoundland banks,

and of the banks of West Greenland, by the French fisheries service are as widely appreciated on the one side of the Atlantic as on the other, and the charts which that service has recently prepared of the bottoms of certain of the fishing banks will, the council believes, stimulate its other members to similar undertakings on other North American fishing grounds.

6. *Passamaquoddy Bay Problem.*—The relationship borne by the council to the international fisheries question in Passamaquoddy bay may be quoted as a final illustration of its proper functions and activities.

A project for damming this small bay, for the development of power, has caused serious apprehension for the future of the very valuable "sardine" fishery, and the herring, and packing industries, of which it is the site. In response to a request from this Department for an authoritative statement as to the probable effects of this project, the council appointeed a subcommittee in 1928 to examine into the matter. The report of this subcommittee, that a detailed investigation of the ecology of the herring, and of the factors controlling organic production, was prerequisite to any positive forecast for the region as a whole led to plans for a joint study now under discussion by the two governments concerned, an appropriation for which has already been made by the United States.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

The staff of the International Fisheries Commission, other than the director, includes scientific and statistical assistants, four Canadians and one American, with clerical and other help employed in Seattle. The laboratory work is done at the University of Washington, the statistical work mainly in Prince Rupert.

Vessel operations were carried on by charter of two vessels during the past calendar year, one larger schooner for offshore and more distant work, one smaller for the local banks of British Columbia.

The *Dorothy,* a United States Diesel vessel of 93 feet length, 89 net tons, was used for four months in search for eggs and drifting young of the halibut in the open North Pacific and in an expedition to Bering sea. She was the minimum size usable for such purpose, and no similar Canadian vessel of proper build and equipment was available.

Study of Eggs and Drifting Young.—On February 21 a series of net hauls were begun which, by May 14, had covered the great part of the gulf of Alaska and the northern coast of British Columbia. Altogether 145 stations were occupied, and 363 net hauls were made at depths of water down to 1,000 meters. Halibut eggs and larvæ were found in numbers along the edge of the continental shelf of the western side of the gulf of Alaska. They were rarely found off the British Columbia coast, indicating the nearly complete depletion of spawners there. The last hauls in May showed the larvæ but half developed. Up to that time no evidence that young were carried south to the banks off Canada was found, but some had reached the middle of the gulf of Alaska. Another season's work will be necessary to follow the major outlines of the early development and larval drift during May, June, and July, thereby proving definitely to what extent the southern banks off British Columbia are replenished by drifting young from the Alaskan banks. This is of great importance to the badly depleted banks now fished mainly by Canadian vessels.

A New Stock in Bering Sea.—On May 14 the vessel left Prince Rupert after outfitting for a cruise to Bering sea and the Aleutians. The object was to determine the possible existence of a new and untouched stock of halibut there. It had already been proved that the halibut south of cape Spencer, including those of British Columbia, formed a stock separate from those of the gulf of Alaska, the latter migrating to the west as far as the entrance to Bering sea.

On this trip halibut were caught just within Bering sea, in Makushin bay, where 687 fish were tagged. The currents along the Aleutian islands were found to be swift, and the grounds small. The vessel went as far west as Petrel bank, but owing to a breakdown of fishing apparatus did not try those banks properly. From the fish tagged but 17 have been retaken, all from the tagging locality itself, showing no interchange between Bering sea fish and those of the gulf of Alaska. This would indicate a new and untouched stock, the abundance of which seems to be below that of previously exploited stocks. The geographical extent of this stock is not known, but it should be noted that a full year has not passed since the fish were liberated, and the one voyage was not sufficient to give us any comprehensive idea of the area of banks available.

On this same trip the currents which carry the eggs and larvæ in the gulf of Alaska were studied by depositing 500 drift bottles along a line across the gulf of Alaska from the Queen Charlottes to Kodiak island and west. Of these bottles five per cent have been returned within the succeeding seven months, a surprisingly satisfactory result, all of them showing a westward drift, carrying the eggs and larvæ west from cape Spencer, and thus confirming previous work on the currents.

Tagging off the Canadian Coast.—As previous work had shown that the older banks off the Canadian coast were badly depleted, past studies of migration, etc., had been almost altogether upon the stock of immature young which remained. Nevertheless, a small fishery has existed on the outer coast for larger sized fish. This remnant of spawning schools was important to egg production, and since they mature in the gulf of Alaska had been shown to migrate widely, it was deemed necessary that their habits be studied by tagging. Of these, 712 were tagged in two months' work off the north end of Graham island by the *Melville* operating out of Prince Rupert.

Returns were at a high rate, twenty-five per cent within the first full year, and showed a greater migration than the small fish previously studied.

Statistics of the Fishery.—In accordance with the duties of the commission a system of statistical observation of the fishery has been maintained. The data collected are not only the usual total landings, but the landings by bank of origin. Equally important are records of catch per unit of gear as indicative of abundance. These are obtained from practically the whole fleet and show the continued decline in abundance in each of 35 statistical areas along the Pacific coast of the United States, Canada, and Alaska. This is perhaps the most vital phase of the commission's work, as these statistics form the practical basis for the regulations to be made. The variations in the yield obtained under differing intensities of the fishery will dictate the restriction necessary.

Laboratory Research.—Research activities similar to those referred to above have been carried on in previous years, and much of the time of the staff during 1930 was spent in analysing and reporting upon the data. The age and rate of growth, spawning times and places, races of halibut, egg and larval development, and migration have formed the subjects of specific investigations other than those carried out during the past year. Reports of certain of these investigations have been prepared, but in other cases the reports are still in process of preparation.

Reports Published.—During the past year six reports of the commission have been prepared and published, as follows:—

Report Number 2, Life History of the Pacific Halibut (1) Marking Experiments, by William F. Thompson and William C. Herrington. 137 pages.

Report Number 3, Determination of the Chlorinity of Ocean Waters, by Thomas G. Thompson and Richard Van Cleve. 14 pages.

Report Number 4, Hydrographic Sections and Calculated Currents in the Gulf of Alaska 1927 and 1928, by George F. McEwen, Thomas G. Thompson, and Richard Van Cleve. 36 pages.

Report Number 5, History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery, by William F. Thompson and Norman L. Freeman. 61 pages.

Report Number 6, Biological Statistics of the Pacific Halibut Fishery (1) Changes in Yield of a Standardized Unit of Gear, by William F. Thompson, Harry A. Dunlop, and F. Heward Bell. 121 pages.

Report Number 7, Investigations of the International Fisheries Commission to December, 1930, and their Bearing on Regulation of the Pacific Halibut Fishery, by the International Fisheries Commission. 29 pages.

These reports have occupied the main attention of the staff while in Seattle during the past calendar year. They embody first results of the program of the commission to study the life history of the halibut and to place the fish under adequate statistical observation. They substantiate and extend the recommendations expressed in the first report of the commission. The rapid decline of the abundance, the resultant constant shift of the fishery to new grounds, the existence of separate stocks on the several grounds, the rate of migration, and the currents which carry the young, are dealt with.

In the course of the year the Canadian members of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the commission, Doctor W. A. Clemens, Director of the Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, and Doctor C. McLean Fraser, of the Department of Zoology, of the University of British Columbia reviewed with Doctor Thompson and the members of his staff the scientific program which has been in progress, and, in a statement which was subsequently issued, expressed their satisfaction with and appreciation of the work accomplished. "The program for the investigation as it was first presented by the Advisory Committee," they stated, "appeared sound and well planned, but there seemed so many difficulties in the way of carrying it out that it was not anticipated that such definite results, capable of direct application in control of the fishery could be obtained in such a short period of time. We wish again to express our heartiest endorsement of the program as laid down and extended by Doctor Thompson. We consider that it is thoroughly sound scientifically, that it is comprehensive and practical in outlook. We have no hesitation in commending the work and in assuring the commission that, in our opinion, provision for the continuance along the present lines is not only justifiable but eminently desirable."

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. FOUND,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

APPENDIX No I

REPORTS OF SUPERVISORS OF FISHERIES

REPORT OF ACTING CHIEF SUPERVISOR, R. S. SHREVE, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR 1930.

The 1930 fishery season opened favourably. The landings during the month of January showed a substantial increase over the catch for January of the previous year, and indications were that the catch for the year would exceed that of 1929. Early optimistic views were strengthened as increased catches continued to be registered during the next four months. The comparative increases for April and May were particularly gratifying. With the first five months of the year away to a good start, adverse conditions were encountered in June, and when statistics for the month were compiled a decrease of 4,582,600 pounds was recorded in the catch as against the landings for the same period last year. The following months throughout the year continued to show comparative decreased landings. September was particularly discouraging, the decrease amounting to over 12,000,000 pounds for the month.

The total value of the fisheries of the province of Nova Scotia for 1930 amounted to $10,411,202, as compared with $11,427,491 for 1929, which shows a decrease of $1,016,289 from the previous year.

The annual value of the fisheries to the province for the past eight years has been as follows:—

1923	$ 8,448,385
1924	8,777,251
1925	10,213,779
1926	12,505,922
1927	10,783,631
1928	11,681,995
1929	11,427,491
1930	10,411,202

The fresh fish trade continued to expand. With the increasing population of Canada providing continued possibilities for enlarging domestic demand for fish in the fresh state, and the widening of foreign markets, the outlook for this branch of the industry is bright. The market for haddock fillets has grown tremendously and further expansion is looked for. Facilities were increased and cold storage plants developed in this connection.

The utilization of fish waste was given serious study during the year and new plants were erected, equipped with modern machinery to convert the waste fish into commercial by-products.

The lobster fishery this year ranked first in economic value, the cod second and the haddock third.

Such important commercial fisheries as the lobster, mackerel, hake and cusk, salmon and smelt fisheries show increased landings. Increased values are also shown for mackerel, salmon and smelt.

LOBSTERS

The total lobster catch in 1930 was 208,201 cwt. having a landed value of $2,204,153 and a marketed value of $3,046,084, as compared with a catch of 190,035 cwt., a landed value of $2,156,776 and a marketed value of $3,210,504 for 1929, an increase of 18,166 cwt. in the catch and $47,377 in the landed value but a decrease of $164,420 in the marketed value, as compared with the year 1929.

There was an increase of 12,303 cwt. in the quantity of lobsters shipped in shell. During 1930 the quantity shipped in this form amounted to 85,885 cwt. as compared with 73,582 for the year 1929. Shipments to the United States and Upper Canadian markets are increasing from year to year.

The quantity of lobsters canned during 1930 amounted to 63,422 cases, as compared with 60,661 for the previous year, which shows an increase of 2,761 cases. Less tomalley was put up during 1930, the pack of this product being 2,089 cases as compared with 3,151 cases during 1929.

Lobsters were plentiful all along the coast. Not for several years had they been so generally abundant almost everywhere at the same time. The markets at the beginning of the year were uncertain. There was a large carry-over of canned lobsters in all the principal markets from last year. The canned lobster market became weak and as the canners were anxious to dispose of their goods quickly the selling strain brought down prices. The prices quoted for canned lobsters were lower in the United States and Canada than those for Japanese crab meat. In the English market the competition from South African crayfish was greatly increased, chiefly owing to low price. Lobsters are now being brine frozen and shipped to a number of the fish dealers in Canada and the United States, where a ready market is being found.

The year 1930 closed with large quantities of canned lobsters still unsold in original packers' or buyers' hands in Canada, besides stocks known to be remaining in wholesale grocers' hands in Britain and the States.

Reports indicate that considerable quantities of live lobsters still remain in Maine pounds and the Boston dealers show less anxiety for additional shipments than was formerly evident. It is therefore expected that a lower level of prices will prevail for lobsters in shell during the coming season.

The following is a statement of the lobster catch and the marketed value for the past six years:—

	Catch Cwt.	Marketed Value
1925	170,698	$3,014,963
1926	184,316	3,386,416
1927	179,673	3,255,627
1928	172,409	3,048,255
1929	190,035	3,210,504
1930	208,201	3,046,084

The lobster season which opened on August 16th and continued until October 15 was remarkable, a steady catch being obtained throughout the entire period, and the weather for practically the whole time was such that the fishermen could attend to their traps daily. The usual loss of gear was avoided but the markets were in such condition that the returns for the lobsters were not as satisfactory as had been hoped.

COD

The cod fishery for the year shows a decrease in the catch as well as in the landed and marketed values. The catch for 1930 amounted to 1,065,133 cwt., having a landed value of $1,978,386, and a marketed value of $2,685,879, as compared with a catch of 1,297,841, having a landed value of $2,537,322 and a marketed value of $3,484,583 for 1929. The decrease in the catch amounted to 232,708 cwt. and in the landed value $558,936. The Lunenburg fleet experienced the worst season in many years, which accounts largely for the decrease in the total catch.

HADDOCK

The haddock fishery shows a decrease of 44,510 cwt. in the catch as well as a decrease of $14,983 in the landed value and $65,617 in the marketed value. The total landings in 1930 amounted to 471,639 cwt., having a landed value of

$975,864 and a marketed value of $1,798,330, as compared with a catch of 516,149 cwt., having a landed value of $990,847 and a marketed value of $1,863,947 for 1929.

HERRING

A decrease of 32,993 cwt. is shown in the herring catch as well as a decrease of $38,102 in the landed value and $90,153 in the marketed value. The catch amounted to 204,745 cwt., landed value to $209,482, and marketed value to $435,810, as compared with a catch of 237,738 cwt., having a landed value of $247,584 and a marketed value of $525,963 for the previous year. The Guysboro and Halifax coast is largely responsible for the decrease.

MACKEREL

A very considerable increase is shown in the catch of mackerel as well as in the landed and marketed values. The total catch amounted to 130,359 cwt., having a landed value of $314,767 and a marketed value of $431,543, as compared with a catch of 107,385 cwt., having a landed value of $269,841, and a marketed value of $387,179 for 1929. There was thus an increase of 22,974 cwt. in the catch, $44,926 in the landed value and $44,364 in the marketed value. Of the total increase Halifax County West is responsible for 15,747 cwt. in the catch, $37,745 in the landed value and $37,723 in the marketed value.

HALIBUT

The halibut fishery shows a decrease in catch, landed value, and marketed values. The catch was 27,258 cwt., having a landed value of $332,237 and a marketed value of $419,761, as against a catch of 30,971 cwt., having a landed value of $407,957 and a marketed value of $506,976, as compared with the previous year. This shows a decrease of 3,713 cwt. in the catch, $75,720 in the landed value, and $87,215 in the marketed value. The eastern and western section of the mainland are responsible for the decrease. In the Island of Cape Breton there was a slight decrease.

HAKE AND CUSK

There was an increase of 5,490 cwt. in the landings of hake and cusk, but a decrease of $9,042 in the landed value and $8,560 in the marketed value. The catch amounted to 190,203 cwt., having a landed value of $136,148 and a marketed value of $313,212, as compared with a catch of 184,713 cwt., having a landed value of $145,190 and a marketed value of $321,772 for 1929. Increases in landings were made in the Island of Cape Breton and the western part of the mainland, while the eastern section of the mainland registers a slight decrease.

SALMON

The salmon catch was almost double that of last year, the increase in the catch being general throughout the province. The total catch for the year amounted to 14,198 cwt., having a landed value of $192,095 and a marketed value of $249,962, as compared with a catch of 7,556 cwt., having a landed value of $124,894 and a marketed value of $155,651 for the previous year. The increase in the catch amounted to 6,642 cwt., $67,201 in the landed value and $94,311 in the marketed value. During the spring and summer the water in all the rivers and streams throughout the province was particularly low and salmon were therefore hampered in ascending to their spawning grounds, and as their ascent was delayed by low water conditions, increased catches were naturally made by the commercial net fishermen along the coast. On the other hand, market conditions were not as satisfactory as in previous years.

SMELT

The smelt fishery shows an increase of 722 cwt. in the catch, $7,911 in the landed value and $17,250 in the marketed value. The 1930 catch amounted to 7,906 cwt., having a landed value of $88,725 and a marketed value of $136,909, as compared with a catch of 7,184 cwt., having a landed value of $80,814 and a marketed value of $119,659 for 1929.

POLLOCK

The catch of pollock shows a decrease of 6,291 cwt. in the catch, $7,582 in the landed value and $11,580 in the marketed value. During 1930 the catch amounted to 39,422 cwt., having a landed value of $38,184 and a marketed value of $57,389, as compared with a catch of 45,713 cwt., having a landed value of $45,766 and a marketed value of $68,969 for last year.

ALEWIVES

An increase is shown in the catch of alewives of 6,536 cwt., and a gain of $2,046 in the landed value, but a decrease of $981 in the marketed value. The 1930 catch amounted to 30,719 cwt., having a landed value of $29,336 and a marketed value of $38,799, as compared with a catch of 24,183 cwt., having a landed value of $27,290 and a marketed value of 39,780 for the previous year.

SCALLOPS

A slight decrease is shown in the catch of scallops but a marked drop in the landed and marketed values. The 1930 catch was 16,488 barrels, with a landed value of $76,476 and a marketed value of $81,619, as compared with a catch of 16,856 barrels, having a landed value of $99,670, and a marketed value of $110,192 for 1929. Prices this year were much lower than those which obtained during previous years, and hence there was less incentive than formerly for the fishermen to prosecute the industry vigorously.

The scallop industry during favourable times gives employment to a large number of men and boys, and good wages are made when the price of scallops is fair. The scallop fishery in the Digby-Annapolis district, which has rapidly advanced during past years, was not as profitable during the 1930 season as in previous years, due to the low prices obtaining.

The following table shows the scallop catch and marketed value for the past eight years:—

	Bbls.	Value
1923	11,839	$ 72,547
1924	7,504	51,793
1925	12,404	76,025
1926	19,918	138,472
1927	37,607	212,838
1928	24,533	156,188
1929	16,856	110,192
1930	16,488	81,619

SWORDFISH

A very heavy increase is noted in the catch of swordfish, the catch being almost double that of last year. All told, the 1930 catch was 11,933 cwt., having a landed value of $139,145 and a marketed value of $214,806, as compared with a catch for 1929 of 6,336 cwt., having a landed value of $69,613 and a marketed value of $98,241.

The increase in the swordfishery was general. At North Sydney an increase of 1,668 cwt. took place. The fish were more plentiful, larger in size and caught nearer land. On that part of the coast from Ingonish to Aspy boy, South

Ingonish, Neils harbour and Aspy bay swordfish were never known to be so plentiful. The largest landings were made at the following places:—

Louisburg	3,067 cwt.
North Sydney	2,099 "
South Ingonish	1,743 "

On the eastern section of the mainland the increase is to be credited to Guysboro County East, where 922 cwt. were taken, as compared with 428 cwt. during 1929. The fish appeared early and the run was short.

DISTRICT NO. 1—COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF CAPE BRETON, INVERNESS, VICTORIA, AND RICHMOND—SUPERVISOR, A. G. McLEOD

The outstanding features of the year, compared with 1929, were increases in the quantities landed of cod, hake, halibut, mackerel, alewives, salmon, swordfish and eels; and decreases in the catches of haddock, herring, smelts, flounders and lobsters.

From the standpoint of values, lobsters rank first for the year, cod second, swordfish third, mackerel fourth, salmon fifth, haddock sixth, halibut seventh, herring eighth and smelts ninth.

Lobsters.—The total catch was 41,253 cwt., valued at $263,121, as compared with a catch of 41,786 cwt. valued at $318,348 for the previous year, showing a decrease of 533 cwt. in the catch and $55,227 in the landed value.

Cod.—The total catch amounted to 152,204 cwt., having a landed value of $217,877, as compared with a catch of 148,322 cwt., valued at $240,455 for the 1929 season. Although the catch shows an increase of 3,882 cwt. there is a decrease of $22,578 in the landed value, on account of the exceptionally low prices prevailing throughout the greater part of the season.

Swordfish.—The total swordfish catch amounted to 10,450 cwt., having a landed value of $123,524, as compared with a catch of 5,107, having a landed value of $57,950 for 1929—an increase of 5,343 cwt. in the catch and $65,574 in the landed value.

The largest landings were at Louisburg, 3,067 cwt.; North Sydney, 2,099 cwt.; and South Ingonish, 1,743 cwt.

Mackerel.—The total catch of mackerel for the year amounted to 52,262 cwt., having a landed value of $93,569, as compared with a catch of 49,495 cwt., having a landed value of $95,423 for the previous year, showing an increase of 2,767 cwt. in the catch and a decrease of $1,854 in value, as compared with 1929. The catch in the area from Pleasant bay to Margaree island, Inverness county, shows an increase of 3,182 cwt., compared with the preceding year, and the greater part was taken in October; in 1929 the best catches were landed in August and September. The prices obtained in 1930 were very low, the average rate being 3½ cents, as compared with 6 cents for the previous year.

Salmon.—The total catch amounted to 6,069 cwt. and landed value to $70,131, as compared with a catch of 3,203 cwt., having a landed value of $44,091 for 1929. An increase of 2,866 cwt. is shown in the catch and $26,040 in the landed value.

The largest landings were at Margaree harbour, 950 cwt.; Cheticamp, 766 cwt.; Grand Etang, 553 cwt.; St. Ann's, 518 cwt.

Haddock.—The total catch amounted to 56,187 cwt., having a landed value of $67,240, as compared with a catch of 75,604 cwt., having a landed value of $107,953 for the previous year. This shows a decrease of 19,417 cwt. in the catch and $40,713 in the landed value.

Largest landings were made at South Ingonish, 21,935 cwt.; North Sydney, 1,051 cwt.; Port Hawkesbury, 9,461 cwt.; Petit de Grat, 8,551 cwt.; North Ingonish, 7,224 cwt.; Port Hood island, 1,496 cwt.

Halibut.—The total catch amounted to 4,529 cwt., having a landed value of $42,594, as compared with a catch of 4,017 cwt., having a landed value of $43,977 for the year 1929—an increase in the catch of 512 cwt., but a decrease of $1,383 in landed value.

The largest landings were at North Sydney, 3,971 cwt.; Grand Etang, 128 cwt.; South Ingonish, 100 cwt.

Herring.—The total catch amounted to 40,598 cwt., having a landed value of $39,334, as compared with a catch of 41,086 cwt., having a landed value of $40,157 for the previous year. This shows a decrease of 488 cwt. in the catch and $823 in the landed value.

The largest landings were at St. Ann's, 7,246 cwt.; Petit de Grat, 2,695 cwt.; North Sydney, 2,415 cwt.; Grand Etang, 1,750 cwt.

Smelts.—The total catch of smelts amounted to 1,954, having a landed value of $18,391, as compared with a catch of 1,964 cwt., having a landed value of $17,914 for the 1929 season. The catch shows a decrease of 10 cwt. and the landed value an increase of $477.

Hake.—The total catch amounted to 9,361 cwt., having a landed value of $4,938, as compared with a catch of 7,365, having a landed value of $6,077 for the previous year. An increase is shown in the catch of 1,996 cwt. and a decrease of $1,139 in the landed value.

Practically all these fish were taken at Port Hood island where they were plentiful in June, July, August, September, November and December. The price received by the fishermen was unusually low.

Flounders.—The total catch of flounders amounted to 845 cwt., having a landed value of $1,347, as compared with a catch of 889 cwt., having a landed value of $933, showing a decrease of 44 cwt. in the catch but an increase of $414 in the landed value. All of these fish were landed by trawler at Port Hawkesbury and bankers at North Sydney.

Alewives.—The total catch amounted to 1,155 cwt., having a landed value of $856, as compared with 540 cwt., having a landed value of $433 for 1929. This shows an increase of 615 cwt. in the catch and an increase of $423 in the landed value. Nearly all these fish were caught in the Margaree river where they were very plentiful.

Eels.—The eel catch amounted to 185 cwt., having a landed value of $740, as compared with a catch of 86 cwt., having a landed value of $406 during the 1929 season. The catch shows an increase of 99 cwt. and the landed value an increase of $334. The total catch was taken at Louisdale, where these fish were more plentiful than during the preceding year.

Pollock.—The total catch amounted to 676 cwt., having a landed value of $494, as compared with a catch of 432 cwt., having a landed value of $297 for the previous year. This shows an increase of 244 cwt. in the catch and an increase in the value of $197. Practically the entire catch was landed by trawler at Port Hawkesbury.

Oysters.—The total catch amounted to 1,013 cwt., having a landed value of $4,854, as compared with a catch of 979 cwt., having a landed value of $4,989 for the previous year. This shows an increase in the catch of 34 barrels and a decrease of $135 in the landed value.

Apparently these shellfish were more plentiful than in the preceding year, but there was little effort put forth by the fishermen to land them, as the market was very poor.

Squid.—The total catch of squid amounted to 926 cwt., having a landed value of $2,020, as compared with a catch of 1,354 cwt. and a landed value of $2,843 for last year. This shows a decrease of 428 barrels in the catch and $823 in the landed value. These fish were exceptionally scarce, and practically the entire quantity landed was taken on the Inverness County coast.

DISTRICT NO. 2—COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF HALIFAX, GUYSBORO, ANTIGONISH, PICTOU, COLCHESTER, CUMBERLAND AND HANTS—SUPERVISOR D. H. SUTHERLAND.

The total quantities of all varieties of fish landed in the district in 1930 was 72,546,200 pounds valued at the boat's side at $2,200,870, as compared with 73,221,100 pounds valued at $2,205,162 in 1929, or a decrease in the catch of 674,900 pounds and in the landed value of $4,292. The greatly increased catch of lobsters and mackerel and heavy decreases in such lower priced varieties as herring, cod and haddock, together with higher winter prices for the latter two varieties, account for the small difference in total landed values. Of the thirty-one varieties taken eighteen increased in quantity landed. Of these lobsters and mackerel, with increases of 934,200 pounds and 15,746 pounds, respectively, are outstanding. The lobster fishery in so far as volume is concerned was in a flourishing condition, but it is a different story when values are considered. The 1930 landings show increases of 934,200 over 1929 and 3,041,930 over 1928, but the landed value is $80,234 less than 1929 and only $116,338 greater than 1928. Other substantial increases are pollock, salmon and squid. The catches of herring and cod are considerably reduced, decreasing 2,681,000 pounds and 1,056,400 pounds, respectively. Other decreases are noted in haddock, halibut, alewives and clams. While it may not be apparent from the total figures, the year was not profitable for the shore fishermen as line fish were scarce and prices, particularly for lobsters, much less than in 1929.

The total marketed value, which includes the value of certain quantities brought into this district from outside points to be manufactured, was $4,035,373, as compared with $4,456,660, or a decrease of $421,287. The decrease was chiefly due to lower values of cod, herring, haddock and lobsters. Salmon represents the largest increase in marketed value followed by mackerel, squid and smelts.

Cod.—The total catch was 218,047 cwt., having a landed value of $428,215 and a marketed value of $669,829, as compared with a catch of 228,611 cwt., having a landed value of $423,075 and a marketed value of $939,939 for 1929, showing a decrease of 10,564 cwt. in the catch, $5,140 in the landed value and $270,110 in the marketed value. The inshore catch was 88,378 cwt., as compared with 158,949 cwt. in 1929, which bears out what has already been said in regard to the inshore operations.

In Halifax west the catch increased 46,989 cwt., due to heavy steam trawler and vessel landings, particularly during the winter months, while in Guysboro county and Halifax east, where the catch is produced by shore fishermen, the decrease was 57,517 cwt.

Line fish generally were unusually scarce throughout the season on the inshore grounds, and latterly rough weather greatly interfered with operations.

Haddock.—The total catch was 226,651 cwt., having a landed value of $521,054 and a marketed value of $944,982, as compared with a catch of 232,020 cwt., having a landed value of $494,658 and a marketed value of $990,209 for 1929, showing a decrease of 5,369 cwt. in the catch, $26,396 in the landed value and $45,227 in the marketed value. Of the total catch 20,716 cwt. were taken inshore as compared with 23,471 cwt. taken inshore during 1929.

The decrease, as in the case of cod, is due to smaller landings by the fishermen in Halifax east and Guysboro county, where they decreased 20,705 cwt., while the Halifax landings increased 15,736 cwt.

Hake.—The total catch was 11,474 cwt., having a landed value of $11,414 and marketed value of $36,422, as compared with a catch of 12,070 cwt., having a landed value of $11,675 and a marketed value for 1929, showing a decrease of 596 cwt. in the catch, $261 in the landed value and $7,469 in the marketed value.

The inshore catch was 4,838 cwt. as compared with 8,568 cwt. in 1929. Guysboro county, where the shore catch was greatly reduced, was responsible for the decrease.

Pollock.—The total catch was 17,997 cwt., having a landed value of $17,435 and a marketed value of $26,311, as compared with a catch of 11,659 cwt., having a landed value of $10,708 and a marketed value of $17,370 for the previous year, showing an increase of 6,358 cwt. in the catch, $6,727 in the landed value and $8,941 in the marketed value. Of the total catch 2,709 cwt. were produced by inshore fishermen as compared with 1,909 cwt. in the previous year. The increase is due mostly to heavy landings at Halifax from offshore grounds.

Halibut.—The total catch was 5,447 cwt. having a landed value of $66,630 and a marketed value of $105,103, as compared with a catch of 6,541, having a landed value of $84,567 and a marketed value of $146,036 for 1929, showing a decrease of 1,094 cwt. in the catch, $17,937 in the landed value and $40,933 in the marketed value. Of the catch, 1,964 cwt. were taken inshore as compared with 2,001 cwt. in 1929. The decrease was general with the exception of Guysboro county west, which shows an increase of 364 cwt.

Herring.—The total catch was 45,412 cwt., having a landed value of $50,913 and a marketed value of $90,885, as compared with a catch of 72,222 cwt., having a landed value of $74,295 and a marketed value of $188,637 for the previous year, showing a decrease of 26,810 cwt. in the catch, $23,382 in the landed value and $97,752 in the marketed value.

The fishery was almost a failure and the catch is the lowest for the past six years. Halifax and Guysboro counties are entirely responsible for the decrease, while the catch in Antigonish and Cumberland counties shows slight increases of 250 cwt. and 2,500 cwt., respectively.

Prices for pickled herring were low and there was no great inducement for fishermen to cure their catches. The quantity pickled was 4,953 bbls., as compared with 8,605 bbls. during the previous year.

Mackerel.—The total catch was 53,243 cwt., having a landed value of $146,029 and a marketed value of $194,085, as compared with 37,496 cwt., having a landed value of $108,284 and a marketed value of $156,362 for the previous year, showing an increase of 15,747 cwt. in the catch, $37,745 in the landed value and $37,723 in the marketed value. Halifax county west is responsible for the increase and the catch there was 25,904 cwt., as compared with 11,471 cwt. in 1929. Of the total catch 15,489 barrels were salted as compared with 11,564 barrels in 1929.

Salmon.—The total catch was 6,275 cwt., having a landed value of $82,432 and a marketed value of $193,011, as compared with a catch of 3,303 cwt., having a landed value of $56,977 and a marketed value of $113,526 for 1929, showing an increase of 2,972 cwt. in the catch, $25,455 in the landed value and $79,485 in the marketed value.

While the increase was general in all salmon fishing districts, it was more noticeable in Antigonish county, where the catch increased by 1,161 cwt. Substantial increases were also made in Guysboro, and Halifax, while the bay of Fundy section also shows a slight increase.

Market conditions were not good and prices were much lower than obtained during the previous year. Substantial competition from Newfoundland had to be faced in both the Canadian and United States markets. Fishermen of Antigonish county shipped 1,438 cwt. through their own co-operative association and, during the latter part of the season, found a satisfactory market in Toronto.

With the exception of 1926, when 7,545 cwt. were taken, the 1930 catch is the largest on record.

Tuna.—The total catch was 1,686 cwt., having a landed value of $5,130 and a marketed value of $8,230, as compared with 1,454 cwt., having a landed value of $9,212 and a marketed value of $21,810, showing an increase of 232 cwt., but a decrease in landed value of $4,082 and in the marketed value of $13,580.

The catch is the largest since 1923 but market conditions were such that there was little profit for fishermen or dealers. The entire catch is taken in St. Margaret's bay.

Swordfish.—The total catch was 1,396 cwt., having a landed value of $14,394 and a marketed value of $20,212, as compared with 1,114 cwt., having a landed value of $10,561 and a marketed value of $31,624 for 1929, showing an increase of 282 cwt. in the catch, $3,833 in the landed value, but a decrease of $11,142 in the marketed value.

The increase is due to Guysboro county east, where 922 cwt. were taken as compared with 428 cwt. the previous year. The fish appeared early and the run was short.

Flounders.—The catch of flounders was 450 cwt., as compared with 780 cwt., showing a decrease of 330 cwt.

Skate.—The catch of skate was 1,809 cwt., as compared with 1,598 cwt. for 1929, showing an increase of 211 cwt.

Soles.—The catch was 10,584 cwt., as compared with 9,659 cwt. for the previous year, showing an increase of 825 cwt.

Catfish.—The catch amounted to 1,132 cwt., as compared with 637 cwt. for 1929, which shows an increase of 495 cwt.

Clams.—The total catch was 2,929 brls., having a landed value of $3,162 and a marketed value of $15,716, as compared with a catch of 8,755 brls., $8,975 in the landed value and $43,441 in the marketed value for the previous year, showing a decrease of 5,826 brls. in the catch, $5,813 in the landed value and $27,434 in the marketed value.

The decrease is not due to depleted beds or scarcity of clams but to the fact that the clam cannery at Musquodoboit harbour only operated a short period as the increased tariff on canned clams entering the United States almost prohibits the sale of this product in that country. Only 2,330 cases were packed as compared with 8,259 cases in 1929. There are inexhaustible clam areas at Musquodoboit, Petpeswick and Clam harbours, which could supply a number of large canneries if markets could be found for their output.

Oysters.—The total catch was 982 brls., having a landed value of $7,211 and a marketed value of $9,625, as compared with 681 brls., having a landed value of $5,393 and a marketed value of $6,880 for 1929, showing an increase in the catch of 291 brls., $1,718 in the landed value and $2,745 in the marketed value.

This fishery had a somewhat better production than for the past few years. In this district it is confined to beds at Tracadie, Merigomish, Caribou, Tatamagouche, Wallace and Pugwash waters, but little can be hoped for in the way of development until the beds are cleaned and properly seeded.

Lobsters.—The total catch of lobsters was 98,783 cwt., having a landed value of $733,049 and a marketed value of $1,306,096, as compared with a catch of 88,841 cwt., having a landed value of $813,283 and a marketed value of $1,407,792 for 1929, showing a substantial increase in the catch of 9,342 cwt., but a decrease of $80,234 in the landed value and $101,696 in the marketed value, due to much lower prices obtaining for both the fresh and canned article.

It will be observed that the catch and pack for 1930 are by far the largest on record, and that the increase for the year over 1929 is quite general, except

in the eastern section of Guysboro county. The Northumberland Strait section accounts for almost the entire increase, while the Atlantic section, which had large increases in 1927, 1928 and 1929, just about held its own in 1930.

As far as volume of production is concerned, the industry is in a flourishing condition, but, owing to market conditions, both for fresh and canned goods, prices have been greatly reduced and in this respect the outlook for 1931 is not bright.

Forty-five canneries were operated as compared with fifty-one in 1929, forty-eight in 1928 and fifty in 1927. Altogether, 36,030 cases of 48 pounds each were packed as compared with 33,944, an increase of 2,086 cases. Shipments in shell were 34,130 cwt. as compared with 32,771 cwt. in 1929, an increase of 1,359 cwt., while 1,091 cwt. less of lobsters were brought into this district from outside points than in the previous year.

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

The total of all kinds of fish taken within the district for the year was 1,344,962 cwts. and 24,271 barrels, with a value of $3,690,494, as compared with 1,578,447 cwts. and 22,688 barrels, with a value of $4,140,555 for the year 1929. This shows a decrease of 233,485 cwts., an increase of 1,583 barrels, and a decrease in value of $450,061.

The following comprisons show the catch and value of the more important kinds of fish taken in 1930 and 1929.

Cod.—The catch of cod was 694,872 cwt., valued at $1,332,303, as compared with 920,319 cwt., valued at $1,873,484 for the previous year. This shows a decrease of 225,447 cwt. and a decrease in value of $541,181.

Haddock.—The catch of haddock was 188,801 cwt., valued at $387,562, as compared with 208,346 cwt., valued at $388,244, for 1929. This shows a decrease of 19,545 cwt. in the catch and $682 in the value.

Hake and Cusk.—The catch amounted to 169,367 cwt., valued at $119,796, as compared with 165,401 cwt., valued at $127,463 for the previous year. This shows an increase of 3,966 cwt. in the catch and $7,667 in the value.

Halibut.—The catch of halibut was 17,282 cwt., valued at $222,813, as compared with a catch of 20,413 cwt., valued at $279,403, for the previous year. This shows a decrease of 3,131 cwt. in the catch and a decrease of $56,590 in the landed value.

Herring.—The catch of herring was 119,635 cwt., valued at $119,235, as compared with 124,427 cwt., valued at $141,341, for 1929. This shows a decrease of 4,792 cwt. in the catch and $22,106 in the value.

Mackerel.—The catch of mackerel was 24,955 cwt., valued at $74,418, as compared with 20,454 cwt., valued at $68,509, for last year. This shows an increase of 4,501 cwt. in the catch and $5,909 in the value.

Salmon.—The catch of salmon was 1,903 cwt., with a value of $39,532, as compared with 1,040 cwt., valued at $24,445, for the previous year. This shows an increase of 863 cwt. in the catch and $5,087 in the landed value.

Scallops.—The catch of scallops was 16,488 barrels, valued at $76,476, as compared with 16,856 barrels, valued at $99,670, for the previous year. This shows a decrease of 368 barrels in the catch and $23,194 in the value. Scallops apparently were very plentiful in the Bay of Fundy and Chester districts, more so than last year, but the prices received were so very low that there was no encouragement to the fishermen to carry on the same extensive fishing as in the past.

Lobsters.—The catch of lobsters was 68,855 cwt., with a value of $1,207,982, as compared with 59,411 cwt., valued at $1,006,226, for 1929. This shows an increase of 9,444 cwt. in the catch and $201,756 in the value.

SPORT FISHING

With regard to trout and salmon fishing by sport fishermen in our rivers and inland waters: Such fishing was good during the early part of the season but later on the water in the rivers became very low. The drought, which lasted throughout the whole fishing season affected sport fishing most adversely. The season was a very hard one, particularly on trout, as they collected in deeper pools for self preservation, and the water afterward became very stagnant and the fish suffered accordingly, many being found dead in the waters throughout practically the whole district.

FISH COLLECTION SERVICE

During the year new ventures were made in fish collection by inaugurating lobster, swordfish and halibut collection services.

The swordfish-halibut service in operation in the island of Cape Breton, covering that portion of the island from Petit de Grat, Richmond county, to bay St. Lawrence, Victoria county, was put into effect on August 5 and carried on until September 10. The *Nova III* was employed to carry fish from Louisburg, Little Lorraine, Mainadieu, Morien, Glace Bay, Ingonish, Neil's harbour, Dingwall, Bay St. Lawrence and White point to North Sydney, where the fish were held in cold storage until the arrival of the *Nova I* and *Nova IV*, the latter boats sailing from North Sydney and collecting fish at Petit de Grat and other ports along the mainland, and going thence to Boston.

The statement shown below gives the quantities of fish collected by the *Nova III* and carried to North Sydney:—

Name of port	Swordfish	Cod	Total
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Louisburg	15,893	4,060	19,953
Little Lorraine	3,902	.....	3,902
Mainadieu	15,972	.....	15,972
Morien	5,494	.....	5,494
Glace Bay	87,194	.....	87,194
Ingonish	61,594	.....	61,594
Neil's Hbr	8,755	.....	8,755
Dingwall	8,031	.....	8,041
Bay St. Lawrence	2,705	.....	2,705
White Point	1,552	.....	1,552
			215,152

Towards the close of the season the *Nova III* made a trip from North Sydney to Boston with a cargo of swordfish.

The following is a statement of the quantities of fish from North Sydney and Petit de Grat carried by the Nova boats *I, III* and *IV* to Boston:—

SWORDFISH

—	Nova I	Nova III	Nova IV
	lb.	lb.	lb.
North Sydney	116,072	6,300	100,678
Petit de Grat	2,257	300	15,814
Totals	118,329	6,600	116,492

TUNA

North Sydney	197	.....	806
Petit de Grat	1,940	.....	.....
	2,137	.....	806

There was thus a total of 241,421 pounds of swordfish and 2,943 pounds of tuna.

Though the fishermen at Louisburg, Lorraine, Bauleine and Mainadieu did not avail themselves of this service to any great extent, still they reaped considerable price benefit from it. The fishermen who shipped from Petit de Grat received better returns than those who sold locally.

The local collection services from shore points to centres such as Canso and Halifax were not carried on to such an extent as in the previous year. This was due to market conditions.

In the eastern part of the mainland 67,454 pounds of swordfish were collected and 10,359 pounds of halibut.

The quantity of fresh fish carried during 1930 was much less than in the two previous years. This was due to market conditions, as previously stated, and to the small demand for shore fish by the central firms during the season. The Maritime Fish Corporation, which formerly operated a large manufacturing plant at Canso, only used it as a smacking station and the manufacturing and shipping was done from the Port Hawkesbury plant. This was also the case with Leonard Fisheries, Limited, and as both Hawkesbury plants have comparatively small capacities, and supplies to meet their requirements could be secured by local collections, there was little demand for fish brought in from Guysborough county. The Mitchell and McNeil plant, which operated at the Halifax Cold Storage in 1929, and took care of the fish carried by the Liscomb to Halifax service in that year, did not operate in 1930, consequently, there was no outlet and this service was not operated. Notwithstanding these conditions, and in view of a strong demand from shore communities, the following services were operated:—

1. From Cole harbour, Port Felix, Whitehead, Raspberry, Dover to Hawkesbury, July 28 to August 28—one boat, 49,201 pounds.
2. From Cole harbour, Port Felix to Hawkesbury—November 20 to December 14—74,988 pounds.
3. From Port Beckerton, Drumhead, Coddles harbour to Hawkesbury—October 13 to December 24—460,841 pounds.

While these results may not compare favourably with other years, it should be remembered that there was no other outlet for the fishermen's catches except by salting and, with prevailing prices, curing was not profitable during the latter months of the year. Furthermore, it would not have been possible to carry on fishing without the collection service, as no bait was available on the shore.

A lobster collection service was started in a more or less experimental way in April, as it had not been considered by those in the industry that lobsters could be carried from Eastern Shore points to Boston by dry smack and delivered there in good condition. The results were highly satisfactory to the fishermen and even with low prices obtaining the net returns were considerably greater than would otherwise have been secured.

Four *Nova* boats were operated in this lobster service and the coast from L'Ardoise to Sober island covered. A total of 3,616 crates were carried in 19 trips at a rate of $3 per crate. Empty crates were returned free of charge. Twenty-one ports were served and from others, where calls could not be made, fishermen brought their own shipments to connect with the collecting boats.

As in any new venture, the service had many difficulties to overcome, but, on the whole, the results were highly satisfactory and fishermen have voluntarily stated that they gained from $10 to $15 per crate in shipping by the service.

LUNENBURG FLEET

The Lunenburg Bank fishing fleet experienced the worst season in many years. The catch of the fleet has been decreasing the past five years, due to the fact that the number of vessels operating is continually getting smaller. The catch in 1930 dropped 70,000 quintals, as compared with the returns for 1929. The total quantity landed from the frozen bait, spring and summer trips, aggregated only 140,780 quintals, as compared with 208,700 quintals last year. The value of the catch was about $500,000 less than in 1929 and only about half of that of the 1928 season. Prices received ranged from $5 to $7 per quintal. Sixty-four vessels operated this year while last year seventy-one sailed for the banks. Though engaged in salt fishing for almost a century Lunenburg is now developing a valuable fresh-fishery, and several vessels are thus engaged.

The catch of the frozen bait trip for 1930 amounted to 18,180 quintals, landed by 48 vessels, as compared with a catch of 30,125 quintals, landed by 59 vessels, during the 1929 season.

The spring catch amounted to 42,200 quintals, landed by 58 vessels and 4 handliners, as compared with a catch of 56,875 quintals, landed by 65 vessels and 5 handliners, for the corresponding period of 1929.

The summer catch of 64 vessels and 4 handliners amounted to 80,400 quintals, as compared with a catch of 121,700 quintals, landed by 66 vessels and 5 handliners, for the corresponding trip of 1929.

The highliner for the season was the *Shirley B. Corkum,* with a catch of 3,450 quintals, the *Marion and Gladys* being next, with a catch of 3,175 quintals, followed by the *Pauline Winters,* with a catch of 3,150 quintals.

Only four handliners operated during the season as compared with five during the 1929 season. The average per handliner was 2,137 quintals as compared with an average of 2,496 during the 1929 season. The *Rex Perry* was highliner.

FISHERIES EXHIBITION

The Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg, the first of its kind to be held in Canada, which was inaugurated in 1929, was again resumed in 1930. The exhibition was held during the first week in October and was very largely attended.

The exhibits, which were all directly or indirectly connected with the fishing industry, were numerous. The Department of Fisheries had several displays. A very interesting display was shown by the Fish Culture Branch in the form of specimens of live trout and salmon in various stages of development. The Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax gave a demonstration of brine freezing. Specimens were also placed before the visitors by the department of various kinds of fish taken from inshore and offshore waters.

It is felt that as long as the larger companies engaged in the fishing industry continue to take such an active interest in creating attractive booths this unique exhibition will always hold the interest of the public and will become more and more popular.

BONUS ON HAIR SEALS—DESTRUCTION OF HAIR SEALS

Since the year 1927 a bounty has been paid to the fishermen for the destruction of hair seals The first year this bounty was in operation the sum of $3.50 for the destruction of each hair seal was paid on production of the necessary evidence of killing. This amount was again paid during the 1928-29 season, with good results, and there was an increase in the number of hair seals taken. At the beginning of the 1929-30 season the rate was reduced to $2.50, but in spite of the fact that a smaller bounty was being paid the number of

claims presented during the year was somewhat greater than during the two previous years. During the 1930-31 season the rate of $2.50 was continued and the number of seals destroyed was much less than during the 1929-30 and 1928-29 seasons.

A considerable falling off in claims during the month of June took place, and there was also quite a decrease in the months of May and July.

The counties in the eastern section of the mainland show the largest number of claims paid.

The following is a statement showing the total number of seals killed annually since a bonus has been in operation:—

1927-28	2,754 seals
1928-29	3,020 "
1929-30	3,321 "
1930-31	2,973 "

The total amount expended in seal bounty in the province in 1930 was $7,432.50, and the amounts paid in the several districts were as follows:—

Eastern Nova Scotia (mainland)	$3,442 50
Western Nova Scotia (mainland)	2,512 50
Island of Cape Breton	1,477 50

Since the bounty became effective in 1927, 12,068 seal claims have been turned in. There is no doubt that a considerably larger number of seals were actually destroyed, as in many cases the hunters are unable to recover the bodies in order to secure the snouts which must be turned in as evidence that the seals have been killed before the bounty is paid by the fishery officer for the district. It is very much in the interest of the fishermen of the province that the number of seals be controlled as these creatures do much damage in such valuable fisheries as the salmon and smelt fisheries.

CONFERENCE OF ALL SEA FISHERY OFFICERS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

A conference of all Sea Fishery officers in the Maritime Provinces for the discussion of questions pertaining to the carrying out of their duties particularly, and to the fisheries generally, was held at the Board of Trade rooms at Halifax on January 9 and 10, 1930, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. J. Cowie, Director of Fisheries Promotion and Inspection.

A number of officers were asked to prepare and read papers on the subjects mentioned below:—

" How Fishery Officers should be utilized for Educational and Demonstration Work."

" Carrying out Provisions of the Fish Inspection Act from a later Fishery Overseer's point of view."

" How to Prevent Illegal Fishing in the Sea or Tidal Waters more Effectively."

" How to Prevent Illegal Fishing in Non-Tidal Waters more Effectively."

" How Dr. Knight's Plan for Inspecting and Grading Lobster Canneries should be Applied."

" The Advisability of giving to each Lobster Cannery a Permanent Licence Number, and of Stamping Such Number on All Cans for Export."

" The Collection of Fishery Statistics."

" Should Fishery Officers Give More Time to Outside Work and Less to Office Work?"

Delegates were also present from various fish and game associations.

Various matters dealing with the administration of the fisheries were discussed by the officers of the department, members of the fish and game associations and representatives of the fish trade. It was felt that the conference served a very useful purpose.

BROADCAST OF FISHERIES INFORMATION AND BAIT REPORTING SERVICE

The daily fisheries radio broadcast service covering fisheries information, bait reports, etc., which was inaugurated in 1928, was again resumed on the first of April and continued throughout the year. This service has proved increasingly useful to persons engaged or interested in the fisheries. The information was collected from all parts of the province by telegraph and telephone, and reports compiled by the Halifax office of the Department of Fisheries and broadcast twice daily from the Louisburg Marconi station and the Halifax lightship. The information collected was also rebroadcast on the Banks from the C.G.S. *Arras* which is equipped with a 100 watt I.C.W. transmitter.

The general opinion is that this service is of great advantage to the fishermen and the fishing industry, and many favourable comments have been received with regard to the value of this service from the captains of the Bank fishing fleet and others engaged directly or indirectly in the fishing industry.

The items broadcast include information with regard to weather conditions, ice reports, bait reports, prices paid for fish, news items and urgent information such as loss of life, illness in the families of fishermen and other information of interest to the men engaged in the Canadian bank fishing fleet. Important messages were transmitted by the owners of vessels to their captains by means of this service. The service offers unlimited possibilities for the future, and constitutes a means by which various members of the fleet can keep in touch with fishery matters in the outside world.

FORMATION OF THE UNITED MARITIME FISHERMEN

On June 25 and 26 a convention was held in the Masonic Hall at Halifax of the fishermen's associations through the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Magdalen Islands. This convention was for the purpose of amalgamating the different associations into one, which is now known as the United Maritime Fishermen. Dr. M. M. Coady, who had been engaged in work for the department as Promoter of Fishermen's Organizations, was the chairman.

The convention was largely attended by delegates from the different fishermen's unions. Fisheries supervisors from the different Maritime Provinces were present as well as their inspectors, and the meetings were also attended by Dr. W. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa, Mr. J. J. Cowie, Director of Fisheries Promotion and Inspection, and Mr. H. F. S. Paisley, Director of Fisheries Intelligence and Publicity, Ottawa.

The objects of the United Maritime Fishermen, as outlined in the constitution and by-laws, are:—

(1) The study and practice of the principles of co-operation in our industrial activities.
(2) To further the interests of the fishermen and fisherworkers in all branches of the fishing industry.
(3) To promote and secure necessary and just legislation.
(4) To promote social intercourse, a higher standard of community life and the study of economic and social questions bearing on our interests as fishermen and citizens.
(5) To settle disputes between members without recourse to law whenever possible.
(6) To take into consideration any member's case or grievance, hardship or litigation and to defend our members as far as it may be possible and just.
(7) To use the influence of the association to promote the well-being of the Maritime provinces and the Dominion.

To assist the delegates in their initial convention, the minutes of the meeting, records, etc., were compiled by members of the staff of the Halifax office of the Eastern Fisheries Division, Department of Fisheries.

Steam Trawlers

Six steam trawlers operated during the year as compared with eight in 1929 and eleven in 1928.

Name of vessel	Time engaged	Port operated from
Loubyrne	January-December..	Halifax and Port Hawkesbury.
Rayon d'Or	January-December..	Halifax
Venosta	January-December..	Halifax
Viernoe	January-December..	Halifax
St. Cuthbert	January-December..	Halifax
Lemberg	January-December..	Halifax

River and Inland Fisheries

The 1930 season was the driest for a great many years, and rivers and streams were low throughout the summer and autumn months. These conditions, of course, were not favourable for sport fishing. While salmon were more plentiful on the coast, and in harbours and tidal portions of rivers, they had little opportunity to ascend the streams. The upper reaches of rivers became very low, with quite high temperature, and there was heavy loss of young salmon and trout under these conditions.

Trout fishing was good during the spring months, and the run of sea trout above normal. Lake fishing was fair throughout the season. Salmon sport fishing was not successful as there was not sufficient flow of water to attract these fish to ascend the rivers in numbers during the season except at times following the infrequent rains, and those that did ascend would not often rise to a fly.

The catch of salmon on the Margaree was slightly less than that of last year, 248 salmon being taken as compared with 274 in 1929. The decrease in the catch this year was partly due to the fact that very few salmon entered the Margaree in June, as they did not reach the estuary until the latter days of that month. The season also closed fifteen days earlier than in past years which would also account, to some extent, for the smaller catch. Although salmon were plentiful on the coast near the river very few of them ascended in July and August, due, no doubt, to the exceptionally clear, warm condition of the water caused by the dry season.

Large numbers of salmon entered Little river in June and anglers who fished this river in June and the early part of July landed good catches. The number of salmon landed in Little River, Cheticamp, was 146, as compared with 95 for the season 1929. Good catches were taken in this river in June.

Trout fishing was fairly good in the Margaree river and its tributaries from the latter part of May until the middle of July. The number of sportsmen angling in the waters of lake Ainslie is increasing from year to year. Fish of good quality and fair size were taken in these waters throughout the entire 1930 season. Trout were fairly plentiful in Lower Middle river, Victoria county. A trout weighing $4\frac{3}{4}$ pounds was landed at Indian brook, St. Ann's. Satisfactory catches of trout were landed in Warren's and Clyburn's brooks, Ingonish, in July and August. Trout were not so plentiful in the North Aspy river, along the breakwater, as they were in 1929.

The number of trout landed in the Margaree was about 1,700 and the number taken in Little river was about 650.

In Halifax county west, during the early part of the season, more trout were taken than in the previous year, but the shortage of water was a great handicap to anglers in most of the streams. It was impossible for fish to move up or down and the water in the streams became stagnant and warm, so that fish would not take either bait or fly. The catch as reported is about 75 per cent of that for the previous year. In Halifax county east salmon and trout were not as plentiful in the rivers this season as last on account of less water. This was probably the driest season for forty years, and even in the latter part of October the harbours were alive with salmon waiting for an opportunity to ascend the rivers to spawn. Eighty cwts. of salmon were taken by fly fishermen as compared with 90 cwts. during the 1929 season. Large quantities of trout were taken in the harbours in the early part of the season by anglers, 175 cwts., as compared with 90 cwts. for 1929.

In Guysboro county west (which is probably the best section on the eastern part of the mainland for angling), the sport catch of salmon decreased 248, the comparison being 366 this year as against 614 last year. These figures were made up as follows:—

	1930	1929
St. Marys river	245	444
Gaspereau brook	22	35
Ecum Secum river	57	72
Country Harbor river	16	23
Isaacs Harbor river	26	40
	366	614

In Guysboro county east similar conditions obtained. The rainfall was not in sufficient quantities to enable fish to pass up-stream until the season closed. Most of the angling in this district is done by local sportsmen.

In Antigonish county sea trout were very plentiful, in fact there was the best fishing in history. During the month of April something like five cwt. of sea trout were taken by angling with hook and worm at the head of the harbour. During May some two cwt. were taken by hook and worm, and during June only about one cwt. was taken with hook and fly. June is generally conceded to be the best fly fishing month, but, owing to the very dry weather in 1930, the rivers were very low and fishing was poor. One hundred pounds were taken in July and September, while none were taken in August. The total catch of trout was nine cwt. as compared with fourteen cwt. for 1929.

Angling in Pictou county was seriously handicapped by the scarcity of water. Small streams were completely dried up and the larger streams were very low, being dry for certain stretches with a pool here and there. Because of these conditions a great number of trout were lost.

In Cumberland county the catch was greatly reduced on account of low water.

In Colchester and Hants counties the catch of trout was 61 cwt. as compared with 96 cwt. for 1929. A great many trout died in brooks and rivers. Some brooks dried completely.

In Lunenburg county salmon were numerous along the coast waters and in the rivers, but angling was not as good as might have been expected. This was due to the dry weather early in the year when the water became low and stagnant, and unfavourable for angling.

Anglers met with less success than usual in the waters of the Medway river, Queens county, due to low water conditions.

The rivers in Shelburne county, with the exception of the Barrington river, were practically dry.

In Yarmouth county the salmon catch was less than half that for the previous season, while the trout catch was almost double. Eight cwt. of salmon were taken as compared with 19 cwt. for 1929 and 22 cwt. of trout, as compared with 13 cwt. for 1929.

In Annapolis county the catch of trout shows a falling off, due to low water conditions.

In Digby county the lakes and rivers during the summer were very low on account of the dry weather.

It is to be feared that the dry weather which prevailed throughout the whole province during the 1930 season will have a serious effect on the distributions of fry and fingerlings made in the various waters.

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE

The *Mildred McColl* was placed in commission April 10, and carried on patrol work on the Atlantic coast until June when she was transferred to the Northumberland Strait section and Captain Williams took over the patrol boat *Thresher* at Wallace on June 28. The *Mildred McColl* was recrewed and patrolled the Northumberland Strait section until laid up on November 30.

The *Thresher*, which is a new boat, was built for fishery patrol service. She now patrols the district formerly covered by the *Mildred McColl* and the *McColl* was transferred to the Northumberland Straits district. The dimensions of the *Thresher* are as follows:—

Length—Sixty feet.
Breadth moulded—Twelve feet six inches.
Depth moulded top of keel to top of beam at side—About eight feet.
Draught extreme aft—About five feet three inches.

The boat is equipped with a 140 B.H.P. engine.

The *Thresher* made her first patrol on June 28 along the coast from Pictou to Guysboro. A constant patrol was carried on along the coast of Guysboro and Halifax counties in order to prevent illegal fishing. She was also engaged in the placing of boundary lines at Cole harbour, taking bounty claims, settling disputes among the net fishermen, issuing lobster fishing licences for the fall lobster season opening on December 1, and in patrolling the closed district during the close season.

The *Capelin* was built at Wallace by the Cumberland Shipyards for the fishery patrol service. Her dimensions are as follows:—

Length—Sixty feet.
Breadth moulded—Twelve feet six inches.
Depth moulded top of keel to top of beam at side—About eight feet.
Draught extreme aft—About five feet three inches.

She has a 140 B.H.P. engine.

The *Capelin* commenced patrol work in the western part of Nova Scotia in the district formerly patrolled by the F. P. 1. A continuous patrol was carried on until December 1 when she took up the work of acting as a mother ship to the scallop fleet in the Digby-Annapolis district.

SCALLOP INVESTIGATION

A boat was built for the department by the Lunenburg Foundry Company for the purpose of carrying on scallop investigation work. This boat was christened the *A. Halkett* and her dimensions are as follows:—

Length—Sixty feet.
Breadth moulded—Twelve feet six inches.
Depth moulded top of keel to top of beam at side—About eight feet.
Draught extreme aft—About five feet three inches.

This boat is equipped with a 110 to 150 H.P. engine, gasolene.

The *A. Halkett* commenced scallop investigation work about the middle of June. The area along the south shore was patrolled but no new beds were discovered. Operations were also carried on in the St. Margaret's bay and Sambro districts where it was thought scallops might be found. No scallops were found. The bottom was found to be so rocky in the Sambro area that it was impossible to use a rake. Investigation work was carried on until November 15, and after that date the *A. Halkett* was engaged in general patrol work in Lunenburg county. She was laid up at Lunenburg at the end of December.

FISHERIES CRUISER SERVICE (INCLUDING HALIFAX SERVICE)

The *Arras* laid up towards the end of January at Yarmouth for annual repair and was again ready for service the first week of May. Early in June she left for the Grand Banks where she joined the fishing fleet and acted as a hospital ship during the summer months.

The service rendered by the *Arras* as a hospital ship has been a great value to the fishing fleet, and Dr. Webster, who has been employed as medical officer for the past five years on this ship, has shown a keen interest in the work. The report submitted by him at the close of the season covering medical services reads in part as follows:—

"Two hundred and eighty-five men were treated for various complaints, happily few of a serious character. Following is a summary of the work:—

Total number of new cases	285
Total number of calls	372
Minor operations	29
Conveyed to hospital	3

"The work was curtailed this summer by the wide distribution of the fleet in their search for bait and the return of the majority of the vessels to Nova Scotia in the early part of August. This resulted in a reduction of 18 as compared with last season's service of 303. We had budgeted for about 400, allowing for the increase which we have annually cared for.

"I endeavoured to pursue some investigations on the hand infections among the fishermen, through the facilities kindly extended by the department. It was a remarkable observation that coincident with the scarcity of bait and fish hand infections practically disappeared. Whereas in some former seasons I have treated as many as sixty of such cases, this summer there were only two, and these of a mild character. Squid, also, were practically absent from the fishing grounds and ports but the work should be continued as it is a most fertile field for investigations and keen interest was manifested by all concerned. I shall be only happy to pass on what small data I have collected to anyone interested or who may take up this work in the future.

"I am still of the opinion that the *Arras* is unsuitable for the work and should be superseded by a more suitable and more capable craft.

"The judicious use of brass chains on the wrists appears to be a large factor in the reduction of infections resulting from chafing by the edge of the oilskin. Of the fourteen cases seen this summer, eleven wore no chains. Infection is more liable in rainy or foggy weather when the fish gurry and such things will be washed down the sleeve on to the broken skin of the chafed wrist.

"Dietary troubles are common among our fishing vessels, the majority being long standing cases, and a large number of these (especially among the Newfoundland members of the crews) having wretched dental equipment, leading to the inevitable gastric upset. I have seen several men with no teeth and no plates and several with so few teeth that mastication is impossible.

"I must again speak highly of Captain Barkhouse and the officers and crew of the ship for their co-operation in the medical service."

The *Arras* returned from the banks in September and carried on the usual patrol work during the remainder of the year.

The *Arleux*, in command of Captain Cousins, was laid up at Lunenburg for annual overhaul and repairs on April 1 and was again placed in commission May 28. On resuming her work her first duty was the towing of the oyster dredge *Ostrea II* to Charlottetown, P.E.I. On her return to Nova Scotia, the

Arleux was actively engaged in general patrol work along the coast. She assisted in the celebration of Dominion Day at Shelburne, and also at the fisheries exhibition held at Lunenburg at the first of October.

The *Arleux* was also employed as a mother ship to the haddock fishing fleets of Canso, Arichat, Petit de Grat and vicinity from November 15 to January 20.

Very excellent service was provided by this vessel throughout the year in ice breaking, assisting disabled vessels, and in patrolling the coastal waters of the province.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN INLAND WATERS

During the year obstructions were removed in the following streams and lakes in order to make it possible for salmon, trout and gaspereau to ascend to their spawning grounds:—

Baddeck bay, McInnis pond, Benacadie river, Calvin brook, Gillis brook, Gaspereau river, Huntington's brook, Trout river, Black river, McAskill brook, streams between Browns, Whites and Grand lakes, Howard's brook, Tangier river, Porter's lake, St. Andrew's river, Jordan river, Tusket river, Payzant's brook, Bear river, Round Hill river, Round Bay brook, Dunn's brook, and Dunn's lake. The amount expended in this connection was $2,133.70.

The rainfall during the year throughout the province was very light, resulting in the worst conditions that have been experienced for many years. More and more attention is being given each year to the matter of obstructions in inland waters, and the streams, rivers and lakes are regularly inspected in order that the passage of fish may not be impeded.

CHECKING OF STEAM TRAWLER LANDINGS

In accordance with an order in council of October 30, 1930, and subsequent instructions received from the department, all steam trawler landings were checked from April 1st to December 31st. At various times throughout that period six trawlers were landing at Halifax, and one at Port Hawkesbury. The checking involved a considerable amount of work, and occupied the time of the checkers from hours varying from four a.m. until midnight and later, depending upon the arrival of the trawlers.

LOSS OF LIFE

Ten fishermen in western Nova Scotia lost their lives while prosecuting their calling during the year—six in Lunenburg county, one in Queens county, one in Shelburne county and two in Yarmouth county. Two Cape Breton fishermen were also drowned and one off the Gulf shore, Cumberland county.

LICENCES ISSUED

Licences in the following numbers were issued during the year:—

Lobster fishing	8,217
Lobster, pound	18
Salmon gill-net or drift-net	726
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir	505
Salmon net permits	41
Smelt gill-net	553
Smelt bag-net	317
Herring weir	65
Drag seine	162
Oyster	308
Scallop	127
Trap-net	280
Shad gill-net or drift-net	8
Quahaug	2
Angling permits	1,169
Certificates F.12	337

PROSECUTIONS

During the year there were seventy-seven prosecutions for violation of the fishery regulations. Eight took place in District No. 1, thirty-seven in District No. 2, and thirty-two in District No. 3. (Statements showing details in connection with the prosecutions referred to are shown in Appendix No. 12.)

CONFISCATIONS

During the year 171 confiscations were made. The materials confiscated consisted of lobster traps, various types of nets, small boats, one motor boat, gaffs, fire baskets, snares, anchors, spears, lobster pots, lobsters, salmon, etc.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR J. F. CALDER, DISTRICT No. 1, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1930-31

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

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

—		Catch	Marketed value
			$
Cod	cwt.	11,315	31,988
Haddock	"	12,716	26,261
Hake	"	76,867	86,943
Pollock	"	12,894	27,044
Halibut	"	69	1,511
Flounders	"	1,283	4,300
Skate	"	61	284
Herring	"	196,789	123,899
Sardines	brl.	129,429	1,117,287
Mackerel	cwt.	9	112
Alewives	"	29,930	57,638
Dulse	"	5,050	9,206
Salmon	"	6,041	80,992
Shad	"	1,931	16,193
Smelts	"	179	2,606
Sea-urchins	brl.	218	436
Clams	"	16,623	73,186
Lobsters	cwt.	7,918	177,980
Tom cod	"	97	108
Scallops	brl.	1,395	9,326
Winkles	cwt.	86	244
Hake sounds	"	550	1,765
Fish livers	buckets	18,288	13,887
Fish oil	gal.	36,083	20,476
Skins and bones	cwt.	1,027	576
Herring oil	gal.	37,665	6,617
Fish meal	tons	1,125	40,299
Herring scales	cwt.	182	447
Hair seals		160	160
Total			1,931,771

The marketed value for 1930 was $1,931,771 as against $2,810,404 for 1929, or a decrease of $878,633. This large decrease was due to a scarcity of some varieties of fish, absolute inability to market certain kinds during a large portion of the season, as well as to a general and, in most cases, very material lessening of prices for the product. The sardine industry had a very poor year, with a falling off of $583,502 as compared with the value of the output for the previous year. This decrease accounts for about two-thirds of the whole decline in value.

COD

A very marked falling off is to be noted in the catch of cod as compared with both 1929 and 1928. In 1928, 22,158 cwts. were taken, 19,601 cwts. in 1929 and only 11,315 cwts. during the present year. Cod were very scarce throughout the whole 1930 season.

HADDOCK

There was a great falling off in the haddock catches as compared with 1928 and 1929: 28,164 cwts. were taken in 1928, 26,164 cwts. in 1929 and only 12,716 cwts. during 1930. The catch for the present year was less than one-half of that for 1929. There was a fair run during the early summer months, but the fall and early winter fishery, which is generally very good, was a practical failure. The failure of the haddock fishery was particularly hard on the island of Campobello, as most of the haddock fishing is done from that centre.

HAKE

An average catch of hake was made during the year—76,867 cwts. Of course, this compares rather unfavourably with the catch for the previous year—115,623 cwts.—but the catch that year was phenomenal. Then again, the price which was paid to the fishermen in 1930 was so low—from fifty to sixty cents per one hundred pounds—that there was no inducement to engage in the fishery except at such times as the fish were fairly plentiful.

POLLOCK

An increase is to be noted in the pollock catch for the present year—12,894 cwts. as against 8,466 cwts. for the previous year. While it is gratifying to be able to record a slight increase in the catch of pollock, the catch was very small in comparison with that of fifteen or twenty years ago. However, the trend was in an upward direction and it is to be sincerely hoped that the improvement will continue, as the pollock fishery is a very important one to Grand Manan, Campobello and Deer island. Its loss to these communities during recent years has very seriously affected their well-being.

FLOUNDERS

There was a considerable increase in the flounder catch as compared with 1929 and 1,283 cwt. were taken as against 861 cwt. for the previous year. This increase was due to the catches made by two small draggers which operated for a portion of the season.

SMALL DRAGGER OPERATIONS

"Small dragger" licences were granted to two sloops in the course of the year. One boat began operations in Passamaquoddy bay during the latter part of October, the other operating principally off Welchpool, Campobello, during the month of December. While the basic idea in granting a licence to the sloop which operated in Passamaquoddy bay was to encourage a development in the flounder fishery, if possible, actual fishing showed that the real increase in catch was being made in the haddock fishery rather than the flounder fishery, as ten pounds of haddock were being taken to every pound of flounders. The boat operated until the latter part of December and altogether landed 586 cwt. of haddock and 58 cwt. flounder. The sloop operating off Campobello took 115 cwt. flounders and only 3 cwt. haddock and cod.

As pointed out in previous annual reports for this district, four or five flounder draggers from Rockland, Maine, operate successfully each fall off Eastport, Maine, which is just across the international boundary line opposite

Campobello island, but the experience of the Canadian sloop operating off Welchpool in 1930 did not indicate attractive possibilities in flounder fishing under present conditions, as there is a very limited market available for these fish. The Canadian market will take only a comparatively small quantity. The principal market that was found by the sloop in question was in New York. The fish had to be forwarded by express and the express charges on the fish, packages and ice and United States Custom duties amount to so much that use can only be made of that market when comparatively high prices are being paid for the product. A few of the first shipments netted as high as 4 cents per pound, but no returns at all were received for quite large shipments that were made during the latter part of December as the price obtained was only sufficient to cover the charges.

Dragger licences for the two boats expired on December 31. The Campobello Island Board of Trade made vigorous protest to the Department against any renewal of the licences—not so much on account of the bearing on the flounder fishery but because of the anticipated effect on the haddock fishery, particularly from the marketing standpoint. There has been no renewal of these licences during the present season.

HERRING

A slight falling off is to be noticed in the catch of herring as compared with the previous year—196,789 cwt. as against 205,505 cwt. for 1929. A large decrease is to be noted in the value of the catch for 1930 as compared with that of 1929—$123,899 as against $232,822. This decrease in value is due to the demoralization of the smoked herring market. Our smoked herring industry is confined to the island of Grand Manan. The major portion of the pack is sold to the West Indian islands in eighteen-pound boxes. For a number of years previous to 1930, a selling co-operative association had been maintained at Grand Manan which handled in the vicinity of 85 or 90 per cent of the output. The association succeeded fairly well in stabilizing the market by regulating the quantities which were sent out from time to time, and preventing unnecessary slashing of prices by the producers in order to obtain a quick market. Of course, the few who remained outside of the organization were always able to dispose of all their stocks very early in the season and at prices only slightly less than those being obtained through the association. This had the effect of depleting the ranks of the organization from time to time, as well as increasing the amount of goods which were placed on the market in competition with the co-operative. Added to this, economic conditions in the West India islands became very acute. This combination of circumstances halted the co-operative and the smoked herring industry of Grand Manan island suffered in consequence.

During the latter part of the summer the District Supervisor accompanied Dr. M. M. Coady to Grand Manan island for the purpose of consideration of the matter of reviving the co-operative association. While Dr. Coady was gladly welcomed to the island and made a very favourable impression on all who came in contact with him, with regard to the advantages of co-operative marketing no immediate practical results were obtained, as the chief sponsors for the movement were of the opinion that in order to be effective and to continue being so, they must have a 100 per cent pool.

SARDINES

The catch of sardine herring in 1930 was only a little over 50 per cent of that of 1929—129,429 barrels in 1930 and 249,156 barrels in 1929. The large decrease was not really due to a scarcity of fish but rather to the fact that the

United States canneries were closed down for a large portion of the season and that the pack made by our own canneries was considerably less than for the previous year.

During the summer the superviser accompanied Dr. Coady to a meeting of the Deer Island sardine weir fishermen, who had made urgent request to the department that Dr. Coady should hold a meeting at that place. While the meeting was fairly well attended and keen interest displayed in the advantages of co-operative marketing as outlined by Dr. Coady, no organization was effected.

ALEWIVES

There is very little to be noted in connection with the alewives catch for the present year when 29,930 cwts. were taken as against 32,820 cwt. for the previous year. However, there was a slight increase in the price of salt alewives. The total value of the catch for 1930 was $57,638 as against $50,420 for the previous year.

SALMON

A record catch of salmon was made during the year—6,041 cwts. as against 3,025 cwt. during the previous year.

This phenomenally large increase in the catch was made without any increase in the number of boats engaged in the fishery. Not only were the catches made by the fishermen exceptionally large, but very heavy runs ascended the rivers for the purpose of spawning. They were well protected while there. This very satisfactory combination of factors ought to be productive of lasting benefit to the fishery.

SHAD

A slight falling off is again to be noted in the shad fishery: 1,931 cwt. were taken during the present year as against 2,261 cwt. for 1929 and 2,388 cwt. for 1928.

CLAMS

A considerable falling off is to be noticed in the results of the clam industry as compared with the previous year—16,623 barrels with a marketed value of $73,186 were taken during the present year, while 22,946 barrels were taken in 1929 with a marketed value of $112,539. The new United States tariff bill went into effect during the year with the anticipated adverse effect upon the clam canning industry. The practical exclusion of our canned clams from the United States markets has hurt the industry very much.

LOBSTERS

A gratifying increase in the lobster catch is to be noted for the present year—7,918 cwts., as against 6,774 cwts. for the previous year. Of course, falling prices affected the value return of this branch of the fishing industry as was the case in most others, with the result that while there was a considerable increase in the catch, there was an actual shrinkage in value of over $41,000.

FISH LIVERS, FISH OIL, HERRING OIL, FISH SKINS, BONES, HERRING SCALES, FISH MEAL

The value of these products was $82,302 for the present year, as compared with $102,316 for the previous year. While there was a considerable falling off in most cases in this branch of the industry, a considerable increase is to be noted in the value of fish meal—$40,299 for the present year as against $29,223 for 1929. The herring oil and fish meal is all produced at one sardine plant. Most of the meal is made from fish waste, but during the present year a considerable amount was made from raw fish, particularly during the period when a bonus was being paid to the fishermen for fish which were so processed. The following short table gives details of these operations:—

Fish livers	$13,887
Fish oil	20,476
Herring oil	6,617
Fish skins and bones	576
Herring scales	447
Fish meal	40,299
Total	$82,302

CO-OPERATIVES

There were no co-operatives in operation in this district during the present year.

BRINE-FREEZING PLANTS

During the latter part of the season a company at St. Andrews installed a brine-freezing plant. They have started operations on a small scale with frozen haddock fillets in one-pound blocks. They are putting out a very attractive, wholesome article which is being very favourably received by the local market. Further developments are awaited with interest.

FISH FAIR

On recommendation of the Campobello Island Board of Trade, grants of $300 each were obtained from the Dominion and Provincial Governments towards defraying the expenses of a Fish Fair for Charlotte county. This fund was augmented by numerous private subscriptions.

The exhibition was held at Wilson's beach on September 4th. It was a complete success. The fishery exhibits were splendid and received unstinted praise from the very large number of visitors who were present. Prominent men in the Government of the province, as well as from the neighbouring city of Eastport, Maine, spoke at an open-air meeting which was held during the afternoon.

The following table covers the issue of licences, certificates, etc., and prosecutions during the year:—

Kind of licence	Number
Herring weir	622
Lobster fishing	347
Lobster pounds	7
Permits to dig clams	127
Salmon drift-net	89
Shad gill-net	41
Herring seine	8
Scallop	11
Form 12	3
Confiscations	52
Prosecutions	7

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR A. L. BARRY, DISTRICT NO. 2, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1930-31

(District No. 2 embraces the tidal waters of Restigouche county, Gloucester county, Northumberland county (except Northwest and Southwest Miramichi), Kent county, and the Northumberland strait side of Westmorland county.)

For the calendar year 1930, the fisheries of the district showed a total landed value of $1,809,114, or $128,525 less than the value for 1929. The decrease is not surprising in view of the general price conditions in all products.

The following table shows the catch and landed value of the different fisheries for this district for the years 1929 and 1930:—

	1930		1929	
	Catch	Landed Value	Catch	Landed Value
		$		$
Lobsters ..... cwt.	82,649	540,219	75,946	641,051
Smelts ..... "	38,206	406,991	47,238	493,454
Salmon ..... "	26,986	394,298	13,965	213,493
Cod ..... "	126,121	212,424	176,618	314,655
Oysters ..... brls.	13,862	63,226	13,636	79,027
Tomcods ..... cwt.	13,225	17,302	22,554	38,808
Herring ..... "	230,617	127,979	239,504	110,607
Clams and quahaugs ..... brls.	5,827	9,943	5,137	7,584
Mackerel ..... cwt.	6,053	10,564	13,529	25,287
Alewives ..... "	6,380	4,436	5,160	2,670
Hake ..... "	10,687	10,731	11,404	8,354
Haddock ..... "	487	853	1,457	2,013
Shad ..... "	929	3,327	1,487	4,135
Flounders ..... "	400	800	23	42
Trout ..... "	88	1,760	97	1,940
Bass ..... "	78	1,093	128	1,713
Eels ..... "	243	1,708	104	684
Hair seals ..... No.	452	1,130	692	1,730
Halibut ..... cwt.	31	279	142	1,116
Mixed fish ..... "	45	51	107	107
		1,809,114	.....	1,948,477

LOBSTERS

As in 1929, there was again an increase in lobster catch in 1930. The 1930 landings exceeded those for the previous year by approximately 7,000 cwts. The pack was 32,034 cases as compared with 27,763 cases in 1929. Nearly 12,000 cwts. were disposed of in the shell or as lobster meat. A considerable part of the live lobster trade is now done by motor trucks which carry the live or boiled lobsters to the inland towns and cities of New Brunswick and the State of Maine. The number of canneries operated during the year was 99, a decrease of 12, The major decrease was in Miscou and Shippegan islands.

In Westmorland county, some 40 fishermen, a local of the Maritime fishermen's association, handicapped by the fact that the cannery in their community was not going to operate, which would necessitate their selling their lobsters to more distant canneries probably at a low price, organized a co-operative body and took over the cannery. They hired a good manager and it is reported realized nine cents per pound for their small lobsters. Both the canned and live lobster markets are yet in a very demoralized condition with little prospect of any improvement for 1931.

SMELTS

There was a decrease of about 9,000 cwts. in smelt catch. This followed on a decrease in catch of 12,000 cwts. for the year previous. For some reason or other, the last two years have not produced the large early catches of smelts. It was rather fortunately so last fall as it is believed that, had there been a large catch, they must have spoiled owing to the depressed market and the warm weather which precluded any possibility of freezing in a natural state, and as all the freezers along this coast were out of ice and the fish could not have been taken care of by cold storage. Prices to the fishermen dropped nearly to one-half of those of the previous year, from six to eight cents being paid.

Last fall the fishermen sustained the most severe loss in smelt fishing history when about 1,750 nets were carried away at different times owing to the breaking up of the ice in the Miramichi river and bay. Only a very small percentage of these were recovered. The loss is estimated at between $130,000 and $140,000.

SALMON

The salmon catch in this district was nearly double that of the year before and the price was good throughout the fishing season. The number of set-nets remained practically the same but there was an increase of 14 drift-boats in the Miramichi waters. The river fishermen did not benefit proportionately from the increased catch. No conclusive reason has been advanced for this falling off in the river catch. The fall run of salmon was, as in the past three or four years, very heavy.

On account of the unemployment condition many attempts were made at illegal fishing with the result that nearly 100 nets were taken in the Miramichi river alone, from Newcastle eastward. The work of the officers and guardians during this trying period deserves commendation.

The low water in the smaller rivers in October found hundreds of salmon in the pools unable to make their way farther up. Additional guardians were used for their protection until rains came to facilitate their ascent up the rivers. It is noted with satisfaction that the salmon fishery seems to be on the up trend again, the 1930 catch being the greatest since 1917.

COD

For some unexplained reason the cod apparently did not come on this coast this year in the usual numbers. There was a decrease of 50,000 cwts. in catch with a proportionate decrease in value. Fairly good prices for dried cod were obtainable throughout the year owing to the decreased catch.

During the summer and fall, a cod splitting and curing instructor was employed the the Government in the Hardwicke area of Miramichi bay, breaking the fishermen into a new industry for that section of the coast. Excellent cod grounds are located five to ten miles from the shore. It is hoped to have more fishermen engage in the industry in the future years to fill a break in fishing activities between July 31, when the salmon fishing stops, and the 1st of October, when oyster fishing begins. The instructor employed by the department in Gloucester county during the past two years is accomplishing much in the way of an improved cure among the cod fishermen.

OYSTERS

The oyster catch remained about the same as in the previous year but the market conditions were poor, the price averaging about $4.50 per barrel, a decrease of about 30 per cent. During the year the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, granted three or four leases of barren bottom in Miramichi bay for oyster cultivation.

TOMCODS

There was a decrease of about 9,000 cwts. in the catch as compared with the previous year. Prices also decreased considerably. There is only a limited market, particularly in Montreal, and when the season opened on the 1st of December the fishermen were able to take only the tail-end of the tomcod run going up the river on their way to spawn. The market in previous years was able to absorb the catch, leaving an opportunity for marketing the down-run catch commencing about the 15th of January. Since the opening of the

smelt fishing season on November 25, there is practically no demand for the down-run of tomcods. The bulk of the catch is taken between Newcastle and Chatham on the Miramichi river.

CLAMS AND QUAHAUGS

There was an increase of about 700 barrels in landings, and a proportionate increase in price. About half the clam catch is used as bait by the cod fishermen.

MACKEREL

The catch of this fish was less than half of 1929 catch. Poor market conditions were mainly responsible.

ALEWIVES

There was a slight increase in the alewives catch, which was 1,200 cwts. A strict inspection of salted alewives was carried out under the new Fishery Inspection Act. Considerable educational work is being carried out among the alewive fishermen to improve the quality of their catch.

HAKE

There was a slight decrease in the hake catch but a considerable increase in value. The increased value was accounted for by the scarcity of cod during the year.

HADDOCK

The catch in the haddock fishery fell from 1,457 cwts. to 487 cwts. All the catch is dry salted.

SHAD

There was a decrease of about 500 cwts. in the catch of shad, but the proportionate value was somewhat better than in the year previous. No explanation is known for the decrease in the run of this fishery.

HAIR SEALS

Bounties of $1,130 were paid for 452 hair seal noses during the year. The payment of bounties is proving effective in promoting the destruction of these pests. The salmon fishermen report that there is not nearly the same amount of damage to their nets as in former years.

ANGLING

Angling on the Restigouche was reported good, in the Nepisiquit fair, with the exception of the grilse fishing which was excellent, but in the Miramichi waters angling generally was poor for salmon. Grilse are taken in large quantities when the run is on.

PROTECTION

From the standpoint of fishery protection, 1930 has been the most satisfactory for many years. In the past considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping the fishermen in check for about three weeks before the opening of the lobster season. Stern measures have been taken during the past three or four years with the result that during 1930 only two fishermen were known to have commenced operations before the opening date. The case was similar as regards the smelt fishing in the fall. Last November waters were reported clear of rigging up to the opening date. The speedy shallow draught patrol boats with crews living aboard and available for duty at all hours have been

a great deterrent to illegal fishing. The crews are backed by the better class of fishermen and are looked upon as a help to the fishermen instead of as a police force yielding the big club over their heads.

It is true there were many violations of the salmon fishery regulations during September and October. This may be attributed to the unemployment situation which left hundreds of men along the rivers with nothing to do when the rivers were teeming with the fall run of salmon. In all about 100 nets were taken in 20 miles of the Miramichi river. The officers and guardians were fully alive to the situation and although many nets were found and seized it is not believed there was much destruction of the salmon, a regular patrol being maintained night and day.

CONFISCATIONS

There were 155 confiscations for the year, mostly made up of seizures of salmon nets and lobster gear. Sales of confiscated property amounted to $180.80. There were ten prosecutions during the year for offences as follows: Breach of the oyster regulations, four; breach of the salmon regulations, five; breach of the lobster regulations, one. The fines collected amounted to $69.

FISHERY ORGANIZATIONS

Increased interest is being taken in the district in the United Maritime Fishermen although in the parts of the district where need of an organization is not urgently felt there has been little effort on the part of the fishermen to get together. Some cases of new co-operative effort have occurred as, for example, the action of lobster fishermen at Aboujogan, Westmorland county, as mentioned above. The St. Thomas fishermen's local at St. Thomas, Kent, have also worked together to their mutual advantage for the marketing of smelts. A conference of all the smelt dealers and the larger individual smelt shippers to see if some central marketing system cannot be put into effect is a future possibility.

EDUCATION

Some of the inspectors are keeping up an active educational campaign, mainly with individual fishermen. This is chiefly in the dry curing and pickling field. The inspector in Lower Caraquet area reports that about 60 per cent of the cod were bled last year and it is expected that more fishermen will follow this method in future. He states there was more cleanliness aboard the schooners and around the fish houses. Better attention is being paid to the selection of salt for curing.

LOSS OF LIFE

It is regretted that there was some loss of life during the year. Two oyster fishermen at Buctouche were drowned when their boat was swamped. In the Caraquet area, in December, two smelt fishermen lost their lives by breaking through weak ice while trying to set out smelt fishing gear.

LICENCES

There were 10,040 licences issued during the fiscal year as compared with 9,929 licences for the year 1929. They were as follows:—

Salmon drift-net licences	149
Salmon trap-net or pound-net licences	405
Gaspereau pound-net	62
Lobster pound licences	6
Lobster fishing licences	2,124
Oyster fishing licences	1,021
Quahaug fishing licences	47
Bass fishery licences	54
Smelt bag-net licences	6,015
Smelt gill-net licences	157
	10,040

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR H. E. HARRISON, DISTRICT NO. 3, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEAR 1930-31

(District No. 3, New Brunswick, includes the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, and the non-tidal waters of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers in Northumberland County.)

In three items alone were increases recorded in the quantity and value of fish taken in 1930, as compared with 1929 the gain amounting in all to 115 cwts. and $451 in value. In eight items there was a decrease of 2,338 cwts. and $5,589 in value.

The first alewives reported taken in the St. John river was on April 7, twelve days earlier than in 1929, and by the 19th Inspector Bell reported a large run on the lower St. John river, and a price of .02 cents per fish. On April 24 excellent fresh-from-the-sea salmon were taken nearly 100 miles in from St. John harbour, and during the week of May 18-24 some shad had reached nearly 100 miles up the river. On June 3, shad were taken at Grand Falls, 225 miles or more in from Saint John. That was very early for shad to reach that area. Towards the last of May some salmon were being taken in trap-nets in the Northwest Miramichi but none were taken in the southwest until the first of June, when some shad also appeared.

The total weight and value of the catch of commercial fish for the years 1929 and 1930 were as follows:—

—	Cwts.	To fishermen	As marketed
		$	$
1929	10,845	51,929	56,177
1930	8,621	46,791	49,996

This shows a considerable falling off in each respect in 1930, but if it were evenly distributed amongst the large number of fishermen it would not be felt seriously. It was 2,683 cwts. and $10,615 better than in 1928.

The individual catches, and values, as shown for 1930 by the various officers were as follows:—

ALEWIVES (FRESH AND SALTED)

1929	6,280 cwt.	$ 10,355
1930	4,860 "	7,353

In recent years the alewife fishery has been largely confined to the Miramichi river area, and has not been very prosperous so far as financial returns to the fishermen are concerned. The cost of outfitting, together with an uncertain market, helps to keep this fishery within comparatively narrow bounds. A fair price for salted alewives would cause it to expand in both the St. John and Miramichi rivers areas.

BASS

The bass fishery of both the Northwest Miramichi and the St. John rivers is of small proportions at present although the catch was 17 cwts. in 1930, as against 8 cwts. in 1929.

EELS

The quantity of eels taken in 1930 fell to 95 cwts. as against 140 cwts. in 1929, and 420 cwts. in 1928. The price ranged from $3 per cwt. on the St. John river to $6 in the Miramichi river area.

MULLETS

The catch of mullets, coarse fish, fell off again in 1930 to the extent of 134 cwts. or nearly 50 per cent and in the value to $402 less than in 1929. There is a place for the mullet, apart from human food, for which it is not used very much in this province, in the baiting of eel pots as well as fox and mink food. Numerous applications have been made in recent years to allow nets to be set in the smaller rivers to take mullets for the latter purposes, but as this fish frequents streams already frequented by trout and, sometimes, salmon permission has not been given.

PICKEREL

The pickerel fishery has been one of the important fisheries of the St. John river area for many years, none apparently being in the waters of the east and north shores rivers. The results of 1930 and 1929 operations were as follows:—

1929	333 cwts.	$4,259
1930	270 "	3,240

This shows a decline of 63 cwts. in catch and $1,019 in value in 1930, and there was a decline of 117 cwts. and $1,591 in 1929 as compared with 1928. This fishery is generally the third most important in the St. John River area, coming next to shad, and very often surpassing that fishery, and it has surpassed the salmon fishery in value. The reduced catch in 1930 was in Kings and part of Queens counties.

SALMON

1929	1,130 cwts.	$25,271
1930	1,231 "	25,572

A very healthy condition was shown in this fishery in the St. John river area in 1930, while the reverse was the case so far as the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers were concerned. For the latter area there was a loss of 173 cwts. and $4,076 in value, while the St. John river area showed a gain of 274 cwts. and $4,377 in value. There was a net gain for the whole district of 101 cwts. and $301 in value. The quantity gain is more satisfactory than the financial increase. It was a remarkable season on the St. John river, and very pleasing to all concerned. Looking over some previous records, the earliest that is in this office being that for the year 1892, some interesting statistics are found. Taking ten-year periods, the records show the following, in hundredweights of salmon taken in the St. John river area: 1892, 469; 1902, 841; 1912, 578; 1922, 657; then to 1929, 891; and 1930, 1,185. It will be observed that in 1902 the amount is rather abnormal, in comparison with the years up to 1929. In May, 1902, when I first took this office, the staff of fishery overseers and guardians was exceedingly small, and much disorganized as a result of sickness and death among former supervisory officers. The disorganization made it difficult to get very close to facts and the figures for 1902 may not have been too close to facts; however, it may have been an abnormal season, and the figures approximately correct. Up to and including the year 1918, all fish taken were included in the commercial fisheries' figures, but in 1919 only those taken in nets, weirs or traps were to be classed as "commercial" and all taken by anglers classed as "domestic"; therefore, leaving out the St. Croix and Miramichi rivers areas, to make a comparison fair, the catches by anglers, for the years 1922, 1929 and 1930, have been added here to the quantities taken by net fishermen, both only covering the St. John river area. The commercial salmon catch alone, for this area and these years, was: 1922, 424; 1929, 658 and 1930, 932 cwts.

The spring and early summer catch in 1930 was not very heavy in the tidal area, while the limited-period fishing in June and part of July was excellent in the non-tidal area. Conditions were completely reversed during the latter part

of July and up to August 15, when netting ceased. Conditions were not so good on the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers. The total commercial catches were 472 cwts. in 1929 and only 299 cwts. in 1930. Price fell off about $3 per cwt. in both areas. A few very large salmon were taken on the St. John river, one being up to 40 pounds.

SHAD

1929	2,616 cwts.	$9,545
1930	1,961 "	9,050

This fishery dropped off 25 per cent from 1929 figures with a small decrease in value. However, there were more than enough shad taken to supply the market that could be conveniently reached by truck during the comparatively short season that this fish is available in its fresh state. Comparatively few shad are salted now, possibly because fresh fish, of some sort, is available in almost every home. An analysis of the statistical reports shows that the two large tributaries of the St. John river—the Kennebecasis river area and the Washademoak lake area—were the large producers of shad in the St. John river area, while the extreme upper part of this river (Grand Falls) produced 50 cwts. for three shad nets as against 37 cwts. for the counties of Sunbury, York and Carleton, with 30 nets licensed. As a matter of fact the whole catch of shad on the St. John river is comparatively small, the Kennebecasis river and Washademoak lake producing the bulk of this fish for the St. John river area. The fact that such a catch was possible just below Grand Falls, in so few nets, of only a few fathoms each, indicates that there is not much to prevent the fish getting up this river, some 225 miles in from the mouth. The large catch at Grand Falls in 1930, compared with that of 1929, is partly explained in this way. In 1929 the three fishermen were unfortunate enough to have purchased net-webs with meshes just a bit under the legal size of five inches when in use; consequently, after they had been used one or two nights, the fishery officer seized them and the fishermen did not replace them that year, the shad fishing season being very short there at best. In the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers area the catch was comparatively light—630 cwts. with a value of $1,890, compared with 1,568 cwts. and a value of $3,136 in 1929. Inspector Parks reports that shad did not appear in these waters until early in June, having been retarded by a heavy freshet just previously, or for some other cause. The Miramichi rivers area, however, produced much more than the local market could consume, as large quantities were peddled, by truck, in the upper St. John river valley, and the price was not very good. Shad were in splendid condition, generally very large and fat.

STURGEON

1929	29 cwts.	$725
1930	15 "	300

The sturgeon fishery has amounted to little during recent years, and only 50 pounds of caviar were taken in 1930.

Whitefish are taken in a very limited quantity at present. For some years now the supply in Baker Lake appears to be small, and for the whole St. John river area the catch was down to 15 cwts. in 1930 as against 22 cwts. in 1929. This fish is of very fine flavour, and is considered quite a luxury.

DOMESTIC FISHERIES

1929	736 cwts.	$13,845
1930	939 "	16,795

It gives satisfaction and pleasure to show the figures as to domestic fisheries results. Combining the commercial and the domestic fisheries for 1930 we have a total of 9,560 cwts. with an approximate value of $63,586. It is of considerable satisfaction to know that the inland fisheries of this province

do not show retrogression. While it is true that the combined catches and values in 1930 show less than in 1929 by 2,021 cwts. and $2,188 in value, the loss is largely accounted for in the alewives fishery alone, with shad coming next, and it would seem that the difference, for those two years, could be made up very easily if there were remunerative markets for those two years, could be remunerative easily if there were remunerative markets for those two species of fish. Considering domestic fish alone, the betterment was very substantial in 1930. It will be observed that there was a large increase in the quantity of salmon taken; Inspector Parks reports a 200 per cent increase in the catch on the southwest Miramichi river for the season. When questioned regarding this the officer stated that a large part of the increase was made up through the catches of salmon in the early spring—kelts descending the river—but that a substantial part was of fresh-run fish, although there are more anglers each season and some of them spend much of the season fishing. A considerable number of United States residents are purchasing camp sites along the river; some of them buying considerable blocks of land and building extensive, and expensive camps. In addition, the native guides are handling more fishing parties each season, and are building larger and better camps for this purpose.

The principal reason for concentration on the Southwest Miramichi river is that it is difficult, and becoming more so, for non-resident anglers to get in on other waters, apart from the St. John, parts of which are now becoming very good salmon angling waters, presumably because of the increased number of salmon coming into this river. The land bordering the Southwest Miramichi river is granted land and consequently cannot be sold or leased excepting by the owners, so fishing is more open. A lease from the Government requires the lessee to employ guardians, or wardens, to give that particular portion of water proper protection but the lessees do not always do so, which is not fair to those holding other stretches for fishing on the same river, or adjoining rivers.

The angling on the Northwest Miramichi was good in spots and at periods in 1930. All the good angling water of this river and tributaries is leased. The quantity taken was approximately as in 1929.

Portions of the St. John river showed up exceedingly well in 1930. At the first pool (Hartt's island), in tidal water, less salmon were taken by anglers than in one or two previous seasons, but, because of water, or other conditions, the angling area was much larger and splendid fishing was had all across the river, more than a mile in width, and the largest number of fish ever taken in that area was caught in 1930. There was also good angling at other places between this first pool and the Tobique river, and exceedingly good fishing in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the latter river.

Including the St. John and Tobique rivers the approximate increased take by anglers was 98 cwts. more than in 1929, while the increase by net fishermen was 274 cwts. Anglers took more than 25 per cent of the combined catches. Returns show an exceedingly good rod and line catch in Victoria county, above the netting area. The figures for rod and line caught salmon in Victoria county in 1929 totalled 99 cwts. while those for 1930 showed 173 cwts.

There was a considerable decrease reported in the catch of trout, amounting to 54 cwts. This is not surprising in view of conditions in 1929, when large numbers of trout were literally burned up because of streams going practically dry during the summer and fall, and somewhat similar conditions prevailed in 1930, in at least some parts of this district. It may be that 1931 will show a similar falling off in the catch of trout. The hatcheries operated by the department are of immense value in keeping up the supply of both salmon and trout. Natural hatching conditions are not nearly as good as they were some years ago, with stream areas denuded of trees and only rains to keep the waters in some of the smaller streams after the early spring freshet has run off.

The various sub-district officers have had their usual troubles, salmon poachers, and attempted poaching, being the heavy part of the work in this district. Water pollution is a very minor matter now. An occasional case of pollution happens but the rivers, streams and lakes are clean of mills pollution. There was a considerable number of men and boys out of employment in 1930 and this condition perhaps tended to increase attempts at poaching. The greatest difficulty in preventing offending of this kind is in the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers area, and the latter is the most difficult in the district to control. Inspector Parks is tireless in his efforts to protect salmon in their ascent to the upper waters. The Provincial Government had two guardians on patrol on the Southwest Miramichi river for a time in 1930, with very fair results. There are a few places on the St. John river that require constant and efficient attention also, from spring till fall, but the quantity of salmon taken illegally from this river has been small in recent years.

PROSECUTIONS

Twenty-six prosecutions were conducted during the year, six for streams pollution and twenty for illegal fishing. A warrant is still in the hands of the Provincial Police force for execution for an offence committed in 1929. Another offender left the province before he could be brought into court, and, of course, some offenders were not apprehended at all. Altogether $360 was paid in fines; $170 was imposed in suspended sentences, and one fine of $20 has not yet been collected by the magistrate. In addition two fines of $50 each, imposed in 1929, were paid in 1930.

CONFISCATIONS

Eighty-three confiscations were made, seventy-seven of which were of nets of some sort, both twine and woven wire, covering 117 such nets in all. The other confiscations were a boat, spears and torches and salmon. Fifty-seven of the confiscations were by Inspector Parks and the balance by Inspectors McNally, Bell and Kilpatrick. Forty-eight salmon and grilse confiscated by Inspector Parks were given to the Salvation Army in Newcastle; practically all of the materials seized were destroyed.

FISHWAYS

There are eleven fishways in this district, on rivers or streams wholly within the district, and two on the United States side of an international river, the St. Croix. The fishway on the St. Croix, at Forest City, was rebuilt in the fall of 1930, too late to see results. It had been on the Canadian side of the river and was changed to get deeper water at the lower end. The fishway in the dam on the Nashwaak river at Marysville was altered in the fall of 1930, and was made successful, many hundreds of salmon and grilse passing up it. These fishways are mostly for salmon.

FISHERY LICENCES

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

Kind of licence or permit	1929	1930
Salmon gill-net or drift-net	112	141
Salmon pound-net, trap-net or weir	100	109
Salmon net permit	160	163
Shad gill-net or drift-net	249	279
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net	16	12
Bass fishery	36	26
Sturgeon fishery	11	6
Whitefish fishery	15	22

REVENUE

Revenue from all sources was as follows:—

Licences and permits	$	483 75
Prosecutions during the year (fines)		360 00
Sale of seized materials		122 85
		966 60

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR S. T. GALLANT, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, AND THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS, FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of the province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1930 is below that of 1929. The following table shows the catch and marketed values:—

Kinds of fish		Quantity caught	Marketed value
			$
Cod	cwt.	66,255	153,160
Haddock	"	1,502	4,832
Hake and cusk	"	16,617	24,895
Herring	"	49,818	78,411
Mackerel	"	10,591	49,948
Alewives	"	30	60
Salmon	"	106	2,110
Smelts	"	7,789	63,828
Blackfish	"	330	1,320
Caplin	brl.	1,041	4,339
Eels	cwt.	130	1,300
Tomcod	"	1,352	3,268
Quahaugs	brl.	3,506	9,289
Clams	"	1,422	6,783
Lobsters and products	cwt.	80,820	802,847
Canned	cases	31,935	634,247
Tomalley	"	456	5,261
Sold in shell	cwt.	16,152	158,539
Shelled meat	"	48	4,800
Oysters	brl.	4,888	41,495
Sounds	cwt.	52	624
Fur seals	No.	398	994
Fish oil	gal.	5,770	1,731

COD

There was an increase in the catch of cod and an increase in value. The catch by counties was as follows:—

West Prince	16,619 cwt.
East Prince	929 "
Queens	32,056 "
Kings	16,651 "

Greater interest was taken by a number of the fishermen during the season in the dressing and curing of codfish, and better prices were obtained as a result. There was a good demand for the properly cured fish in the United States and in Nova Scotia. The fishermen who took the trouble to cure and dress their fish properly were well repaid for their efforts, receiving at least one cent more per pound for pickled fish. It is hoped that the improvements brought about by a number of the fishermen will be an incentive to further efforts in this regard in the future. The improvements brought about in the dressing and curing of fish may be attributed to the efforts of an expert instructor who was engaged by the department to assist the fishermen along these lines.

HADDOCK

Prince Edward Island haddock are practically all sold fresh, and are in good demand by local consumers. There was a small decrease in the catch in 1930 and also a decrease in value. The catch by counties was as follows:—

Queens	620 cwts.
Kings	882 "

HAKE AND CUSK

There was a big decrease in the catch of hake and cusk, and also a decrease in value. This decrease may be attributed partly to the increased effort to catch cod instead of hake as there was a much better demand for the former. The catch by counties was as follows:—

West Prince	7,198 cwts.
Queens	2,710 "
Kings	6,709 "

HERRING

There was a small decrease in the catch of herring and also a decrease in value. The decrease in the catch occurred in the county of Kings. The quantity of fat herring caught was much smaller than last year; consequently, the entire catch, practically, was used for lobster bait and for fox feed.

The catch by counties was as follows:—

West Prince	18,120 cwts.
East Prince	12,288 "
Queens	12,712 "
Kings	6,698 "

MACKEREL

There was a marked increase in the mackerel catch and a corresponding increase in the marketed value. The catch by counties was as follows:—

West Prince	2,930 cwts.
East Prince	297 "
Queens	4,493 "
Kings	2,861 "

SALMON

There was an increase in the catch of salmon and an increase in the marketed value. The catch of 106 cwt. was taken in Kings county.

SMELTS

There was a large decrease in the catch of smelts and in the marketed value. From the beginning the fish were scarce and continued so until the close of the season. It is difficult to account for this falling off in the smelt fishery since for the past two or three years large quantities have been noticed at the heads of all the streams in the spawning season; it would appear, therefore, that on account of unusual weather conditions during the summer the fish remained out in the gulf as there were no storms to drive their food ashore. Following are the figures as to the 1930 catch by counties:—

West Prince	490 cwts.
East Prince	2,165 "
Queens	4,431 "
Kings	703 "

CLAMS AND QUAHAUGS

There was a large increase in the catch of clams and quahaugs and an increase in value. Producers who have been putting up quahaugs for the past two or three years had a much larger pack this season than last, and obtained

a ready sale for their goods. The canning of quahaugs provides considerable local employment, and when the fish are put up properly they are much superior to the longneck clams.

LOBSTERS

There was an increase in the lobster catch but a decrease in the marketed value. The catch by counties was as follows:—

West Prince	19,304 cwts.
East Prince	16,034 "
Queens	17,213 "
Kings	28,269 "

Fine weather prevailed during the entire season, which opened on May 1, and a much larger catch than the previous year resulted. The prices, however, of the canned product was about $5 a case lower and that of the live lobsters from five to six cents per pound lower so that, notwithstanding the increased catch, there was a large decrease in the marketed value.

OYSTERS

There was a small decrease in the landings of oysters, and also a decrease in the marketed value. The catch by counties was as follows:—

East Prince	547 bbls.
Queens	4,341 "

The decrease in the catch may be attributed to the fact that the buyers would accept nothing under 3½ inches although the regulations permit the marketing of 3 inch oysters. The demand for oysters was not very good; consequently, a number of the fishermen gave up fishing in the middle of the season.

The work carried on in Bideford river by Dr. A. W. H. Needler, a scientist employed to investigate oyster conditions for the department, will show good results in the near future. The area is now well stocked with oysters and should yield a good catch during the season of 1931. Percival river yielded a fair catch this fall for the first time in ten or twelve years; Enmore river also yielded an increased catch while Grand river is also showing signs of a revival of this industry. East and West rivers, in Queens county, are well stocked with oysters. Vernon, Seal and Orwell rivers are also well stocked with small oysters. Some work was carried on in East river in preparing new oyster areas by clearing them of mud, spreading them over with dry shells, and planting them with small oysters which are in abundance below Cranberry wharf for a distance of from two to three miles. From experiments carried on during the season of 1929 in transplanting some of these small oysters on growing areas, it was found that in one year fully fifty per cent of them were large enough to market so there appears to be an enormous field for development in East, West, Seal and Vernon rivers. All these rivers are well stocked with small oysters.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

During the season of 1930 there were eight patrol boats in the protective service and with their assistance and that of the inspectors and guardians all attempts at illegal fishing were successfully suppressed.

The total number of confiscations covering violations of the Fishery Regulations during the season of 1930 (82 seizures) was 39.

CAPITAL INVESTED

The total capital invested was $1,008,441, which covers lobster canneries, vessels, nets, wharves, lobster traps, ice houses, small fish houses, etc. The number of persons employed was 3,530, divided as follows:—

Number of females	678
" males	2,852

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

The total marketed value of the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands for the year 1930 was below that of 1929. The following table shows the total catch and marketed values:—

Kinds of fish		Quantity caught	Marketed values
			$
Cod	cwt.	75,403	149,944
Cod liver oil	gal.	15,728	8,030
Seal oil	"	7,915	2,841
Halibut	cwt.	45	250
Herring	"	138,234	103,466
Mackerel	"	30,694	98,434
Smelts	"	638	7,306
Eels	"	120	840
Clams	brls.	2,563	14,919
Seals	No.	2,776	3,076
Fish skins	cwt.	120	330
Fertilizer bones	"	5	25
Fish meal	tons	77·83	4,954
Lobsters and products	cwt.	24,625	249,053
Canned	cases	10,731	225,978
Tomalley	"	154	1,884
Sold in shell	cwt.	2,324	21,191

COD

There was a big increase in the catch of cod and an increase in the marketed value. The quality of fish put up was better than that of last year, especially that put up under the supervision of Mr. P. Mercier, who was sent to the Magdalens by the department to instruct the fishermen how to put up fish under the method known as the "Gaspe cure." This fish is known on the market as slack-salted dry cod. Mr. Mercier arrived on the islands rather late in the season, but, nevertheless, was able to put up about 800 cwt. of this excellent quality of fish, which was absorbed by the New York market. This quality of fish is shipped principally to the New York and European markets. If all the fish caught in the Magdalen Islands were put up according to this method, the revenue from this fishery alone would be increased materially.

HERRING

There was an increase in the catch of herring, but a decrease in value. The quantity of smoked herring produced was much below that of last year; hence the decrease in the marketed value.

MACKEREL

There was an increase in the mackerel catch and in the marketed value. Hand lining was much better than it was the previous year; hence, a better quality of fish.

SMELTS

There was quite a decrease in the catch of smelts and in the marketed value. It is difficult to understand how this decrease occurred this year, yet it is very much in line with the decrease in the catch in Prince Edward Island.

CLAMS

There was an increase in the catch of clams and a small increase in the marketed value.

LOBSTERS

There was an increase in the catch of lobsters but a decrease in the marketed value. The decrease in the marketed value may be attributed to the lower price obtained for both the canned product and the lobsters sold in the shell.

SEALS

There was an increase in the catch and in the marketed value of seals.

REMARKS

Communication with the Magdalens opened on April 17, which was much earlier than usual. SS. *Lovatt* gave satisfaction.

CAPITAL INVESTED

The total capital invested during the year 1930, covering lobster canneries, vessels, nets, lobster traps, wharves, ice houses, small fish and smoke houses, etc., was $679,019. The number of males employed was 2,710 and the number of females 314.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR J. B. SKAPTASON, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, FOR 1930-31

(The fisheries of Manitoba passed under provincial control in July, 1930, but the report of Superintendent Skaptason covers the full calendar year 1930.)

The total commercial production from the Manitoba fisheries for 1930 is 23,887,500 pounds, as against 33,021,400 pounds for 1929, showing a decrease of 9,133,900 pounds, although the number of men engaged increased from 4,693 to 4,779. The amount paid to fishermen at railheads and fishing stations dropped from $2,038,597 to $1,376,108, a net decrease of $662,489, and values as marketed from $2,634,705 to $1,760,395, a drop of $874,310. The above figures as to prices realized may become even worse when final disposal of frozen stock for November and December is recorded, as very considerable quantities are still in the hands of dealers and fishermen, with an extremely unfavourable outlook for markets. This stock has been valued at prices realized for that portion of the catch disposed of to the end of the year.

There are some primary causes to which the drop in production can be attributed, other than depletion of waters.

First, it will be seen that the tullibee catch is cut almost in half, from 8,404,300 to 4,749,900, accounting for 3,654,400 pounds shortage as compared with 1929 returns. This is partially owing to change in regulations doing away with fall fishing for tullibee in lake Winnipeg, which in 1929 produced 2,566,600 pounds as against 661,100 pounds produced in 1930. Then a late freeze-up last fall lost to the fishermen the early run, always the most lucrative.

An important factor in the drop in production was in the market conditions which prevailed last summer and fall. During the whitefish operation on lake

Winnipeg (June 1 to August 15) it soon became evident that the markets would not absorb the catch, and rather than freeze and put large quantities in cold storage, most of the larger operators chose to cut down on the production. One company, the Manitoba Transport, pulled in half their outfit, thirteen sailboats and two steam tugs, at the end of June. Others limited their men to three lifts per week. The same condition prevailed through the fall season, so that while the men were at their camps there was not the customary inducement for energetic work and heavy production.

The following figures will show the fluctuations in catch and values, as marketed, of the principal varieties of fish for the two years 1929-30:—

—	1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value as marketed	Quantity	Value as marketed
	cwt.	$	cwt.	$
Catfish	116	1,205	339	3,213
Goldeyes	11,105	82,046	5,745	45,676
Mullets	16,767	32,755	9,069	14,010
Perch	932	11,799	1,351	16,653
Pickerel	94,055	988,563	72,285	609,510
Pike	54,919	225,563	30,795	87,244
Saugers	8,181	63,478	8,961	62,472
Trout	2,008	22,255	1,377	14,690
Tullibee	84,043	586,655	47,499	369,674
Whitefish	58,903	616,604	61,382	536,151

These figures show a slight increase in catfish, perch, saugers, and whitefish, with a heavy decrease in all other varieties.

The following figures give production by years for six years past, together with values and numbers of men employed:—

Year	Quantity	Value to fishermen	Value as marketed	Number of men employed
	cwt.	$	$	$
1925	191,329	1,059,655	1,424,682	3,390
1926	304,143	1,744,234	2,296,875	3,800
1927	322,908	1,462,352	1,977,766	4,095
1928	307,326	1,620,986	2,199,027	4,172
1929	330,214	2,038,497	2,634,705	4,693
1930	238,875	1,376,108	1,760,395	4,779

To further analyze the situation, the following prices per pound were realized for the same six years:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Catfish	10·6	11·3	12·3	9·9	10·4	9·5
Goldeyes	4·2	4·0	4·7	6·4	7·8	8·0
Perch	11·2	13·4	10·9	12·7	12·7	12·3
Pickerel	11·5	10·3	8·0	9·0	10·5	8·4
Pike	4·0	4·0	3·7	4·0	4·1	2·8
Sturgeon	40·9	51·6	53·9	57·5	40·0	30·0
Trout	9·0	11·0	10·9	10·8	11·1	10·6
Tullibee	4·1	5·9	4·0	5·4	7·0	6·2
Whitefish	9·5	9·0	8·5	10·5	10·5	8·7

Here again figures indicate a material loss to the industry in 1930, particularly in such important varieties as pickerel, pike, tullibee, and whitefish,

which constitute about 80 per cent of our production. The only gain is in goldeyes, which show a very slight increase in price, with the production less than half of 1929. Goldeyes find local markets for the entire production.

THE SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PAS

This area, which comprises all the waters of what is known as Northern Manitoba, had intensive activities in fishing during the year. There may be said to have been a progressive increase in fishing activities experienced in this area for the past few years, due, of course, to added railway facilities, as well as winter roads, bringing many new waters within profitable fishing distance of railways. The year 1930 shows an increase in production over 1929 of 542,500 pounds, 106 more men operating; the 1930 catch per man is approximately the same as in the previous year; the lakes fished are increased from 28 to 38.

As little is known of many of these waters, excepting locally, they are listed below together with figures of 1930 production, and the annual limit set for each lake:—

Name of lake	Limit all fish	1930 production			Number men
		lbs. whites	lbs. trout	lbs. other fish	
	lb.				
Election	50,000	38,000	.....	11,200	3
Cormorant	150,000	82,800	4,400	61,100	18
Cranberry	100,000	68,400	11,200	14,400	16
Nokomis	20,000	16,000	.....	3,500	2
Bartlett	20,000	19,000	.....	12,600	4
Hassett	20,000	.....	26,800	.....	3
Nistoo	20,000	10,600	.....	.....	1
Payak	20,000	18,000	.....	700	1
Naosap	20,000	20,000	.....	6,000	2
Sissipuk	100,000	71,100	.....	26,000	13
Barrier	100,000	110,000	.....	3,800	14
Schist	50,000	32,000	7,000	12,000	7
Kississing	150,000	67,200	12,700	21,700	28
Kissinew	100,000	42,000	.....	21,600	5
Embury	50,000	34,000	4,300	8,500	7
Manistkwan	50,000	9,600	2,900	1,200	1
Aimie	50,000	19,200	.....	1,200	1
Wabiskok	50,000	29,300	.....	2,400	4
Wedge	50,000	28,000	.....	.....	2
Simonhouse	150,000	100,400	7,300	19,300	15
Athapapuskow	200,000	118,600	14,800	18,700	43
Moose	300,000	131,700	1,900	94,500	23
Wintering	150,000	10,400	.....	9,600	2
Rocky	100,000	2,600	.....	2,400	1
Russic	20,000	6,300	.....	.....	2
Pakwa	20,000	3,700	.....	.....	2
Egg	150,000	45,200	.....	2,600	5
Reed	300,000	85,000	9,800	45,700	8
Little Herb	100,000	38,000	.....	6,400	3
Snow	20,000	2,800	.....	.....	1
Williams	50,000	58,000	.....	.....	7
Cedar	100,000	25,900	2,400	46,000	14
Herb	300,000	74,000	.....	32,800	9
Landing	150,000	34,000	.....	21,100	5
Setting	100,000	32,600	.....	27,900	3
Pikwitonia	50,000	9,600	.....	2,600	2
Cross	50,000	8,200	.....	600	3
Lost	100,000	16,000	.....	11,200	2

The above gives hardly a true picture of the productivity of all these lakes however, as in some instances the operations were carried on in a desultory manner with very inadequate gear, some of the licencees having only four or five nets. One thing it does show is the preponderance of whitefish in all these waters.

STURGEON

There was little attempt at sturgeon fishing, due largely to the unattractive prices, and the distance of sturgeon waters from railways, and also to the fact that sturgeon fishing is permitted only in winter. Some 2,000 pounds were taken in Cedar lake.

While the fishermen operating in these northern waters suffered from market conditions, in common with other parts of the province, the good catch and ability to ship much of their fish fresh gave them fair returns.

Lake Winnipegosis.—The summer operation on this lake resulted in the limit of one million pounds of pickerel and whitefish being taken in five weeks (seven weeks is the season). Under ordinary conditions the total of the limit would have been reached at least a week earlier, but market conditions forced buying companies to curtail the operations, allowing the fishermen to use only part of their nets, and curtail fishing days to three or four a week. There were slightly more men engaged than in the summer of 1929, 207 as against 199.

In the winter operation the production shows a decline of 1,100,000 with practically the same number of fishermen, 442 in 1929 and 433 in 1930. Perch is the only variety to show a slight increase, with pickerel the heaviest individual variety almost holding its own. The following are comparative figures for the two years:—

—	1929				1930			
	Whites	Pickerel	Mixed fish	Number men	Whites	Pickerel	Mixed fish	Number men
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Summer	2,215	9,348	1,727	207	1,593	8,780	1,142	199
Winter	7,891	16,865	33,735	442	4,720	15,679	18,061	433

Lake Dauphin shows a big falling off in catch from the record year of 1929, and yet produced much more in 1930 than was expected under the exceptional low water conditions. Normally, the lake is very shallow, very little with a depth of more than nine to ten feet. With the water level three to four feet below normal as it now is, there is little margin of water when the ice is formed to a depth of two to three feet; as a result, little fishing was carried on after the end of January, 1930. The recorded catch for that year may, therefore, be said to be for January, November, and December. The following are comparative figures for five years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Production	876	2,313	3,844	14,600	4,737
Number men fishing	25	21	47	168	251

The 251 licences issued on this lake represent 214 miles of nets; it can be readily seen how excessive an operation this is for a shallow lake with an area of 196 miles.

Lake St. Martin.—This lake was fished lightly during the year, and entirely by Indians and settlers, outside fishermen being excluded for the first time. This no doubt accounts for the big drop in production, as Indians and settlers do not operate as energetically as regular fishermen coming in from the outside.

The number of men was reduced from 16 to 12, and the production dropped from 88,400 pounds to 40,500 pounds.

Lake Manitoba records a total drop in production of two million pounds, with 140 fewer men operating. Analyzing the figures for this lake, there is one satisfying feature found—the two most valuable species, pickerel and whitefish, show a slight increase in spite of the fewer men operating. All other varieties show a decrease, with pike and tullibee of nearly 1,000,000 pounds each. The following are the figures for 1929 and 1930:—

1929				1930			
Whites	Pickerel	Other fish	Men	Whites	Pickerel	Other fish	Men
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
1,558	11,330	43,737	1,048	1,576	12,043	22,965	908

There can be no doubt this lake is being fished beyond its capacity to properly support, and while a favourable comparison is drawn between 1929 and 1930 pickerel catch it is hardly a fair picture, because 1929 was the lowest pickerel production per licence for many years. With this heavy fishing, grave concern is felt for the future of the lake, but a remedy is most difficult to find. A compact settlement, along both shores, of people who in many instances settled there with the fishing as a chief inducement cannot easily be dispossessed of these privileges. The lands these people are attempting to farm are in many instances of an inferior quality, and fishing becomes the main source of income for many of them. It has been suggested, as a remedy, that licences be limited to a definite maximum number, cutting the present number by a third or more. This would certainly be a desirable step were it possible to employ it, without grave hardships to those excluded from fishing privileges.

Lake Winnipeg.—This lake is the only one of our waters fished throughout the open water summer season, June 1 to October 31, as well as the usual winter season. The annual production usually equals the commercial fishing for the rest of the province, and has maintained fully that standard for 1930. It does, however, record a very decided drop in production for both summer and winter, in spite of increased number of men operating. The following figures give comparison between 1929 and 1930:—

—	1929					1930				
	Whites	Pick-erel	Tulli-bee	Other fish	Men	Whites	Pick-erel	Tulli-bee	Other fish	Men
Summer	25,116	34,774	25,666	19,096	1,564	26,177	22,424	6,611	17,051	1,301
Winter	7,762	9,756	32,729	11,886	892	8,269	4,905	28,365	11,340	1,230
Total	32,878	44,530	58,395	26,982	2,456	34,446	27,329	35,076	22,092	2,531

It will be seen by these figures that the drop in production for lake Winnipeg is 4,384,300 pounds, with 75 more men engaged. Whitefish is the only variety to show a slight increase; this gain would have been much more pronounced had market conditions last summer not forced the producers to curtail activities all along the line. Unquestionably the market conditions and general depression experienced in the fishing industry have hit the operators on lake Winnipeg harder than those engaged in it elsewhere in the province. The great majority of the fishermen on this lake are entirely dependent on the fishing for a living, while in other parts, where fishing is only a winter occupation, it is a side issue usually to stock farming.

NON-RESIDENT ANGLING

Considerable falling off in non-resident angling is recorded for the year. The following are comparative figures:—

—	1929		1930	
One day licence	1,689	$ 1,689 00	1,607	$ 1,607 00
Two day licences	201	402 00	156	312 00
Three day licences	24	72 00	10	30 00
Four day licences	none	none	1	4 00
Season	125	625 00	125	625 00
	2,039	$ 2,788 00	1,899	$ 2,578 00

This is the first year to show a decrease in non-resident angling since the inauguration of licensing in 1926, and is due, no doubt, to the general depression all over the continent. These anglers come mostly from the near-lying districts of North Dakota, and seldom go beyond the small lakes along the southern borders of the province—Rock lake, lake Killarney, Oak lake, Pelican lake, and some small lakes in the Turtle mountains. The fish in these waters that respond to angling and trolling are the Northern pike, pickerel (Wall-eyed pike), English perch and bullheads.

Persistent efforts have been carried on for a number of years to stock these, and other small lakes of the province, with grades of fish better for angling and domestic purposes than those naturally indigenous to them. This effort has in many instances met with gratifying results. While perch, catfish and bullheads have been transferred from other waters, the chief operation has been the planting of pickerel fry hatched in the Gull Harbour hatchery. The best evidence of success is that lakes where this species was never known have become fairly well stocked after a few continuous years of stocking.

Black bass have been obtained almost annually from the state of North Dakota, in exchange for eyed-out or partly developed pickerel eggs. It is regretted that no results have as yet been evidenced from this. These fish were mostly placed in the rather shallow prairie lakes, and it is probable conditions were not favourable for them.

FISH CULTURE AND HATCHERIES

The following waters were stocked with fish during the year:—

Serbos lake, near Roblin, with pickerel fry	75,000
Oddfellows lake, near Roblin, with pickerel fry	100,000
Bittern lake, near Roblin, with pickerel fry	100,000
Olsons lake, near Roblin, with pickerel fry	50,000
Jackfish lake, near Roblin, with pickerel fry	125,000
Goose lake, near Roblin, with pickerel fry	100,000
Twin lake, near Togo, Sask., with pickerel fry	100,000
Happy lake, near Togo, Sask., with pickerel fry	100,000
Childs lake, near Deepdale, Man., with pickerel fry	50,000
Shingoosh lake, near Deepdale, Man., with pickerel fry	50,000
Madge lake, near Kamsack, Sask., with pickerel fry	125,000
Pelican lake, near Ninette, Man., with pickerel fry	100,000
Rock lake, near Glenora, with pickerel fry	100,000
Clear lake, near Riding mountains, with pickerel fry	100,000
Marion lake, near Ophir, with pickerel fry	100,000
Gull lake, near Beaconia, with pickerel fry	150,000
Souris river, near Napinka, with pickerel fry	100,000
Killarney lake, near Killarney, with pickerel fry	125,000
Metagache lake, near Deloraine, with pickerel fry	125,000
Max lake, near Turtle mountains, with pickerel fry	100,000
William lake, near Turtle mountains, with pickerel fry	100,000
Bower lake, near Turtle mountains, with pickerel fry	100,000
Little Saskatchewan river, near Brandon, with pickerel fry	175,000
Minnedosa lake, near Minnedosa, with pickerel fry	100,000
Perch lake, near Inglis, with pickerel fry	100,000
Round lake, near Inglis, with pickerel fry	100,000
Red river, between Winnipeg and Selkirk, with pickerel fry	350,000

This pickerel fry was hatched in Gull Harbour hatchery and brought to Selkirk in tanks by the steamer *Bradbury*. From Selkirk, it was conveyed in cans to destination, by baggage car permits furnished free of charge by railway companies. Transfer was effected between June 15 and 20.

Two hundred thousand partly developed (eyed-out) lake Superior trout eggs were secured from the Port Arthur hatchery, and taken to Winnipegosis hatchery for completion. They hatched out in good condition and were planted in Clear lake in the Riding mountains in May.

Thirty-two hundred Large Mouth black bass fingerlings were received from the North Dakota Fisheries Commission in return for 5,000,000 pickerel eggs sent the Commission from Swan Creek hatchery last spring. These black bass fingerlings were taken over at Emerson and conveyed by truck to lac du Bonnet, and from there by hydroplane to lake George.

PROSECUTIONS AND CONFISCATIONS

There were 54 prosecutions in the province during the year for infractions of fishery regulations, with the following results:—

January 1 to July 15, 24 penalties	$ 642 49
July 15 to July 24, 30 penalties	777 90
	$1,420 39

There were 227 confiscations in the province during the year as follows:—

January 1 to July 15, 162, consisting of the following articles: 388 illegal fishing nets, 1 spear, 1 jigger. July 16 to December 31, 65 consisting of the following articles: 368 illegal fishing nets, 4,997 pounds of fish and 9 net anchors.

The following amounts were received for sale of confiscated articles during the year:—

January 1 to July 15	$ 515 20
July 16 to December 31	656 85
	$1,172 05

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR G. C. MACDONALD, PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, FOR 1930

(The fisheries of Saskatchewan passed from federal to provincial administration at the end of September.)

During the calendar year of 1930, the commercial production for the province of Saskatchewan was 46,690 cwt. of all species of fish. This is a decrease of 14,570 cwt. from the previous year, the greater portion of this decrease being in whitefish, which show a production of 14,570 cwt. less than in 1929. Trout decreased 451 cwt. and sturgeon, of which no production is shown, had a production of 353 cwt. in the previous year. There were small increases in the production of the coarser species, such as tullibee, mullets and cisco. The decrease in the total production was not confined to any particular water, and was due to a decrease of 234 in the number of fishermen operating, as well as to the market conditions, the latter being the principal cause.

The total market value is shown at $234,501, being a decrease of $338,370 from the previous year, and the decrease was due to the January and February surplus of fish being offered and disposed of at very low prices, with a considerable quantity being stored. This affected the prices to a great extent when the fall season opened during December, and at that time it was difficult to market fish at a price sufficient to cover the cost of production.

The summer production was 881 cwt., a decrease of 850 cwt. from the previous year. The decrease was due to the more attractive prices offered for

green fish during the winter season as compared with those that obtained during the summer season; the result of this price condition was that only a limited quantity and sufficient to meet the local demand was produced.

The value of equipment used was $84,613, a decrease of $27,297 from the previous year, due to fewer fishermen operating.

During the period January 1 to September 30 last, there were 50 prosecutions, resulting in penalties amounting to $235 being imposed with additional court costs against the defendants of $158.25, as follows:—

Fishing without a licence	8
Fishing with illegal equipment	23
Fishing during closed season	7
Illegal possession of fish	4
Failing to remove offal from ice	3
Fishing with excessive nets	2
Failing to number nets	1
Obstructing streams	1
Excessive fishing under Indian permits	1
	50

There were also 57 confiscations during the period January 1 to September 30, as follows:—

Illegal apparatus	42
Illegal caught fish	9
Legal apparatus	6
	57

There were 20 sales of confiscated articles made during the period, amounting to $69.90.

There was a total production of fish taken by domestic fishermen with nets of 32,354 cwt., an increase of 2,861 cwt. over the previous year. This year 300 men operated nets for domestic purposes, or 23 more than carried on domestic operations last year, which would indicate that more intensive fishing was carried on, due, to some extent, to the financial conditions prevailing.

The estimated catch by anglers, as reported by the various field officers, was 15,969 cwt., a decrease of 6,154 cwt. from the previous year, with an estimated increase of 5,407 anglers over the previous season. Low waters in the various streams and climatic conditions had both the effect of reducing the catch. The average catch per angler was 30 pounds as against 46 pounds in the previous year.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR R. T. RODD, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR 1930

(As the fisheries of the province of Alberta were transferred to provincial control at the end of September in accordance with legislation enacted by Parliament relating to the natural resources of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the review of Alberta operations given below covers only that period of 1930 ending with September, except as regards statistics. Statistics are for the calendar year.)

During the calendar year 1930 a large decrease both in the poundage caught and in the value is to be noted. The decrease in hundredweights amounted to 28,178, and value as marketed was reduced by $309,939. Following is the summary of increases and decreases:—

SUMMER SEASON

Kind	Cwt.	Increase	Decrease
Goldeyes	7		3
Mixed Fish	1,085		1,801
Mullets	253		112
Perch	487	79	
Pickerel	4,676		349
Pike	2,021		107
Trout	14,213		8,060
Tullibee	778		287
Whitefish	10,603		3,987
	34,123	79	14,706

WINTER SEASON

Mixed Fish	1,193		1,427
Mullets	401	335	
Perch	171		119
Pickerel	1,282		1,111
Pike	2,989		2,998
Trout	705		513
Tullibee	1,887		2,675
Whitefish	8,459		5,042
	17,087	335	13,885

During the summer season the greatest reduction is to be seen in lake Athabasca, where the catch of trout fell off greatly—there being a reduction of very close to one million pounds of trout and whitefish at this lake alone. Markets for trout were only fair, and the two companies operating decided to curtail operations. Fishing commenced later and closed earlier at this lake than in the preceding season. All the commercial fishing in the lake during the summer season of 1930 was carried on in the Saskatchewan portion of the water.

A decrease, during the summer, of around 150,000 pounds of whitefish from Lesser Slave lake is also to be noted, as well as in both whitefish and pickerel at lac Ste. Anne. Slight increases in production during the summer are noted in the Lesser Slave Lake district, chiefly attributable to Fawcett and Gift lakes. An increase in the production of pickerel is to be found at lac la Biche during the early spring fishing. Lake Wabamun had a slightly larger production during the summer, but fish were found to be slightly smaller in size for the first time in some years. There was no fishing in either the Lac Ste. Anne or Baptiste Lake districts.

Decreases will be found in nearly every class of fish caught during the winter season. Lake Wabamun shows a decrease in whitefish for the winter, due to fewer fishing and also poor marketing conditions in December, 1930. Pigeon lake shows a considerable decrease in whitefish. This is, however, due to the fact that by mutual consent the operators and fishermen decided to fish for but two days in December, owing to poor markets. This lake, however, produced nearly 50,000 pounds in those two days and is in excellent condition. Operations at lac Ste. Anne, Baptiste and Wabasca were at a standstill during December, 1930. The lac la Biche district shows a large decrease in every kind of fish, chiefly attributable to less fishing in December, 1930, and the economic situation, which has reflected on the fishing industry by the operators refusing to furnish as much credit for the purchasing of new nets and equipment. This district is important from the fishery point of view, as some of the most important of the smaller winter lakes are to be found here. A decrease is also shown at Primrose and Cold lakes. In the former fewer men were found to be operating

in December, 1930, and at Cold lake very little fishing took place during December, owing to open water because of mild weather. Fishing in these two lakes is dependent to a large degree on weather conditions for transportation. During the latter part of December a great percentage of the production was sold to peddlers, as was also the case at lac la Biche, unusual in the case of the latter lake, where poor road conditions generally prevailing prevent the export of fish except by rail. This year, however, very little snow has fallen and the weather condition has been extremely mild. The temperatures have not once fallen below zero. Fewer fishermen operated at Lesser Slave lake, where the decrease was chiefly in pike production. The catch from Lesser Slave lake during the winter is not of great importance, as the fishermen of this district are enabled to go further afield, and consequently fish those lakes which cannot be reached during the summer, such as Little Whitefish Lakes Nos. 1 and 2, and Big Whitefish lake, where a slight increase in the production of whitefish can be seen. Pinehurst lake district has been named after the most important lake in that district, and was formerly called the Wolf Lake district. The latter lake being closer to Cold lake has been placed in that district for statistical purposes. The production from Pinehurst lake was reduced, chiefly because of lack of snow and not so many fishing. The same can be accounted for in the case of Wolf lake, where roads are primitive and snow essential for getting the frozen fish out. Calling lake and Calling Lake district show a large decrease in production. The fishing at Calling lake was extremely poor during December, 1930, and the fishermen did not make their expenses. This lake is considered depleted and measures will have to be taken to reduce the limit and to control production for some years.

MARKETS

The market for trout was very slow during the summer season of 1930, and owing to the fact that Alberta is geographically farther away from eastern markets the marketing of her fish products is found to be consequent on the production and marketing of fish caught in the Great Lakes and Saskatchewan. Fish moved very slowly both during the summer and the past winter, and in the latter season a larger amount of the production was marketed locally through the greater increase in peddling. This has been made possible perhaps because of the unemployment situation, and, with a few exceptions, greater ease in getting to lakes with motor cars, because of good road conditions and other causes. Fish prices, both to fishermen and companies operating, will be found to be much smaller. Smaller production also contributed to the total smaller value obtained during 1930.

CONDITION OF THE FISHERIES

The condition of the fisheries in the province may be considered as from fair to good. At lake Athabasca fishing was curtailed through the slightly later starting and earlier closing, mainly through poor markets for the product. Some sale of trout was made by the product being smoked and sold in wax containers. The limit on this lake may yet be found to be too large. The fish, according to reports, were found to be very scattered. The fishing operations closed by mutual consent of the operators and fishermen some time before the commencement of the close season, hence an opinion as to whether the limit would have been reached cannot be given.

With the expectation of better prices in the fall, fishermen avoided the taking of whitefish during the spring operations at Lesser Slave lake, but with high winds and storms during the fall season fishing was seriously crippled and the limit of 650,000 pounds of whitefish was not reached by some 150,000 pounds. Lake Wabamun fish were easily marketed locally and the condition

of the fishing was good at this lake, although some difficulty in getting good prices was evident. This lake is the chief supply for Edmonton and Calgary so far as fresh whitefish is concerned. Conditions at lac la Biche were again good, a large production of the catch being still of the jumbo variety. Pickerel operations in this lake exceeded expectations, but the catch of tullibee during the winter fell off quite considerably, more especially owing to the limited market for this class of fish. During the past season an improvement in the size of fish taken from Pigeon lake was noticed. The fishing at Pigeon lake has improved during the past few years. Cold and Primrose lakes had slight reductions, although the production of whitefish from the former is larger through fishing being confined to within one mile of shore. Both of these waters are watched most carefully, and should again be in an excellent condition, with the present limits and new conditions generally. Calling lake, where fishing was extremely poor, must definitely be considered depleted, and some reduction in the limit must result from this conclusion. Winnifred lake shows a slight improvement, but still shows the effect of the abnormally heavy fishing of 1926 and 1927. The fish caught from this lake during 1930 were small and young. No new lakes were fished during the past year, and the production as a whole was below average in every direction.

EQUIPMENT

Owing to the economic situation not much new equipment was purchased during 1930. One large oil burning tug was added to the fleet of the companies operating on lake Athabasca. This boat was built for river work, and is tunnel type, equipped with twin propellers and twin diesel engines. This tug cost around $25,000 and makes the company owning it independent of the transportation companies, being capable of making two trips per week from lake Athabasca to Waterways, with one barge of fish, capacity 70,000 pounds.

The value and number of gill-nets was reduced somewhat, owing to more limited operation. Other fixed equipment was stationary in number and value.

LICENCES AND PERMITS

Angling permits show a reduction of 677, attributable chiefly to fewer permits being sold at Cold lake and in the Edmonton district. Poor road conditions into Cold lake during June and July were the main cause. Less money also being available through poor wheat prices, the people generally did not spend so much on going long distances.

Angling permits sold	7,731	7,731
Domestic licenses	213*	562†
Indian and half-breed permits	1,090*	1,130†
Commercial and fisherman's licenses	477*	1,025
Total	9,511	10,448

* To Sept. 30.
† To date.

The total reduction to date is 736. The above total however, is the second largest issue of licences and permits, last year being a record year in this connection.

TRANSPORTATION

Facilities for transportation were good and no difficulty in obtaining cars or service was evident so far as express companies were concerned. The new tug at lake Athabasca operating between the mouth of the river and Waterways proved to be very beneficial, the delay previously occasioned in waiting for river steamers to arrive being removed. Hence, the marketing of the Lake Athabasca product is distinctly improved. Lack of snow in certain districts

where roads are non-existent proved a detriment to fishing in some of the more inaccessible lakes, but assisted greatly in quicker transportation, by means of trucks, from the lakes where good roads reach.

OBSERVATION OF THE REGULATIONS

The number of prosecutions totalled 59 to September 30, or 82 to date, and confiscations 42 to September 30, or 65 to date. The former show an increase of 18 to date, and it is evident from the summary submitted that fishing in closed streams, which number eleven, is the most frequent offence.

The interest of the fish and game associations in the conservation and preservation of good fishing remains unabated and much valuable assistance is given by the individual members of these organizations in this respect. Some considerable assistance is given by the newspapers in printing regulations and conditions generally. During the past year two publications which contained excerpts from the Fishery Regulations were issued. One—"The Sportsman's Guide to Alberta"—was issued by the Northern Alberta Game and Fish Protective league and distributed throughout Alberta free of costs, and a publication, "See Alberta's Beauty Spots," was issued by the Publicity Branch of the Department of Agriculture for Alberta. Three new associations were formed. Alberta now is considered to be the best organized province in the Dominion as regards fish and game associations.

The under-mentioned organizations gave great assistance in the protection of streams already closed, restocking and other assistance:—

Alberta Fish and Game Association.
Calgary Fish and Game Association.
Northern Alberta Game and Fish Protective League.
Red Deer Fish and Game Association.
Medicine Hat Fish and Game Association.
Craigmyle Fish and Game Association.
Olds Fish and Game Association.
Didsbury Fish and Game Association.
Camrose Fish and Game Association.
Nanton Fish and Game Association.
Sheep Creek Fish and Game Association.
Midnapore Fish and Game Association.
Claresholm Fish and Game Association.
Delia Fish and Game Association.
Drumheller Fish and Game Association.
Hanna Fish and Game Association.
Banff Fish and Game Association.
Nordegg Fish and Game Association.
MacLeod Fish and Game Association.
Edson Fish and Game Association.
Carbon Fish and Game Association.
Hillcrest Fish and Game Association.
Pincher Creek Fish and Game Association.
Strathmore Fish and Game Association.
High River Fish and Game Association.
Cadogan Fish and Game Association.
Jasper Fish and Game Association.
Vulcan Fish and Game Association.
Stavely Fish and Game Association.
Bassano Fish and Game Association.
Brooks Fish and Game Association.
Coleman Fish and Game Association.
Carseland Fish and Game Association.

Bentley Fish and Game Association.
Lacombe Fish and Game Association.
Castor Fish and Game Association.
Saunders Fish and Game Association.
Ponoka Fish and Game Association.
Edson Fish and Game Association.
Cold Lake Fish and Game Association.
Lethbridge Rod and Gun Club.
Taber Rod and Gun Club.
Cardston Rod and Gun Club.
Killam Rod and Gun Club.

The following information shows a summary of the convictions obtained, to date:—

11	Fishing in close streams.
9	Fishing in close season.
9	Having undersized trout in possession.
8	Angling in close season.
8	Fishing without a licence.
8	Fishing without an angling permit.
6	Exceeding per diem catch.
4	Pollution of waters.
4	Fishing with illegal size nets.
4	Having illegal caught fish in possession.
3	Obstruction of streams illegally.
2	Fishing with a snare.
2	Fishing with set lines.
2	Fishing with spears.
1	Fishing without prescribed area.
1	Having no number on nets.
Total 82	

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

There were no complaints during the season of 1930 regarding the destruction of fish by irrigation systems. A number of the smaller irrigation systems were not open during the summer; therefore, there was no chance of fish being destroyed in these places. The larger systems were open to capacity, the latter part of the season in Southern Alberta, but as they all have large reservoirs or lakes somewhere on the system, the fish are enabled to get into these reservoirs and, therefore, very few are carried out on the land. These are chiefly suckers and are taken by the farmers. A close check was kept on all during the summer season. The reservoirs on these systems are quite large.

The Chin lakes, formed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Canal, heading in the St. Mary's river near Cardston, total some 16 miles long and approximately half a mile wide. These lakes are now well stocked with pike and whitefish, and have supplied fishing to hundreds of people in a district where very little fishing was found before.

The United Irrigation canal, heading in the Belly river, has formed the Cochrane lake near Hillsprings. This lake is small but has also supplied fishing in that district, where no fishing was found before.

Lake McGregor lying to the eastward of Vulcan is some 22 miles long. This lake was formed by the Canada Land Irrigation company, and is now well stocked with pike and suckers, and supplies fish to a large area where absolutely no fishing was ever found before.

Chestermere lake on the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation system, east of Calgary, is some four miles long and supplies excellent pike fishing for the people of the district.

Lake Newell, lying south of Brooks, is some five miles long and by from one to three miles wide. This lake has also supplied fishing to a very large area where no fishing was formerly found. Pike, pickerel and suckers are found in this lake.

Lake Kehoe, on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation system, near Barons, has an area of some twelve square miles of water. This lake was formed in recent years, but is already well stocked with pike and now supplies excellent fishing.

DAMS AND FISHWAYS

A new dam is now under construction in the Elbow river by the city of Calgary for a water supply for that city. It will be some time before this is completed, however. This dam, it is understood, will be some 65 feet high, built of reinforced concrete. It is impossible to say what will be required in the way of a fishway in this dam, but, at the present time, it is felt that it will be of no detriment to the fishing in the Elbow river, as it will prevent quantiies of pike, etc. from ascending the stream.

The dam constructed by the Calgary Power company in the Bow river at the junction with the Ghost river has been completed and the power plant is in operation. Close observation was kept on this dam during the summer months and conditions seemed to be satisfactory as regards the fisheries.

No other new dams or fishways were constructed during the year.

Repairs were made on the dam and fishway in the Vermilion river at the town of Vermilion. All other dams and fishways were found to be satisfactory.

ANGLING

There was considerable of a decrease in the number of angling permits sold during the summer of 1930 as compared with 1929. The total sale during 1930 was 7,731 as against 8,408 during the season of 1929. The greater part of the decrease was shown at Cold lake, where there was a decrease of 493 in the sale of permits as compared with 1929. There was also a sale decrease of 109 in the city of Edmonton as compared with 1929. In the balance of the province the sale was approximately the same as last year. However, in spite of the decrease in the sale of permits, the total amount of fish taken by anglers increased, although a decrease in the amount of trout and goldeyes taken is shown. The estimated catch for the season was as follows:—

Trout (all species)	1,615	cwts.
Grayling and Rocky Mountain whitefish	1,810	"
Pike	11,575	"
Pickerel	3,577	"
Goldeyes	60	"
Perch	3,450	"
Total	22,119	"

At Cold lake the decrease both in the sale of permits and in trout taken was due to the heavy floods in that area, for approximately one month, which made the roads impassable. The Beaver river overflowed its banks and could not be crossed except by rowboat for a considerable time.

The sale of permits was also affected by the business depression, especially in the districts in Eastern Alberta and Western Saskatchewan, where some of the districts have been dried out and the merchants, therefore, were not doing the business of former years, and the farmers or settlers naturally did not have the money to spend that they had in former years.

Angling in the streams in the southern part of the province was possibly as good as, if not better than in 1929. The streams were not so low as in the former year, and more fish were found in the lower reaches, owing to the greater volume of water. Due to low water in the previous season and very warm weather, the fish, apparently, headed farther into the foothills to the colder waters near the head of the streams. This season this did not occur to such an extent.

The Rocky Mountain whitefish fishing in the Crow's Nest district and the Arctic grayling fishing in the Athabasca river and tributaries was somewhat better than during the previous season. Reports of larger catches and larger fish were received. The Rainbow trout fishing in the streams tributary to the Athabasca was fair, but a great number of small fish were found. In some of the streams it was difficult to catch fish of legal size.

LOSS OF FISH AND RESCUING OF STRANDED FISH

During the season we had very few reports of fish becoming stranded. Conditions in this regard were much more favourable than during 1929, and there was less necessity for rescuing fish.

In the Red Deer and Clearwater rivers 44,000 Rocky Mountain whitefish and 100 Dolly Varden trout were rescued in 1929. Only 5,850 Rocky Mountain whitefish were rescued during the fall of 1930. The local guardian for the district reported that the streams were in fine condition and there was no necessity of further rescuing.

In the Highwood river and tributaries 636 adult trout, 34 Rocky Mountain whitefish and 6,500 trout fry and fingerlings were rescued from the backwaters by the local guardian and placed in the main streams.

There were no reports of stranded fish in any other parts of the district.

In Willow creek it was found necessary to remove some of the boulders from the bed of the stream, in order to confine the flow of water to a narrow channel instead of allowing it to spread over the creek bed, some forty or fifty feet in width, where it was apt to freeze to the bottom. The local guardian did considerable of this work during the last month he was employed, while patrolling the stream.

REMOVAL OF PREDACEOUS FISH FROM TROUT WATERS

During the summer months 173 suckers, 30 Bull or Dolly Varden trout and 8 ling were removed from the Highwood river and tributaries. From Willow creek and tributaries 24 large pike and 563 suckers were removed during October. On the Red Deer and Clearwater rivers approximately 18,000 suckers were removed.

EXAMINATION OF LAKES AND STREAMS, RE-STOCKING

During the summer four lakes were examined and reported on. Only one lake was found suitable for any species of fish and was stocked with Rainbow trout from the Waterton Lakes hatchery. A number of applications were received, for stocking with a suitable species, but it was found impossible to make the necessary inspections.

Eleven lakes were stocked with perch, by transfer, during the latter part of August and the first week in September. These transfers were very successful, with no loss of fish.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF FISHERIES (MAJOR J. A. MOTHERWELL) WESTERN DIVISION (BRITISH COLUMBIA) FOR 1930

From a standpoint of quantity of production the year 1930 is outstanding. The pack figures, in some instances, cannot be taken as an accurate indication of the quantities of the raw product available as, due largely to market conditions, the catch of several species was materially curtailed. The principal fisheries are dealt with in more or less detail in subsequent paragraphs.

SALMON

Spawning conditions in the brood years affecting the season 1930 or conditions at sea during the period that salmon spend in salt water on the feeding grounds, or possibly both, were evidently unusually favourable to produce such a splendid run of practically all varieties of salmon in British Columbia.

Statement No. 1 of this report shows a total pack of 2,221,783 cases, a new record, which exceeds the previous one of 1926 by 156,585 cases and last year's pack by 821,033 cases. Had market conditions been satisfactory even this year's large total would have been very considerably increased, as there was no particular effort made to pack larger quantities of the fall varieties such as pinks, chums, and cohoe.

Notwithstanding the immense total for the season of 1930, the usual examination of the spawning grounds showed that, apart from the upper reaches of the Fraser river, practically without exception the spawning grounds of all varieties of salmon were exceptionally well provided with parent spawners and the conditions on the spawning grounds were found to be very favourable. This situation, providing no unforeseen circumstance occurs, should result in most satisfactory returns in the cycle years, differing, of course, with the several varieties.

Considering the gratifying runs of salmon which have returned to British Columbia waters during recent years, culminating in the record-breaking season of 1930, one may be well justified in assuming that under the present system of administration and conservation measures there should be no apprehension as to the supplies of the several varieties of salmon being well maintained for all time.

The total pack of all varieties of salmon for the past fifteen years, averaged in five-year groups, has been as follows:—

1916-1920	1,349,895
1921-1925	1,340,735
1926-1930	1,816,754

It is interesting to note that, notwithstanding the fact that there were eighty-five salmon cannery licences issued in 1930, only fifty-nine of these operated, even though the pack was the largest on record.

SOCKEYE SALMON

The size of the sockeye pack was somewhat of a surprise, although in the northern portion of the province it was expected that there would be an ample return of five-year fish. This expectation was realized at all points. The pack of 477,678 cases is the largest since the year 1914 and exceeded that of the cycle year by 140,683 cases, or nearly 42 per cent.

The Naas river area produced 26,500 cases, which is the largest catch in this area since 1924. The Skeena river produced a total of 130,952 cases, the largest since 1924. The Rivers and Smiths inlets total was 150,398 cases, which has not been equalled since 1925. These figures, however, are not a true indication of the large quantities of fish available. During the peak of the sockeye salmon run to the Fraser, for instance, a closure of a complete month, from September 20 to October 20, was enforced in order that there might be a sufficient escapement to the spawning grounds. During this closed period there were more sockeye salmon seen in the Fraser river than any year since the previous big fourth-year runs.

The Fraser river situation during the season under review was very similar to that obtaining in the cycle year of 1926. The late runs of sockeye were unusually large, and the fish, individually, bigger than the average. They came in huge quantities, evidently via Juan de Fuca straits, and although missing

the six Canadian traps on the southwest coast of Vancouver island, were taken in huge quantities by the numerous purse-seines and traps in Puget Sound waters on their way to their spawning grounds in British Columbia—the Fraser river.

In the season of 1930, out of a total pack of 450,944 cases of sockeye which were taken from the run proceeding to the Fraser river, 352,194 cases were captured by the purse-seiners and traps in Puget sound before the runs reached Canadian waters. The total pack on the Canadian side out of these runs was 98,750 cases; in other words, 78 per cent of the run proceeding to the Fraser river was captured by the fishermen of Puget sound on the United States side.

Statement No. 23 shows the total pack of sockeye salmon taken from the runs heading for the Fraser river. Whilst the totals appearing under the heading of the Puget sound canneries includes a small quantity proceeding to several streams on Puget sound, that portion is so small as to not materially affect the statement for the purposes required.

Whilst this condition shows a most undesirable situation, from the standpoint of Canadian fishermen, it does not tell the whole story, for neither purse-seines nor traps are permitted in those Canadian waters through which the sockeye salmon run to the Fraser river passes, apart from those operated on the southwest coast of Vancouver island which intercept an infinitesimal portion of the runs passing up the straits of the waters of Puget sound and the Fraser. When these late runs pass out of Puget Sound waters into Canadian territory they usually lie out in the deep waters of the gulf of Georgia between the mouth of the Fraser and the international boundary line, waiting for conditions to be suitable before ascending to the spawning grounds. The period of delay in these deep waters may be two, three, or four weeks and during this time the fish are steadily deteriorating in quality.

Owing to the water in the gulf being clear, the sockeye cannot be taken in gill-nets except for a short period at dusk and another at dawn; therefore the bulk of the catch is taken in the Fraser river itself or in the cloudy water immediately off the mouth of the river. By the time the salmon reach these areas the quality compares most unfavourably with the condition existing at the time they first come into Canadian waters. In other words, of the large run of late sockeye proceeding to the Fraser river in British Columbia, the fishermen in Puget sound took, during 1930, 78 per cent of first-class fish by means of purse-seines and traps, whereas the Canadian fishermen caught 22 per cent of the pack by means of gill-nets, and the majority of these fish were of a quality altogether too inferior to maintain the previous high reputation of Fraser river output.

It is interesting to note here that, notwithstanding that there was such a large run of sockeye salmon to the Fraser during 1930, conditions at Hell's gate were such as to permit these fish to pass safely through, although at times there was the usual delay ranging from an hour or so to possibly a day until water conditions were suitable. It is a fact that quantities of sockeye were observed spawning in streams below Hell's gate, which was quite an unusual occurrence, but there was no reason to believe that these could not have passed Hell's gate had they so desired.

The situation at Alberni canal, where the rehabilitation of the sockeye salmon runs to the Sproat and Stamp river system has been such a success, still continues to be satisfactory, and would seem to be an indication of what can be accomplished by the department's fish cultural methods and conservation regulations.

The following statement gives, in a comparative way in five-year groups, the sockeye pack for the past fifteen years:—

Year	Average pack
1916-1920	310,389 cases
1921-1925	213,083 "
1926-1930	321,507 "

COHOE

The cohoe pack of 148,561 cases was a fair average for the last ten years and it is felt that larger quantities of this variety could have been processed had the market conditions warranted such action. It must be remembered that the cohoe run to the Fraser river was at its height during the operation of one month extra closed season enforced, and this was undoubtedly a factor in reducing the pack of this species. The following statement, covering a period of the last fifteen years, shows the cohoe pack by averages in five-year groups:—

1916-1920	161,984 cases
1921-1925	127,325 "
1926-1930	159,408 "

PINKS

Undoubtedly the most outstanding feature in the salmon pack for the season was the large total in the case of the pinks. There were 1,111,937 cases packed, which is a record and exceeds the previous record of 1928 by 319,575 cases. Enormous runs of this variety arrived at practically every area to which pinks were due in the even-numbered years and, in addition, streams which had in the past been unknown to contain this species received abundant quantities of spawning fish.

In the Massett Inlet district, Queen Charlotte islands, due to the heavy toll taken in the cycle year of 1928, there was apprehension in some quarters as to the quantities returning in 1930 being satisfactory. As the run developed, however, the canners found it necessary to place a limit on the number they would take from the purse-seiners and enormous quantities were able to proceed to the spawning grounds, which were unusually well seeded. Very similar conditions obtained in the Naas and Skeena river districts. In the latter certain operators found it necessary to place a limit on the gill-netters, and, notwithstanding the large quantities packed, a splendid supply was left for the spawning grounds. The supervisor at Prince Rupert, who has had twenty years of close contact with the salmon industry on this coast, states that the 1930 run of pinks was the largest in his experience.

The following statement covers the past fourteen years and shows the average pack of pinks arranged in two-year groups. The pink is a two-year fish, that is, for instance, the large run which arrived in 1930 was the product of the seeding of 1928:—

1917-1918	512,252 cases
1919-1920	433,747 "
1921-1922	387,442 "
1923-1924	549,246 "
1925-1926	209,196 "
1927-1928	519,989 "
1929-1930	794,953 "

CHUMS

Whilst the pack of 401,114 cases of chums shown by Statement No. 1 is a very satisfactory one it is felt that it could have been materially increased had market conditions warranted more intensive fishing operations. In common with other varieties, the chums were late in arriving yet the runs were quite satisfactory. A larger percentage than usual was permitted to pass to the spawning grounds, partly due also to the extra conservation measures which were enforced from the first of the run to make sure that the spawning grounds received a reasonable quantity of parent fish. Another reason why there has not been a larger pack of chums is that during the one month extra closed time enforced in the Fraser river for the protection of sockeye, the chum run was at its height and the bulk of this variety escaped to the spawning grounds.

The following statement shows the chum pack for the past fifteen years, grouped to show the average in five-year periods:—

1916-1920	333,950 cases
1921-1925	385,213 "
1926-1930	590,684 "

CANNED SALMON EXPORT

Statement No. 24 shows particulars of the shipments of canned salmon exported from the port of Vancouver, together with their destinations, covering the years 1925 to 1930.

HALIBUT

The landings of halibut in British Columbia in 1930 were 49,568 hundredweight less than during the year 1929. The season, by regulation, opened as usual on February 15, but, by common agreement, the fishermen, on account of the large stocks of halibut still remaining in the cold storage plants along the coast, which would have the effect of lowering the price of fresh supplies, and partly due to their being able to obtain more advantageous insurance rates on their fishing boats, did not proceed to the fishing grounds until the first of March. Notwithstanding the late start, however, the prices obtained by the fishermen were discouraging and, as a matter of fact, the prices during the whole season were unsatisfactory.

HERRING

The calendar year covered by this report includes the second half of the 1929-30 herring runs and the first half of the 1930-31 runs, as the herring season extends from the early fall to the late spring. Owing to this fact Statement No. 8 does not compare the runs of each season but only the packs of the calendar years.

A considerable percentage of the herring shown under District No. 1 is actually caught in District No. 3 and transferred across the gulf of Georgia to the salteries at the mouth of the Fraser river. In District No. 2 the drysalting operations in the past have amounted to very little, practically all the herring caught being used either for halibut bait in a fresh or frozen condition or processed at the one reduction plant operated in that area.

The main fishing grounds are on the southeast and southwest coasts of Vancouver island. Whilst the pack at the former for 1930 shows a decrease of 145,000 hundredweight this cannot be taken as an indication of smaller run. As a matter of fact owing to the unfortunate market conditions in the Orient, fishing operations were greatly curtailed, both in the amount of equipment fished and the period through which operations were continued. Operations all ceased on December 24, whereas, in former years, fishing was continued through to the end of the year.

On the west coast of Vancouver island an increase of 100,000 hundredweight is shown over the previous season. Here again, due to the above mentioned conditions, fishing operations were curtailed. As a matter of fact, had it not been for the market situation, it is felt that the year's pack for the whole province would have been a record one.

The investigation by the officers of the Biological Board was continued during the year.

The local officer reports that during the last two weeks in the month of March he found, between Ucluelet and Sechart, in the Barclay sound area, the largest quantity of spawning herring he has observed for years. The same remarks also apply to the Prince Rupert-Port Simpson district.

In the fall of 1929, the Canadian Halibut Fishing Vessels Owners' Association of Prince Rupert urged that the department do some prospecting with

a herring purse-seine the following late spring and summer for the purpose of obtaining live herring for halibut bait purposes. It was felt by the members of the association that live herring were available not far from Prince Rupert, but that no individual fisherman was in a position financially to take the risk of prospecting for them. It was suggested that the department should undertake the necessary investigation.

Arrangements were made by the department with Mr. Robert Lloyd, an experienced herring operator, covering the operation of one herring purse-seine not less than one hundred and twenty-five fathoms in length and sixteen fathoms in depth to prospect District No. 2 in order that locations might be found in which herring in sufficient quantities could be taken to warrant their capture and impounding. It was also arranged that a representative of the association would be named by that body and placed on board the seine boat in order that the members of the association might be satisfied that every effort was being made to make the experiment a success. He also carefully watched, on behalf of the department the catches and kept a careful check on all sales, as the department undertook to indemnify Mr. Lloyd against loss up to a maximum of $5,000. Mr. Lloyd was to sell such herring as he might catch, or impound in so far as it was practicable, at the prevailing rates in Prince Rupert or elsewhere in the district. It was only in the event of the profit on these sales being insufficient to meet operating expenses that the department was to be called upon for any payment. The minimum period the operations were to continue was set at four months.

The result was that after operating for the prescribed period herring were not found in sufficient quantities in any portion of the district, readily available to the halibut fishing fleet, apart from Inskip channel on the west coast of Graham island. This point, however, is too far off the course of the halibut boats passing between Prince Rupert and the fishing grounds to permit of its being used for the purpose intended. The herring found there were of a variety and size suitable for kippering and scotch curing and it is quite possible that the investigation may be the means of building up on the west coast of the Queen Charlotte islands a fair sized herring fishery. Small supplies were obtained during July in the vicinity of North island and disposed of to the halibut boats but no suitable location could be found in the district for the installation of a pound and the herring therefore had to be caught as required after the arrival of the halibut boats. This method obviously was not economically practicable. The cost of the investigation was $4,962.50.

PILCHARDS

Statement No. 9 shows a reduction of 44,000 cases in the pack of canned pilchards for the year. This, of course, was entirely due to the condition of the markets. There was a splendid supply of pilchards and it would have been quite possible to have put up a considerably larger quantity in the canned form.

WHALING

The total catch of all varieties of whales in British Columbia for the year, as shown by Statement No. 11, was 320, compared with 407 the year previous. Practically the whole difference was in the Fin variety, the catch being only 62 in 1930, compared with 168 in 1929.

The two stations at Naden Harbour and Rose Harbour were again operated.

In view of the most unsatisfactory market conditions, particularly in the case of oil, the prospects for the whaling industry are not especially bright.

FUR SEALS

The impression has prevailed in recent years that, because of the low price of fur seal skins, the hunting would be considerably curtailed. The price re-

ceived by the hunters in 1930 averaged again approximately $6 per skin and would hardly seem to be sufficient to warrant very intensive hunting operations. The catch each year, of course, cannot be taken as an indication of the numbers of seals passing along the coast of British Columbia to the hauling-out grounds in the Pribiloff islands, as the success of the hunting largely depends upon weather conditions and the success of salmon trolling.

Indian canoes are the only variety of boats permitted under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty in these operations and are not sufficiently seaworthy to permit of taking risks twenty to forty miles off the west coast of Vancouver island.

The figures given in Statement No. 12 show that 1,086 fewer skins were landed in British Columbia during 1930 than the previous year. A large percentage of this total is accounted for by the smaller landings in the northern portion of the province, there being a difference there of 924 between the season of 1930 and 1929.

DESTRUCTION OF SEA LIONS

Hunting operations in 1930 accounted for only 1,068 sea lions, 464 being adults and 604 pups. This total is the smallest since 1922 and indications would seem to show that the annual hunt has been producing good results, particularly as an absence of yearlings and two-year olds was noted on the rookeries.

The C.G.S. *Givenchy* was again used in the hunting operations and, in addition to the crew, Mr. W. E. Maiden, Secretary of the British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association, an expert machine gunner, was employed, as has been the custom since the commencement of these operations.

In addition to a Lewis gun and ·303 calibre service rifles, one repeating ·22 calibre rifle was supplied and was found to be of very great help in disposing of the pups. The use of the more powerful guns is now confined to the adult lions.

The first landing was not made until June 13, owing to the difficult weather conditions encountered. The bare rock islands of the Virgin and Pearl groups are exposed to the full sweep of the ocean from the west and at all times there is some swell which breaks very dangerously on the shores of these islands which are very little above sea level. In addition to the sea caused by the westerly winds, the tidal conditions in this locality are unusually difficult, and it is only with the best of equipment in the way of a good seaworthy boat, and officers who are familiar with these waters, that reasonable success is obtained.

The small number of sea lions found on the Pearl rocks of recent years would seem to show that the hunting has either destroyed the herd that frequents this particular hauling-out ground, or they have been driven to other localities.

Statement No. 13 shows the number of both adults and pups destroyed each season, commencing with 1922.

As an evidence of the feeling of the salmon gill-netter fishermen of the district, it is interesting to refer to a petition signed by fifty of the fishermen, received after the gill-net season was over, asking that the hunting be continued. The petitioners estimated an average of 100 sockeye destroyed during the season in connection with the operations of each fisherman. This loss, of course, is very serious, apart from the damage done to the nets.

Mr. Maiden reports having observed on the Virgins partly eaten herring and the bones of much larger fish and a reasonable assumption is that the lions had been living on these forms of life.

The fishermen as an evidence of their appreciation of the department's action, again presented the expedition with cigars.

FISH MEAL AND OIL

By reference to Statement No. 10 it will be observed that there was, during the year, a very considerable increase in the quantity of meal and oil produced from pilchards and herring but a reduction in the production of these by-products

from whales. The total under the heading "From Other Sources" is procured primarily from greyfish and the offal of halibut.

A very large percentage of the product of reduction plants is exported from Canada, practically all the oil going to the United States, where competition was so keen during the year with other varieties that the price dropped to a point where it was impossible to operate with profit. The price of fish meal was fairly well maintained but was not sufficient to protect the industry from a loss on the combined operations.

PATROL SERVICE

A total of 145 boats were used in the fisheries patrol service. Thirteen of these were row boats, two were of the steam trawler class, and the remainder were boats of various sizes powered by gasoline or crude oil engines. Twenty-four of the power boats were owned by the department. In addition, two sea-sleds were used in District No. 2 and one in District No. 3.

The steamers *Malaspina* and *Givenchy* again had a very busy season, the latter, as usual, having included in her duties a short period of life-saving on the southwest coast of Vancouver island. The *Malaspina* logged 20,066 miles and the *Givenchy* 15,326 miles.

During the year two new boats were built for the purpose of better equipping inspectors who have large and important areas to supervise. One boat was built for the northern portion of the Queen Charlotte islands and the other for the southern portion. These boats were similar in build, being 52 feet in length, 12 feet in width, 4 feet 9 inches draft, and powered with 80 horse-power, 4-cylinder, 4-cycle, reduction geared gasolene engines. The cost of each was $11,933.

Unfortunately during the season two boats were lost. One, the *Onerka*, which had been in commission only a matter of weeks, was burned owing to an explosion in the engine room. She was a total loss. The *Merrysea*, which had been used for some years out of Vancouver, was rammed by a passenger boat at the First Narrows in Vancouver harbour and sank. She also was a total loss. All members of both crews were saved although the three on board the *Merrysea* had a very narrow escape from drowning.

Due to the contract with the Western Canada Airways, Limited, having expired at the end of the calendar year of 1929, it was necessary to again call for tenders for this most efficient arm of the patrol service—air patrol. The company was successful in having their tender accepted and the new contract calls for a further two years, the latest type of Boeing flying boat being used and convenient bases provided along the coast.

The year's experience has again demonstrated the efficacy of the seaplane in fisheries patrol and the inspection of the spawning grounds. There is no doubt but that the considerable expense involved is well justified.

Statement No. 17 gives the distribution of the 443 hours 40 minutes used in flying patrol during the year.

REGULATIONS

The system of dividing the coastal waters of the province into twenty-seven separate seining areas, inaugurated in 1929, was continued through the year and was again found to be most effective in the control of fishing gear and has made the conservation of the salmon runs a simpler matter.

It will be observed by Statement No. 16 that there were 1,658 power boats employed in the salmon gill-net fishing in District No. 2 during the year compared with 1,010 in the previous season. This would appear to show that more and more fishermen are finding operations sufficiently profitable to permit them to acquire their own equipment and not have to depend upon the canners for the boats and gear as has been largely the case in District No. 2, particularly up to the present time.

Owing to the unusual conditions obtaining during the past fall from a standpoint of unemployment, and having in view the excellent runs of all varieties of salmon, it was felt desirable not to require the usual closed season for salmon fishing during the month of December. As a result a good many fishermen were able to make a living, which would probably have been impossible if the fishing had not been available to them.

VIOLATIONS

The total revenue derived as a result of violations of the Fisheries Regulations amounted to $8,052.73. Details of the 211 cases of prosecution are shown elsewhere in this publication. In addition, the foreign boats *Tillie M, Queen City, May,* and *Sunrise* were apprehended for making illegal use of Canadian harbours. In the Vice-Admiralty Court they were condemned and forfeited to the Crown.

SPORT FISHING

The anglers and residents generally of the province continue to show their appreciation of the efforts of the department in keeping stocked with sport fish the numerous lakes and streams. While certain experiments have been made in the way of introducing non-indigenous varieties to the province, it has been found that the best results have been obtained by giving the greatest attention to the native varieties, particularly the Kamloops and Cutthroat trouts. Although much is heard of the Rainbow and Steelhead species, there would appear to be no doubt, following the recent investigations by officers of the Biological Board of Canada, that the Kamloops, Rainbow, and the Steelhead are all of the one family but that the several classifications are the result of different environment.

There were 207 plantings of eyed eggs and fry of sport fish made during the year.

Each season there are more members added to the central organization known as the British Columbia Fish and Game Protective Association at Vancouver. This central body is for the purpose of dealing in one office, as far as possible, with the requirements of the numerous anglers' associations throughout the province before presenting any suggestions to the department for amendments to the regulations. At present the Vancouver body represents associations from the following cities and towns throughout British Columbia:—

Armstrong,	Fernie,	Matsqui,	Revelstoke,
Bickle,	Fort Fraser,	Nanaimo,	Salmon Arm,
Chilliwack,	Fort St. James,	Natal and Michel,	Sicamous,
Clinton,	Golden,	Nelson,	Squamish,
Colleymont,	Greenwood,	New Westminster,	Terrace,
Cranbrook,	Hope,	North Vancouver,	Trail,
Creston,	Kamloops,	Parksville,	Upper Sumas,
Cumberland,	Kelowna,	Penticton,	Vancouver (4),
Enderby,	Ladysmith,	Prince George,	Vernon,
Fanny Bay,	Lumby,	Prince Rupert,	Victoria (2) and Windermere.

DESTRUCTION OF HAIR SEALS

The year under review has been no exception to previous ones in the way of complaints with regard to the depredations of this menace to the salmon industry. It has been found from the experience of recent years that the most efficacious method of dealing with the situation is by means of a bounty paid on presentation of the nose to the proper officer.

Statement No. 18 shows the amount paid each year in the way of bounty and the number of seals on which the bounty was paid.

STAFF

Due to the decease of the supervisors at New Westminster and Nanaimo, respectively, and the transfer of the Prince Rupert supervisor to the Vancouver office, it became necessary that three new appointments be made. The appointments made by the Civil Service Commission were all by way of promotion and resulted in Mr. R. W. MacLeod being appointed to New Westminster, Mr. J. Boyd to Prince Rupert and Mr. J. F. Tait to Nanaimo.

In order that the services of competent men might be retained it was found necessary to make permanent a number of positions that heretofore had been on a seasonal basis. The advantages of retaining in the service officers of long experience, rather than changing from year to year, is obvious.

An additional officer was added to the Vancouver staff, primarily for the purpose of taking care of statistics and publicity. The requirements under both these headings have become so pressing that it became imperative to make a special appointment.

OBITUARY

I very much regret to have to report the passing of the following officers during the year:—

Edward Grey Taylor, Supervisor of Fisheries at Nanaimo, who entered the fisheries service on March 13, 1905, and died on January 31, 1930.

Captain Frederick Charles Laird, the senior officer in the patrol service, who entered the service July 1, 1908, and after serving successively as captain of the *Alcedo, Fispa, Givenchy* and *Malaspina,* died on March 24, 1930.

John McIsaac, Superintendent of Pitt Lake Hatchery, who entered the service July 1, 1912, and died October 6, 1930.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FISHERY OFFICERS

The usual annual gathering, at the office of the Chief Supervisor in Vancouver, of the supervisors, inspectors, and a number of patrolmen, was held on March 18 and 19. The Chief Supervisor first met the officers of each of the three districts separately and held a final meeting of the whole on the evening of the 19th.

These meetings are more or less informal as in this way much more can be obtained from the resultant free discussions and arguments. The agenda for the general meeting this year covered forty separate items and dealt largely with regulations and their interpretation but considerable attention was given to court procedure, a thorough knowledge of which is so necessary in the proper performance of the duties required of each supervisor and inspector particularly.

An effort is being made to increase the value of these annual meetings in future seasons and to this end it is expected that the officers of the Biological Board will assist, and in addition, experience will be given the officers by means of mock trials, which should prove both interesting and instructive.

Of recent years it has been found more and more necessary that the supervisors and inspectors become better qualified in the way of legal procedure as the industry is looking more and more to counsel for advice and it is imperative that the value of the Fisheries Regulations be not nullified owing to the loss of court cases through technicalities.

INDIANS—SALMON SPAWNING GROUNDS

It would appear fitting to comment again on the large quantities of adult salmon taken each season off the spawning grounds by the Indians for food purposes. Statement No. 19, dealing with Districts Nos. 1 and 2 only, gives some indication of the seriousness of the situation.

In addition to the quantity shown for the Fraser watershed, 12,000 sockeye salmon were handed to the Indians by the fish cultural officers after they had been spawned.

During the year a number of cases of canned pilchards were supplied by the salmon canners on the coast for the purposes of ascertaining whether the Indians would substitute this variety of food for salmon. The cans were distributed with the co-operation of the local Indian agents in the Stuart lake and Vanderhoof areas. The results cannot be considered as satisfactory. Arrangements are being made to experiment in the same way with smoked chum salmon and in view of the excellence of this food, compared with the poor condition of the fish taken from the spawning grounds, it would seem to be reasonable to expect better results.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS

Much difficulty is experienced from time to time in preventing the pollution of waters through the operation of sawmills, mines, paper and pulp mills. When these industries are at their height it is found to be almost impossible at times to take care of the situation. In the case of sawmills precautions are taken to see that all sawdust and other refuse is burned on shore and not allowed to get into the streams. In the case of mines the situation is somewhat different due to the fact that the liquids escaping find their way to the streams or lakes, particularly at isolated points which are so difficult to keep under close observation.

The operations of pulp and paper mills in British Columbia up to date have not given as much trouble as on some other portions of the Pacific coast, but these must in the future be kept very carefully under observation.

An unusual situation has existed during the last two seasons in the Naas river area, where a so-called drifting silt has been found in the waters of Observatory inlet and Portland canal. This substance, at times, has become so dense as to sink a number of salmon gill-nets, which means a loss of from $250 to $300 in each case. One firm claims to have lost in one season nets to the value of $3,000. The officers of the Biological Board at the present time are conducting an investigation with a view to determining whether this difficulty is the result of natural causes or is due to the operations of a smelter.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The two civil engineers attached to the Vancouver office had an extremely busy year, which covered, amongst other matters, the clearing of obstructions in salmon streams, construction of retaining ponds, wharves, floats and marine ways, construction and repairs to hatchery buildings, construction of counting fences, the erection of buildings for the Biological Board, the examination and investigation of numerous plans of power and other schemes which might result in the obstruction of streams and which would probably require fishways. In addition, considerable time is consumed in the office in the way of drafting and correspondence.

Whilst the total of $6,013.10 expended during the year in the way of clearing of obstructions from streams is not large, it is no indication of the amount of work performed and the time involved.

In view of the great distances in the province much time is spent in travelling from point to point, and often after a trip of some distance it is found that there is no reason to take any action or that what work is necessary can be done by the department's own officers at no expense.

During the year two consultations were held in Vancouver with Messrs. Shirley Baker and W. B. Gilroy, consulting engineers. These officers have been employed by the Government of the United States to investigate existing devices for the purpose of overcoming obstructions placed in streams and to devise, if possible, better methods to take care of the fisheries interests in such projects and in connection with irrigation schemes. It is felt that much good will come from these conferences.

MEETINGS WITH FISHING INDUSTRY

The usual meetings were held in the fall with the several branches of the industry in Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, and Prince Rupert. An opportunity was given at these meetings for a full discussion of fisheries matters. The Vancouver meeting was attended by the Minister and the Deputy Minister, the other meetings by the Deputy Minister only. The industry generally was particularly appreciative of the opportunity of placing before the Minister personally their views on several of the major fisheries problems.

REPORT ON SALMON SPAWNING AREAS, 1930

Queen Charlotte Islands

At Massett inlet, owing to the year under review being that of the big cycle run of pink salmon, it was expected that a good supply of fish would arrive. All expectations, however, were greatly exceeded. The quantities passing up Yakoun river and the streams tributary to Juskatla inlet were even more satisfactory than two years ago, notwithstanding the fact that a large pack was put up by the operating canneries. The streams along the east coast received a better seeding than in 1928, due largely to the fact that the fishing boundaries were placed so far out as to guarantee a very liberal escapement, made necessary by intensive fishing during recent years.

The supply of chums was quite a satisfactory one and the fishery regulations, of course, permitted a greater percentage than usual of each run to pass to the spawning grounds, which, in practically every case, were abundantly seeded.

Naas Area

There were more sockeye observed in the Meziaden district than in any previous year. Many thousands were observed in Meziaden river and in the fishway on their way up to the lake, and great numbers were observed on all the spawning beds.

The escapement of spring salmon had also apparently been large and the spawning areas were well supplied with this variety.

By means of seaplane service an inspecting officer was able to examine closely conditions in the Bowser lake district, but found that this area is not an important one from the standpoint of sockeye.

A greater effort was made this year to obtain information from the upper reaches of the Naas system, although the travelling in this area is most difficult and hazardous. In the opinion of the inspecting officer the streams usually frequented by salmon have been again reasonably well stocked by spawning fish.

The supply of pink salmon to the streams in the lower portion of the Naas watershed has been large and the inspecting officer feels that the conditions are 50 per cent better than those of the brood year of 1928.

The quantity of chums observed on the spawning areas was also found to be an improvement over previous seasons and the spawning beds were adequately seeded.

The run of cohoes was found to be eminently satisfactory, and the spawning grounds are particularly well seeded with this variety.

Skeena Area

The season was an exceptionally good one in practically all portions of the Skeena watershed and included all varieties of salmon, with the possible exception of the cohoe.

The inspecting officer states that this was a splendid year in the Babine lake district, the principal sockeye spawning area for the Skeena system. This also applies to the springs. The pink run, of course, was not expected to be large as it was the "off season" for this variety of salmon.

Some difficulty was experienced owing to the unusually dry season, which resulted in some of the streams being too low to permit the salmon to ascend. It is not felt, however, that this condition will prevent a large return of sockeye five years hence.

Quite a large run of spring salmon appeared in the Morice river and there is no doubt that the spawning beds of this area are well suplied.

The streams in the lower part of the Skeena watershed received a good seeding of pinks and chums.

At Lakelse lake a most satisfactory quantity of sockeye appeared and, in addition to the hatchery requirements being met, there was a considerable amount of natural seeding.

Grenville-Principe Area

The supply of sockeye on the spawning grounds was found to be very satisfactory, no doubt partly as a result of the extended weekly closed time and the early final closure of the area.

A heavy run of pinks appeared and all spawning grounds were well supplied with this variety, showing a large increase over the brood year.

This is not a particularly prolific chum salmon area but the run was normal.

A heavy escapement of cohoe reached the spawning grounds, a condition which is partly attributed to the early closure of fishing. The quantity shows an increase over the brood year.

Butedale Area

The unusual fishing restrictions enforced in this area, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather conditions, permitted a good escapement of salmon to the spawning grounds in this area.

The escapement of sockeye was equal to that of the brood year and considerably better than 1929.

The escapement of pink salmon exceeded that of the brood year of 1928 by approximately twenty-five per cent.

The supply of chums was very satisfactory, there being runs of this variety to many streams after fishing was closed for the season. The escapement was estimated as exceeding that of last year by about thirty per cent.

The supply of cohoe salmon is estimated at approximately forty per cent greater than that of the year 1927.

Bella Bella Area

The escapement of sockeye was excellent and in such streams as Koeye, Kismet, Kwakusdis, and Tinkey were above normal.

Pinks appeared in good numbers and while the run was possibly not as large as that to the area immediately to the north, yet a larger quantity than usual reached the spawning grounds, which were heavily seeded.

The supply of chums was above normal.

Bella Coola Area

In the Bella Coola river system spawning conditions were found to be very satisfactory.

While the escapement of sockeye was not as large as the preceding season, it compared very favourably with recent years.

The seeding by pink salmon was found to be very heavy.

Chums also were found in most satisfactory quantities.

The escapement of cohoes was also good, although on final inspection they had not all reached the spawning areas.

The spawning conditions in the case of the springs were found to be normal.

In the Kimsquit river portion of the area conditions were also found to be good. While it is difficult to obtain absolutely definite information, there is

every reason to believe that there was an adequate supply of sockeye on the spawning grounds.

The quantity of pinks appears to have been better than in recent years.

Indications point to a splendid seeding by chum salmon. Cohoe were seen in sufficient quantities to justify the statement that there was a better showing than in the previous year and conditions in this respect are satisfactory.

Spring salmon do not frequent the Kimsquit river in large quantities but the supply this year was normal.

The inspecting officer sums up with the statement that the supply of pinks and chums, particularly, shows improvement as compared with the previous year.

The streams along the Burke and Dean channels which are frequented by pinks and chums were found to be well supplied with both varieties.

Rivers Inlet Area

Two trips of inspection were made in this area by the federal fishery officer. One between the 16th and 19th of September and the other between the 18th and 26th of October.

Rivers inlet is primarily a sockeye area and the examination of the streams tributary to Owekano lake showed a most satisfactory spawning in practically every case, and while possibly it was not as great as in the brood year of 1925, it was sufficiently large to justify the expectation of a good return in 1935.

No obstructions were found which would prevent the salmon from passing up to their spawning areas.

There is a run of chums and cohoes to the streams in the lower part of the inlet, to such areas as Moses inlet, Draney inlet and Kildala bay. These chums and cohoes were observed in very satisfactory numbers as also were pinks, except in Draney inlet.

Rivers inlet has never been considered an important pink area.

Smiths Inlet Area

This is primarily a sockeye area, although there is a small run of good quality chums to the tributaries of Broad reach, and a run of pinks to the Ketite river. This latter run appears to be increasing in size as a result of the protection being given it in recent years.

Satisfactory quantities of cohoe were also found on the spawning beds.

The chief sockeye streams are the Geluck and Delabah rivers. Between October 4 and 6 these streams were found to be well supplied with sockeye.

It has been suggested that the quantity of sockeye appearing in the Smiths inlet area this year was possibly not as large as might have been expected from the seeding of 1925, but one must remember that fishing operations have been extended considerably farther out into Queen Charlotte sound of recent years, both by fishermen from Rivers inlet and Smiths inlet. It is quite possible that the more intensive fishing in the outside areas may be intercepting a larger portion of the run passing to Smiths inlet.

Alert Bay Area

This area extends from cape Caution to Tuna point, Johnston straits, and includes all the inlets on the mainland side as well.

The principal sockeye streams are the Nimpkisk and Glendale rivers. A thorough inspection of the former was made by means of a seaplane and the spawning beds were found to be splendidly seeded by large numbers of salmon. With the present regulations at this point, there would appear to be no fear of depletion.

The usual run appeared at Glendale and there is nothing unusual to report.

The " creek " sockeye variety run to such localities as Hardy bay, Shushartie bay and Nahwitti river, and practically all passed to the spawning grounds before the fishing season opened. The supply was normal.

The local officer reports the run of pink salmon to the whole Alert Bay area as the heaviest he has ever observed in the district. The situation from the standpoint of this variety on the spawning grounds is most satisfactory.

All streams have an abundant supply of chums and there is no doubt that the present system of protection is taking care of this species.

The cohoe variety appeared in very satisfactory numbers and although possibly the runs were not quite as good as in the preceding season yet an excellent supply reached the spawning grounds.

In the case of the springs there was no particular outstanding factor warranting special notice but the supply was ample.

Quathiaski area

This embraces the area between Tuna point and cape Mudge, including the numerous inlets on the mainland side.

The only sockeye areas of any importance are Hayden bay and Phillips arm. The run to Hayden bay creek is comprised of the " creek " variety which in the past have mostly passed to the spawning grounds before the fishing season opened. This year the spawning grounds were well seeded. The run to Phillips river is a more valuable variety and the supply this season was satisfactory.

The inspecting officer reports the supply of pinks as the best since 1926. It would seem that here also the present regulations are increasing the supply.

The showing of chums was not as encouraging as was hoped for, but it is felt that there has been sufficient seeding to take care of the cycle year.

The cohoe run was only medium, generally speaking, but the supply of bluebacks which are, of course, young cohoe, and are taken in considerable quantities in the vicinity of cape Mudge by means of trolling, has been unusually good. The inspecting officer remarks that there have been few runs that have exceeded the one this fall.

The supply of spring salmon to the Campbell river, to which district large numbers of sportsmen are attracted each year for sport fishing, was not as good as expected, although there were some fair catches made.

Comox Area

This is not a sockeye area but the supply of pink salmon was most gratifying. Streams such as the Oyster river, which appeared a few years ago to have been depleted, have not been restored to the original state of productivity, due to energetic conservation measures.

Chum salmon have also been reasonably plentiful and it is felt that the action taken by the department in moving out the boundaries at the mouths of several streams is having the desired effect.

Pender Harbour Area

The only sockeye stream of any value in this area is the Sauchen-Auch. Although the supply of parent salmon this year on the spawning grounds was not more than normal, at the same time there is every indication that this area, by means of protective measures, is being made of greater importance.

Although 1930 was an " off " year for pink salmon, the supply on the spawning grounds was entirely satisfactory.

The chum salmon were as plentiful as usual and there would appear to be reason to expect that the supply of this variety can be well maintained.

Nanaimo Area

The streams in this area are frequented by the fall varieties of salmon. The officer's reports show a good seeding of pinks and chums, with a reasonable supply of cohoes. In the Ladysmith district, particularly, the inspecting officer reports, the salmon run in general was exceptionally good during the entire season and the run of chum salmon exceeded any previous period of which he had knowledge.

Cowichan-Victoria Area

Again trouble was experienced with low water conditions in the Cowichan river and the fall runs of spring salmon and the cohoes met very great difficulty in overcoming the falls. The chums, which mostly spawn between the falls and the mouth of the river, although late were finally able to spawn in good numbers. Plans with regard to the righting of conditions at the falls have so far advanced as to permit of the necessary remedial measures being taken before the next year's run arrives.

Sport fishing in the Cowichan river, lakes and bay continues reasonably good, although the early run of spring salmon has been disappointing. The supplies of steelhead and cutthroat trout as well as cohoes and the late springs have given sportsmen a fairly good season.

Sooke-Alberni Area

Sockeye areas in this district are the Nitinat, where a small run of the "creek" variety occurs, and the Anderson, Sproat, and Great Central lake systems. The quantity of spawning fish at Nitinat was normal. The natural seeding at Anderson lake was not up to expectations but there is reason to believe that the natural seeding, together with the hatchery operations, will provide a good return four years hence.

Increasing quantities of sockeye are reaching the Sproat and Great Central systems each year. The fishway at Stamp falls is most efficient and the success in the way of building up the run to these two systems has been most gratifying.

There are few pinks in this area although some are to be found occasionally at Sarita river. Most of this variety caught in the district are taken by seines in Wreck bay, Pachena bay and at the Klanawa river.

The season under review was not expected to produce a very large run of chums but it is observed that the catch has been 100 per cent greater, for instance, than in 1926, and there has been a very satisfactory supply of parent fish found on the spawning grounds.

Cohoes appear to be increasing in recent years and whilst there was a heavy run in 1929 there was an even greater supply found on the spawning grounds in 1930.

The Nahmint and Somass rivers show steady increase in the number of spring salmon on the spawning areas and the quality in 1930 was unusually good. The largest catches of course, of this variety are taken by fishermen operating off the west coast of Vancouver island, usually in extra-territorial waters. Weather conditions very materially affected the catch but there is no reason to believe that the supply is not being maintained. In this connection it is interesting to note that tagging operations by the officers of the Biological Board show that approximately sixty per cent of the spring salmon passing the west coast of Vancouver island are heading for the Columbia river on the United States side.

Clayoquot Sound Area.

This area is frequented principally by sockeye, chums, and cohoes. There is a run of pinks to the Megin river and this year's was the best observed by the local officer. He states that the river was very heavily seeded.

The main sockeye stream is the Kennedy river. Conditions on the spawning grounds of the system drained by this stream were found to be unusually good. The superintendent of the hatchey at Kennedy lake states that all beach spawning grounds have been heavily seeded, as well as other areas in the district. No difficulty was experienced in filling the hatchery to capacity.

The local officer estimates that the supply of cohoes on the spawning grounds in the clayoquot sound area exceeded that of 1929 by about thirty per cent.

Weather conditions were such at the time of the arrival of the chums that they passed up the streams without waiting as usual at the mouths. The spawning grounds were adequately seeded.

The run of springs to Megin river, Camp river, Sidney inlet and Kennedy river was reported to be only fair.

Nootka Sound Area.

The sockeye species frequents the Good and Queens Cove rivers and the streams entering at the head of Muchalat arm, Esperanza inlet, Zeballos river and Owas-sit-sa river. It is only in Gold river that the quantity is sufficient for commercial purposes. Indications would point to a reasonably good seeding in these streams.

The pink variety only appears in small quantities in the several streams in the area. Although the runs have had every opportunity to increase, the supply appears to be no more than holding its own.

The chum salmon is the most valuable variety in the Nootka district. In the opinion of the inspecting officer the spawning grounds were sufficiently well seeded to take care of the cycle year.

The cohoe salmon do not frequent this area in any large numbers but the 1930 supply was normal.

The spawning grounds of the spring salmon were well supplied with eggs. No fishing operations for this variety have been carried on inside the sound, which helps materially in adequate seeding of the several streams.

Kyoquot Sound Area.

This is not an important sockeye salmon area but the streams frequented by the "creek" variety, which is the only one running to this area, received a normal seeding.

Pinks are not an important factor in the district and the supply on the spawning grounds was small.

Chum salmon are the only variety taken in any large quantities and although the catch was reasonably good the spawning grounds showed an average seeding.

The spawning grounds contained a normal supply of cohoe salmon eggs, but the area has never been a large producer of this variety. The information with regard to cohoes also applies very largely to the case of the springs. The seeding of the spawning grounds was normal.

Quatsino Sound Area.

The only salmon which arrive in this area in large quantities are the chums, spring, and cohoes, although there is quite a fair run of pinks to the river at the head of Rupert arm. The usual supply arrived in the river this season.

There was some doubt as to there being a sufficient quantity of chum salmon, but as the season advanced, the spawning grounds received a quite reasonable supply of eggs, sufficient for an adequate seeding.

Marble creek is the main spring salmon spawning area and the beds were well taken care of.

The cohoe supply may be considered as only normal but it is expected that the seeding will produce a reasonable return in the cycle year.

Fraser River Watershed.

What has been in past seasons known as the early run of sockeye to the Fraser river system was this year disappointing. It is the sockeye salmon which pass into the river up to approximately August 15 which are headed for the upper reaches of the Fraser river. These are unusually excellent in quality and produce the finest pack of sockeye salmon in the world. The areas frequented by this run in past years are the Stuart lake, Bowron lake, Quesnel lake and the Chico lake systems.

An inspection of the spawning grounds in these areas produces the following information: The first sockeye reached the Stuart lake area early in August, a few showing in Souche, Kynock, Middle, Rosette, and Forfar creeks.

The quantity was, however, very small and did not compare favourably with that of recent years.

It was estimated that 300 sockeye passed through Francois lake and spawned in Nadina river. Apparently these salmon spawned on the ground where plantings were made by the fish cultural staff in 1926. While it is possible that these may be the result of such plantings, it must be remembered that there was still a remnant of the old run left and the natural spawning would take place in the most suitable gravel banks. These would also be chosen for fish cultural operations.

The second and somewhat larger run to this system in 1930 was mostly captured by the Indians of the Nautley and Stella Indian reserves, notwithstanding the arrangements which had been made to the end that the Indians would not molest this run. It is estimated that out of a possible 800 adult sockeye in the second run some 700 were captured by the Indians. This is a great pity in view of the effort being made to restore the runs, which, if successful would be a marked benefit to the Indians themselves.

There were a few sockeye observed in the Bowron lake area, and this was true also at Quesnel lake.

In the Chilco area there were very few sockeye compared to the preceding two seasons. The local guardian, who has had considerable experience in his duties, estimated that not more than 900 adults appeared on the spawning grounds compared with 70,000 in 1929, 20,000 in 1928, 400 in 1927, and 1,500 in 1926. Obviously, it is impossible to estimate correctly the number of fish in any stream or system but these figures are valuable in a comparative way.

In the Anderson-Seton lakes system a few sockeye were observed on the spawning grounds but not in sufficient quantities to be particularly encouraging. The number observed by the guardian stationed at the rapids, just above the mouth of Bridge river, was this year small although owing to the conditions at that point, the result of such observations is not always a sure indication of the actual situation.

In the brood year of 1926 it was estimated that there were between four and five hundred thousand parent sockeye spawning in the Shuswap area in Adams river and Little river. These had evidently passed into the Fraser river in September and did not reach the Shuswap area until well into October. (They were poor in quality, from the marketable standpoint, although many were taken and packed). It was expected that in 1930 there would be a large return from the natural seeding. A large run did materialize and, although it is not safe to estimate numbers, at the same time the quantities were apparently considerably greater than in 1926. No sockeye were observed in any other portion of the Shuswap area, apart from the odd two or three at the head of Seymour Arm.

The large run had very little difficulty in passing through Hell's gate and in fact all the eddies along both sides of the Fraser river for miles both below and above Hell's gate were red with sockeye on their way to the spawning grounds. In view of the number observed safely above the gate it is not conceivable that they all reached the Shuswap area, although no real evidence has been obtained as to any portion of the run arriving at any other spawning grounds above the gate. It is, however, possible that a considerable portion spawned in the South Thompson river itself. Very few ascended the North Thompson. Sockeye were observed passing Hell's gate well into the month of December and the local guardian, who has had sixteen years' experience in his present position, stated under date of November 29 that every stream below Hell's gate for sixty-five miles had large numbers of spawning sockeye salmon.

A portion of the run of 1926 reached Kakawa lake and river in the Coquihalla system. This year this area was again well seeded.

At Cultus lake 10,272 spawning sockeye were counted on their way through the hatchery fence to the spawning grounds. This number compares favourably with that of the brood year.

In the Birkenhead river system there was again a very excellent run. Thirty-five million eggs were taken by the hatchery staff, and the spawning grounds were well seeded naturally. This applies to the streams in the Lillooet lake district as well as the main spawning grounds in the Birkenhead.

In the Harrison lake area the hatchery staff made a collection of 3,372,245 eggs. These were practically all from Morris creek, where conditions from a standpoint of spawning fish were found to be more satisfactory than in recent seasons.

At Pitt lake the supply of sockeye was large. The hatchery obtained its full quota of eggs and there was an abundant seeding of the spawning grounds naturally.

Undoubtedly the run of sockeye salmon to the Fraser river system during 1930 has been the largest since the last "big" year—1913. Unfortunately, however, these fish were practically all what is known as the "late run" and the quality on reaching the river was inferior. There is every reason to believe that the races frequenting the spawning areas from the Shuswap area to the mouth of the river which are known as the late fish are increasing in numbers.

The year 1930 was an "off" year for the Fraser river system, as far as pink salmon were concerned. No real run was expected, although a few reached the streams emptying into Burrard inlet.

Owing to the Fraser river being closed from September 20 to October 20 to all salmon fishing the catch of chums was very small, compared with other years, as the closure occurred at the height of the run. Evidently many fish got through during this period as there was an unusually large number found on the spawning beds. The closure also effected the run of cohoe and the escapement to the spawning grounds was found to be abnormally large.

In the case of the spring salmon an examination of the spawning grounds also shows a supply greater than found in normal years.

General

With few exceptions every spawning area in British Columbia received unusually large quantities of practically every variety of salmon in 1930. Evidently conditions on the spawning grounds in the brood years or conditions at sea, where the salmon spend their time before returning for reproduction, have been unusually favourable to salmon due to return in 1930. These conditions, coupled with the conservation measures enforced by the department during recent years, have resulted in a record pack of salmon in British Columbia waters. While it was expected there would be a reasonably good supply of sockeye in the northern areas the large catch obtained was greater than anticipated.

The huge runs of pinks reaching British Columbia streams was very remarkable and spawning fish of this variety were observed in many creeks where they had never been seen before.

Whilst the pack of chum salmon was not as great as usual this cannot be taken as an indication of a poor run. The demand for chums was not so great during the season under review owing largely to market conditions. The runs were also, as a rule, from one to two weeks later than usual, but investigation of the spawning grounds has shown ample qualities for spawning requirements.

WHOLE PROVINCE—*1876 TO 1930 STATEMENT No. 1

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licences 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	Spring and Fall:				94,546				625,982
1903	59															473,674
1904	51						323,226	35,421	(Red & Wh. Springs)				Fall:	107,247		465,894
1905	67						1,080,673	28,359	(Red & Wh. Springs)				44,458	13,970		1,167,460
1906	64						459,679	31,261		1,083			69,132	68,305 (Pks. & Ch.)		629,460

1907	*58*						314,074	23,150		2,939		683	87,900	118,704 (Pks. & Ch.)		547,459
1908	*52*						355,023	25,433		2,731		1,137	81,917	70,448 (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	702,201
1911	59						383,509	38,751		9,705			119,802	305,247	91,951	948,965
1912	57	3,640		92	139	12	444,762	62,345		18,092			165,309	247,743	58,325	996,576
1913	78	4,782		74	124	17	972,178	37,433		3,616			69,822	192,887	77,965	1,353,901
1914	63	4,857		61	107	12	536,696	32,908		16,420			120,201	220,340	184,474	1,111,039
1915	63	4,951		61	109	12	476,042	51,734		6,370		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
1928	62	5,179	2,987	399	22	7	203,541	11,002	2,328	5,526	6,073	865	150,684	792,362	863,256	2,035,637
1929	63	5,609	2,630	371	24	7	281,306	8,295	3,156	7,926	22,246	672	174,198	477,969	424,982	1,400,750
1930	59	6,061	3,115	343	21	7	477,678	20,184	6,650	11,970	42,033	1,656	148,561	1,111,937	401,114	2,221,783

NOTE.—Licences issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from one district to another.
*For the years 1876 to 1901 and 1903—particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE NAAS RIVER—1881 TO 1930

STATEMENT No. 2

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licences 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.										
1881	1															7,700
1882	2															16,100
1883	2															20,383
1884	1															8,500
1885																
1886																
1887																
1888	1															12,318
1889	3															19,410
1890	3															23,906
1891	3															10,323
1892	3															25,434
1893	3															15,190
1894	1															19,587
1895	1															19,550
1896	1															14,649
1897	1															20,847
1898	1															18,953
1899	1															19,443
1900	1															18,238
1901	1															14,790
1902	2						20,953	(Other varieties:		2,365)						23,318
1903	1															12,100
1904	2						15,000	2,357	(Red & Wh. Spr.)				1,697	31		19,085
1905	3						24,462	3,340	(Red & Wh. Spr.)				3,085	1,840		32,725
1906	3						22,166	858		63			5,997	3,450 (Pk. and Ch.)		32,534
1907	3						17,813	1,288				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	10,139	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	1,466	341	255	42	193	3,533	75,687	11,277	124,071
1923	5	244					17,821	2,522	457	335		595	7,894	44,165	25,791	99,580
1924	4	210					33,590	2,142	327	375		1,035	6,362	72,496	26,612	142,939
*1925	3	210					20,351	5,441	387	538		470	8,188	35,880	23,497	94,752
†1925							18,945	4,067	387	392		457	7,726	34,530	22,504	89,008
*1926	4	316					15,929	4,616	751	597		375	4,274	43,891	15,392	85,825
†1926							15,929	4,616	751	597		375	4,274	50,815	15,392	92,749
*1927	4	302					11,986	3,221	511	213		96	3,845	16,609	3,307	39,788
†1927							11,986	3,221	511	213		96	3,845	16,609	3,307	39,788
*1928	3	263					5,558	1,471	68	615		36	18,002	95,998	4,591	126,339
†1928							5,540	1,471	68	307		36	10,734	83,183	3,538	104,877
*1929	3	240					16,347	256	57	96			1,195	10,507	1,261	29,669
†1929							16,077	256	57	96			1,145	10,342	1,212	29,185
*1930	3	282					26,500	1,772	283	176		137	5,555	90,163	4,330	128,916
†1930							26,405	1,722	283	176		84	961	79,976	3,853	113,460

NOTE.—Licences issued 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from other districts.
*Pack of fish caught at Naas River regardless where canned. †Pack at Naas River regardless where caught.
For the years 1881 to 1884, 1888 to 1901 and 1903, particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE SKEENA RIVER—1876 TO 1930

STATEMENT No. 3

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licences 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)				11,315	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	17,668	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					77,786	17,811	1,657	2,457		700	38,029	127,226	10,687	276,352
‡1925							81,149	19,185	1,657	2,603		713	39,168	130,083	74,308	348,866
†1926	15	1,129					82,307	17,896	966	1,750		764	30,153	170,586	46,382	350,804
‡1926							82,357	17,896	966	1,750		764	30,209	210,064	63,527	407,533
†1927	13	1,195					83,988	13,595	3,567	1,609		646	25,209	38,903	9,656	177,173
‡1927							83,984	14,856	3,567	1,609		580	25,623	38,761	18,659	187,639
†1928	11	1,208					34,524	4,121	988	397		231	18,751	191,812	11,792	262,616
‡1928							34,559	5,043	988	354		241	30,194	209,579	17,751	298,709
†1929	11	1143					77,714	3,795	441	383		13	37,138	94,846	3,625	217,955
‡1929							78,014	3,795	441	383		13	37,456	95,305	4,835	220,242
†1930	11	1,202					130,952	6,589	1,047	322		60	24,191	214,266	3,327	380,754
‡1930							132,372	6,674	1,047	324		58	20,203	275,642	5,057	450,377

*Approximately.
†Pack of fish caught at Skeena River regardless where canned. ‡Pack at Skeena River regardless where caught.
NOTE.—Licences issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from other districts.
For the years 1877 to 1903. Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON FROM FISH CAUGHT AT RIVERS INLET AND SMITHS INLET, 1881 TO 1930 STATEMENT No. 4

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sockeye	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																11,263
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						132,621	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	506					7,789	5,784	5,023		109,052
1915	*8*						162,651	1,022					7,115	2,964	5,387	292	179,431
1916	9						58,192	1,033		389			15,314	3,567	20,144	13,990	112,629
1917	10	815					75,326	715		102			9,124	8,065	16,101	4,325	113,758
1918	10	815					68,447	957	85	367			12,074	29,542	6,729	10,736	128,937
1918							*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							*133,245*	*1,537*	*81*	*190*			*2,922*	*26,189*	*1,226*		*165,390*
1921	10	1,215					50,849	386		44			4,055	3,055	173		58,562
1921							*49,729*	*406*		*44*		*97*	*4,784*	*5,836*	*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	4,908		114,318
1925	11	1,127					201,180	344	311	116		10	4,887	7,675	11,501		226,030
1925							*170,581*	*215*	*311*	*57*			*4,866*	*8,625*	*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*	*323*	*530*	*321*		*17*	*4,980*	*1,402*	*3,617*		*98,334*
1928	11	1,541					93,361	458	443	157		13	9,761	3,130	9,200		116,523
1928							*88,875*	*156*	*443*	*152*		*13*	*1,098*	*16,703*	*3,626*		*111,066*
1929	13	1,577					79,548	546	215	127		47	8,270	3,112	6,536		98,401
1929							*77,669*	*164*	*215*	*107*		*41*	*1,340*	*1,340*	*1,091*		*88,866*
1930	12	1,833					150,398	614	383	229		182	6,760	17,476	18,372		194,414
1930							*141,684*	*276*	*383*	*215*		*208*	*2,084*	*34,638*	*2,135*		*181,622*

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 1930 are actual packs irrespective of where fish taken and not including fish shipped out for canning in other districts.

*1914 figures include River 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.—Licences issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from other districts.

*For the years 1882 to 1884 and 1886 to 1901 and 1903—particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON IN THE FRASER RIVER DISTRICT—1876 TO 1930

STATEMENT No. 5

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licences 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															356,084
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					72,668	9,482: (Red and White Spring)					45,667	1,066		128,903
1905	38	2,770					837,489	5,507: (Red and White Spring)					30,836	3,304		877,136
1906	24	1,746					183,007	6,503		1,020			34,413	15,543 (Pk. & Ch.)		240,486

1907	18	1,726					59,815	3,448		557			35,766	63,530 (Pk. & Ch.)	163,116
1908	16	1,374					63,126	1,427		18			24,198	415 (Pk. & Ch.)	89,184
1909	38	2,688					542,248	1,428					21,540	1,987 (Pk. & Ch.)	567,203
1910	21	1,577					133,045	1,018		8,925			27,855	128	52,177	223,148
1911	15	1,396					58,487	7,028		6,751			39,740	142,101	47,237	301,344
1912	15	1,430				2	108,784	14,655		8,373			38,574	38,574	12,961	173,921
1913	35	2,560				2	684,596	3,573		49			11,648	9,973	22,220	732,050
1914	20	2,656					185,483	9,485		14,000			38,639	6,057	74,726	328,390
1915	22	2,616					89,040	15,388		3,532		31	34,114	128,555	18,539	289,119
1916	21	2,240					27,394	11,096		9,217	3,096	33	24,580	840	30,184	106,440
1917	20	2,626	8				123,614	10,197		18,916	4,944	7	25,895	134,442	59,973	377,988
1918	18	1,582	19	1			16,849	15,192	579	24,274	3,760	635	40,111	18,388	86,215	206,003
1919	14	1,337	24	1			29,628	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	11	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
1928	8	1,303	109				26,530	1,173	248	3,661	795		27,061	2,881	193,106	255,455
1929	9	1,473	113				60,407	2,984	912	5,977	11,960	53	40,540	158,290	144,208	425,131
1930	8	1,523	115				107,896	8,300	3,066	9,761	27,857	22	25,535	30,754	68,946	282,137

NOTE.—Licences issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from other districts.
*For the years 1876 to 1901, particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

STATEMENT No. 6

PACK OF CANNED SALMON OF PUGET SOUND FROM 1887 TO 1930

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
1928	12	24,628	61,044	92,770	145,735	5,816	265	330,258
1929	21	32,600	111,855	101,363	150,867	727,748	280	1,124,715
1930	13	29,378	352,194	122,691	64,234	3,712	397	572,606

STATEMENT No. 7

STATEMENT OF HALIBUT LANDINGS—BRITISH COLUMBIA
1913 TO 1930

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

STATEMENT No. 8

STATEMENT OF DRY SALT HERRING PACKS, 1918-1930—BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

STATEMENT No. 9

CANNED PILCHARD PACK—BRITISH COLUMBIA
1917 TO 1930

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

STATEMENT No. 10

PRODUCTION FISH OIL AND MEAL—BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1920-1930

Year	From Pilchards		From Herring		From Whales			From Other Sources	
	Meal and Fertilizer	Oil	Meal	Oil	Whalebone and Meal	Fertilizer	Oil	Meal and fertilizer	Oil
	tons	gals.	tons	gals.	tons	tons	gals.	tons	gals.
1920	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	1,035	604,070	466	55,669
1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	44,700
1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	230	283,314	911	75,461
1923	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	910	706,514	823	180,318
1924	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	926	645,657	1,709	241,376
1925	2,083	495,653	.....	.....	347	835	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
1928	14,500	3,995,806	831	68,411	376	754	571,914	3,658	411,207
1929	15,826	2,856,579	392	34,924	416	779	712,597	3,671	461,915
1930	13,934	3,204,058	915	60,373	273	581	525,533	2,420	182,636

STATEMENT No. 11

WHALE CATCH LANDINGS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1918 TO 1930

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

* All varieties. † No whaling plants operated 1921.

STATEMENT No. 12

STATEMENT OF FUR SEAL SKINS TAKEN AND LANDED, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1912-1930

Year	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	Total
1912			205	205
1913		285	119	404
1914		95	257	352
1915		39	400	439
1916		21	138	159
1917		14	204	218
1918		78	10	88
1919		53	17	70
1920		502	556	1,058
1921		270	2,079	2,349
1922		291	639	930
1923		678	3,746	4,424
1924		370	1,862	2,232
1925		810	3,655	4,465
1926		655	2,169	2,824
1927		188	1,288	1,476
1928		465	1,625	2,090
1929		1,119	2,264	3,383
1930		195	2,102	2,297

DESTRUCTION OF SEA LIONS

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Total
Virgin Rocks—										
Pups		649	903	1,067	565	635	375	522	568	5,284
Adults		1,111	1,333	1,520	877	858	632	695	440	7,466
Pearl Rocks—										
Pups		5	312	102	146	40	2	7	24	638
Adults	220	120	158	138	368	130	30	119	36	1,319
Solander Rock							103	16		119
Totals	220	1,885	2,706	2,827	1,956	1,663	1,142	1,359	1,068	14,826

STATEMENT No. 14

STATEMENT OF FISHERY LICENCES ISSUED, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SEASON 1930-31

Variety of Licence	Issued:				Transfers:				Operating:				Remarks
	White	Ind.	Others	Total	White	Ind.	Others	Total	White	Ind.	Others	Total	
Salmon trap-net	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	
Salmon purse-seine	294	49	.....	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	49	.....	343	
Salmon drag-seine	18	3	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	.....	21	
Salmon gill-net	2,709	1,267	953*	4,929	1,044	67	21	1,132	3,753	1,334	974	6,061	*Incl. 43 R.S.
Salmon trolling	2,268	648	162*	3,078	34	1	2	37	2,302	649	164	3,115	* Incl. 6 R.S. and 1 cancelled.
Asst. salmon gill-net	191	390	525	1,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	390	525	1,106	
Capt. salmon seine	96	151	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	151	.....	247	
Asst. salmon seine	949	862	.....	1,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	949	862	.....	1,811	
Cod	235	26	156*	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	26	156	417	*Incl. 8 R.S.
Crab	135	12	4*	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	12	4	151	*Incl. 3 R.S.
Grayfish	90	2	228	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	2	228	320	
Smelt	54	3	22*	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	3	22	79	*Incl. 8 R.S.
Abalone	2	.....	1*	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	*Incl. 1 R.S.
Whale fishery	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	
Capt. vessel using otter trawl	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Capt. small Canadian fishing vessel	18	.....	14	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	14	32	
Miscellaneous fishery	92	9	42*	143	1	.....	1	2	93	9	43	145	*Incl. 16 R.S.
Herring pound	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	
Herring purse-seine	75	3	3	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	3	3	81	
Herring gill-net	38	.....	3	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	3	41	
Capt. herring seine	46	10	6	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	10	6	62	
Asst. herring seine	495	70	162	727	.....	.....	.....	.....	495	70	162	727	
Totals	7,824	3,505	2,281*	13,610	1,079	68	24	1,171	8,903	3,573	2,305	14,781	*Incl. 85 R.S.

LICENCES ISSUED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Angling permits	1,349
Indian permits	1,259
Permits for sale of trout	4

Salmon cannery	85 (59 operated)
Salmon dry saltery	17
Reduction works	30
Herring dry saltery	12
Miscellaneous cannery	6

STATEMENT No. 15

STATEMENT OF SALMON LICENSES ISSUED.—BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1919-1930

Kind of Licence	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
District No. 1—												
Salmon cannery	14	11	13	10	11	9	10	10	10	10	9	11
Salmon gill-net	1,337	1,288	1,437	1,296	964	969	969	1,063	1,249	1,303	1,473	1,523
District No. 2—												
Salmon cannery	45	41	32	41	37	38	41	50	48	47	45	26
Salmon purse-seine	35	79	13	73	126	107	137	193	244	158	153	152
Salmon drag-seine	81	38	30	30	20	19	15	14	16	9	9	9
Salmon gill-net:—												
Naas River	300	342	338	304	244	210	210	316	302	263	246	282
Skeena River	1,153	1,153	1,109	1,091	900	941	1,068	1,129	1,198	1,208	1,143	1,202
Rivers Inlet		871	1,000	1,012	987	770	891	1,115	1,273	1,117	1,149	1,449
Smiths Inlet	916	1373	215	179	197	193	236	368	570	424	428	384
Bella Coola		193	241	165	134	146	139	192	195	173	236	359
Kimsquit		.....	.....	120	122	96	137	100	104	80	194	
Butedale	421	61	5	.....	63	32	60	37	108	58	56	71
Namu		136	138	136	215	87	109	139	180	77	116	142
Queen Charlotte Islands		14	1	4	1	1	17	27	42	22	3	6
Total, District No. 2	2,490	2,943	3,047	3,011	2,863	2,476	2,867	3,423	3,972	3,422	3,571	3,895
District No. 3—												
Salmon cannery	23	13	11	14	13	15	16	19	18	19	17	17
Salmon purse-seine	103	76	46	74	97	135	192	252	308	239	218	191
Salmon drag-seine	23	7	5	10	11	13	22	27	30	13	13	12
Salmon gill-net	771	530	293	176	142	251	390	364	422	454	565	643
Whole Province—												
Salmon cannery	82	65	56	65	61	62	67	79	76	76	71	84
Salmon purse-seine	138	155	59	147	223	242	329	445	552	397	371	243
Salmon drag-seine	104	45	35	40	31	32	37	41	46	22	22	21
Salmon gill-net	4,598	4,761	4,777	4,483	3,969	3,696	4,226	4,850	5,643	5,179	5,609	6,061

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

STATEMENT No. 16

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

——	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Naas river	3	9	35	21	37	34	119
Skeena river	18	64	133	162	216	263	472
Bella Coola and Kimsquit	1	12	49	47	90	70	124
Central area	.....	8	28	87	13	73	
Rivers inlet	54	110	254	248	479	435	712
Smiths inlet	9	39	131	110	204	135	231
Queen Charlotte islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
	85	242	630	675	1,049	1,010	1,658

STATEMENT No. 17

AIR PATROL SERVICE—1930

From undermentioned bases	Hours	Minutes
Alert Bay	85	26
Comox	16	53
Vancouver	1	05
Prince Rupert	21	00
Quathiaski Cove	6	40
Nanaimo	7	21
Skidegate (Q.C. Is.)	111	10
Swanson Bay	194	05
Total	443	40
Total for 1929	408	08
Total for 1928	261	30
Total for 1927	92	02

STATEMENT No. 18

BOUNTY PAID BY DEPARTMENT ON HAIR SEALS AND SEA LIONS

Fiscal year	Hair seals			Sea lions		
	Rate	Number	Amount	Rate	Number	Amount
	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
1914-15	3 50	2,237	7,829 50			
1915-16	1 00	749	749 00	2 00	2,875	5,750 00
1916-17	1 00	785	785 00			
1917-18	1 00	748	748 00			
1927-28	3 50	567	1,984 50			
1928-29	3 50	3,209	11,231 50			
1929-30	2 50	5,944	14,860 00			
1930-31 (April 1st to Dec. 31st, 1930)	2 50	5,598	13,995 00			
Totals		19,837	52,182 50		2,875	5,750 00

STATEMENT No. 19

SALMON TAKEN BY INDIANS FROM ABOVE THE COMMERCIAL FISHING BOUNDARY OF THE FRASER RIVER WATERSHED, 1930

Area	Sock-eye	Springs	Cohoes	Pink	Chums	Cured	Used fresh	Totals
Prince George District—								
Stuart Lake	16						16	16
Francois Lake	750	150				200	700	900
Quesnel District	750	450				900	300	1,200
Okanagan District—								
Shuswap River		1,000	5,000			4,900	1,100	6,000
Okanagan River	900					600	300	900
Kamloops District—								
Thompson River System	33,500	9,200	1,800			41,000	3,500	44,500
Hope District—								
Bridge River	3,858	950				3,800	1,008	4,808
Fraser River	4,000	200	10			2,807	1,403	4,210
Squamish District—								
Upper Lillooet System	20,000	1,500	4,000			21,000	4,500	25,500
New Westminster District—								
Harrison Lake and River	2,500	1,800	500	150	3,000	6,950	1,000	7,950
Chilliwack Area	3,775	470	4,190	100	5,260	10,000	3,795	13,795
Total cured	60,041	12,717	12,500	250	6,649	92,157		
Total used fresh	10,008	3,003	3,000		1,611		17,622	
Grand totals	70,049	15,720	15,500	250	8,260			109,779

Returns from Kamloops District include 2,000 spawned sockeye from Fish Cultural operations.
Returns from Squamish District include 20,000 spawned sockeye from Fish Cultural operations.

STATEMENT No. 20

SALMON TAKEN BY INDIANS FROM ABOVE COMMERCIAL FISHING BOUNDARY, DISTRICT 2—1930

Point	Indian families	Sock-eye	Springs	Cohoes	Pinks	Chums	Steel-heads	Totals
Skeena River—								
Babine Lake area	409	131,906	12,008	11,914	33,075	471	3,641	193,015
Lower Skeena and tributaries	39	.....	1,500	9,750	.....	.....	.....	11,250
Total Skeena	448	131,906	13,508	21,664	33,075	471	3,641	204,265
Naas	80	10,500	5,200	12,000	.....	950	.....	28,650
Rivers Inlet and Owekano Lake	18	3,500	.....	5,050	.....	.....	.....	8,550
Smiths Inlet	5	1,800	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Central area	213	150 (Creek sock-eye)	.....	16,210	4,700	16,880	.....	37,940
Queen Charlotte Islands	81	7,250 (Creek sock-eye)	.....	450	1,000	3,850	.....	12,550
Bella Coola	25	5,800	.....	500	625	125	65	7,115
Totals	870	160,906	18,908	55,874	39,400	22,276	3,706	301,070

STATEMENT No. 21

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, 1930.

Method of capture	Sockeye	Springs	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoes	Pinks	Chums	Total
Troll	.....	158,815	723,230	45,134	556,082	60,535	9,237	1,553,033
Gill-net	4,761,231	339,666	546	92,258	359,105	7,332,631	684,534	13,569,971
Purse-seine	391,605	9,124	2,519	2,580	230,175	16,461,273	4,410,779	21,508,055
Drag-seine	133,985	.....	.....	2	3,642	11,817	839	150,285
Trap-net	56,257	31,776	875	1,536	58,761	6,651	8,748	164,604
Totals	5,343,078	539,381	727,170	141,510	1,207,765	23,872,907	5,114,137	36,945,948

STATEMENT No. 22

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY SEINING AREAS, THE SALMON REPORTED CAUGHT BY PURSE SEINES, SEASON 1930

Area	Sockeye	Springs	Steel-heads	Blue-backs	Cohoe	Pinks	Chums	Total
Area 1	316	17	.....	.....	991	4,538,375	29,246	4,568,945
" 2	8	.....	2	.....	5,275	310,478	1,029,280	1,345,043
" 3	3,182	208	35	.....	1,519	2,183,022	32,260	2,220,226
" 5	57,962	.....	3	.....	10,623	1,959,660	31,536	2,059,784
" 6	37,737	204	6	.....	42,934	3,744,713	71,078	3,896,672
" 7	35,544	2,050	1,583	21	25,674	1,064,076	509,637	1,638,585
" 8	246	67	37	.....	1,069	296,399	24,986	322,804
" 9	73	3	.....	.....	525	240	52,383	53,224
" 10	384	9	399	.....	459	1,246	30,292	32,789
" 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 12	104,893	3,923	256	.....	30,960	1,536,998	169,492	1,846,522
" 13	40,296	1,211	64	2,498	10,991	449,961	308,437	813,458
" 14	265	52	1	.....	2,348	10,684	183,118	196,468
" 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	382	.....	10,525	10,907
" 16	395	.....	.....	.....	1,838	17,218	44,042	63,493
" 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001	6	35,253	36,260
" 18	30,957	63	.....	.....	466	14	262	31,762
" 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20	52	.....	.....	.....	926	7,600	136,550	145,128
" 21	4,292	574	12	.....	12,545	39,653	146,580	203,656
" 22	20,130	.....	.....	.....	1,070	.....	193,968	215,168
" 23	11,643	717	182	.....	10,785	64,579	525,814	613,720
" 24	42,249	.....	.....	.....	9,723	96,407	119,040	267,419
" 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,020	69,626	569,661	657,307
" 26	959	26	.....	.....	10,859	4,662	87,563	104,069
" 27	22	.....	.....	.....	29,192	65,656	69,776	164,646
Totals	391,605	9,124	2,580	2,519	230,175	16,461,273	4,410,779	21,508,055

STATEMENT No. 23

PACK OF SOCKEYE SALMON FROM RUNS TO FRASER RIVER

Year	Fraser River canneries	Canadian traps in Juan de Fuca Straits	Puget Sound canneries	Total
1876	9,847	.....	.....	9,847
1877	64,387	.....	.....	64,387
1878	105,101	.....	.....	105,101
1879	50,490	.....	.....	50,490
1880	42,155	.....	.....	42,155
1881	142,516	.....	.....	142,516
1882	199,104	.....	.....	199,104
1883	109,701	.....	.....	109,701
1884	38,437	.....	.....	38,437
1885	89,617	.....	.....	89,617
1886	99,177	.....	.....	99,177
1887	130,088	.....	.....	130,088
1888	76,616	.....	.....	76,616
1889	303,875	.....	.....	303,875
1890	241,889	.....	.....	241,889
1891	178,954	.....	5,538	184,492
1892	79,715	.....	2,954	82,669
1893	457,797	.....	47,852	505,649
1894	400,368	.....	41,781	442,149
1895	356,984	.....	65,143	422,127
1896	860,459	.....	72,979	933,438
1897	256,101	.....	312,048	568,149
1898	510,383	.....	252,000	762,383
1899	316,522	.....	499,646	816,168
1900	990,313	.....	229,800	1,220,113
1901	327,095	.....	Ap. 800,000	1,127,095
1902	293,477	.....	372,301	665,778
1903	204,809	.....	167,211	372,020
1904	72,668	.....	109,264	181,932

STATEMENT No. 23—*Concluded*

PACK OF SOCKEYE SALMON FROM RUNS TO FRASER RIVER—*Concluded*

Year	Fraser river canneries	Canadian traps in Juan de Fuca Straits	Puget Sound canneries	Total
1905	837,489	26,149	825,453	1,729,091
1906	183,007	4,220	178,748	365,975
1907	59,815	2,802	93,122	155,739
1908	62,126	11,448	170,951	245,525
1909	542,248	43,187	1,097,904	1,683,339
1910	133,045	17,387	248,014	398,446
1911	58,487	4,330	127,761	190,578
1912	108,784	15,095	184,680	308,559
1913	684,596	52,065	1,673,099	2,409,760
1914	185,483	12,700	335,230	533,413
1915	89,040	2,090	64,548	155,678
1916	27,394	4,752	84,637	116,783
1917	123,614	24,550	411,358	559,702
1918	16,849	2,848	50,723	70,410
1919	29,628	6,194	63,346	100,168
1920	44,598	3,801	62,654	111,053
1921	35,900	3,731	102,967	142,598
1922	48,744	3,088	48,566	100,398
1923	29,423	2,232	47,402	79,057
1924	36,200	3,543	69,369	109,112
1925	31,523	3,862	106,064	141,449
1926	83,589	2,091	44,569	130,249
1927	57,085	4,337	96,343	157,765
1928	26,530	2,769	61,044	90,343
1929	60,407	3,480	111,856	175,743
1930	93,416*	5,334	352,194	450,944

NOTE.—The years 1876 to 1901 on the Fraser River canneries include the whole pack of all varieties, particulars of different species not being available. The packs were nearly all sockeye.

*This figure allows for 14,480 cases sockeye caught in other districts and packed in the Fraser district.

STATEMENT No. 24

SHIPMENTS OF CANNED SALMON FROM VANCOUVER

By countries	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Australasia	255,470	331,270	250,092	269,029	307,922	171,135
Belgium	42,403	40,710	41,035	53,296	84,285	40,447
British India	5,215	1,983	1,809	2,630	2,351	4,165
C. and S. America	27,651	22,819	31,076	90,421	53,399	41,637
Can. Atlantic Coast	82,485	95,351	102,894	85,269	117,507	111,570
Ceylon	125	1,130	4,222	1,200	1,748	1,265
Greece	3,827	23,938	14,461	685	605	.....
China	6,671	90	3,993	10,035	7,448	3,316
Denmark	447	1,848	602	1,080	1,610	3,135
Dutch East Indies	7,980	9,202	14,323	4,371	855	125
Egypt	3,505	5,680	5,065	1,375	750	2,135
Fiji	12,959	11,889	23,363	16,386	17,680	12,592
France	374,176	231,601	185,295	333,670	251,075	146,614
Germany	2,362	1,222	5,677	19,067	40,709	2,107
Holland	83,425	14,866	26,786	34,340	10,653	9,264
Italy	58,566	102,700	168,624	40,409	136,960	132,489
Japan	.....	.....	300	140	3,043	25
Malta	.....	1,714	2,943	535	.....	880
Philippines	23,177	.....	2,900	15,690	805	200
South Africa	33,464	36,822	44,340	50,044	40,271	27,827
Straits Settlements	22,763	24,511	22,843	3,770	2,125	.....
Sweden	250	400	224	575	800	2,280
United Kingdom	489,938	263,302	322,356	257,970	194,172	258,378
U.S. Atlantic Coast	285	600	1,693	14,552	23,223	4,400
West Africa	12,359	12,105	11,207	5,033	2,792	10,391
West Indies	20,541	15,543	14,516	13,102	16,906	17,283
Unclassified	760	2,991	19,954	19,894	11,510	17,930
Totals	1,571,004	1,254,304	1,322,597	1,344,568	1,331,204	1,021,640

APPENDIX No. 2

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL BOARD OF CANADA FOR 1930

I. THE ATLANTIC BIOLOGICAL STATION

DIRECTOR, DR. A. G. HUNTSMAN

A building, 20 feet by 40 feet in dimensions, has been erected to serve as a fish culture laboratory. In starting work at this laboratory the board was fortunate in being able to arrange for a brief visit to the station of Prof. G. C. Embody, of Cornell University, who gave freely from his experience in the problems of fish culture.

The library, of the station has now, by purchase and exchange, become of considerable value. It is located in one of the rooms of the main laboratory, a frame building, and is therefore exposed to the danger of destruction by fire. A fireproof library building is much needed and with it there might be combined an assembly room, there being at present no suitable room for meetings of the workers for general discussion and for the evening lectures that are given regularly throughout the session.

The scientific staff of the station during the year has consisted of seven full-time investigators, six with seasonal appointments, and twenty-five volunteer workers.

The work carried on at this station may be listed under various headings as follows:—

(*a*) *Oceanography.*

The taking of water samples and temperatures at various stations in the bay of Fundy was continued and three new stations were established at the mouth of Passamaquoddy bay for the purpose of determining the distribution of the mixed water found there. Especial attention was given to the determination of the phosphorus content of the waters both at St. Andrews and at Halifax, this factor playing an important part in the growth of the planktonic plant life. Experiments were also conducted with a view of determining the quantitative relations of the phosphorus content of the sea-water and the growth of planktonic diatoms. Studies were also made of the silicate content of the waters in the vicinity of St. Andrews and of water movements in Passamaquoddy bay.

Additional stations for the collection of water samples and temperature observations were established at North point, P.E.I., cape Gaspe, P.Q., Entry island, P.Q., and St. Mary's, P.Q.

Observations on the penetration of light in sea-water were continued, special attention being given to the effects of ultra-violet radiation on marine animals, to the antagonistic effect on marine animals of rays of different wave-lengths, and to the effect on transmitted light of matter suspended in the water.

A study was made of the distribution and migrations of cod in the strait of Belle Isle and their relation to water temperature, and observations on the natural history of the capelin were continued, attention being given to a determination of the optimum temperature and salinity for "beach spawning" and the development of the eggs, and also to the distribution of the year classes. A study of the distribution and migrations of the herring in the bay of Fundy was also undertaken, including observations on the range of temperatures at which successful hatching of the eggs took place.

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Investigation was made of the spawning habits of several species of bivalve molluscs and the relation of the spawning to tidal influences. The natural history of the soft shell clam (*Mya arenaria*) was studied and also that of the round whelk (*Polynices heros*), one of the forms used as bait for the cod. Qualitative and quantitative studies were made of the plankton of Passamaquoddy bay and at Halifax.

The hydrographer of the station was enabled to accompany an expedition to Hudson bay, during which he collected a considerable amount of data bearing on the hydrographic conditions of the bay. Plankton collections were made as well as collections of the marine fauna and these are now being distributed to specialists for study and report; a report on the diatoms has already been prepared.

(b) Fish Culture.

The studies that have been carried on for some years on the propagation of brook trout were continued. A careful examination was made of the food consumed by both young and adult trout in Forbes creek, P.E.I. A count of the survivors from a planting of fry in a stretch of the creek, from which all enemy fish and birds had been excluded, showed only 30·4 per cent after a period of three months, the loss being probably largely due to cannibalism. Other problems investigated were the effects of feeding on egg production, and a comparison of the effects of spring and creek water on the development of eggs planted on artificially prepared beds. Data were also collected on the quantity and quality of naturally spawned eggs.

Experiments were conducted on the artificial " fertilization " of more or less sterile waters with organic material. These experiments were carried on both in the experimental tanks at the station and in the Chamcook lakes, which offer excellent facilities for the purpose. In connection with the experiments studies were made of the effect of the pollution of the water on the chemical methods for the determination of dissolved oxygen and on the effect of light intensity on the vertical distribution of plankton.

A study was made of the effects of varying temperatures and salinities on the artificial hatching of shad eggs.

It was found that the water supplied to the aquaria of the station had an injurious effect upon the animals placed in it and the cause of the defect was investigated. It was found to be due to contamination by the zinc of the galvanized iron pipes by which the water is brought to the station and means of lessening or avoiding the trouble were suggested. The study is of importance in connection with the use of metal containers for the transportation of fish fry.

Of other studies that have a bearing on fish culture there may be mentioned one on the effect of temperature on digestion in fishes as exemplified by the shore minnow (*Fundulus*) and another on the effect of the same factor on certain physiological process in the *amphopod crustacea*. One of these, belonging to the genus *Gammarus*, is of considerable importance as food of certain fresh water fishes and a study was made of the factors which determine its distribution. A successful attempt was made to introduce it into a pond at Glen Major, where it had previously been lacking.

(c) Fish Handling.

Under this heading may be mentioned observations on the effect of variations of temperature on the preservation of fish in cold storage, the chemistry of the slime of the haddock and hag fish (*Myxine*), the histology of frozen fish muscle under different conditions of storage, and the quantitative determination of trime-thylamine oxide in the muscle juices of various fishes.

In the course of experiments designed for comparison of the digestibility of beef and haddock flesh it was found that soup made from haddock with the

skin still on caused a much greater flow of the gastric juices than that prepared from the flesh alone. This observation led to a study of the extractives of haddock skin, with results that may possibly prove to be of considerable therapeutic value.

(d) Oyster Investigation.

The board has secured a small piece of property on the shore of Richmond bay, P.E.I., not far from the village of Ellerslie, and has erected thereon a small laboratory building to serve as a centre for intensive study of the oyster population in the neighbouring waters. This laboratory has been placed in charge of Dr. A. W. H. Needler, with Dr. A. B. Needler as volunteer assistant.

The board was fortunate in being able to secure the services for the entire summer of Mr. H. P. Sherwood, of the Fisheries Experiment Station at Conway, North Wales. Mr. Sherwood was of great assistance in suggesting lines along which the problems of oyster culture might be carried out and made a quantitative study of the intensity of spawning in Bideford river, a determination which will serve as a basis for further work in that line. He also experimented with the spawning of oysters retained in concrete tanks, but the results were not satisfactory.

Mrs. Needler has found evidence that indicates a sex reversal from male to female in our oyster with increasing age and has also made obervations on the onset and duration of the spawning season and on the rate of growth. Dr. Needler has investigated the relation of spawning to temperature, the vertical distribution of the spat, the time of spatting, the efficiency of different varieties of cultch, the planting of spat and the transplanting of both young and adult oysters. Stations were established for the regular collection of plankton, the source of the oyster's food, and a tide gauge was installed for the study of the very irregular tides of Richmond bay.

(e) Lobster Investigation.

The lobster investigation was carried on by Professor Chaisson with the assistance of Mr. Templeman and was mainly directed toward the determination of the sizes of lobsters taken in different districts. Some 75,000 measurements were made in 100 districts and charts were prepared showing the distribution of the different sizes, the productivity of the different districts during the last three years, and the activity in canning and shipping. In the hope of obtaining information on the directions and extent of migration 500 lobsters were tagged and released in the Northumberland strait.

(f) Atlantic Salmon Investigation.

Material was collected at various localities in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with the object of obtaining information as to the existence of local morphological or physiological races of the Atlantic salmon as might be shown by the length and weight of the fish, by the time spent in fresh water and in the sea, the rate of growth, the time of reaching maturity and the proportion of previously spawned fish. This material is now being studied together with some collected for the purpose of determining whether or not there are distinct seasonal races in the Miramichi river.

(g) Pathology.

The pathologist of the station, Dr. McGonigle, visited a number of hatcheries which showed an excessive mortality and reported on the conditions found that might be responsible. He also investigated the conditions that might be responsible for an excessive mortality of the salmon in the retaining ponds at Saint John, N.B., and in the St. Croix river, reports upon which will shortly be issued.

Studies were made of certain fish diseases, such as the "white spot" of salmon, an ulcerous protozoan disease of the winter flounder, an unknown disease of the cod, various types of disease in trout, and the incidence of parasitism in herring. Reports were made upon a number of pathological specimens sent to the station from various points in Canada.

Dr. McGonigle also investigated the effects of the effluent from certain lead mines on fish life and shared in the study of the fisheries of lake Champlain under the international fact-finding commission.

(h) Physiological.

Much uncertainty prevails in our knowledge of the physiological activities of the organs of fishes, although such knowledge is of great scientific value and essential to a proper understanding of the vital activities of that group of animals. It is, accordingly, a matter for congratulation that the facilities of the station have been utilized for studies on fish physiology by Dr. B. P. Babkin, of McGill University, and by students working under his direction. One of these studies has been mentioned under the heading of fish handling; others are as follows: Dr. Babkin, with Dr. McGonigle, has continued studies on the respiratory mechanism and has also investigated the pancreatic secretion and the excretion of waste nitrogenous material (urea). A study has been made of the duct system of the pancreas, of the histology of various fish tissues, of the effect of various hormones or hormone-like substances on the blood circulation, and the isolated heart of the skate.

II. THE FISHERIES EXPERIMENTAL STATION (ATLANTIC)

DIRECTOR, DR. A. H. LEIM

The new demonstration building has been completed and the equipment largely installed. Grave fears have been awakened as to the condition of the wharf used by the station, which is the property of the Department of National Defence. Expert advice has been obtained as to the means to be adopted to prevent its threatened collapse and it is hoped that arrangements may be made for its repair.

During the year the station suffered the loss by resignation of two members of its staff, Dr. J. R. Sanborn, Chief Bacteriologist, and Dr. J. H. Mennie, Chief Chemist. The vacancies so made have not yet been filled. The permanent scientific staff has consisted of five permanent investigators, seven seasonal appointments and two volunteer workers.

The researches conducted at the station have been as follows:—

(a) Fish Handling.

Further observations were made on the chemistry of wood smoke with the object of determining the active substances in the preservation of smoked fish. Investigation was made into possible means of diminishing the amount of insoluble material in fishery salt and into the effect of salt solutions on the weight of fish muscle. Studies were also made of the factors affecting the solubility of the soluble proteins of fish muscle, on heat production after death in sorted fish and on the sulphur content of lobster flesh.

(b) Refrigeration.

Studies were made on the biochemistry of frozen fish, on the bacterial flora of frozen fillets, and on the effect on "drip" of a preliminary dip before freezing.

(c) Fish Oil and Fish Meal Investigations.

The investigation of fish oils was continued and routine analyses of fish meals, fish oils, and fishery salts were made.

(d) Canning.

At the suggestion of Dr. G. B. Reed the problem of the effect of canning dying lobsters on the quality of the pack was investigated. An attempt was made to determine the way in which sulphur is released during the process of dying. The availability of sulphur is expected to have a relation to the blackening of cans.

While inspecting lobster canneries at Point du Chene, Mr. Hess packed several dozen cans of lobster with a view to testing the quality of enamel on the cans, the effect of acetic acid pickle on the enamel, and the effect of acid pickle on crystal formation in the cans. These cans are stored for observation at stated periods.

Experimental packs of lobsters in various stages of low vitality subsequent to death were made and these are stored for examination.

Four hundred pounds of mackerel was brine frozen, after being gutted, and is being held for canning. a bulletin has been prepared for publication by Mr. Hess entitled "The Canning of Brine Frozen Mackerel".

An equation was developed for the time required for cans of fish to reach a given temperature during processing. This was tested experimentally.

(e) Standardization of Lobster Canneries.

The inspection of the lobster canneries of the Maritime provinces was continued for the purpose of grading them according to their efficiency. The question of the standardization of the methods of lobster canning was also studied.

(f) Miscellaneous.

Other problems bearing on the fisheries that were studied were the relative digestibility of fish muscle, the heat capacity of gelatine gels, and the chemical composition of sea-weeds.

(g) Educational Work.

1. A course of instruction for fishermen, to be given at the Experimental Station, was arranged for the six weeks beginning January 22. By the courtesy of the Post Office Department the course was widely advertised in the post offices of the coast of the Maritime Provinces and forty-one applications were received, although the number actually attending was only twenty, together with two fishery officers from the Magdalen islands. The full return railway fare was paid each man attending throughout the course and an allowance of $45 was added for expenses. In addition the Rural Conference of the Roman Catholic Church made an allowance of $15 to each man in attendance from the Diocese of Antigonish, without regard to his religious persuasion.

The subjects included in the course, together with the number of hours devoted to each and the names of the instructors were as follows:—

The preparation of dried and boneless fish, 34 hours—Mr. George Earl, Yarmouth, N.S., and Mr. Joel Smith, Sandford, N.S.

The preparation of pickled fish, 32 hours—Mr. Robert Gray, Supervisor of Fisheries, Halifax.

Motor Engines, 36 hours—Mr. C. Johnson, Halifax.

Navigation, 34 hours—Captain H. M. O'Hara, Halifax.

Chemistry and Physics, 17 hours—Dr. H. R. Chipman, Halifax Experimental Station.

Biology and Oceanography, 19 hours—Dr. A. H. Leim, Halifax Experimental Station.
Bacteriology, 6 hours—Dr. J. H. Sanborn, Halifax Experimental Station.
Refrigeration, 8 hours—Dr. A. H. Leim.
Fish Oils, 2 hours—Dr. H. R. Chipman.
Food Chemistry, 1 hour—Mr. S. A. Beatty, Halifax Experimental Station.
Economics, 10 hours—Professor Maxwell.
Cultivation of the Soil, 7 hours—Dr. M. Cumming.
Marketing, 6 hours—Professor W. V. Longley.
The Utilization of Natural Resources, 1 hour—Dr. M. M. Coady.
The Marketing of Fish, 1 hour—Mr. A. H. Whitman, Halifax.
Fish Handling, 2 hours—Dr. A. H. Leim.

In addition, five evening lectures were given at which the attendance was excellent, although not compulsory, and films showing sport and commercial fishing on both coasts, lent by the Government Motion Picture Bureau, Ottawa, were shown.

Special acknowledgment should be made of the courtesy of the Nova Scotia Public Cold Storage Terminals, which permitted the men to be conducted through their plant, and of the Acadia Gas Engine Company and the Lunenburg Foundry Company in loaning engines for demonstration.

2. *Dalhousie Course for B.Sc. in Fisheries.*—During the spring academic term the following classes in this course were given at the Station:—

1. *General Fisheries.* Dr. A. H. Leim (with some assistance by Dr. Huntsman). Five hours per week.
2. *Physics and Chemistry of Fish Curing.* Dr. J. H. Mennie. Five hours per week.
3. *Fish Culture.* Dr. A. H. Leim. Five hours per week.
4. *Bacteriology of Fish Curing.* Dr. J. R. Sanborn. Seven hours per week.
5. *Biochemistry of Fish Curing.* Mr. S. A. Beatty. Nine hours per week.

Courses 1, 2 and 3 were given to four students and courses 4 and 5 to one student.

During the present fall academic term the following courses only are being given to three students, there being no students in the third year in Fisheries:—

4. *Bacteriology of Fish Curing.* Mr. E. Hess. Seven hours per week.
5. *Biochemistry of Fish Curing.* Mr. S. A. Beatty. Eight hours per week.

III. THE EASTERN PASSAGE LABORATORY

Circumstances beyond the control of the Biological Board prevented the full use of this laboratory as originally contemplated. The course in marine zoology for fishery students and the oceanographic studies that were planned had to be abandoned, but the laboratory was made use of in connection with some of the problems being studied by members of the staff of the Fisheries Experimental Station. Plans are under way looking to a full resumption of the work for which the laboratory was established.

IV. THE PACIFIC BIOLOGICAL STATION

DIRECTOR, DR. W. A. CLEMENS

During the greater part of the summer the permanent staff of the station numbered five, but later it was possible to add the services of a capable assistant chemist, much needed in connection especially with the oceanographical researches that are being carried on. Eleven seasonal assistants were engaged, mainly for

work in the field, during the summer months. The number of volunteer workers availing themselves of the facilities of the station was twenty-two. There is urgent need for additional accommodation for the junior members of the staff and for the volunteer workers.

(a) Salmon Investigation.

The experiments that have been carried on for some years under the direction of Dr. R. E. Foerster at Cultus lake were continued. Female sockeye to the number of 3,437 arriving at the fences erected at the outlet of the lake were stripped, yielding over 12,000,000 eggs, which were consigned to the hatchery, and the resulting fry, amounting to 79·4 per cent of the fertilized eggs, were transferred to the lake. A count was made of the seaward migrants resulting from 2,000,000 eggs planted the previous year in streams flowing into Cultus lake. The result was a total of 38,000 yearling fish, with which were 66,000 two-year olds.

For comparison with an experiment of last year on the effect of transplanting eggs from one spawning area to another, half a million young fish are being held at Taft in the Shuswap lakes region until they are old enough to be marked, when they will be transferred to Eagle river.

To test the efficiency of retaining the young fish in ponds with artificial feeding, until they are ready for their seaward migration, the necessary ponds were prepared and 500,000 young sockeye were placed in them. Half of these were marked and liberated in the lake this fall, while the remainder will be differently marked and released next spring. The number of seaward migrants of each group will be counted.

A good run of pinks occurs in alternate years at Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte islands, and a beginning was made of a study of these fish and plans were laid for transplanting eggs from other spawning grounds to McClinton creek, in the hope that the run of the off year might be improved. A beginning was also made of a study of the life history of the chum salmon.

It is desirable that the runs of fish in the Skeena river should be maintained at their maximum and a study of the conditions in the river was begun by a survey of certain streams in the Babine Lake district.

The tagging of adult fish was continued, spring and coho being tagged at the northwest end of the Queen Charlotte islands, off Porcher island and in the Goose island area. Pink and chum were tagged in Queen Charlotte sound and in Johnstone straits.

Dr. and Mrs. Clemens continued their analyses of the data collected by the provincial Fisheries Department regarding the sockeye runs in the Fraser, Skeena and Naas rivers and in Rivers inlet.

(b) Pilchard and Herring Investigations.

The pilchard investigations, conducted conjointly with the provincial Fisheries Department, were continued on essentially the same lines as in previous years, the catches being sampled for the determination of length, weight, sex, and other items which might throw light on the question of a possible depletion of the supply. Studies were also made as to the movement and mingling of schools and as to the relationship of the pilchard to the California sardine.

The Herring investigation was conducted along similar lines to that of the pilchard and plans were made for an annual inspection of the spawning areas, so that data might be obtained that would allow of predictions as to future supplies of the fish. Alleged injurious pollution of the spawning areas in Berkeley sound by effluents from reduction plants was investigated, chemical analysis of the water being made at different periods of the year.

(c) Trout Investigations.

The study of the Kamloops trout in the Kootenay district was continued and included observations on the effect of different temperatures on the development and growth. A study of the kokinee (land-locked salmon) was begun.

(d) Shellfish Investigation.

Intensive investigation of the oyster was continued at Boundary bay and Ladysmith harbour. In each of these localities there are now three species of oysters, natives, imported eastern and imported Japanese. Studies of the physical and chemical conditions favourable for the spawning, spatting and growth of each species were carried on.

Attention was given to the distribution, reproduction and growth of crabs in the Prince Rupert region, and especially to the time of onset and duration of the mating season, information on these points being essential if regulation of the fishery should be found adviseable.

(e) Oceanography.

The investigation of the oceanographic conditions of the straits of Georgia, under the direction of Prof. A. H. Hutchinson, of the University of British Columbia, were continued, especial attention being given to the silicate, phosphorus and nitrate content of the water, the distribution of these substances and their relation to the fertility of the water. A beginning was made of an intensive study of the oceanographic conditions of three of the fiords of the British Columbian coast, with a view to a correlation of these conditions with the fishery productivity of the fiords. In connection with this an investigation of the bottom fauna of the fiords was begun.

Other investigations carried on concern the efficiency of the present methods of collecting plankton and an inquiry into the possibility of standardizing these methods; the qualitative and quantitative distribution of zoo-plankton in the straits of Georgia; the identification of the diatoms and an inquiry as to their importance as a source of food for the copepod and schizopod crustacea, which, on their part, are important as a source of food for various fishes; the identification of the ostracode crustacea; the marine and fresh water infusoria; and the marine worms of the Nanaimo district.

(f) Fish Culture.

Studies were made of the identification and life histories of the British Columbian flatfishes (*Pleuronectidae*); of the life history of the Pacific dogfish (*Squalus sucklii*) and of the ling cod; and on the relation of sea fowl to the fisheries.

(g) Pathology.

Under this heading may be mentioned a study of the water moulds that attack fish eggs; another on the tapeworm parasites of cottid fish; and another, by Prof. Wardle, of the University of Manitoba, on the tapeworms of salmon and trout.

(h) Physiology.

Certain problems in fish physiology were also attacked at the Pacific station. Briefly stated, these were nitrogen metabolism in the dogfish; the relation of the nitrogen metabolism to cardiotonus in the dogfish; the physiology and pharmacology of fish gut; and the creatine and creatinine content of fish muscle and body fluids.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

On the Pacific coast a two-weeks' course was given at the University of British Columbia to fifteen assistants to superintendents of hatcheries in the

province. The course was given by members of the staffs of the west coast stations, Dr. W. A. Clemens, Dr. R. E. Foerster and Mr. L. F. Smith, and consisted of lectures and demonstrations in elementary physics and chemistry, and biology and on the application of these to fish culture.

V. THE FISHERIES EXPERIMENTAL STATION (PACIFIC)

ACTING DIRECTOR, MR. H. N. BROCKLESBY

The year brought two serious losses from the staff of the Fisheries Experimental Station at Prince Rupert. One is due to the resignation of the Director, Mr. D. B. Finn, who has retired from the services of the Biological Board to accept a much more lucrative position in connection with the fishing industry. Mr. Finn's energy and enthusiasm have been potent influences in the development of the station and his services will be greatly missed. The other loss is due to the death, after a prolonged illness, of Dr. T. Ingvaldsen, Associate Biochemist, whose quiet, earnest and careful devotion to his duties was greatly appreciated. Attempts that have been made so far to find suitable incumbents for these positions have been unsuccessful, but a committee has the matter in hand and it is hoped that the vacancies will be filled ere long. In the meantime Mr. H. N. Brocklesby, Associate Chemist, has been appointed acting director.

The basement story of the new building, that is being erected on the high land back of the present laboratory, has been completed and on grounds of economy it has been decided to postpone the erection of the remaining stories. The basement story has been roofed in and will provide space for two additional laboratory rooms and for a refrigeration and cold storage plant, which has been installed a much needed equipment in connection with the fishing industry of the Pacific coast.

At present the station is without any suitable boats. Plans and specifications have been drawn up for a 75-foot boat on the type of a halibut schooner. Such a boat is very much needed, especially in connection with the halibut fishery, and it is hoped that the building of it may be proceeded with during the coming year.

The investigations that have been carried on at the station during the year may be listed as follows:—

(a) *Fish Handling.*

The discovery of the cause and source of the infection producing discolouration of halibut naturally led to attempts to combat the evil. The sterilization of the ice used in packing the fish, the main source of the infection, was first tried but did not seem feasible. A partial sterilization of the fish by immersing them in brine for about half an hour was, however, found to be effective and further studies along this line are being undertaken.

The conditions responsible for the deterioration of fresh salmon after they have been landed on the cannery floor were given consideration and experiments were made to determine the relative amounts of deterioration in fish in the round and gutted. The effects of heaping the landed fish on the cannery floor were also studied and the necessity for more frequent sterilization of certain portions of the cannery equipment, such as the washing tanks and the "Iron Chink," especially during the large runs, was found to be indicated.

An investigation of the losses suffered by certain local canneries as the result of the putrefaction and blackening of canned shrimps was made. The trouble was found to be due to insufficient sterilization, and therefore capable of easy remedy.

A study was begun of marine bacteria and their relation to the deterioration of fish. Various species were isolated and their biological characteristics determined.

(b) *Refrigeration.*

The installation of a refrigeration plant was taken advantage of to begin a study of the relation between the area of the cooling coils and the temperature of the cooling medium when the system is in equilibrium, the rate of desiccation being also noted. An experimental jacketed cold storage chamber was constructed, designed for the purpose of obviating desiccation.

(c) *Fish Oil, Meal and Glue Investigations.*

The lack of sufficient knowledge of the chemical composition of fish oils has made necessary a considerable amount of fundamental investigation of the constituents of pilchard oil and the dogfish liver oil. Thus, the composition of the mixed fatty acids of pilchard oil has been studied and the properties of the highly unsaturated fatty acids with especial reference to their polymerization of unsaturated fatty acids from other sources, the purpose of the study being to discover a treatment that will make the oil a good drying paint oil. Tests of the drying properties of the oil have been continued. Experiments have been carried on to determine the effects of hydrogenation on pilchard oil and it has been found that at one stage of the process a clear, inodorous oil, that might be used as a salad oil, is obtained and the final result is the production of a white, solid substance, possibly utilizable as shortening.

The composition of dogfish oil has also been studied and the nature of its unsaponifiable constituents determined. Three experiments on the hydroxylation of the oil have been undertaken for the purpose of obtaining from it an oil suitable for lubricating purposes, and observations have been made on the effect of ingested fish oils on the nature of the body fats.

Fish glues prepared by electro-dialysis have been found to equal the best commercial glues both in strength and in their resistance to moisture.

(d) *The Naas River Problem.*

Complaints having been received that a peculiar silt formation was doing extensive damage to nets in the Naas river, the director of the station and two members of the staff visited the locality. The effluent from a smelter was suspected as being the source of the trouble and analyses were made of it, of the silt, and of the river water above the smelter. The results seemed to indicate that the problem was one of colloidal chemistry and a committee of the board is now endeavouring to secure the services for a time of a competent man to continue the investigation.

VI. THE PRAIRIE LAKES INVESTIGATIONS

The study of the fisheries of the Manitoban lakes was continued by Mr. Bajkov, opportunities for prosecuting them being greatly increased by the rental of a small cottage near the shore of lake Winnipeg at Gimli to serve as a field station and by the purchase of a small motor boat. The board is still under obligations to the University of Manitoba for accommodation during the winter months.

The study of the conditions in the lakes of the Prince Albert National Park was continued by Dr. D. S. Rawson with two assistants, with the object of ascertaining the suitability of the various lakes for the introduction of game fish. A field station was established at Waskesiu narrows and observations were carried on through the summer on the amount of fish food available in the lake and especially on the variation in quantity of the insect larvae which are the staple food of bottom feeding fish.

A visit was made to the MacLennan river during late July and early August, when the water was at its lowest level. Long stretches of the river seemed to present suitable conditions for speckled trout, except that the temperature of

the water at this season was rather high. It remains to be determined whether the rapidity of the streams and the high oxygen content of the water may not offset this effect.

Three weeks were spent in continuing the survey of Sandy lake, begun in 1929. The conditions were found to be very similar to those prevailing in Kingsmere lake and it is suggested that both lakes might be profitably stocked with ciscoes and eventually with lake or Kamloops trout.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications sponsored by the Biological Board for the purpose of making known the results of investigations carried out under its auspices are four in number, the *Contributions to Canadian Biology and Fisheries*, in which more lengthy, technical papers find place; *Bulletins*, for briefer, more popular articles of immediate interest to the fishery industry; *Studies*, consisting of reprints of papers based on work done at one of the stations, but published elsewhere than in the board's publications; and *Progress Reports*, containing brief, more popular accounts of researches carried on at the stations.

During the year twenty-one papers have been published in the Contributions and two others are now in press and due to appear in December. Four Bulletins have been issued, their authors and titles being as follow:

A. G. Huntsman. Arctic Ice on Our Eastern Coast. 12 pages, 4 figs.

A. D. Pritchard. Pacific Salmon migration: the Tagging of the Pink Salmon and the Chum Salmon in British Columbia in 1928. 17 pages, 9 figs.

W. A. Clemens. Pacific Salmon Migration: the Tagging of the Coho Salmon on the East Coast of Vancouver Island in 1927 and 1928, 19 pages, 4 figs.

L. L. Bolton. Sockeye Tagging on the Lower Fraser River, 1928. 6 pages, 1 fig.

Eighteen papers have been distributed as studies and four progress reports were issued.

The publications of the board are sent to 154 institutions from most of which exchanges are received. Those countries to which copies are sent are: Canada, 27; England, 16; United States, 45; France, 8; Denmark, Scotland, Germany, Sweden and Russia, 5 each; Australia, New Zealand and Norway, 4 each; Italy and Japan, 3 each; Hawaii, India, Ireland and Newfoundland, 2 each; Africa, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Holland, Manila and Spain, 1 each.

APPENDIX No. 3

FISH CULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT BY J. A. RODD, DIRECTOR

Fish cultural operations during 1930 were carried on by the Dominion Government in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia—also in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta until the transfer of the natural resources to these three provinces became effective. These operations included the propagation of the more important fresh water and anadromous food and game fishes, such as Atlantic and sebago or landlocked salmon, speckled, brown, Loch Leven and rainbow trout in the Maritime Provinces; whitefish, pickerel, cutthroat, rainbow, brown, speckled, Loch Leven and salmon trout in the Prairie Provinces; and Pacific salmon (principally sockeye) cutthroat, Kamloops, rainbow and speckled trout and whitefish in British Columbia.

Facilities for retaining and feeding fry so as to afford a longer season for their distribution were enlarged at several establishments where such development was feasible. The total distribution from the hatcheries of eggs, fry and older fish amounted to over 479,000,000. This total is somewhat smaller than that for the previous year but larger than total outputs for either 1927 or 1928. The decrease is very largely due to a smaller distribution of pickerel in the Prairie Provinces. The numbers of each species distributed were:—

STATEMENT BY SPECIES, OF THE FISH AND FISH EGGS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE HATCHERIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older	Total distribution
Salmo salar—Atlantic salmon	7,920	600	3,820,690	3,819,115	13,945,821	.....	21,594,146
Salmo salar sebago—Landlocked salmon	.....	.....	.....	68,514	.....	.....	68,514
Salmo irideus—Rainbow trout	.....	.....	278,535	222,500	551,334	158	1,052,527
Salmo clarkii—Cutthroat trout	.....	591,100	424,899	1,035,500	589,809	4	2,641,312
Salmo clarkii—Hybrid Cutthroat trout (Cutthroat—Kamloops)	.....	.....	545	.....	.....	.....	545
Salmo rivularis—Steelhead salmon	.....	.....	148,635	.....	.....	.....	148,635
Salmo rivularis kamloops—Kamloops trout	.....	2,003,250	1,351,451	.....	975	25	3,355,701
Salmo trutta levenensis—Loch Leven trout	.....	.....	30,000	138,000	120,374	431	288,805
Salmo fario—Brown trout	.....	.....	123,500	225,000	229,740	1,155	579,395
Salmo fario—Hybrid Brown trout (Brown trout—Atlantic salmon)	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,065	282	29,347
Salmo fario—Albino Brown trout	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Oncorhynchus nerka—Sockeye salmon	1,507,100	17,484,386	41,501,839	5,100,921	14,921,989	.....	80,516,235
Oncorhynchus tschawytscha—Spring salmon	.....	1,500	151,389	.....	218,852	.....	371,741
Oncorhynchus kennerlyi—Kennerly's salmon	260,000	870,000	202,437	.....	.....	.....	1,332,437
Oncorhynchus kisutch—Coho salmon	758,000	343,568	755,545	.....	.....	.....	1,857,113
Oncorhynchus keta—Chum salmon	.....	.....	27,000	.....	.....	.....	27,000
Salvelinus fontinalis—Speckled trout	.....	582,510	432,410	61,765	6,758,494	74,145	7,909,324
Coregonus clupeiformis—Whitefish	12,525,000	10,000	219,998,000	.....	.....	.....	232,533,000
Cristivomer namaycush—Salmon trout	.....	.....	19,500	.....	202,735	3	222,238
Stizostedion vitreum—Pickerel	29,240,000	.....	95,644,000	.....	.....	.....	124,884,000
	44,298,020	21,886,914	364,910,375	10,671,315	37,569,216	76,203	479,412,043

This distribution represents the hatchery output of 1930 and includes results from eggs collected in the autumn of 1929 and in the spring of 1930.

In addition to the above, 194,700 cutthroat trout eyed eggs, which were purchased from S. S. Drew, Troy, Montana, and 50,000 cutthroat trout eyed eggs received in exchange for Kamloops trout eggs from the Kittitaas County Game Commission, Ellensburg, Washington, were planted direct as follows:—

Lower Fraser Valley—		
Nicomekl river—		
Headwaters	20,410	
Twigg creek (one mile west of Murrayville)	81,640	
Kanaka creek (north of Webster's corners)	52,030	
Sumas river—		
Delair creek (one mile east of Abbotsford)	40,620	
		194,700
Fraser Valley District—		
Nicomekl river—		
Anderson creek	50,000	
		50,000
		244,700

In addition to the distributions that were made from the hatcheries, twenty-six lakes and streams received allotments of fry, fingerlings or older fish by transfer from other bodies of water. This work, with four exceptions, was confined to the Prairie Provinces, where there are many districts that are not readily accessible to existing hatcheries, and which have many bodies of water of indifferent quality in which the classes of fish that are handled in the Department's hatcheries are not likely to live and thrive. This work involved the capture and transfer in many instances for considerable distances of 42,754 fish, which is over twice the number that were similarly captured and transferred in the previous year.

It will be observed from the following statement that the transfers made during 1930 show a considerable number of yellow perch, which are giving good returns in many waters that were barren previous to the introduction of this species:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRANSFERS OF FISH FROM ONE BODY OF WATER TO ANOTHER DURING 1930

Water stocked	Transferred from	Stage	Bass	Cray-fish	Kamloops trout	Perch	Pike	Sockeye salmon	Total
Wheaton lake, N.B.	White Marsh creek			19					19
Lake George, Man. (Lake No. 10 or Seigneur lake), T. 15, R. 15, E. 1	North Dakota Game and Fish Commission	Fingerlings	3,200						3,200
Aquadell lake, Sask. T. 20, R. 6, W. 3	Echo lake	Yearlings				2,000			2,000
Bird's lake, Sask., S. 9, T. 51, R. 8, W. 3	Devils lake	Fingerlings				180			180
Boggy Creek reservoir, Sask. (Qu'Appelle river), S. 7, T. 18, R. 18, W. 2	Echo lake	Fingerlings				2,500			2,500
Clear Lake, Sask., S. 25, 30, 36, T. 27, R. 21-22, W. 2.	Echo lake	Yearlings				2,000			2,000
Ekapo lake, Sask. S. 1, 12, 13, 23, T. 16, R. 5, W. 2	Round lake	Fingerlings				1,200			1,200
Humby's lake, Sask. T. 25, R. 16, W. 2	Echo lake	Yearlings				1,000			1,000
Lundeen lake, Sask. S. 15, T. 18, R. 9, W. 3	Echo lake	Yearlings				600			600
Moore's pond, Sask. S.W. ¼, S. 17, T. 27, R. 22, W. 3.	Jackfish lake	Fingerlings					200		
" " "	"	Advanced fry				4			204
Silver lake, Sask. T. 25, R. 16, W. 2	Echo lake	Yearlings				1,000			1,000
Dried Meat lake, Alta., T. 44, 45, R. 29, 30, W. 4	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				120			120
Elkwater lake, Alta., S. 22-26, T. 8, R. 2, W. 4	Echo lake	Yearlings				1,200			1,200
Fish lake, Alta. S. 2, T. 43, R. 10, W. 4	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				60			60
Half Moon lake, Alta. S. 1, T. 52, R. 22, W. 4	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				80			80
Hardisty lake, or lake No. 10, Alta. S. 1, T. 43, R. 10, W. 4	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				60			60
Kedris lake, Alta. T. 36, R. 21, W. 4	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				80			80
Klotz lake, Alta. T. 36, R. 21, W. 4	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				80			80
Little Fish lake, Alta. T. 28, R. 16, 17, W. 4	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				200			200
Miquelon lakes, Alta, T. 49, R. 30, 31, W. 4.									
Lake No. 1	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				20			20
Lake No. 2	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				80			80
Lake No. 3	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				100			100
Pfoutz lake, Alta. S. 3, 10, T. 41, R. 10, W. 4	Mayatan lake	2-3 yrs				80			80
Paul lake, B.C.	Paul creek	Fry			19,000				19,000
Pinantan lake, B.C.	Pinantan creek	Fry			6,000				6,000
Scotch creek, B.C.	Adams river	Adult						1,691	1,691
			3,200	19	25,000	12,644	200	1,691	42,754

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

Some progress was made in hybridization and experiments and investigations with equipment, methods and foods of various kinds at several hatcheries. Considerable progress was made by the Biological Board and its sub-committees in investigations of various problems relating to fish culture, particulars of which are to be found in appendix 6 of the fisheries report for 1930-31. A series of lectures under the direction of Doctor W. A. Clemens, Director of the Nanaimo Biological Station, were given to permanent fish cultural officers below the rank of superintendent of hatchery in British Columbia in July, 1930. These lectures were held at the University of British Columbia, which supplied the necessary laboratory material and equipment and assisted and co-operated in various ways.

The Fish Cultural Branch participated with fish cultural units showing hatchery products and equipment in exhibits that were made to portray the natural resources of the country and held at Lunenburg, and Yarmouth, N.S., Woodstock and Saint John, N.B., Montreal, P.Q. (twice), Calgary, Alta. and Vancouver, B.C. These exhibits aroused great interest and were of considerable educational value.

Twenty-nine main hatcheries, ten subsidiary hatcheries, seven salmon retaining ponds and several egg collecting stations were operated during the calendar year 1930. The output from these establishments was as follows:—

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE HATCHERIES OPERATED, THEIR LOCATION, DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, THE SPECIES AND THE NUMBER OF EACH SPECIES DISTRIBUTED FROM EACH HATCHERY DURING 1930

Established	Hatchery	Location	Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older	Total distribution by species	Total distribution by hatcheries
1929	Antigonish	Antigonish county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon			390,000	90,000	862,038		1,342,038	
			Speckled trout					1,039,585	299	1,039,884	2,381,922
1876	Bedford	Halifax county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	(b) 7,920	600			1,029,058		1,037,578	
			Speckled trout			25		853,000		853,025	1,890,603
1902	Margaree	Inverness county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon			1,017,000	445,000	1,011,338		2,473,338	
			Speckled trout					207,726	242	207,968	2,681,306
1912	Lindloff (a)	Richmond county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon					580,000		580,000	
			Rainbow trout					63,600		63,600	643,600
1913	Middleton	Annapolis county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon					1,393,500		1,393,500	
			Speckled trout					1,046,400	23	1,046,423	2,439,923
1929	Yarmouth	Yarmouth county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon					1,691,061		1,691,061	
			Rainbow trout					64		64	
			Speckled trout					715,642	68,925	784,567	2,475,692
1928	Florenceville	Carleton county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon				690,000	845,135		1,535,135	
			Speckled trout					835,334	1,703	837,037	2,372,172
1880	Grand Falls	Victoria county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon			270,000	175,000	2,182,634		2,627,634	
			Speckled trout					890,000		890,000	3,517,634
1915	Tobique (a)	Victoria county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon			673,800				673,800	673,800
1914	Saint John	St. John county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon				460,000	219,184		679,184	
			Brown trout				25,000	164,193	1,155	190,348	
			Brown trout hybrid					29,065	282	29,347	
			Brown trout albino					28		28	
			Landlocked salmon				68,514			68,514	
			Loch Leven trout					38,874	431	39,305	
			Rainbow trout					23,201	153	23,354	
			Speckled trout				61,765	688,563	2,916	753,244	1,783,324
1874	Miramichi	Northumberland county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon				919,000	3,695,864		4,614,864	4,614,864
1874	Restigouche	Restigouche county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon			780,000	843,675	170,729		1,794,404	1,794,404
1914	Nipisiguit (a)	Gloucester county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon			500,890				500,890	500,890
1906	Kelly's Pond	Queen's county, P.E.I.	Atlantic salmon			189,000	196,440	265,280		650,720	
			Rainbow trout					27,384		27,384	
			Speckled trout			6,000		480,869		486,869	1,164,973
1914	Gull Harbour	Big island, Lake Winnipeg, Man.	Pickerel			8,274,000				8,274,000	
			Whitefish			63,300,000				63,300,000	71,574,000
1928	Swan Creek	Swan creek, Lake Manitoba, Man.	Pickerel	29,240,000		69,700,000				98,940,000	98,940,000
1909	Winnipegosis	Snake Island, Lake Winnipegosis, Man.	Salmon trout					194,735		194,735	
			Whitefish			66,743,000				66,743,000	66,937,735
1915	Fort Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Brown trout				134,000	55,397		189,397	
			Pickerel			805,000				805,000	
			Whitefish		10,000	14,605,000				14,615,000	15,609,397
1914	Banff	Banff, Alta.	Brown trout			123,500	66,000	10,150		199,650	
			Cutthroat trout				547,500	451,059	4	998,563	
			Loch Leven trout			30,000	138,000	81,500		249,500	
			Rainbow trout			15,000	25,000	138,530	5	178,535	
			Salmon trout			19,500		8,000	3	27,503	1,653,751
1917	Spray Lakes (a)	Spray Lakes, Alta.	Cutthroat trout			290,940				290,940	290,940
1928	Jasper Park (a)	Jasper Park, Alta.	Rainbow trout			123,217				123,217	123,217
1927	Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave lake, Alta.	Pickerel			16,865,000				16,865,000	

1928	Waterton Lakes	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.	Whitefish	(b)12,525,000		70,671,000				83,196,000	100,061,000
			Cutthroat trout				488,000	138,750		626,750	
			Rainbow trout				197,500	298,555		496,055	1,122,805
1916	Cultus Lake	Cultus Lake, B.C.	Chum salmon			27,000				27,000	
			Coho salmon	(b) 758,000	243,568					1,001,568	
			Cutthroat trout		10,000					10,000	
			Sockeye salmon		144,000	8,678,770		31,201		8,853,971	
			Steelhead salmon			86,403				86,403	9,978,942
1922	(a) Lloyds Creek	Lloyds creek, Kamloops District, B.C.	Kamloops trout		1,132,000					1,132,000	1,132,000
1906	Pemberton	Birkenhead river, B.C.	Kamloops trout		30,000	44,550				74,550	
			Sockeye salmon		(b) 280,000	16,799,120				17,079,120	17,153,670
1917	Pitt Lake	Pitt Lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon		(b) 430,000	4,800,000		174,608		5,404,608	5,404,608
1908	Stuart Lake	Stuart Lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon	(b) 250,000	(b) 198,900					448,900	448,900
1929	(c) Squilax Camp	Adams river, Shuswap District, B.C.	Sockeye salmon	(b)1,257,100						1,257,100	1,257,100
1903	Lakelse Lake	Lakelse Lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon		(b) 750,000	6,064,000		1,233,195		8,047,195	8,047,195
1908	Babine Lake	Babine Lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon			5,159,949		1,194,248		6,354,197	6,354,197
1906	Rivers Inlet	Owikeno Lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon		10,591,910			8,703,073		19,294,983	19,294,983
1911	Anderson Lake	Anderson Lake, Vancouver island.	Sockeye salmon		(d) 3,507,000		1,040,000	2,095,246		6,642,246	6,642,246
1911	Cowichan Lake	Cowichan Lake, Vancouver island, B.C.	Coho salmon		190,009	755,545				855,545	
			Cutthroat trout		581,100	102,043				683,143	
			Cutthroat trout hybrid.			545				545	
			Kamloops trout			5,000		975	25	6,000	
			Speckled trout		60,000	164,053		1,375	37	225,465	
			Spring salmon		1,500	151,389		218,852		371,741	
			Steelhead salmon			62,232				62,232	2,204,671
1911	Kennedy Lake	Kennedy Lake, Vancouver island.	Sockeye salmon		1,582,576		4,060,921	1,490,418		7,133,915	7,133,915
1914	(a) Gerrard	Trout Lake, Kootenay District, B.C.	Kamloops trout		75,000	612,120				687,120	687,120
1923	Nelson	Nelson, B.C.	Cutthroat trout			31,016				31,016	
			Kamloops trout		310,000	282,826				592,826	
			Kennerly's salmon	(b) 260,090	(b) 870,090	202,437				1,332,437	
			Rainbow trout			140,318				140,318	
			Speckled trout		337,510	254,982				592,492	
			Whitefish			4,679,009				4,679,000	7,368,980
1928	(a) Penask Lake	Nicola Valley, B.C.	Kamloops trout		404,250	172,130				576,380	576,380
1928	(a) Summerland	Okanagan Lake district, B.C.	Kamloops trout		52,000	234,825				286,825	
			Speckled trout		185,000	7,350				192,350	479,175
				44,298,020	21,886,914	364,910,375	10,671,315	37,569,216	76,203	479,412,043	(e)479,412,043

(a) Subsidiary hatchery.
(b) All of these planted from the 1930 Fall collection.
(c) Collection camp.
(d) 1,001,000 of these planted from the 1930 Fall collection.
(e) This distribution represents the hatchery output of 1930 and includes results from eggs collected in the autumn of 1929 and in the spring of 1930.

In addition to the above, 194,700 Cutthroat trout eyed eggs were purchased from S. S. Drew, Troy, Montana, and 50,000 Cutthroat trout eyed eggs received (an exchange for Kamloops trout) from the Kittitaas County Game Commission, Ellensberg, Washington, and planted direct as follows:—

Lower Fraser Valley—		
Nicomekl river—		
Headwaters	20,410	
Twigg creek (one mile west of Murrayville)	81,640	
Kanaka creek (north of Webster's corners)	52,030	
Sumas river—		
Delair creek (one mile east of Abbotsford)	40,620	
		194,700
Fraser Valley District—		
Nicomekl river—		
Anderson creek	50,000	
		50,000
		244,700

HATCHERY OUTPUT, BY PROVINCES, OF EGGS, FRY AND OLDER FISH DURING 1930

Nova Scotia—		
Atlantic salmon	8,517,515	
Rainbow trout	63,664	
Speckled trout	3,931,867	
		12,513,046
New Brunswick—		
Atlantic salmon	12,425,911	
Brown trout	190,348	
Brown trout (hybrids) (brown trout-Atlantic salmon)	29,347	
Brown trout (Albinos)	28	
Landlocked salmon	68,514	
Loch Leven trout	39,305	
Rainbow trout	23,354	
Speckled trout	2,480,281	
		15,257,088
Prince Edward Island—		
Atlantic salmon	650,720	
Rainbow trout	27,384	
Speckled trout	486,869	
		1,164,973
Manitoba—		
Pickerel	107,214,000	
Salmon trout	194,735	
Whitefish	130,043,000	
		237,451,735
Saskatchewan—		
Brown trout	189,397	
Pickerel	805,000	
Whitefish	14,615,000	
		15,609,397
Alberta—		
Brown trout	199,650	
Cutthroat trout	1,916,253	
Loch Leven trout	249,500	
Pickerel	16,865,000	
Rainbow trout	797,807	
Salmon trout	27,503	
Whitefish	83,196,000	
		103,251,713
British Columbia—		
Chum salmon	27,000	
Coho salmon	1,857,113	
Cutthroat trout	725,059	
Hybrids (Cutthroat trout-Kamloops trout)	545	
Kamloops trout	3,355,701	
Kennerly's salmon	1,332,437	
Rainbow trout	140,318	
Sockeye salmon	80,516,235	
Speckled trout	1,010,307	
Spring salmon	371,741	
Steelhead salmon	148,635	
Whitefish	4,679,000	
		94,164,091
		479,412,043*

* This distribution represents the hatchery output of 1930 and includes results from eggs collected in the autumn of 1929 and in the spring of 1930.

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		194,700
Fraser Valley District—		
Nicomekl river—		
Anderson creek	50,000	
		50,000
		244,700

The Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Kettle Valley Railway, and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Companies continued their generous assistance and co-operation by furnishing free transportation for shipments of game fish and game fish eggs with their attendants. The extent of this co-operation is indicated in the following summary:—

Railways	Total mileage on trip passes	Number of passages	Mileage baggage car permits			Number of cases or cans			Number of permits
			Full	Empty	Total	Full	Empty	Total	
C.N.R.	11,362	113	7,867	7,077	14,944	608	531	1,139	134
C.P.R.	14,986	100	9,103	8,710	17,813	464	449	913	122
D.A.R.	412	4	206	206	412	14	14	28	4
K.V.R.	1,484	9	812	246	1,058	12	6	18	4
E. & N.R.	788	12	394	394	788	24	24	48	12
	29,032	238	18,382	16,633	35,015	1,122	1,024	2,146	276

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

Gratifying reports regarding the results that are apparent from the distribution of hatchery product continue to accumulate from all districts where fish cultural operations are carried on. In many districts private individuals and local organizations, such as boards of trade, angling and protective associations, service clubs, etc., have provided transportation and otherwise assisted in fish cultural work. In a few instances the necessary facilities were provided and allotments of eggs and fry that were made by the Department were hatched or retained and fed for several months at the expense of the local organization.

The Matamajaw Fishing Club most generously and courteously again agreed to the capture of parent salmon for hatchery purposes in their preserves. Operations were carried on under the personal direction of Superintendent Mowat of the Restigouche Hatchery. Eggs to the number of 655,200 were secured, returns from which will be distributed in the Restigouche Watershed.

The Restigouche Riparian Association again placed its power boat with its crew at the disposal of the Department for collecting parent salmon from the fishing stands and transferring them to the salmon retaining pond at New Mills, N.B.

The officials and employees of other federal departments, provincial officers, and officers and crews of fisheries patrol protection boats have been most cordial in their co-operation in all instances where they could be of assistance. The Research Committee of the Biological Board gave prompt and courteous consideration to all problems and difficulties that were referred to them. All of this assistance and co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

From the autumn collection of 1929, exchanges of eyed Atlantic salmon eggs were made with the United States Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau

of Fish Culture of California, details of which are given in a subsequent statement. Similar exchanges of Atlantic salmon eggs from the 1930 collection have been arranged.

MARITIME PROVINCES, EASTERN DIVISION

District Supervisor of Fish Culture, James Catt

Collections this year were confined to the trout stocks at the several hatcheries carrying brood fish, and to wild fish of two genera, namely, Salmo (salar and sebago) and Salvelinus (fontinalis). The usual collections of Salmo salar were increased by the use of new and more effective equipment in Morell river, Prince Edward Island, and by a larger number of fish being obtained for Allen's Lake, N.S. In the latter case the number of salmon was not as large as desired due to the wrecking of the commercial traps off the Yarmouth county coast by storms.

The scheme of operations included an innovation in the distribution of a large number of yearling speckled trout, from six inches to ten inches in length, from the Yarmouth hatchery. Large salmon and rainbow trout fingerlings were successfully reared at the Lindloff sub-hatchery for the first time. Conditions created by the extreme drought and high temperatures that prevailed in parts of the Maritime Provinces during the early summer, were partly responsible for losses of fry and fingerlings that occurred at some hatcheries. Investigations with a view to controlling future losses have been taken in hand by departmental officers and employees of the Biological Board. A heavy loss in brood salmon in the Saint John retaining pond was caused by the influx into the pond of an enormous number of young herring. Such an invasion had not previously obtained and provision has been made to prevent a recurrence.

Results of previous stocking were obvious generally throughout the Maritime Provinces. Most satisfactory conditions were reported concerning the improvement of the small mouthed black bass in Bocabec lake. A very greatly increased bag of *Salmo sebago* was made in Chamcook lake. As was to be expected, the fish appeared rather small and have probably not yet reached maturity, as no great number appeared on the spawning grounds. Favourable conditions were reported generally with regard to the stock of speckled trout distributed in the vicinity of Saint John and at many other points. The commercial catch of Atlantic salmon was much above the annual average, for a good many years at least. In the Saint John area, not only was a record reached by the net fishermen but by the anglers on the main Saint John river. In June alone, the small drifters off the mouth of the river took over 20,000 salmon, while the anglers captured more than 700 fish during the season, in one pool above Fredericton. Owing to the drought and low water condition, angling was not good in many of the streams in Nova Scotia. Spawning conditions in the autumn were generally good and a large natural seeding of Atlantic salmon eggs took place in many sections. Brown trout up to seven and one-quarter pounds were taken in Loch Lomond, New Brunswick. The catch of rainbow trout from Pisquid like in July alone, exceeded the total seasonal take of any previous year.

The fingerling ponds for trout were extended at the Bedford hatchery and a deep pond for brood trout was constructed at Florenceville hatchery. Additional outside batteries of hatching troughs were constructed at the Antigonish hatchery.

Selective breeding of trout and feeding experiments to determine the nutritional value of various foods and mixtures were continued at several hatcheries. Some progress was made in hybridization at Saint John and other investigations included experiments to determine the percentage of free oxygen exhausted from water by salmon fingerlings.

The examination of possible hatchery sites was continued in Nova Scotia. An examination with a view to improving the salmon runs was made on the Mersey river and East river, Sheet harbour, in co-operation with the fishery officers, and examinations to locate suitable rainbow trout waters were continued.

In the course of the year, trout stock was supplied for two rearing ponds established by members of the Fish and Game Association of Cape Breton county, Nova Scotia, and fish cultural officers assisted the Association by giving advice requested of them, as to the most efficient methods of operating ponds of this kind. The pond constructed by the Sydney Fish and Game Protective Association (McCann's pond) is located on King's Road, four miles from Sydney, N.S. It is twenty feet long, six feet wide and five feet deep, and screened at both ends. The wall of the building above the ground is twenty-nine inches high, constructed of inch tongue and groove boards. During the summer months the roof is covered with poultry netting and during the winter it has a board covering in four sections so as to be easily placed and removed. The portion of the pond underneath the surface is constructed of two inch tongue and groove plank and the space between the outside of the plank and the earth is packed with fire clay. Three tons of gravel were placed in the pond before the trout were planted. A small brook flows directly through the building, giving a continuous supply of cool, fresh water. This pond received 1,000 Rainbow trout in August from Lindloff hatchery. They made rapid growth during the summer and are being retained through the winter. The second pond (Jack Barrington's) is located on a tributary to Leitches creek, Cape Breton county, N.S., some 150 feet from McIsaacs lake. The pond is 16 feet long 14 feet wide and has a depth of water at no time less than 20 inches. It is supplied with an abundance of good clear running water at a fairly low temperature. In July it received a shipment of 3,000 speckled trout fingerlings from Margaree hatchery. These were reared and fed throughout the summer and liberated in McIsaacs lake on December 3, 1930. Some of them had attained a length of $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In New Brunswick there was co-operation with provincial authorities in carrying on investigations to ascertain suitable sites for wayside angling ponds, which would bring angling within easy reach for visitors to the province, as well as for resident citizens. Arrangements have also been made to utilize, in an experimental way, the canal of the municipal power plant at Nictaux falls for the capture and retention of parent salmon in 1931. This proposal, which is being undertaken with the consent of the town of Middleton, operator of the power plant, has several points in its favour. It is to be carried on in a river which has "early run" salmon. The initial outlay is limited and the plant is inexpensive for operation and does not necessitate any handling of the fish except when they are being stripped. As the salmon swim up the river, they ascend the fishway leading from the pool at the foot of the dam to the power canal and then into a trap with a white painted bottom, at the head of the fishway. An opening with wings leads from the trap into the canal. The white bottom of the trap makes it possible to examine the salmon for net marks and abrasions without handling. Perfect fish showing no sign of injury can be readily selected and when selection has been made, the gate across the opening from the trap to the canal is lifted and the chosen fish swim into the canal. The other fish are transferred to the power pond above the fishway and the canal and continue their ascent up river of their own accord. A census will be taken of the salmon that ascend the Nictaux river so that at the end of the season an accurate record will be available. This information will be of considerable value in determining future action for securing "early run" salmon at this point.

ANTIGONISH HATCHERY

George Sutherland, Superintendent

Speckled trout eggs to the number of 146,865 were collected from the two and three-year-old brood stock that are being developed in the ponds at this hatchery. This collection is almost three times as large as that of the previous year. One hundred and eighty-eight thousand, three hundred and twenty were collected from wild Speckled trout in Lochaber lake. The Lochaber lake collection is slightly smaller than that of 1929. In addition, 495,676 and 386,698 eyed speckled trout eggs were purchased from the American Fish Culture Company and Yama Farms, respectively, and 100 speckled trout in their third year were received from the Saint John hatchery. One million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, four hundred and fifty Atlantic salmon eggs (green) were received from the River Philip retaining pond in November and 500,000 (eyed) were received in the preceding March from the Miramichi hatchery. Over 70 per cent of the Atlantic salmon were distributed in the advanced fry and older stages, and all the speckled trout were No. 1 fingerlings or older. The total distribution, however, in all stages of growth amounted to 1,342,038 Atlantic salmon and 1,039,884 speckled trout. Comparative feeding tests were made with both speckled trout and Atlantic salmon fingerlings. In one of these experiments with speckled trout, raw beef liver produced a greater growth than concentrated powdered liver, but the loss was heavier with the first mentioned ration. In a second experiment with speckled trout, the fingerlings fed on beef liver made better growth, but the loss was heavier than in similar groups fed on a ration consisting by weight of one part cod liver meal, one part fish meal, one part canned salmon and three parts ground liver. In an experiment using raw beef liver the Atlantic salmon fingerlings made better growth and showed less loss than in similar groups fed a mixture of one part cod liver meal, one part fish meal, one part canned salmon and three parts ground liver. The facilities for retaining fry and fingerlings were extended by the construction of a battery consisting of 48 troughs, each 14 feet long, 10½ inches wide, and 6½ inches deep, which will be available for use in 1931.

BEDFORD HATCHERY

George Heatley, Superintendent

This hatchery secured 1,220,450 Atlantic salmon eggs from River Philip egg collecting camp, 591,000 speckled trout eggs from the Cape Cod Trout Company and 421,600 from the Yama Farms. The whole output of both salmon and trout viz., 1,037,578 Atlantic salmon and 853,025 speckled trout were distributed in the number 1 fingerling and older stages except the requirements of the Atlantic Experimental Station at Halifax, in the way of salmon and trout eggs and fry, which were supplied from this hatchery. A new type of feeding cylinder was devised which has proven quite satisfactory. It is 9 inches high and 6 inches in diameter. The bottom and the lower 6 inches of the cylinder are made of perforated zinc, the size of the perforations used being determined by the stage of the fish that are to be fed. A one and one-quarter inch round wooden handle is fixed inside across the top. Six pounds of pulped liver can be fed by this cylinder at one time. By placing it in a trough or pond with a whirling motion the food is widely distributed throughout the water. The perforated zinc is easily kept clean. Experimental feeding of speckled trout fry with canned salmon, canned salmon and beef liver on alternate days, and beef liver alone was carried out. Best results were obtained from the liver diet alone. Four concrete fry ponds each 36 feet long, 4 feet wide and from 14 to 21 inches deep were constructed, and a six foot extension added to the garage.

MARGAREE HATCHERY

L. J. Burton, Superintendent

Thirty-six thousand one hundred and forty eggs were secured from the small number of speckled trout retained in the ponds at this hatchery. In March, 1930, 1,000,000 Atlantic salmon eggs (eyed) were received from the Miramichi hatchery and 10,000 speckled trout eggs from the Saint John hatchery. The total production of the Margaree Salmon retaining pond amounting to 4,708,360 green eggs were laid down in the hatchery in November and December, 1930. Nearly 60 per cent of the Atlantic salmon were distributed in the advanced fry and older stages and the whole of the speckled trout in the number 1 fingerling and older stages. Total distributions amounted to 2,473,338 Atlantic salmon and 207,968 speckled trout. Experimental lots of Atlantic salmon fingerlings were fed on canned salmon alone, equal portions of canned salmon and beef liver, and beef liver alone, results of which were definitely in favour of the last mentioned ration.

LINDLOFF HATCHERY

M. Kyte, Officer in Charge

The Lindloff hatchery, subsidiary to Margaree, received 600,000 eyed Atlantic salmon eggs from the Miramichi salmon hatchery in March, 1930, and 85,230 eyed rainbow trout eggs from the St. John hatchery in May. The total output of both species, viz., 643,600, consisting of 580,000 Atlantic salmon and 63,600 rainbow trout, was distributed in the number 1 fingerling and older stages. Some large Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout fingerlings were successfully reared at this hatchery for the first time.

Margaree Salmon Retaining Pond

J. P. Chiasson, Superintendent

The salmon for the Margaree salmon retaining pond were purchased from eight of the local fishermen, who pooled their interests and operated one large small-meshed pound-net under departmental supervision instead of several small nets and delivered to the retaining pond the salmon that were selected as being suitable for fish cultural purposes. The first salmon was placed in the pond on September 27, and, between that date and November 24, 729 selected fish were delivered. During the period of retention beginning on September 27 until the last fish was liberated on December 1, a loss of only eight salmon occurred. Four hundred and eighty-six salmon, viz., 340 females and 146 males, were measured, weighed, marked with a numbered silver tag and a number of their scales taken before they were liberated. The weight of the salmon ranged from four to thirty-eight pounds. The total yield of eggs, amounting to 4,708,360, was all laid down in Margaree hatchery.

Middleton Hatchery

F. M. Millett, Superintendent

Middleton hatchery received 2,033,568 Atlantic salmon eggs from the Miramichi pond in October and 549,540 speckled trout eggs from the American Fish Culture Company in December, 1930. The total output from both salmon and trout was distributed in the No. 1 fingerling and older stages and consisted of 1,393,500 salmon and 1,046,423 trout. Feeding tests were made with speckled trout in three troughs containing 1,000 fingerlings each; one trough was fed on

beef liver, one on canned salmon and the third on a mixture of equal parts of canned salmon and beef liver. The results from the beef liver ration were definitely the best, the loss being less than half what it was with the lot fed on the mixture of salmon and liver, which was considerably better than the canned salmon ration.

River Philip Egg Collecting Camp

George Heatley and George Sutherland, Officers in Charge

The collection of Atlantic salmon eggs in River Philip amounted to 2,517,900, which was somewhat smaller than the collection made in 1929. The first fish was secured on October 26, and, between that date and November 1, a total of 911 was taken. Two hundred and ninety-three salmon, *i.e.*, 144 females and 149 males, were measured, weighed, a number of their scales taken and a numbered silver tag attached to the dorsal fin of each before it was liberated. Twenty of these fish were marked on October 29, and, as they showed no ill effects by November 4, 80 more were similarly marked. By the time stripping operations were completed, a heavy loss had occurred in those hundred fish that were marked before they were stripped, amounting to fifteen per cent compared with approximately four per cent in the 811 that were not similarly handled. Conditions generally, however, were not as favourable as they were in previous years, which, no doubt, contributed to the loss in question. The traps and fences were placed in position on October 1, but, owing to unprecedented drought, the river was low and the salmon were not running at that time. Heavy rain fell on October 25 and 26, and the traps and fishway in the power dam were opened. As the canal was filled with logs, it was necessary to transfer the fish in tanks to the retaining pond, which entailed considerable handling. During the last week of operations, it was necessary to divert the entire flow of the river through the power canal owing to a blowout where the flume from the power house connects with the canal. This season, a new method was tried out and the tail-race from the power canal was fenced and provided with a trap with the hope that the fish would pass through the trap into the retaining pond and be thus secured without handling. The heavier flow of water coming down the main river, however, attracted the fish coming upstream and less than 100 fish were taken in this way during the entire season. The greater portion were captured as they were ascending the fishway in the power dam and were transferred from that point to the retaining pond. The eggs secured, 2,517,900, were laid down in the Bedford and Antigonish hatcheries, Bedford securing 1,220,450 and Antigonish 1,297,450.

Yarmouth Hatchery

H. V. Gates, Superintendent

Speckled trout eggs to the number of 376,800 were secured from fish in their second year that had been reared in the hatchery ponds, and 397,000 were received in January from Yama farms. Rainbow trout eggs in poor condition numbering 75,760 and 20,000 speckled trout eggs were received from the St. John hatchery and an experimental lot, consisting of 2,200 speckled trout eggs (Nipigon variety) from the Ontario provincial hatchery at Port Arthur. Two hundred and fifty thousand Atlantic salmon eggs (eyed) were received in March from the Miramichi hatchery, and 767,000 (green) of the same species were received in November from Allen's lake. The total output was distributed in the No. 1 fingerling and older stages, and, in addition, a considerable number is being carried over the winter to be distributed as yearlings. Distributions amounted to 1,691,061 Atlantic salmon, 64 rainbow trout and 784,567 speckled trout. An experimental lot of fingerlings were fed on canned salmon but they

did so poorly as compared with those fed on beef liver that the experiment was soon discontinued. An experiment was tried in 1929 using sea water in making distributions. The superintendent is convinced that diluted sea water is superior to fresh water for carrying fry long distances; that its use enables a larger number to be carried in the same volume and distributed in better condition than if fresh water alone is used. Representative lots of this hatchery's product were included in the departmental exhibits that were made at the Lunenburg and Yarmouth fairs, and members of the hatchery staff were in attendance at both places. An automatic water supply and foot tanks were installed in the hatchery and a battery of eight outside rearing tanks was constructed.

Allen's Lake Salmon Retaining Pond

H. V. Gates, Superintendent

Allen's lake was again fitted up as a salmon retaining pond to continue the experimental operations of the previous year. Five hundred and twenty selected salmon were purchased from floating traps off Yarmouth county between May 22 and July 9. These fish did extremely well in the lake during the summer, and no loss was observed in the lake. Owing to the unprecedented drought, there was very little water in the inlet brook, barely sufficient for the salmon that were retained therein as they were caught. Under such conditions, the salmon did not ascend the brook in numbers as they did the previous year. On November 6 and 7, following a heavy rainfall, 120 salmon ascended and were caught in the trap, but, as the country generally was so dry, the brook soon subsided and only an occasional salmon ascended after that date. The balance was taken in a trap operated in the lake at the mouth of the brook, but, under the dry conditions that obtained, they did not congregate at any point and were dispersed generally over the whole of the lake. Two hundred and eighteen salmon, *i.e.*, 152 females and 66 males, were measured, weighed, a number of their scales taken, and were marked with a silver tag before they were liberated. The collection of 767,000 eggs was laid down in the Yarmouth hatchery.

Florenceville Hatchery

K. G. Shillington, Superintendent

The collection of speckled trout eggs from the hatchery ponds was over two and a half times as large as it was in the previous year. The greater portion of these eggs was secured from fish in their second and third years which were developed since this hatchery was established. Eggs numbering 1,413,576 were obtained up to the end of December, 1930, at which time all of the trout were not ripe. The collection was continued until January 27, 1931, at which time the collection from pond fish was increased by 104,454, bringing the total collection from the ponds to 1,518,030. In January, 1930, 476,500 speckled trout eggs were received from the Yama farms, the distribution of which appears in the 1930 returns: In December, 1930, 510,532 were received from the American Fish Culture Company. A supply of Atlantic salmon eggs amounting to 2,005,704 was received from the Saint John salmon-retaining pond. Nearly fifty per cent of the salmon was distributed as advanced fry and the balance in the No. 1 fingerling and older stages. Over 97 per cent of the speckled trout were distributed as No. 1 fingerlings and the balance were further advanced. Total distributions amounted to 1,535,135 Atlantic salmon and 837,037 speckled trout. Sixteen hundred yearling trout during 1929 were fed 31½ pounds of beef liver per week. They yielded 348·5 eggs per fish at spawning time. Eight hundred were given the same weekly ration and yielded 406·2 eggs per fish. The units

in the group that were fed the larger amount of food were much larger in size and their egg yield was greater. The experimental feeding of fingerlings with canned salmon was continued with results similar to those of the previous year. While the loss in the salmon fed groups was similar, the growth was not nearly as large as the groups that were fed beef liver. A salt bath in the proportion of one to forty in which the fish were left from two to three hours was found to be more satisfactory generally and to clean up fungus quicker than the solution of one part salt to two parts water that was previously used. Specimens of this hatchery's product were supplied for exhibition at the Woodstock Fair and a number were sent to headquarters to be preserved for exhibition purposes. A new earthen pond for brood trout was constructed.

Grand Falls Hatchery

W. A. McCluskey, Superintendent

In December, 1930, 514,766 eyed speckled trout eggs were received from the American Fish Culture Company and 580,650 from Cape Cod Trout Company. In October and November 3,002,800 green Atlantic salmon eggs were received from the Saint John salmon retaining pond. Over 10 per cent of the salmon were distributed as fry and the balance as advanced fry and fingerlings. All of the speckled trout were distributed in the No. 2 fingerling stage. Distributions amounted to—2,627,634 Atlantic salmon and 890,000 speckled trout.

Groups of Atlantic salmon were fed on beef liver alone, liver and canned salmon thoroughly mixed together (equal parts) and on canned salmon. The liver-fed salmon were hardy and developed into strong fingerlings. Those that received the mixture picked out the liver and ate only a small part of the salmon. Those that received salmon alone were thin and did not thrive.

Tobique Hatchery

J. W. Heatley, Officer in Charge

This hatchery, which is subsidiary to Grand Falls, is used for the distribution of Atlantic salmon in the upper waters of the Tobique river. In April, 1930, it received 750,000 eyed Atlantic salmon eggs from the Miramichi hatchery, which when incubated resulted in a distribution of 673,800 fry.

During the summer, the wings of the water-supply dam were extended, the pipe line repaired and renewed where necessary, hatchery building painted and the grounds and the driveway to the main road generally improved.

Miramichi Hatchery

Frank Burgess, Superintendent

Thirteen million nine hundred and four thousand six hundred and eighty-seven Atlantic salmon eggs, received from the Miramichi pond, were laid down at the Miramichi hatchery. This is a considerable increase over any recent year. Various allotments of eyed eggs were sent to other hatcheries, as given below, and those that were supplied the United States Bureau of Fisheries, the Bureau of Fish Culture, California and Trout Brook Company, in exchange for the eggs of other species, that are not regularly available, were obtained from this establishment. The following transfers or shipments of eyed Atlantic salmon eggs took place: to Antigonish hatchery, 500,000; Margaree, 1,000,000; Lindloff, 600,000; Yarmouth, 250,000; Restigouche, 600,000; Tobique, 750,000; Bureau of Fish Culture, California, 28,000; Trout Brook Company, Wisconsin, 25,000; United States Bureau of Fisheries, 1,000,000; 4,614,864 salmon were distributed, of which number 3,695,864 were in the No. 1 fingerling or older stages.

Miramichi Salmon Retaining Pond

Frank Burgess, Superintendent

The Miramichi salmon pond is operated in conjunction with and by the same staff as the Miramichi hatchery. The parent salmon are secured by tender and contract. The necessary fences were built, pond dredged and put in commission in the latter part of August.

The summer run of salmon made its appearance about September 1. Four nets were put into commission and the first salmon were placed in the pond on September 9. Between that date and October 1, in a period of twenty-three days, 3,046 were impounded. The spawning period was also comparatively short, extending from October 17 to November 5; 15,938,255 eggs were secured, and laid down as follows: Miramichi hatchery, 13,904,687; Middleton hatchery, 2,033,568.

New Mills Pond

Wm. White, Superintendent

Parent salmon for the New Mills pond were purchased from twelve commercial fishermen of the district. The first salmon was received on June 3, and up to the 30th of that month 374 were accepted and impounded; 131 were secured from July 1 to 7, making a total of 505 which is all that the pond can properly accommodate. The first eggs were secured on October 22 and between that date and November 10, 1,729,550 were taken and laid down in the Restigouche hatchery. Four hundred and nine salmon, namely: 231 females and 178 males, were weighed, measured and numbered with a silver tag attached to their dorsal fin before they were liberated. Scales from each marked fish were taken for study. The weights of the marked salmon ranged from 6 to 25 pounds.

Restigouche (Flatlands) Hatchery

W. A. Mowat, Superintendent

Splendid angling was experienced in the Restigouche river. In many instances, limits were taken in two hours. One fish, weighing 47 pounds, was recorded. The Matamajaw Fishing Club, the leasees of a portion of the Metapedia river, again most courteously agreed to the collection of Atlantic salmon eggs in its waters. The fish were taken with drift nets at night but the work in this connection was rendered more difficult by rains which caused the fish to ascend and disperse to the headwaters beyond the reach of the hatchery crew. Two hundred and fourteen salmon were taken between September 23 and October 28 and retained in temporary enclosures in the river. The first eggs were secured on October 17. Operations came to a close on October 31 with a collection of 655,200 salmon eggs.

One hundred salmon, 50 females and 50 males, were tagged, weighed, measured before they were liberated and a number of their scales secured for later examination.

In March, 600,000 eyed salmon eggs were received from the Miramichi hatchery and 582,330 afterwards transferred to the Nipisiguit hatchery; 1,729,550 green salmon eggs were also received in October and November from New Mills pond. An experiment in feeding Atlantic salmon fingerlings in 1929 with canned salmon, and with a mixture of beef liver and canned salmon in equal parts, was tried. The tank fed on salmon alone did not thrive. The fish were always looking for some other food and would bite one another. The tank fed on liver and salmon seemed somewhat better although not up to the growth and vigor of fish fed on the regular hatchery diet, viz., liver. Forty-three per cent of the hatchery output was distributed as fry and the balance in the advanced fry and fingerling stages. Total distribution was 1,794,404 Atlantic salmon.

Nipisiguit Hatchery

J. T. Comeau, Officer in Charge

The Nipisiguit hatchery received 582,330 salmon eggs in April, 1930, from the Restigouche hatchery to which it is subsidiary. The total output, viz., 500,890, was widely distributed as fry in the Nipisiguit river.

Saint John Hatchery

J. D. Nichol, Superintendent

The Saint John hatchery produces a greater variety of fish than any other hatchery operated by the department. It also acts as a clearing house for shipments of eggs made to the Maritime Provinces generally.

The total production of speckled trout eggs from the hatchery ponds was considerably smaller than it was in 1929, but increases were made in the yield of the eggs of rainbow, brown, Loch Leven and hybrid trout. The hatchery ponds produced 785,694 speckled, 392,972 brown, 47,580 Loch Leven, 340,271 rainbow, and 51,398 hybrid brown trout eggs. Sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty speckled trout eggs were received from the Yama Farms and a small number, viz., 2,800, of the Nipigon strain from the Ontario provincial hatchery at Port Arthur. Atlantic salmon eggs to the number of 1,594,788 were received in November from the Saint John salmon retaining pond. Eight thousand salmon hybrid eggs (Atlantic salmon crossed with landlocked salmon) were collected. The parent salmon came from Saint John pond and Chamcook lake.

With a view to producing improved types of game fish, some progress has been made in the development of hybrids. Hybrids developed by crossing brown trout and Atlantic salmon have shown greater growth than brown trout of like age. In appearance, they resemble brown trout, but in habits they are more like the Atlantic salmon. At four and one-half years old, they were considerably larger than brown trout of the same age retained under similar conditions. Hybrids of three-quarter brown trout and one-quarter salmon will be soon reproducing and it is proposed to continue this work until a fish with seven-eighths brown trout strain and one-eighth Atlantic salmon is obtained. A further experiment was made with crosses of landlocked salmon and Atlantic salmon in the hope that by cross breeding it may be possible to evolve an improved type superior to the strain of landlocked salmon found in some of the waters of the district. The crosses in all instances have been both ways and the best of the hybrids of the different years have been mated.

The Atlantic Biological Station at St. Andrews received its requirements of fingerlings (7,500) from this establishment. Representative specimens of the fish produced at this hatchery were exhibited at the Saint John, Lunenburg and Yarmouth Exhibitions. Outgoing shipments of eyed eggs were made as follows: to Margaree, 10,000 speckled trout; Yarmouth, 20,000 speckled trout; Lindloff, 85,230 rainbow trout; Yarmouth, 75,760 rainbow trout; and to Kelly's Pond, 61,555 rainbow trout. One hundred two-year-old speckled trout were also sent to Antigonish hatchery.

Some experimental feeding was carried on and monthly increases in weight of brown, speckled, rainbow trout and Atlantic salmon fingerlings were determined. Electric lights over the retaining ponds were arranged so as to most efficiently attract various types of insects and possibly increase the supply of natural food previously available to the fish but such efforts were not successful. Some exhaustion tests in transferring fingerlings in 1929 long distances in distributing cans were made. Experiments were also made in 1929 with various foods, and with waters from different sources.

Distribution amounted to 1,783,324 by species as follows: 679,184 Atlantic salmon, 190,348 brown trout, 29,347 brown trout hybrids, 28 brown trout albinos, 68,514 landlocked salmon, 39,305 Loch Leven trout, 23,354 rainbow trout, and 753,244 speckled trout. The total output of all species was distributed in the advanced fry and older stages.

A combination consisting of one part Portland cement, one part sand and one part metalkote was tested with speckled trout fingerlings and showed no injurious effects.

The collection of landlocked or sebago salmon eggs for Saint John hatchery was continued in Chamcook lakes by J. M. Butler and J. W. Heatley of the Bedford and Middleton hatcheries, respectively. Low water conditions in the early part of the season delayed the setting of the traps but a satisfactory collection of 104,000 eggs was made.

Saint John Salmon Retaining Pond

J. D. Nichol and K. G. Shillington, Superintendents in Charge

The operations at the pond were supervised by Mr. Nichol during the greater part of the season, but Mr. Shillington was responsible for the stripping operations and the handling of the eggs. The parent salmon are purchased from the early run commercial catch which are examined and accepted or rejected as they are delivered by the fishermen to the retaining pond. The first fish was received on May 28, and between that and August 15 a total of 1,811 was impounded. Unfavourable water conditions in the pond caused a heavier loss than usually occurs, which was further aggravated by an unusual and unprecedented run of small herring (sardines) which swarmed into the pond. The appearance of the herring was immediately followed by a loss of 342 salmon. The small herring had not previously entered the pond in any numbers and provision has been made which will prevent their entrance should they again appear. 806 salmon (691 females and 115 males) were weighed, measured, and marked by having a numbered tag attached to the dorsal fin, and a number of the scales taken before they were liberated. The fish this season ranged from 6½ to 17½ pounds in weight before they were stripped. The eggs secured were distributed as follows: Florenceville hatchery, 2,005,704; Grand Falls hatchery, 3,002,800; and Saint John hatchery, 1,594,788.

Kelly's Pond Hatchery

F. C. Hayley, Superintendent

Speckled trout eggs to the number of 537,273 were obtained from owners or lessees of privately controlled ponds. The equipment is furnished by the department. The parent fish are captured by the owners or lessees of the ponds. The fish are stripped and liberated by the hatchery employees, or under their direction. The eggs are laid down in the hatchery as they are taken and the owners or lessees are paid at the rate of $1 per thousand for such eggs as later reach the eyed stage. In 1930, eggs were secured on this basis from Blooming Point Pond, Dromore Stream, Essory's Brook, Ing's Pond, McKenna's Stream and York Pond. Rainbow trout eggs numbering 61,555 were received from the Saint John hatchery, 1,738,300 Atlantic salmon eggs from the Morell Pond and 108,000 from Leard's Mill Pond. The requirements of the Biological Board in this province in the way of eggs and fry were supplied from this hatchery. Speckled trout fry fed beef liver, liver and canned salmon (equal parts), and canned salmon, showed smallest losses in the group fed the liver and salmon mixed. Eighty-three per cent, of the total output was distributed in the advanced fry and older stages. Distributions by species were: Atlantic salmon, 650,720, rainbow trout, 27,384; and speckled trout, 486,869.

Morell Salmon Retaining Pond

F. C. Hayley, Superintendent

The collection of salmon eggs in the Morell river is carried on under the direction of the staff at the Kelly's Pond hatchery. This season the equipment for taking and retaining the parent fish was greatly improved. A large trap, the wings of which practically closed the river to the ascent of salmon, was constructed approximately in tidal water and being seven miles nearer the mouth of the river than the site of previous operations. At the old location where operations were carried on in the past heavy freshets were liable to cause damage entailing the escapement or loss of fish. A number of salmon also remained between the head of tide and the old retainer thereby escaping capture. With the trap set at the new location all the salmon that enter the river are liable to be taken. It is also easier at this new point to retain a trap and retaining pond as freshets have comparatively little influence there and consequently the danger from this source is greatly minimized. The salmon are intercepted in their ascent and led into a large retaining pound 45 feet long, 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep which is secured to piles driven in the channel of the river. This enclosure in turn leads into a second pot of the same dimensions. The catch is readily divided as may be desired between the two retainers and when the required total is secured the leads are lifted and the remaining salmon allowed to ascend the river of their own accord. The necessary watchman's shelter, spawning shed, fresh water tanks and landing stage were constructed. Shrinkage of the twine when the trap and wings were first set undoubtedly permitted some salmon to ascend, but the equipment and operations were far more efficient than anything that has been previously used at this point. Salmon were plentiful and the collection was increased to 1,738,300 eggs, as compared with 833,800 the previous year. This collection was further augmented in 1930 by 108,000 salmon eggs which were secured from fish which were caught at Leard's Mills. All eggs taken were laid down for incubation in Kelly's Pond hatchery. Further up the river, 273 salmon, that is, 207 females and 66 males were weighed, measured and marked by having a numbered silver tag attached to the dorsal fin, and a number of scales taken before they were liberated. The salmon ranged from three to twenty pounds in weight before they were stripped.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES, CENTRAL DIVISION

District Supervisor of Fish Culture, S. J. Walker

As the transfer of the natural resources in the Prairie Provinces from the control of the Federal Government was imminent, no expansion of the Fish Cultural Service was undertaken during the early part of 1930. The hatcheries in Manitoba were transferred to that province on July 15 and those in Saskatchewan and Alberta, to those provinces on October 1, with the exception of the Banff and Waterton hatcheries situated in the National Parks. This department, under an arrangement with the Department of the Interior, continues to operate the Banff and Waterton hatcheries at the expense of the National Parks Branch of the department concerned.

Gratifying reports regarding the beneficial results apparent were received from many districts that were stocked from the hatcheries in the Prairie Provinces. Bad Water lake, Alberta, received an allotment of only forty-two young perch in 1922 and has been the productive fishing ground for that species for the past four years. As many as 1,000 fish of good size are reported to have been caught by angling in one day in this lake, which has become a well appreciated fishing ground for the people of the surrounding districts. Rainbow, Loch Leven and Brown trout are being taken in districts in which they were formerly

unknown. Loch Leven and Brown trout have been taken in Dog Pound creek, a tributary of the Red Deer river, and rainbow trout, up to four pounds in weight, have been taken in the Old Man river. Similar reports have been received from many other localities. Arrangements were made with the North Dakota Game and Fish Commissioner for an allotment of large mouthed black bass fingerlings in exchange for eyed pickerel eggs which were supplied from the Swan Creek hatchery. As the hatcheries were transferred to the province before the bass were large enough for shipment, the exchange was completed by the Game and Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources for Manitoba. As the last stages of this transfer were completed by aeroplane in inclement weather, some loss was experienced but, notwithstanding difficulties, a considerable number of bass was transferred successfully to Lake George (Lake No. 10 or Seigneur lake) near the easterly boundary of Manitoba. The most gratifying spirit of co-operation with and appreciation of the department's services is found generally throughout the division. Fish and Game Associations, Boards of Trade and private individuals are invariably ready to transport for considerable distances and otherwise assist in the distribution of fish to the waters of their respective districts.

The Calgary Fish and Game Association constructed eight rearing ponds in the bed of a small creek near Keith Sanatorium, about six miles west of Calgary. These ponds are between seven and eight feet wide at the bottom, with a one in one slope to the natural bank. A plank wall, approximately sixteen inches high, has been placed above the bank. Outside of this plank the soil has been made level with the top. Cross partitions are made of two inch planking, coated with asphalt varnish. The ponds at the top of the planking are each twelve feet wide by twenty feet long. The water area is between seven and eight feet at the bottom and approximately ten feet at the water surface, with a length of twenty feet. The ponds are well constructed in all details and the bottoms covered with fine gravel, and the sides up to the planking riprapped with small stones embedded in the clay. The water supply is obtained from a spring in the immediate vicinity. Unfortunately, these ponds were constructed by the association without consulting the department regarding the temperature and quality of the water and, therefore, their initial season of operation did not prove as successful as could be desired. They were supplied with 20,000 cutthroat advanced fry and the same number of rainbow trout fingerlings from the Banff hatchery.

Whitefish Migrations

Lake Winnipeg and Lake Winnipegosis

As considerable speculation and difference of opinion prevailed amongst the interested fishermen regarding the movement of whitefish from lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis to connected waters, some having the impression that whitefish from lake Winnipegosis migrated to lake Winnipeg and intervening waters and vice versa, the whitefish handled for fish cultural purposes at the mouth of the Dauphin river, Lake Winnipeg, and the entrance to Waterhen river, lake Winnipegosis, were tagged in 1927 and in 1928. Aluminum tags were attached to the caudal fins of the fish. Whitefish numbering 2,606 were so marked and released at the hatchery lagoon at Snake island in the southerly end of lake Winnipegosis in 1927. Tags amounting to 195 were recovered from recaptured fish marked in 1927; 250 more recaptures were reported but the tags were not recovered. In addition, 60 whitefish were caught and handled at the Waterhen camp in 1928 showing indications of scars that might have been made by the tags. The location of collecting and marking camps are indicated on the attached map of lakes Winnipegosis and Winnipeg

and connecting waters, as well as the points at which fish carrying recovery and reported tags were caught. The points at which recaptures were made show a definite northerly migration in the main lake from Snake island and the Waterhen camp and a much smaller migration into Waterhen lake and lake Manitoba. A total of 370 tags from the marking of the two years was recovered, 195 of which were attached in 1927 and 175 in 1928. One hundred and eighty-four out of 195 recaptured in 1927 or over 94 per cent were recaptured in the main lake, 10 at Long island near where the fish were originally caught and 1 on the easterly side of Waterhen lake. Recaptures reported without the delivery of the tags and fish showing scars that might be made by tags are not considered in the above or following percentages.

In 1928, 2,258 fish were marked at the Waterhen camp in the vicinity of the point where they were originally caught and 203 caught at the same place were transferred, marked and liberated at the hatchery lagoon. One hundred and seventy-five of these tags were recovered. Two hundred and five were reported but the tags were not turned in and 52 fish were caught at the Waterhen camp in 1929 that carried scars that might have been made by the tags either from 1927 or 1928 marking. Of the recovered tags, 1 was from a fish caught in Lake Dauphin, 4 from fish caught in lake Manitoba, 39 from fish caught in Waterhen lake and river, 4 in lake Winnipegosis near its outlet into Waterhen river, 16 at the Fishery at Long island and the balance—111—at various points in the main lake, including 1 that was caught at Devil's point at the northerly end of lake Winnipegosis. Although most of the fish in 1928 were marked at the Waterhen camp near Long island in the bay leading to the outlet into Waterhen lake, 131 or nearly 75 per cent were recaptured in the main lake.

In 1927, 2,600 whitefish were marked and released at the mouth of Dauphin river, Sturgeon bay, lake Winnipeg and 2,478 in 1928. Eighteen and 240 of these fish marked in 1927 and 1928 respectively were recovered. Six or 33⅓ per cent of the recoveries from the 1927 marking were recaptured in lake St. Martin and the balance in lake Winnipeg, but all the recoveries, namely 240, from the 1928 marking were obtained in lake Winnipeg. These markings, in so far as they go, definitely indicate that there is no material migration of whitefish between lake Winnipeg and lake Winnipegosis and that there is also a definite migration after the spawning season from the southerly to the northerly end of lake Winnipegosis.

Gull Harbour Hatchery, Lake Winnipeg

C. P. Paulson, Superintendent

Whitefish fry numbering 63,300,000, hatched from the eggs collected during the previous autumn, were distributed in lake Winnipeg. Pickerel eggs were again collected at Hecla and the Quarry. The lake opened early but weather conditions were unfavourable and fishing was light. The collection was smaller than 1928, but larger than 1929 and amounted to 12,239,000 pickerel ova. The distribution of pickerel fry was 8,274,000.

Winnipegosis Hatchery

George E. Butler, Superintendent

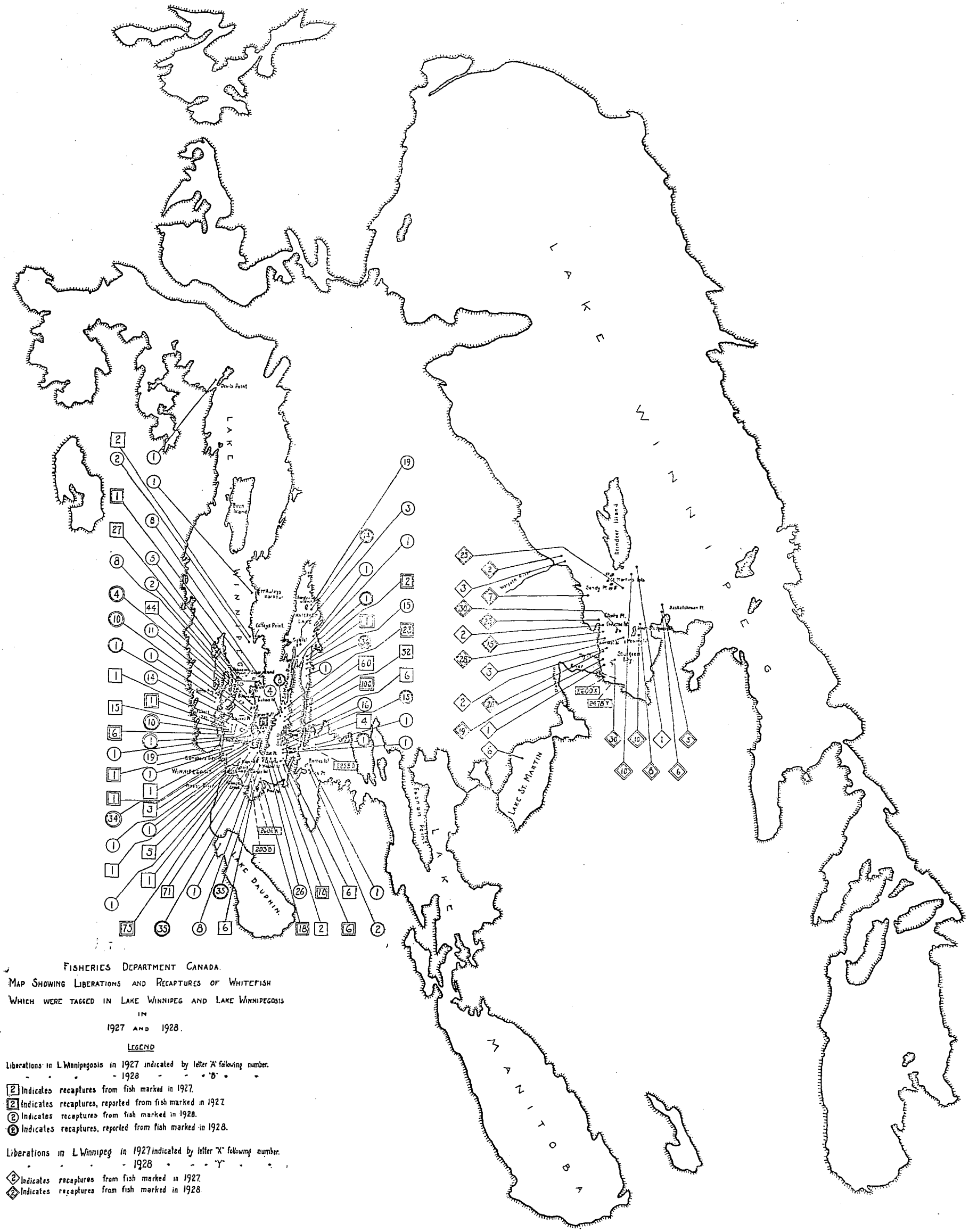
Twenty million of the whitefish eggs collected at the Waterhen camp in 1929 was transferred to Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery and the balance, viz. 86,315,000, retained at Winnipegosis, resulting in a distribution of 66,733,000 fry to that lake. Salmon trout eggs numbering 210,000 were received in splendid condition from the Ontario provincial hatchery at Port Arthur and the resultant hatch, viz. 194,735, was distributed as No. 1 fingerlings in Clear lake in the Riding Mountain park.

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Crane River
Steep Rock
Grand Rapids
Reindeer Island
Sandy Pt.
Basket Island
Basket Fisherman Pt.
St. Joseph Bay
Fisherman Pt.
Crane Pt.
Goose Pt.
Fisherman Bay
Pelican Rapids
Pelican Point
Dauphin River
Meadow Portage
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Swan Creek Hatchery, Lake Manitoba

George E. Butler, Superintendent

The Swan Creek hatchery had a satisfactory collection of 174,760,000 pickerel eggs; 5,000,000 eyed eggs were exchanged with North Dakota Game and Fish Commission for black bass; 98,940,000 fry and green eggs were distributed into the waters of lake Manitoba.

Fort Qu'Appelle Hatchery

W. C. Mapes, Superintendent

Ninety-eight thousand, four hundred brown trout eggs were received from Cedar Island Lodge, Wisconsin, in January, and 32,875,000 whitefish eggs from the Cochin fishing station in November and December. Five million whitefish eyed eggs were transferred to Nelson hatchery. Pickerel eggs were again collected in Sioux river. Every reasonable precaution was taken to combat the unfavourable conditions met with in previous seasons. The river was blocked with wire screens before the ice had moved in order to prevent fish from ascending. An ice guard was put in place above the screens, and screens were also erected to prevent the weeds and floating debris from blocking the nets. Owing to the extremely low water that prevailed, the pickerel were unable to ascend the river and the channel did not open until after the middle of April. Nets were also set inside the mouth of the river and in the bay adjoining, and the lake was tested with gill-nets at various places, but without success. The fish taken comprised, at least, 90 per cent males, and a considerable portion of the females had spawned before they entered the river. The total collection was consequently small, and amounted to 1,555,000 eggs. Favourable reports are continually received regarding the results apparent from this hatchery's operations, and salmon trout up to eighteen inches in length and over two pounds in weight are reported from Brightsand lake, which received its first allotment of trout fry in 1926. Distributions totalled 15,609,397 by species as follows: Brown trout 189,397, pickerel 805,000 and whitefish 14,615,000.

Cochin Egg Collection Station

O. Bright, Officer in Charge

Experimental fishing for whitefish was continued in McIntosh Creek connecting Jackfish and Murray lakes at Cochin. The creek is trapped at both ends and a record taken of the fish that enter, with a view to estimating the possibilities for collecting eggs for fish cultural purposes at this point. Climatic conditions were rather unfavourable and the creek was frozen over solidly before a small portion of the fish had ripened; 30,132 whitefish were taken, of which only 2,234 had ripened and were stripped when it was necessary to liberate the remainder; 32,875,000 eggs were secured, which were transferred to the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.

Banff Hatchery

J. E. Martin, Superintendent

The Banff hatchery covers an extensive distribution area. Eastern speckled trout, which were introduced some years ago, are reported to be increasing in the district and 54,328 such eggs were collected in the Upper Vermilion lake. This is the first collection of eggs of this species that has been made in the province; 248,006 Loch Leven and 536,800 cutthroat trout eggs were received from the United States Bureau of Fisheries in exchange for eggs of other

species; 310,802 brown trout eggs were received from Wisconsin, and 242,210 rainbow trout eggs from Montana, with 135,520 additional for transfer to the Sub-hatchery in Jasper Park; 597,195 cutthroat trout eggs were received from Montana. A small collection of salmon trout eggs, viz., 7,663 was obtained from the fish that are held for exhibition purposes in the hatchery pond. A shipment of 20,000 each of cutthroat and rainbow trout were delivered to the retaining ponds of the Calgary Fish and Game Association and representative specimens of the trout produced at this hatchery were included in the forestry exhibit that was made at the Calgary Exhibition. The greater part of the output from this hatchery was distributed in the advanced fry and fingerling stages. Distributions amounted to 1,653,754 by species as follows—Brown trout 199,650, cutthroat trout 998,563, Loch Leven trout 249,500, rainbow trout 178,535, salmon trout 27,503, speckled trout 1 and Ouananiche salmon 2. Definite results are apparent from various waters that have been stocked from this hatchery, among which are lakes O'Hara, Mud, Altrude and Two Jacks which were barren of fish life before they were stocked with trout fry from this hatchery. They now afford good angling.

Spray Lakes Hatchery

J. E. Martin, Superintendent

Two trap nets were again operated, one at the head of the chain of lakes and the other in the creek connecting the first and second lake. A late season with low water was not conducive to the early movement of trout from the lakes to the streams or to a large collection. The number of cutthroat trout eggs taken was consequently somewhat smaller than in the previous year, amounting in all to 355,310, the hatch from which, viz., 290,940, was all distributed in the Spray Lakes system. Reports from the Mount Assiniboine summer camp indicated splendid angling in Marvel lake which was barren of fish life before it was stocked from this hatchery.

Jasper Subsidiary Hatchery

In May 135,520 eyed Rainbow trout eggs were received from Montana via Banff, and laid down for incubation in Jasper hatchery. They were cared for by the park's staff, under the general direction of the Supervisor of Fisheries for Alberta; 123,217 fry developed and were distributed into tributaries of the Pembina and McLeod rivers, under the direction of Assistant O. Bright, of Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.

The necessary assistance including trucks, pack horses, etc., was provided by the Parks Branch, Department of the Interior.

Lesser Slave Lake (Canyon Creek) Hatchery

H. J. Reid, Superintendent

A satisfactory collection of 67,745,000 pickerel eggs, which is larger than the previous year, was made in Buffalo bay at Grouard. Whitefish eggs were again collected in Whitefish river and in Lesser Slave lake. The operations in Whitefish river were also very satisfactory, producing 123,475,000 as against 48,895,000 in 1929. The collection from the pound-nets operated in Lesser Slave lake was not, however, as large as it was in the previous year. It amounted to 23,750,000. Distributions totalled 100,061,000 and were by species; pickerel 16,865,000, whitefish 83,196,000.

The following additions were made during the season to this establishment, namely, an outside fry retaining tank, 40 feet long, 12 feet wide and 2 feet deep; a 12 foot by 14 foot icehouse, and a pound-net boat 22 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet wide and 1 foot 11 inches deep.

Waterton Lakes Hatchery

G. E. Bailey, Superintendent

Cameron lake, which is reported to have been barren previous to 1921, when it was stocked with rainbow trout, produced 201,066 such eggs, a satisfactory improvement over the initial operations of the previous year. The green eggs were transferred from this lake to the hatchery in sealers of water packed in snow, which was found to be more efficient than packing in moss. Efforts were again made to collect cutthroat trout eggs in Cottonwood, Lees, Spring, and Stoney creeks, but without success, as the nets were washed out by freshets and considerable difficulty was caused by beaver cutting the nets and retainers. Rainbow trout eggs numbering 253,260 were received from Wyoming and 252,720 from Montana through the United States Bureau of Fisheries in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs. Cutthroat trout eggs to the number of 709,370 were purchased also in Montana. The total output of both species was distributed in the advanced fry and older stages. It amounted to 1,122,805, and by species as follows: 626,750 Cutthroat trout, 496,055 Rainbow trout. Beaver dams at the head of Carpenter creek, stocked in 1929, and Alderson lake, altitude 6,000 feet, both previously barren, now contain large numbers of cutthroat trout ranging from four to six inches in the former lake and eight inches in the latter.

Four rearing ponds were completed, and an office and living room for the assistant were provided by re-arrangement of the hatchery space. Fish and game clubs, ranchers, farmers and everyone interviewed have been most courteous in their willingness to assist in the operation of this hatchery, particularly in the distribution of its output.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, WESTERN DIVISION

District Supervisor of Fish Culture, C. W. Harrison

The return of sockeye salmon this season to the coastal waters of British Columbia was imminently satisfactory. The outstanding feature in this connection was the heavy run of sockeye to the Fraser river system. Puget Sound commercial fishing interests obtained 343,945 cases and Canadian interests 91,345 cases, giving a total of 435,290 cases. On the basis of 12·5 sockeye to each case 5,441,125 mature sockeye were taken for commercial purposes from this watershed. In addition, observations made by departmental officers indicate that a large number escaped to the various areas for natural reproduction. An interesting and original experiment was undertaken of moving parent sockeye a distance of approximately seven miles from Adams river to Scotch creek, both tributary to Shuswap lake in specially constructed pontoons, and also transferring them by motor truck for a considerable distance up to the last mentioned stream. This experiment was undertaken for the purpose of relieving the spawning grounds in Adams river where an immense run was expected to materialize and also to ascertain if such fish would deposit their eggs in other than the stream to which they had directly returned. A fence was constructed at the mouth of Scotch creek to prevent the return of the fish to Shuswap lake should they be inclined to do so. The fish were liberated above the fence and immediately upon liberation proceeded up stream where they deposited their eggs at favourable points. A considerable number of green water-hardened sockeye eggs collected in Adams river were also transferred considerable distances by motor truck and planted in other streams tributary to Shuswap lake, in which sockeye did not appear. These plantings were later examined and the eggs were found to be developing normally. They had apparently suffered no damage from the transfer or the planting and showed every indication that a high percentage would hatch. The distribution of game fish in this Province was on a larger scale than ever before.

A course in elementary biology combined with some practical studies from artificial and natural propagation of sockeye salmon was given to hatchery assistants of British Columbia in July. The studies were conducted under the direction of Doctor W. A. Clemens, Director of the Pacific Biological Station at Nanaimo, and were held in the Applied Science Building at the University of British Columbia. Assisting Doctor Clemens were Doctor R. E. Foerster, from the Pacific Salmon Research Station at Cultus lake, and Mr. L. F. Smith of the Prince Rupert Fisheries Experimental Station. In addition to the experiments and investigations that are being made by Fish Cultural officers generally, the following major investigations are being conducted by the officers and employees of the Biological Board, viz.: The sockeye salmon investigation at Cultus lake; the Eagle river investigation to determine if the planting of eggs and fry of lower Fraser sockeye in upper Fraser areas will result in the establishing of runs; the pink salmon investigation to determine the results of introducing eggs and fry in the "off" years and if an annual run of this species can be established. The remains of the old water supply dam for the Granite creek hatchery, Shuswap lake, was removed, thus giving free access to the upper spawning grounds for the salmon that had reappeared in this stream.

Fraser River Watershed

Cultus Lake Hatchery

A. Robertson, Superintendent

Up to December 31, 1930, 867,650 coho salmon eggs were secured in Sweltzer creek, but, as the run was not exhausted, collection was continued until January 15, by which time a total of 1,383,250 eggs had been secured. The balance of the run, after January 15, was dipped over the fences and allowed to proceed of their own accord to the spawning ground of Cultus lake. A total of 575 coho were handled in this way. The stripped fish were placed at the disposal of the local Indians for food and any in excess of what they desired were returned to the lake and its outlet creek. Of the coho eggs secured, 758,000 were transferred to the Biological Board in connection with its investigation at Smiths Falls, Cultus lake. Steelhead eggs numbering 5,800 were collected in Sweltzer creek and 59,257 in the Allouette river. Steelhead eggs to the amount of 41,021 were also received from the Department of Natural Resources, California, in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs; 10,056 cutthroat trout eggs were received from Montana. An experimental shipment of green sockeye eggs was made to the Pemberton hatchery and were returned to Cultus lake to determine the effect of transfer on eggs in this condition if handled with care and under good conditions. The transfer was successful and the shipment was hatched at Cultus lake with very little loss. Distributions from Cultus for the year amounted to 9,978,942 made up of the following species:—chum salmon, 27,000; coho salmon, 1,001,568; sockeye salmon, 8,853,971; steelhead salmon, 86,403, and cutthroat trout, 10,000. An additional hatchery containing 36 troughs, each 16 feet long and 16 inches wide, was constructed at Smiths Falls. A new spawning fence and 18 pens stretching from bank to bank was built in Sweltzer creek at the outlet of Cultus lake.

Lloyd's Creek Hatchery

G. J. Morgan, Officer in Charge

1,321,000 Kamloops trout eggs were collected at the following points:—Bridge lake 23,000, Kanough lake 240,000, Paul creek 631,000 and Pinantan creek 427,000. Owing to the extremely light snow fall and relatively small run-

off during the spawning season, the creeks remained at such a low stage as to militate against the free ascent of the fish to the spawning grounds, consequently the majority spawned on the lake beaches. At Paul creek it was necessary to build an additional trap within a short distance of the lake, there not being sufficient water to enable the trout to ascend to the permanent trap. One hundred pairs of adult fish were placed between the upper and lower traps for natural spawning, and the greater portion of eyed eggs allotted for restocking were planted in this stream as Paul lake is more extensively fished than are adjacent lakes. Improvement in weight and condition of the trout at Paul and Pinantan lakes was observed this season.

The output of this hatchery viz: 1,132,000 Kamloops trout was distributed in the eyed egg stage. The allotment of 50,000 that was supplied the Tokyo Angling and Country Club, Chuzenji, Japan, was reported to have reached its destination in excellent condition; 13,000 eggs were sent to Cowichan lake hatchery and 76,000 to Pemberton.

Pitt Lake Hatchery

J. McIsaac, Superintendent

An excellent run of sockeye salmon occurred in the Pitt river district, estimated to be twice as large as the runs of 1929 and the preceding cycle year 1926. The spawning grounds were consequently well seeded and the following collections, which filled the hatchery to capacity, were made without any difficulty: Four Mile creek, 705,000; Seven Mile creek, 1,567,000; Charles Peter's creek 1,327,000 and Mountain slough 2,281,000. Total 5,880,000.

The output including 174,608 fingerlings amounted to 5,404,608 sockeye.

Two new porches were added to the dwelling this season.

Pemberton Hatchery

T. W. Graham, Superintendent

The run of sockeye to Birkenhead river was equal to that of the cycle year 1926 and in addition to a collection of 35,209,925 eggs, all suitable bars were well covered by natural spawning. In the early part of the season the run was somewhat light but increased as the season advanced. The hatchery fence was opened on October 1, and, from that time until the 20th, large numbers ascended daily to the upper waters. Seventy-six thousand Kamloops trout eggs were received in excellent condition from Lloyd's creek; 12,005,000 sockeye eggs were shipped to Harrison lake hatchery. Distributions from Pemberton amounted to 74,550 Kamloops trout and 17,079,120 sockeye salmon.

Twenty new troughs were installed in the main hatchery.

Harrison Lake Hatchery

E. V. Epps and H. C. Crawford, Officers in Charge

There was an excellent showing of sockeye in Morris creek and arrangements were made to collect eggs there as well as in the hatchery creek at Harrison lake. The centre portion of the Morris creek fence, which was washed out by a heavy freshet, was not replaced but collecting operations were transferred to a tributary creek. 2,635,975 sockeye eggs were secured at this point and 736,270 more in the hatchery creek. These local collections were supplemented by a shipment of 12,005,000 sockeye eggs from the Pemberton hatchery. New traps were built at Morris creek and the wharf at the hatchery repaired.

Penask Lake Hatchery

P. B. Stratton, Officer in Charge

Kamloops trout eggs numbering 1,358,000 were collected at this hatchery. Extremely low water conditions, aggravated by the diversion of a portion of the flow from near the head of the creek for irrigation purpose, mitigated against the movements of the fish and a normal collection. Eggs totalling 514,000 were obtained at Penask creek (forks), 577,000 at the lower trap and 267,000 at Spahomin creek, making a total which was in excess of any previous year. The first eggs were obtained on May 17, and it is estimated that there were approximately 75,000 fish on the spawning grounds of the district. In addition to a distribution of 576,380 Kamloops trout the following shipments were made of eyed eggs; to Nelson hatchery 144,000, Summerland hatchery 294,000, Powell river Co. 100,000, Kittitaas County Game Commission 50,000, Cranbrook hatchery 88,000. The last two were in exchange for cutthroat trout eggs.

Squilax Egg Collecting Camp

C. R. T. Hearn, Superintendent

Between November 1 and 13, 1,257,100 sockeye eggs were collected in Adams river, a tributary to Shuswap lake. Of this number 769,500 were transferred as they were collected to the station operated by the Biological Board at Taft on Eagle river. The balance were planted as they were taken as follows: Granite creek, 95,000; Salmon river, 222,500; Scotch creek, 170,100. An interesting and original experiment to ascertain the actions of sockeye when transferred to streams other than those to which they had resorted for spawning, and the possible effect of such transfers in establishing runs in previously barren areas, was undertaken, and 1,691 parent fish were transferred by pontoon from Adams river to Scotch creek where they were placed above a fence some distance from the mouth of the latter. Instantly upon liberation these sockeye ascended Scotch creek, where they spawned. The fence was observed from time to time and no indications were seen of any inclination on the part of the transferred fish to return to the lake.

Stuart Lake Hatchery

H. C. Crawford, Superintendent

An encouraging run of sockeye, estimated at 1,000, reached the spawning grounds of the Stuart lake district. Approximately 600 entered Kynoch creek, Middle river, which was fenced in preparation for egg collection. This is the first occasion on which efforts were made to collect eggs in this district and considerable preparatory work had to be done in clearing the streams and constructing fences and pens. The sockeye that reached the fences were large strong fish. The collection was so small that it did not warrant the operation of the hatchery and the eggs obtained were planted (some green, some eyed) on the spawning grounds near where they were obtained. A total of 460,000 eggs were secured. Two hundred and three sockeye that had become landlocked in Crawford and Rainbow lakes were destroyed with a view to returning these lakes to their original state, when they made excellent natural rearing ponds for sockeye fry.

Mainland West Coast

Rivers Inlet Hatchery

F. A. Tingley, Superintendent

The run of sockeye salmon to the various tributaries of Owikeno lake was generally large. The run to Genesi was heavy and a record collection was made there. The run to Quap creek was also heavy, commencing about September 1

and continuing into November after the egg collection had been finished. The spawning area in Medowse or Hatchery creek is small and according to the Indians no sockeye spawned in this stream prior to the building of the hatchery. This year there was an exceptionally good run which commenced before September 1 and continued well into November. A few remained until November 30. The sockeye run for the whole area, including Whannock river at the foot of the lake, was well above the average but probably not quite as heavy as in 1925. Between September 27 and October 24, 8,405,000 eggs were obtained from Genesi creek, and between September 26 and October 24, 10,785,000 were obtained from Quap creek. It is customary to give the stripped sockeye to the Indians for food but as they were not present during spawning operations the fish were placed above the fences to ascend the creeks of their own accord. The collection in Genesi creek exceeds the largest previous collection there by nearly 2,000,000 eggs. Sockeye made their appearance in Quap creek as early as September 1, but the hatchery fence was not closed until September 26. The run into Quap was moderate until October 23 when a strong run appeared, the collection that day being 2,203,000, the largest ever taken in a single day from this stream. The fence was removed on October 25 and sockeye could be seen breaking water in the bay all through the following week. The fish this year averaged large in size in both streams and there is practically no difference in the size of the eggs. Prior to 1927, Genesi creek eggs averaged about 8,000 to the quart, but during the last two years they have been approximately the same size as Quap creek eggs averaging from 6,600 to 6,700 to the quart. Spring salmon eggs amounting to 214,500 were obtained under most unfavourable conditions from Wauquash river. Distributions for the season amounted to 19,294,983 sockeye salmon. Experiments were made to determine the effectiveness of hatching eggs in gravel, and to determine the period after spawning and fertilization, and the duration of the period, during which it is unsafe to handle green eggs. A new freight scow was built, the launch *Grouse* repaired, eighty-five new wooden frame shipping trays were made, the flume to the water wheel repaired, a new 30-foot bridge on the truck road and the footbridges on the trail to the post office partly renewed, the waste pipe flanges on the hatching troughs replaced, supply troughs in the hatchery and fish traps at Genesi renewed, 80 feet of cribbing built on the west bank of Quap creek, and a cabin constructed at Shumahault.

Skeena River Watershed

LAKELSE LAKE HATCHERY

C. R. T. Hearn, Superintendent

Sockeye salmon began to arrive at the hatchery fences on July 31 and spawning operations were commenced on August 4. The run was smaller both in size and numbers than it was in 1929, but the fish were plentiful and in good condition and the collection completed in the short period of thirteen days. The hatchery fences were opened on August 13 and large numbers of fish which were below the fences at that time allowed to ascend to the upper waters. All the tributaries of Lakelse lake frequented by sockeye salmon were well seeded this year; 8,331,000 eggs obtained as follows were laid down in the hatchery: Granite creek, 60,000; Salmon creek, 123,800; Scullabuchan creek, 1,916,200; and Williams creek, 6,231,000.

A run of approximately 500 sockeye were seen below a beaver dam in Eliza creek, which was planted with eyed eggs in 1926. Previous to this year no sockeye in any appreciable numbers were known to ascend this stream. Lakelse lake hatchery made a distribution of 8,047,195 sockeye this season. Twelve new troughs, nine outlet traps in ponds, and an extension to the garage were added to the equipment during the year.

BABINE LAKE HATCHERY

R. H. Eaton, Superintendent

The sockeye salmon runs to the Babine lake district this year, as well as last year, showed a decided increase over the runs of 1925 and 1926. The spawning grounds as a whole were safely seeded. Considerable loss in eggs occurred in some of the creeks. In 15-Mile creek the run was heavy and the later fish kept turning over the eggs that were deposited by the earlier runs. Some loss was caused in Tache creek by the extremely low water. In some places dead fish were observed that had not spawned. Five hundred sockeye taken at random in Fulton river were opened and examined; 23 or 4·6 per cent had retained all their eggs and had died without spawning; 135 or 27 per cent contained no eggs; 182 or 36·4 per cent contained 2 or less eggs; 269 or 53·8 per cent contained 20 eggs or less; 362 or 72·4 per cent had 100 or less eggs; 411 or 82·2 per cent contained 200 or less. A total of 135,146 eggs were taken from the 500 fish that were examined which gives an average of 270 eggs to each. Morrison creek carried a heavy run and supplied 7,800,000 sockeye eggs. The balance of the collection, 930,000 was secured in Pierre creek. Spring salmon eggs numbering 49,500 were obtained in Lower Babine river. Over 12 per cent of the output was distributed as No. 1 and over 6 per cent as No. 3 fingerlings. The balance were distributed as free swimming fry. The total output amounted to 6,354,197 sockeye salmon.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY

David Bothwell, Superintendent

The run of sockeye to this water system was the smallest for several years. The number of salmon on the spawning grounds was estimated at 40,000 as against the estimated number of 135,000 in 1929. Between October 21 and November 24, 6,867,000 sockeye eggs were placed in the hatchery and in addition the natural spawning grounds were fairly well seeded. The spawning grounds in Clemens creek were, however, considerably damaged by heavy freshets. The run of coho was equal to, and the run of chum was ten per cent less, than the respective runs of 1929. A small collection of 88,000 spring salmon eggs was made in Anderson river at the outlet of Anderson lake. Natural obstructions and high water on the spawning grounds greatly interfered with seining but the rocks and sunken logs are being removed in anticipation of more extended operations next year. The output from this hatchery for the year amounted to 6,642,246 sockeye salmon. Nineteen troughs, a skiff and a retaining pond 6 feet by 10 feet by 5 feet were built and the settling tank renewed.

COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY

J. H. Castley, Superintendent

The run of coho to the Cowichan river was equal to that of 1929, but not as heavy as the run of 1928. These fish practically all spawned in Cowichan river and a few of the larger tributaries such as Robinson river, Sutton and Shaw creeks. The smaller tributaries were not seeded as well as usual on account of low water conditions. Eggs numbering 486,000 were obtained between November 29 and December 20. The run of spring salmon, while better than the run of 1929 was considerably smaller than the run of 1928, largely owing to the condition as Skutz falls on the Cowichan river. There was a small freshet early in October but not sufficient to enable the spring salmon to ascend the falls, consequently a comparatively small number reached the

upper waters. An egg collecting camp was established at the falls, where 219,000 eggs were secured. The spawning grounds at this point were well seeded. The total collection of spring salmon eggs was 1,055,600. There was a fair average run of steelhead salmon but owing to severe weather conditions, only a small collection of 65,800 eggs was made but there was a good natural seeding. There was a fair run of cutthroat trout but a large portion entered the creeks during an early February freshet, consequently, when fishing for the hatchery commenced, the fish had ascended to the headwaters. The collection, as a result, was rather small compared with previous years, amounting in all to 70,100 eggs, which were collected in Nixon and Sutton creeks. A total of 165,400 cutthroat trout eggs were received from the Cranbrook hatchery and 452,520 from Montana; 13,000 Kamloops trout eggs were received from the Lloyd's Creek hatchery; 49,200 speckled trout eggs were obtained from the hatchery ponds and 15,200 were collected in Spectacle lake; 6,100 hybrid (cutthroat plus Kamloops) trout eggs were obtained from the hatchery ponds. Speckled and Kamloops trout were supplied for the sportmen's show at Vancover and for the aquaria at Hastings Park. Spring salmon eggs were sent to the Fisheries Research Station at Cultus Lake. Kamloops trout are to be seen at Panther, McKenzie, Pearse and Douglas lakes, which were barren prior to being stocked from this hatchery with eggs from Lloyd's creek establishment. Eastern speckled trout were also taken during the summer in Wakes lake, which was also stocked from Cowichan lake hatchery. Distributions for the year amounted to 2,204,671 by species as follows: Coho salmon, 855,545; spring salmon, 371,741; steelhead salmon, 62,232; cutthroat trout, 683,143; cutthroat hybrids, 545; Kamloops trout, 6,000; and speckled trout, 225,465.

Kennedy Lake Hatchery

W. P. Forsythe, Superintendent

The sockeye run to the Kennedy lake area was approximately the same as it was in the cycle year 1926, and is estimated at 25,000, but the proportion that ascended the Upper Clayoquot river was about twice as large. Lake shore spawning conditions were favourable during the greater part of the spawning season. At the beginning, the lake level was high and the greater proportion of the available eggs were secured in Cold creek where the loss from receding waters after the spawning season is usually the heaviest. The lake rose again at the end of the season, but, as most of the fish had spawned at that time, it is not likely that the loss this year from receding water will be serious. Spawning conditions were favourable during the greater part of the spawning season and the hatchery was practically filled to capacity with a collection of 9,197,800 sockeye eggs. There was a splendid showing of sockeye at Muriel lake, which was first stocked from this hatchery in 1921. With the exception of last year, this area has been visited every year and never more than from 12 to 15 sockeye were observed. This year, there were from 2,000 to 3,000 on these grounds. All available spawning ground was fully occupied, and, in addition, numbers of fresh fish were observed in the deeper water of the lake. It would appear that a permanent run of sockeye has been established in this area by distributions from the Kennedy Lake hatchery. Two of the sockeye hatched in 1926 and, retained in the hatchery settling tank, matured and their eggs, 203 in number, were taken. Up to the time of spawning, these fish did not change in colour. The eggs appeared to be in good condition at the end of the year. They are somewhat greenish in colour and run slightly smaller in size than the eggs of the Kennedy lake sockeye. 10,340 coho eggs were also collected. The main inlet creek to Muriel lake changed its course during a heavy freshet last winter, and a heavy loss occurred in the naturally spawned eggs deposited adjacent

to its mouth. The situation was remedied, boulders cleared from the creek bed after each heavy rain and a retaining wall built to hold the creek to a definite channel. The distribution from the hatchery amounted to 7,133,915 sockeye salmon.

Southern Interior

Nelson Hatchery

Weldon Reid, Superintendent

The creeks in the district were exceptionally low last spring. In some instances, rainbow trout were unable to reach their usual spawning grounds and it was necessary to dig a channel to enable the fish to enter the hatchery pens. Seventy-eight thousand and fifty rainbow trout eggs were collected in Cottonwood lake and 70,380 in Six Mile lake. Seven hundred and seventy-six thousand, seven hundred and fifty kokanee (Kennerly's salmon) eggs were collected in Kokanee creek, 65,000 in Nine Mile creek, and 605,000 in Redfish creek. The run in these creeks was heavier than it has been for some years. Five hundred and six thousand nine hundred speckled trout eggs were collected in Boundary lake. The collection of the latter was considerably reduced because the range of the species is not being extended, and distribution is being confined to waters in which they already occur. Thirty-two thousand cutthroat trout eggs were obtained from Cranbrook hatchery, 450,000 Kamloops trout eggs from the Gerrard hatchery, 144,000 Kamloops trout eggs from the Penask hatchery and 5,000,000 whitefish eggs from the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery, Saskatchewan. This last shipment was made with a view to increasing the numbers of Eastern whitefish in Okanagan lake. Kamloops and rainbow trout and kokanee eggs and fry totalling 138,538, were supplied the Biological Station at Nanaimo from this hatchery and 192,500 speckled trout eggs were forwarded to Summerland hatchery. Several previously barren lakes in this district have been successfully stocked with Kamloops, speckled or cutthroat trout, and previously barren water areas have thus been made productive. Cutthroat introduced into Kokanee and Kaslo lakes have done well and specimens up to two pounds in weight have been reported from the former. These lakes are located at an altitude of about 6,500 feet, and were regarded as barren before they were stocked from this hatchery. A hatching battery and two tanks were set up to accommodate the whitefish eggs from Fort Qu'Appelle. Distributions from Nelson hatchery amounted to 7,368,989 by species as follows: 31,916 cutthroat trout, 592,826 Kamloops trout, 1,332,437 Kennerly's salmon, 140,318 rainbow trout, 592,492 speckled trout, and 4,679,000 whitefish.

Gerrard Hatchery

Weldon Reid, Superintendent

Fish seemed to be more plentiful on the spawning grounds than they had been for several years, and a satisfactory collection of 1,199,500 Kamloops trout eggs was made. When eyed 450,000 of these were transferred to Nelson hatchery. The parent fish were taken in a trap in the Lardeau river. The Kamloops trout in this district sometimes obtain a weight of fifty pounds and are highly regarded for food and game qualities. The fish that are stripped are given a salt bath before they are liberated. The creek bed was cleaned out and a series of small ponds constructed therein. Gerrard distributed 687,120 Kamloops trout during the season.

Summerland Hatchery

P. B. Stratton and G. N. Gartrell, Officers in Charge

The Summerland hatchery makes no independent collection but is utilized for hatching and distribution purposes only. One hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred speckled trout eggs were received from the Nelson hatchery and 294,000 Kamloops trout eggs from the Penask Lake hatchery. Distributions consisted of 286,825 Kamloops trout and 192,350 speckled trout.

Cranbrook Hatchery

A. P. Hills, Officer in Charge

The Cranbrook hatchery was built and is operated by various local organizations. The department each season loans an experienced hatchery officer, has loaned certain equipment, and contributes to the extent of $300 annually towards the cost of egg collection. The distribution of the output is under the direction of the department, and not more than twenty-five per cent is distributed outside the Cranbrook district. The total collections of cutthroat trout eggs in 1930 were slightly less than they were in 1929, although the second highest on record since the hatchery was established. The difference in the collection of this species was mostly at Munroe lake, where improved traps are to be erected. One million, five thousand cutthroat eggs were secured in Fish lake, 53,000 in Mineral lake, 144,500 in Munroe lake, and 33,000 in Peavine creek, making the total collection of cutthroat eggs 1,235,500. Seven thousand five hundred eggs of the Cranbrook trout hybrid (cutthroat plus Kamloops trout), were obtained in Mineral lake and 3,000 in Munroe lake. Kamloops numbering 88,000 were received from the Penask lake hatchery. Cranbrook hatchery shipped to Nelson hatchery 32,000 cutthroat trout eggs, and to Cowichan lake hatchery 165,400 of the same species.

Excellent fishing is reported from a number of previously barren lakes that were stocked with Kamloops trout from this hatchery.

Distributions for the year totalled 1,088,095 and are shown by species as follows: cutthroat trout, 995,440; Kamloops trout, 82,770; and Cranbrook trout, 9,885.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS BY SPECIES THE LOCAL COLLECTIONS OF EGGS MADE DURING 1930, THE POINT WHERE SUCH EGGS WERE TAKEN AND WHERE LAID DOWN, WITH NUMBERS LAID DOWN IN EACH CASE

Species	Collection area	Number collected	Laid down in	Number laid down	Sub-totals	Totals
Atlantic salmon	Margaree Pond, Margaree Harbour, N.S.	4,708,360	Margaree hatchery	4,708,360	4,708,360	
	River Philip, Cumberland County, N.S.	2,517,900	Antigonish hatchery	1,297,450	1,297,450	
			Bedford hatchery	1,220,450	1,220,450	
	Allen's lake, Yarmouth County, N.S.	767,000	Yarmouth hatchery	767,000	767,000	
	Miramichi Pond, South Esk, N.B.	15,938,255	Miramichi hatchery	13,904,687	13,904,687	
			Middleton hatchery	2,033,568	2,033,568	
	New Mills Pond, New Mills, N.B.	1,729,550	Restigouche hatchery	1,729,550		
	Matapedia river, Matapedia County, Que.	655,200	Restigouche hatchery	655,200	2,384,750	
	St. John Pond, Little river, N.B.	6,603,292	Florenceville hatchery	2,005,704	2,005,704	
			Grand Falls hatchery	3,002,800	3,002,800	
			St. John hatchery	1,594,788	1,594,788	
	Morell river and Leards Pond, Kings County, P.E.I.	1,846,300	Kelly's Pond hatchery	1,846,300	1,846,300	34,765,857
Atlantic salmon Hybrid	St. John Pond-Chamcook lake	5,000	St. John hatchery	5,000	5,000	5,000
Speckled trout	Lochaber lake, Antigonish County, N.S.	188,320	Antigonish hatchery	188,320		
	Antigonish hatchery ponds, Antigonish County, N.S.	146,865	Antigonish hatchery	146,865	335,185	
	Margaree hatchery ponds, N.E. Margaree, N.S.	36,140	Margaree hatchery	36,140	36,140	
	Yarmouth hatchery ponds, Yarmouth County, N.S.	376,800	Yarmouth hatchery	376,800	376,800	
	Florenceville hatchery ponds, Florenceville, N.B.	(a)1,518,030	Florenceville hatchery	1,518,030	1,518,030	
	St. John hatchery ponds, St. John, N.B.	785,694	St. John hatchery	785,694	785,694	
	Blooming Point pond, P.E.I.	87,000	Kelly's Pond hatchery	87,000		
	Dromore stream, P.E.I.	11,000	Kelly's Pond hatchery	11,000		
	Essory's brook, P.E.I.	21,265	Kelly's Pond hatchery	21,265		
	Ing's pond, P.E.I.	325,260	Kelly's Pond hatchery	325,260		
	McKenna's stream, P.E.I.	2,753	Kelly's Pond hatchery	2,753		
	York pond, P.E.I.	89,995	Kelly's Pond hatchery	89,995	537,273	
	3rd Vermilion lake, Alta.	54,328	Banff hatchery	54,328	54,328	
	Cowichan lake hatchery ponds, Vancouver Island, B.C.	49,200	Cowichan lake hatchery	49,200		
	Spectacle lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	15,200	Cowichan lake hatchery	15,200	64,400	
	Boundary lake, near Nelson, B.C.	506,900	Nelson hatchery	506,900	506,900	4,214,750
Landlocked salmon	Chamcook lakes, N.B.	104,000	St. John hatchery	104,000	104,000	104,000
Landlocked salmon Hybrid	Chamcook lakes—St. John Salmon Pond, N.B.	3,000	St. John hatchery	3,000	3,000	3,000
Whitefish	Jackfish-Murray lakes, McIntosh creek, Sask.	32,875,000	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery	32,875,000	32,875,000	
	Lesser Slave lake, Alta.	23,750,000	Lesser Slave lake hatchery	23,750,000		
	Whitefish river, Alta.	123,475,000	Lesser Slave lake hatchery	123,475,000	147,225,000	180,100,000
Pickerel	Hecla, Lake Winnipeg, Man.	255,000	Gull Harbour hatchery	255,000		
	The Quarry, Lake Winnipeg, Man.	11,984,000	Gull Harbour hatchery	11,984,000	12,239,000	
	Swan creek, Lake Manitoba, Man.	174,760,000	Swan creek hatchery	174,760,000	174,760,000	
	Qu'Appelle river, Sioux river, Sask.	1,555,000	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery	1,555,000	1,555,000	
	Buffalo Bay, Alta.	67,745,000	Lesser Slave lake hatchery	67,745,000	67,745,000	256,299,000
Sockeye salmon	Four Mile creek, Pitt lake, B.C.	705,000	Pitt lake hatchery	705,000		
	Seven Mile creek, Pitt lake, B.C.	1,567,000	Pitt lake hatchery	1,567,000		
	Charles Peter's creek, Pitt lake, B.C.	1,327,000	Pitt lake hatchery	1,327,000		
	Mountain slough, Pitt lake, B.C.	2,281,000	Pitt lake hatchery	2,281,000	5,880,000	
	Hatchery creek, Harrison lake, B.C.	736,270	Harrison lake hatchery	736,270		
	Morris creek, Harrison lake, B.C.	2,635,975	Harrison lake hatchery	2,635,975	3,372,245	
	Birkenhead river, Pemberton hatchery, B.C.	35,209,925	Pemberton hatchery	35,209,925	35,209,925	
	Adams river, Squilax Camp, Shuswap District, B.C.	1,257,100	Biological Board	769,500	769,500	
			Granite creek, Shuswap lake	95,000	95,000	
			Harrison creek, Shuswap lake	239,600	239,600	
			Scotch creek, Shuswap lake	170,100	170,100	
	Kynoch creek, Middle river, Stuart lake hatchery					

	Granite creek, Shuswap lake...	95,000	Salmon River, Shuswap lake...	225,000	225,000	
			Scotch creek, Shuswap lake...	170,100	170,100	
	Kynoch creek, Middle river, Stuart lake hatchery, B.C.	460,000	Stuart lake hatchery	460,000	460,000	
	Genesi creek, Rivers Inlet hatchery, B.C.	8,405,060	Rivers Inlet hatchery	8,405,000		
	Quap creek, Rivers Inlet hatchery, B.C.	10,785,000	Rivers Inlet hatchery	10,785,000	19,190,000	
	Granite creek, Lakelse lake hatchery, B.C.	60,000	Lakelse lake hatchery	60,000		
	Salmon creek, Lakelse lake hatchery, B.C.	123,800	Lakelse lake hatchery	123,800		
	Scullabuchan creek, Lakelse lake hatchery, B.C.	1,916,200	Lakelse lake hatchery	1,916,200		
	Williams creek, Lakelse lake hatchery, B.C.	6,231,000	Lakelse lake hatchery	6,231,000	8,331,000	
	Morrison creek, Babine lake hatchery, B.C.	7,800,000	Babine lake hatchery	7,800,000		
	Pierre creek, Babine lake hatchery, B.C.	930,000	Babine lake hatchery	930,000	8,730,000	
	Anderson lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	6,867,000	Anderson lake hatchery	6,867,000	6,867,000	
	Kennedy lake, Hatchery ponds, Vancouver Island, B.C.	203	Kennedy lake hatchery	203		
	Clayoquot Arm, Kennedy lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	9,197,800	Kennedy lake hatchery	9,197,800	9,198,003	98,495,273
Cutthroat trout	Spray lakes, near Banff, Alta.	355,310	Spray lakes hatchery	355,310	355,310	
	Nixon creek, Cowichan lake, B.C.	32,800	Cowichan lake hatchery	32,800		
	Sutton creek, Cowichan lake, B.C.	37,300	Cowichan lake hatchery	37,300	70,100	425,410
Cutthroat trout Hybrid	Cowichan lake hatchery ponds, B.C.	6,100	Cowichan lake hatchery	6,100	6,100	6,100
Kamloops trout	Lardeau river, Trout lake, B.C.	1,199,500	Gerrard hatchery	1,199,500	1,199,500	
	Bridge lake, near Kamloops, B.C.	23,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	23,000		
	Kanough lake, near Kamloops, B.C.	240,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	240,000		
	Paul creek, near Kamloops, B.C.	631,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	631,000		
	Pinantan creek, near Kamloops, B.C.	427,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	427,000	1,321,000	
	Penask creek (forks) Nicola valley, B.C.	514,000	Penask lake hatchery	514,000		
	Penask creek (lower trap) Nicola valley, B.C.	577,000	Penask lake hatchery	577,000		
	Spahomin creek, Nicola valley, B.C.	267,000	Penask lake hatchery	267,000	1,358,000	3,878,500
Brown trout	St. John hatchery ponds, St. John, N.B.	392,972	St. John hatchery	392,972	392,972	392,972
Brown trout Hybrid	St. John hatchery ponds, St. John, N.B.	51,398	St. John hatchery	51,398	51,398	51,398
Loch Leven trout	St. John hatchery ponds, St. John, N.B.	47,580	St. John hatchery	47,580	47,580	47,580
Rainbow trout	St. John hatchery ponds, St. John, N.B.	340,271	St. John hatchery	340,271	340,271	
	Cameron lake, Waterton lakes hatchery, Alta.	201,066	Waterton lakes hatchery	201,066	201,066	
	Cottonwood lake, Nelson, B.C.	78,050	Nelson hatchery	78,050		
	Six Mile lake, Nelson, B.C.	70,380	Nelson hatchery	70,380	148,430	689,767
Salmon trout	Banff hatchery ponds, Banff, Alta.	7,663	Banff hatchery	7,663	7,663	7,663
Kennerly's salmon	Kokanee creek, Nelson, B.C.	776,750	Nelson hatchery	776,750		
	Nine Mile creek, Nelson, B.C.	65,000	Nelson hatchery	65,000		
	Redfish creek, Nelson, B.C.	605,000	Nelson hatchery	605,000	1,446,750	1,446,750
Steelhead salmon	Alouette river, Lower Fraser river District, B.C.	59,257	Cultus lake hatchery	59,257		
	Sweltzer creek, Cultus lake, B.C.	5,800	Cultus lake hatchery	5,800	65,057	
	Cowichan river, Vancouver Island, B.C.	65,800	Cowichan lake hatchery	65,800	65,800	130,857
Coho salmon	Clayoquot Arm, Kennedy lake, B.C.	10,340	Kennedy lake hatchery	10,340	10,340	
	Cowichan river, Vancouver Island, B.C.	486,000	Cowichan lake hatchery	486,000	486,000	
	Sweltzer creek, Cultus lake, B.C.	(a)1,383,250	Cultus lake hatchery	625,250	625,250	
			Biological Board	758,000	758,000	1,879,590
Spring salmon	Anderson river, Vancouver Island, B.C.	88,000	Anderson lake hatchery	88,000	88,000	
	Cowichan lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	1,055,600	Cowichan lake hatchery	1,055,600	1,055,600	
	Babine river, B.C.	49,500	Babine lake hatchery	49,500	49,500	
	Wauquash river, Rivers Inlet, B.C.	214,500	Rivers Inlet hatchery	214,500	214,500	1,407,600
						(b)584,351,067

(a Includes small collections taken early in 1931.

(b) This collection represents intake from spring and autumn spawners 1930. The fry and fingerlings resulting from the spring spawners were distributed in 1930, but most of the eggs collected from the autumn spawners are still on hand and will not be distributed until spring of 1931.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY GIVES, BY SPECIES, THE TOTAL RECEIPT OF EGGS AT ALL FEDERAL HATCHERIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

Atlantic salmon	34,765,857	
Atlantic salmon (Hybrid)	5,000	
Landlocked salmon	104,000	
Landlocked salmon (Hybrid)	3,000	
Rainbow trout	689,767	
Cutthroat trout	425,410	
Cutthroat trout (Hybrid)	6,100	
Steelhead salmon	130,857	
Kamloops trout	3,878,500	
Sockeye salmon	98,495,273	
Spring salmon	1,407,600	
Coho salmon	1,879,590	
Speckled trout	4,214,750	
Whitefish	180,100,000	
Salmon trout	7,663	
Pickerel	256,299,000	
Brown trout	392,972	
Brown trout (Hybrid)	51,398	
Lock Leven trout	47,580	
Kennerly's salmon	1,446,750	
		584,351,067

The following purchases were also made:—

Brown trout eyed eggs from Cedar Island Lodge, Brule, Wisconsin, laid down as follows—

Banff hatchery	310,802	
Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery	98,400	
		409,202

Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from S. S. Drew, Esq., Troy, Montana, laid down as follows—

Banff hatchery	597,195	
Waterton lakes hatchery	709,370	
Cowichan lake hatchery	452,520	
Cultus lake hatchery	10,056	
Fraser Valley waters—		
Twig creek	81,640	
Headwaters	20,410	
Kanaka creek	52,030	
Delair creek	40,620	
		1,963,841

Rainbow trout eyed eggs from S. S. Drew, Esq., Troy, Montana, laid down as follows—

Banff hatchery	242,210	
Jasper Park hatchery	135,520	
		377,730

Speckled trout eyed eggs from American Fish Culture Co., Carolina, R.I., laid down as follows—

Antigonish hatchery	495,676	
Middleton hatchery	549,540	
Florenceville hatchery	510,532	
Grand Falls hatchery	514,766	
		2,070,514

Speckled trout eyed eggs from Cape Cod Trout Co., Wareham, Mass., laid down as follows—

Bedford hatchery	591,000	
Grand Falls hatchery	580,650	
		1,171,650

Speckled trout eyed eggs from Yama Farms, Napanouch, N.Y., laid down as follows—

Antigonish hatchery	386,698	
Bedford hatchery	421,600	
Yarmouth hatchery	397,000	
Florenceville hatchery	476,500	
St. John hatchery	16,920	
		1,698,718
		7,691,655

Donations received:—

Speckled trout eyed eggs from the Department of Game and Fisheries, Ont, Port Arthur hatchery, laid down as follows—		
Yarmouth hatchery	2,200	
St. John hatchery	2,800	
		5,000
Salmon trout eyed eggs from the Department of Game and Fisheries, Ontario, Port Arthur hatchery, laid down as follows—		
Winnipegosis hatchery	210,000	
		210,000
Grand total of eggs received during calendar year 1930		(a) 592,257,722

(a) This collection represents intake from spring and autumn spawners 1930. The fry and fingerlings resulting from the spring spawners were distributed in 1930 but most of the eggs obtained from the autumn spawners are still on hand and will not be distributed until spring of 1931.

The following exchanges were made in 1930:—

In exchange for Atlantic salmon—	
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs received from "United States Bureau of Fisheries, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming," laid down at Banff hatchery, Alberta	536,800
Loch Leven trout eyed eggs received from "United States Bureau of Fisheries, Bozeman, Montana," laid down at Banff hatchery, Alberta	248,006
Rainbow trout eyed eggs received from "United States Bureau of Fisheries, Bozeman, Montana," laid down at Waterton Lakes Park hatchery, Alberta	252,720
Rainbow trout eyed eggs received from "United States Bureau of Fisheries, Saratoga, Wyoming," laid down at Waterton Lakes Park hatchery, Alberta	253,260
Steelhead salmon eyed eggs received from "Bureau of Fish Culture, California, U.S.A.," laid down at Cultus Lake hatchery, B.C.	41,021
In exchange for Kamloops trout—	
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs received from the Kittitaas County Game Commission, Ellensberg, Washington. Planted direct in Anderson creek, tributary of Nicomekl river, in the Fraser Valley District	50,000
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs received from the Cranbrook Trout Club hatchery. Laid down at Cowichan Lake hatchery, B.C.	165,400
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs received from the Cranbrook Trout Club hatchery. Laid down at Nelson hatchery	32,000

STATEMENT OF EGGS AND FISH SUPPLIED TO OTHER THAN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HATCHERIES DURING 1930

Species	Number	Stage of development	Source	To
Atlantic salmon.	7,920	Green eggs.	Bedford hatchery.....	Dalhousie University, Dr. Hayes and Mr. Allan.
Atlantic salmon.	500	Eyed eggs..	Bedford hatchery.....	Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
Atlantic salmon.	100	Eyed eggs..	Bedford hatchery.....	Atlantic Experimental Station for Fisheries, Halifax, N.S.
Atlantic salmon.	28,000	Eyed eggs..	Miramichi hatchery....	Bureau of Fish Culture, California, U.S.A. Cold Creek hatchery in exchange for Steelhead salmon eggs.
Atlantic salmon.	25,000	Eyed eggs..	Miramichi hatchery....	Trout Brook Co., Hudson, Wisconsin, via D. H. McLinn, Esq., Warren Fish Hatchery, Warren, N.H. in exchange for Brown trout eyed eggs received at Fort Qu'Appelle Hatchery, 1929.
Atlantic salmon.	1,000,000	Eyed eggs..	Miramichi hatchery....	United States Bureau of Fisheries, Craig Brook Hatchery, East Orland, Maine, in exchange for Cutthroat trout eyed eggs received at Banff Hatchery and Rainbow trout eyed eggs received at Waterton Lakes Park Hatchery.
Coho salmon....	758,000	Green eggs.	Cultus lake hatchery...	Biological Board at Smith Falls, B.C.
Cutthroat trout.	20,000	Advanced fry.	Banff hatchery.....	Calgary Fish and Game Association for Pond at Keith on Bow river (co-operative venture).
Kamloops trout.	35,538	Fry.....	Nelson hatchery.....	Biological Board, Mr. Mottley.
Kamloops trout.	50,000	Eyed eggs..	Lloyds creek hatchery..	Tokyo Angling and Country Club, Chuzenji, Japan (sold).
Kamloops trout.	30,000	Eyed eggs..	Penask lake hatchery...	Messrs. Ewing and Best, private hatchery (sold).
Kamloops trout.	50,000	Eyed eggs..	Penask lake hatchery...	Kittitaas County Game Commission, Ellensberg, Washington, in exchange for Cutthroat trout eyed eggs received and planted direct in Anderson creek, tributary of Nicomekl river in the Fraser Valley District, B.C.
Kamloops trout.	100,000	Eyed eggs..	Penask lake hatchery...	Lachute, Quebec, *via* Powell River Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. (sold).
Kamloops trout.	50,000	Eyed eggs..	Penask lake hatchery...	Stanley Park Hatchery, B.C.
Kamloops trout.	50,000	Eyed eggs..	Penask lake hatchery...	Sunnyside Trout Hatcheries, Ioco, B.C. (sold).
Kamloops trout.	88,000	Eyed eggs..	Penask lake hatchery...	Cranbrook Trout Club Hatchery, B.C. in exchange for Cutthroat trout.
Kennerly's salmon.....	100,000	Eyed eggs..	Nelson hatchery.....	Biological Board, Nanaimo, B.C.
Rainbow trout..	20,000	Fingerlings.	Banff hatchery.....	Calgary Fish and Game Association for Pond at Keith on Bow river (co-operative venture).
Rainbow trout..	1,000	Fingerlings.	Lindloff hatchery.....	H. J. McCann, Esq., Sydney Fish and Game Protective Association (co-operative venture).
Rainbow trout..	3,000	Fry.....	Nelson hatchery.....	Biological Board, Mr. Mottley.
Sockeye salmon.	769,500	Green eggs.	Squilax Camp.....	Biological Board at Taft, B.C.
Speckled trout...	25	Fry.....	Bedford hatchery.....	Experimental Station for Fisheries, Halifax, N.S.
Speckled trout...	3,000	Fingerlings.	Margaree hatchery.....	Jack Barrington, Esq., North Sydney, N.S. planted in McIsaac's lake, North Sydney, N.S. (co-operative venture).
Speckled trout...	7,500	Fingerlings.	St. John hatchery.....	Biological Board, Dr. McGonigle.
Speckled trout...	5,000	Fingerlings.	Kelly's Pond hatchery..	Biological Board, Mr. White.
Speckled trout...	5,000	Fry.....	Nelson hatchery.....	R. Heddle, Esq., Heddle Trout Farms, West Kootenay (sold).
Spring salmon...	1,500	Eyed eggs..	Cowichan lake hatchery	Biological Board, Dr. Foerster.
Whitefish.....	10,000	Eyed eggs..	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.	Biological Board, A. Bajkov, Esq.

In the interest of economy and convenience in the distribution of fry the following transfers of eyed eggs were made in 1930:—

Species	From	To	Number
Atlantic salmon	(a) Miramichi hatchery	Antigonish hatchery	500,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery	Margaree hatchery	1,000,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery	Lindloff hatchery	600,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery	Yarmouth hatchery	250,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery	Restigouche hatchery	600,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery	Tobique hatchery	750,000
	(a) Restigouche hatchery	Nipisiguit hatchery	582,330
Speckled trout	(a) St. John hatchery	Margaree hatchery	10,000
	(a) St. John hatchery	Yarmouth hatchery	20,000
	(a) Nelson hatchery	Summerland hatchery	192,500
Whitefish	(a) Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery	Nelson hatchery	5,000,000
Rainbow trout	(b) St. John hatchery	Lindloff hatchery	85,230
	(b) St. John hatchery	Yarmouth hatchery	75,760
	(b) St. John hatchery	Kelly's Pond hatchery	61,555
Kamloops trout	(b) Gerrard hatchery	Nelson hatchery	450,000
	(b) Lloyds creek hatchery	Cowichan lake hatchery	13,000
	(b) Lloyds creek hatchery	Pemberton hatchery	76,000
	(b) Penask lake hatchery	Nelson hatchery	144,000
	(b) Penask lake hatchery	Summerland hatchery	294,000
Sockeye salmon	(b) Pemberton hatchery	Harrison lake hatchery	12,005,000

(a) 1929 Fall collection.
(b) 1930 collection.

MARKING OF ATLANTIC SALMON

Beginning in 1913, a portion of the Atlantic salmon that were handled for fish cultural purposes in the Maritime Provinces have been marked by a numbered silver tag attached to the dorsal fin. The weights and measurements of these fish that appear in this and previous reports were taken after the fish were stripped. This marking was originally undertaken to obtain definite evidence with regard to the feeling that exists in some quarters that, as two races of Atlantic salmon occur in the rivers of the Maritime provinces, one entering the rivers in the spring of the year and the other in the autumn, that the progeny of late run fish are always late run and vice versa, that, at some points, late fish were being propagated which are not as valuable as early ones, also to gain some information with regard to the frequency in spawning of Atlantic salmon. Up to December 31, 1926, over 70 per cent of the reported recaptures returning from the sea, which had, in the first instance, been marked as "late" fish were recaptured as "early" fish. From 1927 to 1929, inclusive, the marking was intermittent and was not continued at all the salmon retaining ponds. In 1930, however, it was renewed on an increased scale as it was expected that the returns might be of some assistance in connection with the Atlantic salmon investigation that is going on. In 1930, 2,590 salmon were marked at the points indicated in the following statment:—

Marked and liberated at	Species	Number marked	Dates of marking	Nature of mark	Object—To throw some light on
River Philip, N.S.....	Atlantic salmon, stripped....	293	Oct. 29, Nov. 4, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20	Silver tag attached to dorsal fin.	The movements of Atlantic salmon in the sea: frequency in spawning and the extent to which late fish of any season return as late fish.
Allen's lake, N.S.....	" " ...	218	Oct. 28, 30, 31, Nov. 3, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 17, 20.	" "	" "
Margaree river, N.S.....	" " ...	486	Nov. 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 28, 29, Dec. 1.	" "	" "
Matapedia river, Que.....	" " ...	100	Oct 28 and 29.....	" "	" "
St. John Harbour, N.B....	" " ...	806	Nov. 1, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17..	" "	" "
New Mills, Bay Chaleur, N.B.	" " ...	409	Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 8, 10, 13	" "	" "
Tabusintac river, N.B.....	" unstripped.	5	May 20, 21.....	" "	" "
Morell river, P.E.I.....	" stripped....	273	Oct. 20, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, Nov. 1, 6, 8, 14, 15, 19.	" "	" "

The recaptures reported from 1927 to 1930, inclusive, were as follows:—

CAINS RIVER, N.B.

Number	Weight (lbs.)	Length (ins.)	Condition	Sex	Date	1. Where liberated 2. Where caught
F 1107....	12	37	Kelt.....	F	May 1, 1927	Cains River, N.B.
	7	.....	Kelt.....	F	June 3, 1927	S.W. Miramichi river, Derby Junction, N.B.

MARGAREE POND, N.S.

F1257....	19	36	Kelt.....	F	Dec. 4, 1928	Margaree River, N.S.
	.....	.....	Kelt.....	F	May 5, 1929	Etheridge's Pool, Margaree River, N.S.
F1269....	17	37	Kelt.....	F	Dec. 4, 1928	Margaree River.
	14	.....	Kelt.....	F	June 25, 1929	Little River Cheticamp, N.S.
F1279....	9	30	Kelt.....	M	Dec. 4, 1928	Margaree River.
	.....	.....	Kelt.....	M	May 26, 1929	Long Marsh Pool, N.S., Margaree River.
F1308....	6	30	Kelt.....	M	Dec. 4, 1928	Margaree River.
	.....	.....	Kelt.....	M	June 2, 1929	Margaree River.
F1316....	8	30	Kelt.....	M	Dec. 4, 1928	Margaree River.
	26	.....	Clean.....	M	June 13, 1930	Net Cove at Millville, near Stormy Point, Newfoundland.

MATAPEDIA RIVER, QUE.

F1376....	21	38	Kelt.....	F	Oct. 25, 1927	Matapedia River, P.Q.
	.....	.....	Clean.....	F	July 1928	At Point La Garde, P.Q.
F1435....	19	38	Kelt.....	M	Oct. 26, 1927	Matapedia River, P.Q.
	31	43	Clean.....	M	June 20, 1929	Restigouche River, P.Q., at Matapedia.

MIRAMICHI POND, N.B.

F1470....	8	30	Kelt.....	F	Oct. 31, 1928	Miramichi River.
	7	.....	Kelt.....	F	May 30, 1929	N.W. Miramichi River, 1½ miles below Red Bank.
F1501....	10½	33	Kelt.....	F	Oct. 31, 1928	Miramichi River.
	8¼	.....	Kelt.....	F	May 28, 1929	Miramichi River, N.B., Lower Newcastle.
F1506....	7½	31	Kelt.....	F	Oct. 31, 1928	Miramichi River.
	8	31	Kelt.....	F	June 3, 1929	N.W. Miramichi River, 1½ miles below Red Bank.
F1507....	8	31	Kelt.....	F	Oct. 31, 1928	Miramichi River.
	7	.....	Kelt.....	F	June 3, 1929	N.W. Miramichi River, 1½ miles below Red Bank.
F1522....	8½	31	Kelt.....	M	Oct. 31, 1928	Miramichi River.
	6½	.....	Kelt.....	M	June 8, 1929	N.W. Miramichi River, ½ mile above hatchery.
F1545....	8½	31	Kelt.....	M	Oct. 31, 1928	Miramichi River.
	6¼	.....	Kelt.....	M	June 5, 1929	N.W. Miramichi River, 2½ miles below Red Bank.
F1554....	2½	23	Kelt.....	M	Oct. 31, 1928	Miramichi River.
	3½	27	Kelt.....	M	Feb. 11, 1929	Miramichi River, Newcastle.

MORELL RIVER, P.E.I.

Number	Weight (lbs.)	Length (ins.)	Condition	Sex	Date	1. Where liberated 2. Where caught
F1690....	6¾	29	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 26, 1929	Morell River.
	7½	29	Clean.....	F	May 25, 1930	Cardigan River.
F1731. (*r*)	12	36	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 26, 1929	Morell River.
	17	37	Clean.....	F	Nov. 6, 1930	Morell River.
F1754....	17½	40	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 27, 1929	Morell River.
	18	40	Clean.....	F	May 20, 1930	Morell River.
F1806....	6	29	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 28, 1929	Morell River.
	10	30	Clean.....	F	June 15, 1930	Friday's Cove, north of Red Bay, Straits of Belle Isle, Newfoundl'd
F1814. (*s*)	15	38	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 28, 1929	Morell River.
	17	38	Clean.....	F	Nov. 8, 1930	Morell River.

NIPISIGUIT HATCHERY, N.B.

F609.....	4	23	Kelt.....	M	Oct. 23, 1925	Nipisiguit River, N.B.
	14½	34	Clean.....	M	July 22, 1927	Belloni Point, N.B.
F639.....	3	21	Kelt.....	M	Oct. 23, 1925	Nipisiguit River, N.B.
	11	.....	Clean.....	M	July 16, 1927	Nipisiguit River, N.B.
F739.....	11	35	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 3, 1925	Nipisiguit River, N.B.
	22	.....	Clean.....	F	July 8, 1927	Nipisiguit River, N.B.
F974.....	8	29	Kelt.....	F	Oct. 29, 1926	Nipisiguit River, N.B.
	16	35½	Clean.....	F	July 28, 1928	Nipisiguit River, N.B., at Grand Falls.

RIVER PHILIP, N.S.

F2049....	9	32	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 12, 1929	River Philip, N.S.
	11	32	Clean.....	F	May 3, 1930	River Philip, N.S.
F2077....	11	31	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 16, 1929	River Philip, N.S.
	9½	.....	Kelt.....	F	May 3, 1930	River Philip, N.S.
F3256....	8	30	Kelt.....	M	Nov. 20, 1930	River Philip, N.S.
	8	30	Kelt.....	M	Dec. 19, 1930	River Philip, tidal waters.

(*r*) Caught in Departmental net Fall 1930, re-tagged with F1336.
(*s*) Caught in Departmental net, Fall 1930, re-tagged with F1841.

The "homing" instinct of the salmon is quite pronounced in the recaptures, as, with the following exceptions, the recaptures are recorded from the vicinity of the point at which they were marked:—

One salmon marked at Buckles cove, Margaree harbour, on December 4, 1928, was recaptured at Net cove, Millville, near Stormy point, Newfoundland, on June 13, 1930. During the period between its marking and recapture, it increased in weight from 8 to 26 pounds. One salmon marked in the Morell river on November 28, 1929, was recaptured at Friday's cove, north of Red bay, Straits of Belle Isle, Newfoundland, on June 15, 1930. This fish increased in weight from 6 to 10 pounds.

During 1930, nine recaptures in all were reported, consisting of seven clean fish that were taken on their return from salt water and two that were still in a kelt condition. On the basis of reported recaptures from all points, of fish that had been to sea after they were marked, over 84 per cent that were marked as late fish, having been caught after the close of the commercial fishing season, were recaptured as early fish or before the close of the commercial fishing season.

ANTIGONISH HATCHERY

—	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 finger-lings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 finger-lings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 finger-lings	Atlantic salmon No. 4 finger-lings	Speckled trout No. 1 finger-lings	Speckled trout No. 4 finger-lings	Speckled trout Older fish
Antigonish Harbour—									
South river	60,000						6,200		
Copper lake							25,000		
Gillis brook							13,985		
Grants lake							20,000		
Loch Katrine							45,000		
Pinevale brook							30,000		
Pinevale lake									299
Polsons brook							15,000		
West river							80,000		
Gaspereau lake							45,000		
Cole Harbour (Guysboro Co.)—									
Chain of lakes							40,000		
Cole Harbour lake							40,000		
Country Harbour (Guysboro Co.)—									
Country Harbour river		90,000							
Eight Island lake							20,000		
Goshen lake							20,000		
Great lake							35,000		
Ottos lake							15,000		
Stewarts lake							15,000		
George Bay (Antigonish Co.)—									
Afton river	40,000								
North lake							40,000		
South lake							40,000		
Guysboro Harbour (Guysboro Co.)—									
Guysboro river—									
Cudahys lake							35,000		
Fitz lake							20,000		
Salmon river			70,000						
Head of Liscomb waters—									
Hatties lake (no outlet) Guysboro Co							15,000		
Indian Harbour—									
Port Hilford—									
Indian Harbour lake							20,000		
Lochaber lake (Antigonish Co.)—									
Cummings lake							20,000		
Glen Alpine brook							37,000	17,400	
Larry's river (Guysboro Co)—									
Donohues lake							40,000		
McLeans lake (no outlet) Pictou Co							15,000		
Merrigomish Harbour (Pictou Co.)—									
Barneys river	40,000			32,000					
French river			70,000	32,000					
Branch							30,000		
Chisholms lake							15,000		
Sutherland river				32,000					
Northumberland Strait—									
Caribou river (Pictou Co.)							32,000		
Pictou Harbour (Pictou Co.)—									
East river				32,000					
McClellans brook							30,000		
Middle river			70,000						
Pomquart river (Antigonish Co.)—									
Glenroy river							25,000		
Hetherton river							25,000		
Meadow Green river							35,000		
Port Shorham District—									
Chedabucto Bay—									
MacPhersons lake							30,000		
Stewarts lake (no outlet)									
Pictou Co							15,000		
St. Mary's Bay (Guysboro Co.)—									
East St. Mary's river	120,000		22,000	32,000	160,000	4,438			
Branch of East St. Mary's river			10,000						
West St. Mary's river	50,000		78,000	96,000	121,600				

ANTIGONISH HATCHERY—*Concluded*

—	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 4 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 4 fingerlings	Speckled trout Older fish
St. Mary's river (Pictou Co.)—									
Black brook—									
Black brook lake							6,000		
McKinnons lake							12,000		
Tracadie Harbour (Antigonish Co.)—									
Mattie river	20,000								
Tracadie river	30,000								
Delhantys lake							20,000		
West river (Antigonish Co.)—									
James river	30,000								
	390,000	90,000	320,000	256,000	281,600	4,438	1,022,185	17,400	299

Total distribution..... 2,381,922

BEDFORD HATCHERY

—	Atlantic salmon green eggs	Atlantic salmon eyed eggs	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings
Atlantic Experimental Station, Halifax		100			25	
Atlantic Ocean—						
Prospect run—						
Indian lake						20,000
Tangier river (Halifax Co.)			30,000	19,711		
Bear lake						25,000
Moose lake						20,000
Mooseland river			35,000			
Bedford Basin—						
Lily lake						20,000
Nine Mile river—						
Fraser's lake						25,000
Sackville river			70,347			
Sandy lake						80,000
Chezzetcook river (Halifax Co.)—						
Conrad's lake						25,000
Cobequid Bay (Colchester Co.)—						
Beaver brook						25,000
Folly river—						
Folly lake						25,000
Great Village river						22,000
Salmon river (Colchester Co.)—						
*Christie brook			20,000			20,000
Upper Salmon river						25,000
Cole Harbour (Halifax Co.)—						
Little Salmon river			16,000			
Cumberland Basin (Cumberland Co.)—						
Maccan river			30,000			
Dalhousie University, Halifax	7,920	500				
Echo lake (Halifax Co.)—						
Big Salmon river			60,000			
Economy river (Colchester Co.)—						
Newton lake						24,000
South branch						20,000
Hubbards river (Halifax Co.)—						
Long lake						25,000
Mahone Bay (Lunenburg Co.)—						
East river			80,000			
Gold river			158,000			
Martin river (Lunenburg Co.)—						
Spondo lake			60,000			
Middle river			50,000			
Musquodoboit Harbour—						
Musquodoboit river—						
Browns lake						20,000
Higgins lake						20,000
Lays lake						25,000
Upper Musquodoboit river			50,000			
Northumberland Strait—						
River Philip			150,000			
Tatamagouche Harbour—						
Tatamagouche river—						
Clear lake						25,000
Shag Bay (Halifax Co.)—						
Nine Mile river			60,000			

BEDFORD HATCHERY—*Concluded*

—	Atlantic salmon green eggs	Atlantic salmon eyed eggs	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings
Shubenacadie river (Halifax Co.)—						
Rocky lake						98,000
Waverley lake			60,000			
Williams lake						60,000
Stewiacke river (Colchester Co.)—						
Otter brook						37,000
Pembrook brook						25,000
South branch						25,000
Youngs lake						25,000
Youngs brook						12,000
St. Margaret's Bay (Halifax Co.)—						
Hubbards river			20,000			
Oisier river			60,000			
Oisier lake—						
Black Point lake						25,000
Sheldrake lake						25,000
Terence Bay—						
McGrath lake—						
Hatchet lake						30,000
	7,920	600	1,009,347	19,711	25	853,000

Total distribution 1,890,603

LINDLOFF HATCHERY

(Subsidiary to Margaree Hatchery)

—	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 2 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 3 fingerlings
Dennys river	75,000		
Toms brook	40,000		
Grand river	77,000		
Grand lake—			
Kytes brook	25,000		
Framboise river—			
Three rivers	75,000		
Inhabitants river	70,000		
Loch Lomond—			
Enon lake (Cape Breton county)			62,600
Salmon river	60,000		
Sydney Fish and Game Protective Association—four miles from Sydney (McCann's pond)		1,000	
Tillard river—			
Black river	21,000		
Maddans river	23,000		
Scott river	20,000		
East Tillard	56,000		
Hatchery brook	3,000		
West Tillard	35,000		
	580,000	1,000	62,600

Total distribution 643,600

MARGAREE HATCHERY

—	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 5 fingerlings	Speckled trout			Speckled trout old fish
								2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	
Baddeck river—											
Forks		50,000									
Harris brook					10,000						
Nelson's pool		50,000									
North Branch		50,000									
Red bridge		50,000									
Denny river—											
Big brook						10,000					
Glen brook						5,000					
George bay—											
Judique river—											
Graham brook					10,000						
Ingonish Bay—											
South Ingonish river			20,000								
Inhabitants river—											
McColl's brook						10,000					
McDonald brook					5,000						
Margaree river				4,000							
Barasois river			63,000								
Big brook			50,000								
Big Intervale bridge	80,000										
Black Rock pool	50,000		50,000								
Cranton bridge	100,000		50,000								
Crowdis bridge			2,338								
Crowdis pool			50,000								
Dunns brook			25,000								
Egypt brook						10,000					
Ethridge's pool			50,000								
Gallant brook		30,000									
Greigs crossing	100,000										
Hannigan's brook			50,000								
Harts pool	100,000										
Hatchery brook	40,000				19,770	15,000		80	38	110	14
Hatchery pool	50,000										
Ingraham's bridge	100,000										
Ingraham's pool	57,000										
Lake O'Law brook		50,000									
McDaniel brook			12,000								
Levis brook		15,000									
McDermid's crossing	100,000										
McDonald's brook			35,000			10,000					
McLean's bridge			50,000								
Middle river		50,000									
Beaver brook	40,000										
Nelson's brook						10,000					
Rock pool	50,000										
Shaw brook						4,950					

Timmons brook			50,000								
Tingley's crossing	100,000										
Watson's brook (or McLeans brook)						10,000					
Ward's pool			50,000								
Whitley's pool	50,000										
Middle river (Inverness County)—											
Gold brook		50,000									
Indian brook			50,000								
Little River Cheticamp		50,000	75,000								
McLennan's bridge			75,000								
Upper Foot bridge			75,000								
North Sydney—											
McIsaac's lake—											
Barrington's pond							3,000				
St. Ann's bay—											
Church brook					10,000						
Goose Cove					10,000						
South Gut					10,000						
St. Ann's river—											
Indian brook			25,000								
North river			25,000								
Smith pool (or South pool)			75,000								
Sydney Harbour—											
Black brook						5,000					
Forester lake						5,000					
Grand lake						5,000					
Killarney lake						5,000					
Meadow brook						5,000					
Trout brook						5,000					
Whycocomagh bay—											
Indian river						15,000					
	1,017,000	445,000	1,007,338	4,000	74,776	129,950	3,000	80	38	110	14

Total distribution 2,681,306

MIDDLETON HATCHERY

—	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 4 fingerlings	Speckled trout yearlings	Speckled trout adult fish
Atlantic ocean—									
Mahone Bay—									
Gold river (Lunenburg Co.)		145,000	55,000						
Whalen lake					15,000				
Medway river (Queens Co.)		165,000							
Ankle Jack lake					10,000				
Molega lake					15,000				
Pleasant river—									
Wildcat brook					15,000				
Rocky lake					15,000				
Mersey river—									
Headwaters					15,000	16,000			
Kedgemakoodge lake					30,000				
La Have river (Lunenburg Co.)	60,000	40,000							
North Branch of La Have		50,000							
Sherbrook lake					45,000				
West branch—									
Tributary					6,000				
Ninevah lake					6,000				
Rocky lake					7,000				
Smiths brook					6,000				
Petite riviere (Lunenburg Co.)		75,000							
Bay of Fundy—									
Annapolis Basin—									
Annapolis river	40,000	110,000							
Hatchery pond							2,000		
Headwaters					15,000				
Lily lake						5,000			
Miller's brook						2,500			
Nictaux river (Annapolis Co.)		75,000	78,500					11	12
Birch Bark lake					15,000				
Curl Hole lake				15,000					
Oakes brook				15,000					
Scragg lake					15,000				
Shannon river				15,000		12,000			
Kelly brook				15,000			600		
McGill lake				15,000					
Thirty lake					30,000				
Waterloo river				15,000					
Trout lake				15,000					
Wambolts lake				15,000					
Zwicker lake				15,000					
Parker brook				20,000					
Patterson brook					10,000				
Round Hill river		75,000							
Skinner brook					15,000				
Slocomb brook					20,000		400		
Taylor's brook					10,000				
Unnamed brook (Kings Co.)					10,000				
Unnamed lake (Kings Co.)					15,000				

Bear river—									
Tributary					25,000				
Chute lake					10,000				
Rumsey lake					15,000				
Elliott's lake (Annapolis Co.), no outlet					20,000				
Minas Basin—									
Avon river (Hants Co.)—									
South branch of Avon			50,000						
Canoe lake					15,000				
Cards lake					25,000				
Halfway river—									
Davison lake					15,000				
Shays lake					10,000				
Kennetcook river (Hants Co.)		70,000							
LeBreau brook							500		
Meander river (Hants Co.)		75,000							
Coxcomb lake				20,000					
Murphy lake					15,000				
Palmer lake					15,000				
Tryder lake							400		
Zwicker lake						6,000			
Canning river—									
Canard lake					15,000				
Cornwallis river (Kings Co.)		50,000							
Alysford lake—									
Lake George					25,000				
Tupper brook					15,000				
Gaspereaux river (Kings Co.)		100,000							
Gaspereaux lake—									
Beaver brook				15,000					
Black river—						8,000			
Tributary									
Murphy lake					25,000				
Trout river				25,000					
Habitant river					15,000				
River Hebert (Hants Co.)		70,000							
Pleasant Valley lake (Hants Co.)					20,000				
Rawdon river (Hants Co.)—									
Nixs lake					15,000				
Round lake (Digby Co.), no outlet	10,000								
Sissiboo river (Digby Co.)—									
Andrews lake					15,000				
Haines lake					15,000				
Porter's lake					15,000				
Sydas lake					15,000				
St. Croix river—									
Cameron lake						8,000			
Cameron river				20,000					
Panuke lakes					30,000				
Piggott lake				15,000					
Uniake river (Hants Co.)—									
Pentz lake						10,000			
	110,000	1,100,000	183,500	250,000	725,000	67,500	3,900	11	12

Total distribution..... 2,439,923

YARMOUTH HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 4 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 5 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 4 fingerlings	Speckled trout year-lings	Speckled trout 2-year-olds
Allen's lake—											
Darlinge' lake (Yarmouth Co.)							10,000			2,000	
Darlings' brook							10,000				
Atlantic ocean—											
Argyle river (Yarmouth Co.)							20,000			1,000	
Barrington river										2,500	
Broad river							30,000				
Chegoggin bay (Yarmouth Co.)—											
Chegoggin river							20,000			1,000	
Clyde river (Shelburne Co.)	130,000	45,000	15,000								
Bloody creek										2,000	
Four Bridges brook							25,000				
Five rivers (Queens Co.)							30,000				
Jordan river (Shelburne Co.)	100,000	25,000	45,000		10,000						
Lake George (Shelburne Co.)										2,000	
Six Mile brook							10,000				
Medway river—											
Minamkeak stream—											
Rocky lake—											
Spectacle lake (Lunenburg Co.)				61		64			55	25	
Mersey river (Queens Co.)	155,000	70,000	120,000		10,000						
Lower Great brook (Queens Co.)							20,000				
Roseway river							30,000			2,000	
Deception lake (Shelburne Co.)							25,000			2,500	
Roberts Island lake							15,000				
Salmon river (Yarmouth Co.)	65,000	20,000	16,000		10,000						
Arcadia river							5,000				
Brooklyn brook							5,000				
Brazil lake							30,000			500	
Crosby's brook								5,587			
Gardener's lake							15,000				
Goudy's lake							15,000				
Hooper's lake							15,000			2,000	
Lake Annis							20,000			3,000	
Lake Ellenwood										3,500	
Pleasant lake							20,000				
Porter's brook							5,000				
Snare lake							10,000				
Sollows lake							10,000				
Two Island lake							15,000				
Tusket river (Digby Co.)		15,000									
Carrying Road lakes										5,000	
Seven Pence Ha-Penny							25,000			3,000	
Silver river										3,000	
Spectacle lake							25,000				
Wentworth lake							30,000				
Whistler lake								10,000		2,500	

Tuskot river (Yarmouth Co.)	225,000	25,000	95,000								
Beaver lake							15,000				
Beaver river—											
Holmes lake										1,000	
Burrell's brook								10,000			
Carleton river							30,000			4,850	
Crawley lake										1,000	
Lake Fanning							10,000			1,000	
Lake Skinner							15,000			1,000	
Ryerson's brook							10,000				
Coldstream river										2,000	
Bushy lake										2,000	
Kegashook lake										500	
East branch							30,000			2,000	50
Randall's brook							15,000				
Ruben's brook							5,000				
Bay of Fundy—											
Bear river (Annapolis Co.)	155,000	45,000	15,000		20,000						
Moteghan river										2,000	
Beaver lake (Digby Co.)										1,000	
Beaver river—											
Cedar lake (Digby Co.)							15,000			500	
Salmon river (Digby Co.)	90,000	95,000	65,000		10,000						
Dean's brook							20,000			1,500	
Killam's lake							15,000				
Melonson's river										1,000	
Salmon River lake										2,000	
Sissiboo river										1,000	
Porter's lake										2,500	
Yarmouth Harbour—											
Forchu river							20,000			2,000	
Milton ponds										2,000	
Scotia brook										500	
	920,000	340,000	371,000	61	60,000	64	600,000	25,587	55	68,875	50

Total distribution..... 2,475,092

FLORENCEVILLE HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 4 fingerlings	Speckled trout older fish
Miramichi river—								
South West Miramichi river—								
Bogan brook		10,000						
Clearwater brook		10,000						
Elliott's brook		25,000						
North branch	60,000	80,000						
Simpson brook		10,000						
Skiff lake		50,000						
South branch	60,000	90,000						
Teague brook		10,000						
Ottawa								28
Passamaquoddy bay—								
Digdeguash river				100,000				
St. Croix river—								
First Eel lake				20,000				
Second Eel lake				40,000				
St. John river—								
Becaguimec river	120,000	80,000						
Indian lake					9,994	6		
Bubby brook				10,000				
Bulls creek				60,000				
Buttermilk creek					500			
Curry brook				5,000				
Florence to Bristol	100,000							
Gesequit river				36,500				100
Big Gesequit river				70,000				
Hardwood creek				15,000				
Hathaway brook				3,000				
Keswick river—								
Fish lake				5,000				
Lanes creek				10,000				
Meduxnekeag river	140,000							
Hagerman brook				15,000				
McQuade pond				5,000				
Monquart river		110,000	135					
Nackawic river		60,000						
Nigger brook					5,000			
Taffa lake				15,000				
Nashwaak river		120,000						
Nashwaaksis river				100,000				
Pokiok river				50,000				
Davidson lake							1,050	
Tweedie lake				35,000				
Presquille river	110,000	50,600						
Centreville pond								50
Dingee brook				3,000				
Mile creek					1,284			
Little Presquille river		40,000						
Lakeville lake								200
Main brook				10,000				
McLeary brook				10,000				
Risteen lake				30,000				
River de Chute				50,000				200
Shiktehawk river	100,000	50,000						
Glassville pond				5,000				200
Lockhart's pond								200
Priest's pond				15,000				150
Little Shiktehawk river		50,000						
Shogomoc river				80,000				
White Marsh brook				20,000				75
Hatchery dam								500
	690,000	845,000	135	817,500	16,778	6	1,050	1,703

Total distribution..... 2,372,172

GRAND FALLS HATCHERY

—	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings
Salmon river	.....	.....	40,000	10,000	.....	.....
Aubin crossing (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	48,035	30,000	.....	.....
Big bogan (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	50,000	65,000	.....	.....
Boat landing (Victoria Co.)	.....	50,000	50,000	80,000	.....	.....
Covered bridge (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	40,000	50,000	.....	.....
Davis Mills (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	40,000	30,000	.....	.....
Foley brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	100,000	65,000	.....	.....
Little Salmon river (Victoria Co.)	.....	75,000	.....	120,000	.....	.....
Max Cyr flats (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	50,000	85,000	.....	.....
Mooney brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	50,000	.....	90,000	.....	.....
Sutherland brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Tom Cote Mill (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	40,000	75,000	.....	.....
St. John river—						
Andover (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	50,000	60,000	10,000	.....
Argossy Crossing (Victoria Co.)	75,000	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....
Aroostock Bar (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	85,000	.....	.....
Baker lake (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,000
Black rapids (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Glacier lake (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Grand river (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000
Hammond lake (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Hatchery brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	13,987	.....	15,000
Indian Ferry (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....
Inman flats (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....
Iroquois river (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,000
Jamer brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Kilburn Ferry (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	55,000	.....	.....
Ledges pond (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Limestone siding (Victoria Co.)	45,000	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....
Little river (Grand Falls) (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,500
Little river of Tilley (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Little river (St. Francois) (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Little river (St. John river) (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000
Beaver brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Coombie brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Dead brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500
Poitras brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Ryan brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Six Mile brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Lower basin of St. John (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....
Lower Perth (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	25,000	65,000	.....	.....
Madawaska river (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Morell siding (Victoria Co.)	75,000	.....	.....	40,000	10,000	.....
Mulherin lake (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Muniac brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	25,000	190,000	.....	.....
Nine Mile brook (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Ortonville siding (Victoria Co.)	75,000	.....	.....	80,000	5,612	.....
Price brook (Victoria Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500
Quisisibis river (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Siegas river (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Thompson lake (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Trout brook (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000
Unique lake (Madawaska Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Tobique river	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,000	.....
Haley brook	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....
Riley brook	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....
Sisson branch	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Tobique forks	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....
Two brooks	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....
	270,000	175,000	558,035	1,538,987	85,612	890,000

Total distribution 3,517,634

TOBIQUE HATCHERY

(Subsidiary to Grand Falls hatchery)

	Atlantic salmon fry
Tobique river	85,000
Tobique forks	70,000
Grear flats	25,000
Haley brook	50,000
Hatchery brook	31,000
Millers bogan	50,000
Right hand branch	85,000
Riley brook	50,000
Rocky brook	12,000
Sission brook	20,800
Sission branch	85,000
Two brooks	60,000
Waters bogan	50,000
Total distribution	673,800

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings
Miramichi river—			
Barnaby river	80,000	75,000	.....
Bartibogue river	.....	130,000	.....
Bay du Vin	.....	135,000	.....
Black river	155,000	.....	.....
Burnt church	.....	80,000	.....
Nappan river	75,000	.....	.....
Tabusintac river	.....	130,000	.....
North West Miramichi river	89,000	1,153,000	85,600
Millstream	80,000	80,000	.....
Sevogle river	.....	128,000	51,200
Stewart brook	.....	40,000	464
Trout brook	.....	40,000	.....
Wild Cat brook	.....	40,000	.....
South West Miramichi river—			
Bartholomew river	.....	64,000	.....
Cains river	64,000	192,000	.....
Renous river	.....	192,000	51,200
Dungarvon	.....	128,000	.....
Taxis	64,000	64,000	.....
Little South West Miramichi river	252,000	738,000	57,600
Northumberland Strait—			
Buctouche river	.....	.....	12,000
Cocagne river	.....	.....	16,800
Kouchibouguac	60,000	.....	.....
Richibucto river	.....	.....	12,000
	919,000	3,409,000	286,864

Total distribution 4,614,864

NIPISIGUIT HATCHERY

(Subsidiary to Restigouche Hatchery)

	Atlantic salmon fry
Nipisiguit river—	
Bear island, foot of	40,000
Bear island, head of	40,000
Church point	50,000
Club House pool	50,000
Comeau landing	50,000
Gilmore brook	30,000
Knight brook	31,000
Long Meadow, foot of	30,000
Long Meadow, head of	50,000
Marchall Boudreau beach	50,000
Middle beach	49,890
Pabineau river	30,000
Total distribution	500,890

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY

—	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings
Chaleur Bay—				
Jacquet river	50,000			
Matapedia river—				
Causapscal	55,000			
Glen Emma	55,000			
Millstream Falls	55,000			
Milnikek	55,000			
St. Alexis	60,000			
St. Florence	60,000			
Routherville	60,000			
Restigouche river	230,000	381,675	5,600	
Cheaters brook		230,000		
Dawsonville	100,000		35,000	
Hatchery brook		2,000		
Moores Settlement			30,000	
Runnymeade			30,000	
Upsalquitch river		230,000		70,129
	780,000	843,675	100,600	70,129

Total distribution 1,794,404

SAINT JOHN HATCHERY

—	Atlantic salmon Advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No.1 fingerlings	Brown trout Advanced fry	Brown trout No. 1 fingerlings	Brown trout No. 4 fingerlings	Brown trout 3 to 8 years	Hybrid Brown trout No. 1 fingerlings	Hybrid Brown trout No. 4 fingerlings	Hybrid Brown trout Yearlings	Hybrid Brown trout 4 years	Albino Brown trout No. 4 fingerlings	Land-Locked salmon Advanced fry	Loch Leven trout No. 1 fingerlings
Bay of Fundy—													
Black river (St. John Co.)	75,000												
Taylor river													
Courtney Bay—													
Artificial lake No. 4													
Marsh creek—													
Artificial lake No. 4													
Artificial lake No. 5													
Ashburn lake													
Dark lake (St. John Co.)													
Lily lake (St. John Co.)													
Hammond river—													
Brawley lake													
Hatchery stream (St. John Co.)													
Alward lake (Kings Co.)													
Blackhall lake (St. John Co.)													
Boazs lake (St. John Co.)													
Cooks lake (St. John Co.)													
Donaldson lake (St. John Co.)													
Douglas lake (St. John Co.)													
Hatchery reservoir													
Horrigan lake (St. John Co.)													
Wholly lake (St. John Co.)													
Wolsley lake (Kings Co.)													
Mispec stream	50,000												
Loch Lomond lake				164,155		1,126	25,645	3,355	254				38,874
Brawley lake (St. John Co.)													
Otter lake (St. John Co.)													
Therrio lake			25,000										
Musquash river (St. John Co.)—													
East branch												18,514	
West branch													
Pocologan river (Char. Co.)	75,000												
Wetmore brook (St. John Co.)													
Belvider lake (Kings Co.)—													
Belvider stream—													
Nelson lake (Kings Co.)													
Biological Board—													
Dr. McGonigle, St. Andrews, N.B.													
Blind lake (no outlet) (St. John Co.)													
Clear lake (no outlet) (Char. Co.)													
Grand lake—													
Cumberland stream (Queens Co.)													
Long lake stream—													
Round lake (Kings Co.)													
*Lunenburg Fair					35	1		35	6	4	25		

Magaguadavic river—												
Cranberry lake (York Co.)												
Dendwater brook (Char. Co.)												
Kedson lake (York Co.)												
Lake Utopia—												
Red Rock lake (Char. Co.)												
Linton stream (Char. Co.)		114,184										
Little lake (Char. Co.)												
Magaguadavic lake												
Mink lake (York Co.)												
Piskahogan stream (Char. Co.)		75,000										
Upper Magaguadavic river—												
Clinches brook (York Co.)												
Gibson lake (Char. Co.)												
Memramcook river—												
Calhouns river (Westmoreland Co.)												
North East stream—												
Oliver brook (York Co.)												
Oromocto river (Sunbury Co.)												
Slim creek (Sunbury Co.)												
Ottawa, preserved fish					3	26			10	8	3	
Passamaquoddy Bay—												
Bills lake (Char. Co.)												
Bonaparte lake (Char. Co.)												
Chamcook lake (Char. Co.)	35,000										50,000	
Digdeguash river (York Co.)												
Craig brook (Char. Co.)												
Hitching brook (Char. Co.)												
McLeod brook (Char. Co.)												
St. Patrick lake (Char. Co.)												
Tanhouse brook (Char. Co.)												
Kerr lake (Char. Co.)												
Stein lake (Char. Co.)												
Shepody Bay—												
Crooked creek—												
McFadden lake (Albert Co.)												
St. Croix river—												
Canous river—												
Green brook (Char. Co.)												
Dennis stream—												
Murchie brook (Char. Co.)												
Hall brook (Char. Co.)												
Limehurner lake (Char. Co.)												
Mohanas stream—												
Soap brook (Char. Co.)												
St. John river—												
Kennebecasis river (Kings Co.)	150,000											
Dolan lake (Kings Co.)												
Green Lake												
Henry lake (St. John Co.)												
Moss Glen lake (Kings Co.)												
Trout creek (Kings Co.)	75,000											
Wood Side lake												
Lindsay brook (Sunbury Co.)												
Nerepis river—												
Mathers lake (Kings Co.)												
Negro brook (Kings Co.)												

*After the Lunenburg Fair, 34 Brown trout No. 4 fingerlings, and 27 Hybrid Brown trout No. 4 fingerlings were planted into Spectacle lake which is tributary to the Medway river, *via* Miramkeak stream.

SAINT JOHN HATCHERY—*Continued*

	Atlantic salmon	Atlantic salmon	Brown trout	Brown trout	Brown trout	Brown trout	Hybrid Brown trout	Hybrid Brown trout	Hybrid Brown trout	Hybrid Brown trout	Albino Brown trout	Land-Locked salmon	Loch Leven trout
	Advanced fry	No. 1 fingerlings	Advanced fry	No. 1 fingerlings	No. 4 fingerlings	3 to 8 years	No. 1 fingerlings	No. 4 fingerlings	Yearlings	4 years	No. 4 fingerlings	Advanced fry	No. 1 fingerlings
St. John river—*Con.*													
Pokiok river—													
Lake George (York Co.)													
Prince William lake (York Co.)													
Salmon river (Queens Co.)		30,000											
Lake Stream waters (Queens Co.)													
Sears lake (Kings Co.)													
Washademoak river—													
Mill brook (Queens Co.)													
Waweig river—													
Bartlett lake—													
Long lake (Char. Co.)													
Twin lake (Char. Co.)													
Wood lake stream—													
Dougherty lake (St. John Co.)													
Yarmouth Fair						2		30					
	460,000	219,184	25,000	164,155	38	1,155	25,645	3,420	270	12	28	68,514	38,874

	Loch Leven trout	Loch Leven trout	Rainbow trout	Rainbow trout	Rainbow trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout
	Yearlings	6 years	No. 3 fingerlings	No. 4 fingerlings	3 years	Advanced fry	No. 1 fingerlings	No. 2 fingerlings	No. 3 fingerlings	No. 4 fingerlings	Yearlings	2 to 5 years
Bay of Fundy—												
Black river (St. John Co.)									6,000			
Taylor river												
Courtney Bay—												
Artificial lake No. 4					125							
Marsh creek—												
Artificial lake No. 4			3,000									
Artificial lake No. 5			2,500									
Ashburn lake							5,000		5,000			
Dark lake (St. John Co.)						4,413	587					
Lily lake (St John Co.)						2,352	7,048				700	201
Hammond river—									3,000			
Brawley lake									3,000			
Hatchery stream (St. John Co.)								2,000				
Alward lake (Kings Co.)										1,326		
Blackhall lake (St. John Co.)							5,000					
Bonzs lake (St. John Co.)												

Cooks lake (St. John Co.)							5,000					
Donaldson lake (St. John Co.)							10,000		4,000			
Douglas lake (St. John Co.)							10,000					
Hatchery reservoir							15,000	5,000			700	258
Horrigan lake (St. John Co.)								5,000				
Whelly lake (St. John Co.)							5,000					
Wolsley lake (Kings Co.)								1,000				
Mispec stream												
Loch Lomond lake	402											
Brawley lake (St. John Co.)						20,000						
Otter lake (St. John Co.)							10,000					
Therrio lake												
Musquash river (St. John Co.)—												
East branch												
West branch							15,000					
Pocologan river (Char. Co.)												
Wetmore brook (St. John Co.)							15,000					
Belvider lake (Kings Co.)—												
Belvider stream—												
Nelson lake (Kings Co.)							10,000					
Biological Board—												
Dr. McGonigle, St. Andrews, N.B								7,500				
Blind lake (no outlet) (St. John Co.)									5,000		300	116
Clear lake (no outlet) (Char. Co.)			17,697									
Grand Lake—												
Cumberland stream (Queens Co.)							8,000					
Long lake stream—												
Round lake (Kings Co.)							20,000					
*Lunenburg Fair	6				4							
Magaguadavic river—												
Cranberry lake (York Co.)							10,000					
Deadwater brook (Char. Co.)							20,000					
Kedson lake (York Co.)							20,000					
Lake Utopia—												
Red Rock lake (Char. Co.)							25,000					
Linton stream (Char. Co.)												
Little lake (Char. Co.)									3,000			
Magaguadavic lake							20,000					
Mink lake (York Co.)							30,000					
Piskahegan stream (Char. Co.)												
Upper Magaguadavic river—												
Clinches brook (York Co.)							10,000					
Gibson lake (Char. Co.)							8,000				105	
Memramcook river—												
Calhouns river (Westmoreland Co.)							10,000					
North East stream—												
Oliver brook (York Co.)							10,000					
Oromocto river (Sunbury Co.)							25,000					
Slim creek (Sunbury Co.)							5,000					
Ottawa, preserved fish	11	10		4	24					2	10	33
Passamoquoddy Bay—												100
Bills lake (Char. Co.)							5,000					
Bonaparte lake (Char. Co.)											300	
Chamcook lake (Char. Co.)												
Digdeguash river (York Co.)							15,000					
Craig brook (Char. Co.)							20,000					
Hitching brook (Char. Co.)							15,000					
McLeod brook (Char. Co.)							10,000					
St. Patrick lake (Char. Co.)							10,000					
Tanhouse brook (Char. Co.)							15,000					

SAINT JOHN HATCHERY—*Concluded*

—	Loch Leven trout	Loch Leven trout	Rainbow trout	Rainbow trout	Rainbow trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout	Speckled trout
	Yearlings	6 years	No. 3 fingerlings	No. 4 fingerlings	3 years	Advanced fry	No. 1 fingerlings	No. 2 fingerlings	No. 3 fingerlings	No. 4 fingerlings	Yearlings	2 to 5 years
Passamoquoddy Bay—*Con.*												
Kerr lake (Char. Co.)							6,000					
Stein lake (Char. Co.)							6,000					
Shepody Bay—												
Crooked creek—												
McFadden lake (Albert Co.)							10,000					
St. Croix river—												
Canous river—												
Green brook (Char. Co.)							15,000					
Dennis stream—												
Murchie brook (Char. Co.)							10,000					
Hall brook (Char. Co.)							10,000					
Limeburner lake (Char. Co.)								10,000				
Mohanas stream—												
Soap brook (Char. Co.)							5,000					
St. John river—												
Kennebecasis river (Kings Co.)							25,000					
Dolan lake (Kings Co.)							15,000					
Green lake								500				
Henry lake (St. John Co.)						20,000						
Moss Glen lake (Kings Co.)							5,000					
Trout creek (Kings Co.)												
Wood Side lake									2,000			
Lindsay brook (Sunbury Co.)							10,000					
Nerepis river—												
Mathers lake (Kings Co.)							10,000					
Negro brook (Kings Co.)							15,000					
Pokiok river—												
Lake George (York Co.)							10,000					
Prince William lake (York Co.)							15,000					
Salmon river (Queens Co.)												
Lake Stream waters (Queens Co.)							3,000					
Sears lake (Kings Co.)										3,000		
Washademoak river—												
Mill brook (Queens Co.)							8,000					
Waweig river—												
Bartlett lake—												
Long lake (Char. Co.)							10,000					
Twin lake (Char. Co.)							10,000					
Wood lake stream—												
Dougherty lake (St. John Co.)						15,000						
Yarmouth Fair		2										3
	419	12	23,197	4	153	61,765	622,235	31,000	31,000	4,328	2,115	801

Total distribution 1,783,324

—	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 4 fingerlings
Afton lake (Queens Co.)				11,000					
Albion Bay (Kings Co.)—									
Brudnell river (Kings Co.)						11,000			
Montague river—									
McRaes pond (Kings Co.)						11,000			
Montague Electric Light Pond (Kings Co.)						11,000		1,637	
Bedeque Bay—									
Dunk river (Prince Co.)	25,200		55,000						
Emerland Junction (Prince Co.)							11,000		
Wilmot river—									
Clarks pond (Prince Co.)							6,400		
Biological Board—									
Mr. White							5,000		
Cardigan Bay—									
Cardigan river (Kings Co.)	25,200								
New Perth stream (Kings Co.)						11,000			
Cascumpeque Bay—									
Cains stream (Prince Co.)							12,000		
Leards pond (Prince Co.)							8,000		
Stewarts pond (Kings Co.)							8,000		
Trout river (Prince Co.)							12,000		
Charlottetown Harbour—									
Hatchery pond (Queens Co.)									102
Cove Head Bay—									
Black river (Queens Co.)						11,000			
Essorys brook (Queens Co.)								2,000	
Egmont Bay—									
Enmore river (Prince Co.)								1,000	
Fortune Bay—									
Fortune river—									
North branch (Kings Co.)							13,560		
West branch (Kings Co.)							13,560		
Gulf of St. Lawrence—									
Bear river (Kings Co.)							8,000		
Big pond (Kings Co.)			8,120				12,000		
Big Tignish (Prince Co.)			31,080						
Blooming Point Pond—									
McCormac's brook						10,000	10,000		
O'Hara's brook						10,000	10,000		
East lake (Kings Co.)							12,000		

KELLY'S POND HATCHERY—*Concluded*

	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 4 fingerlings
Gulf of St. Lawrence—*Con.*									
Goose river (Kings Co.)							12,000		
Hay or Crooked river (Kings Co.)							12,000		
Haywood pond (Prince Co.)							1,000		
Naufrage river (Kings Co.)			27,840						
Naufrage pond (Kings Co.)							4,000		
North lake (Kings Co.)							12,000		
North river (Kings Co.)			8,120						
Priests pond (Kings Co.)							12,000		
Round pond (Prince Co.)							1,000		
Schooner pond—									
Lewis stream (Kings Co.)		14,000							
Hillsboro Bay—									
Hillsboro river		25,320							
Glenfinnan lake (Queens Co.)				9,762					
Johnstons river (Queens Co.)			28,120						
North river—									
Gates Mill pond (Queens Co.)							3,600		
Milton stream (Queens Co.)						6,000			
Warren's pond (Kings Co.)								1,500	
New London Bay—									
Orwell Bay—									
Newton river (Queens Co.)							4,000		
Vernon river—									
McMillan's pond (Queens Co.)						11,000			
Northumberland Strait—									
Bell river (Queens Co.)							8,000		
Desoble river (Queens Co.)							11,000		
Wolfe Inlet—									
Big Pierre Jacques (Prince Co.)							12,000		
Little Pierre Jacques (Prince Co.)							12,000		
Pictou Harbour—									
Wentworth lagoon (Pictou Co.)									3,360
Pisquid lake (or O'Keefe's) (Queens Co.)				6,622					
Richmond Bay—									
Chichester Cove—									
Indian river—									
Tulpin pond (Prince Co.)							5,550		
Darnley Basin—									
Baltic river (Prince Co.)							13,200		

Malpeque Bay—									
Barlow pond (Prince Co.)							1,000		
Bedeford river (Prince Co.)								1,000	
Trout river (Prince Co.)								1,000	
Rustico Bay—									
Rustico Harbour—									
Campbells pond (Queens Co.)							11,000		
Wheatley river—									
Clyde river (Queens Co.)						11,000			
Rackhams pond (Queens Co.)						11,000			
Woods pond (Queens Co.)							11,000		
St. Peters Bay		25,320							
Midgell river		14,000							
Morell river (Kings Co.)	100,800	117,800	51,400						
Fishers brook (Kings Co.)							11,400		
Gillans stream (Kings Co.)						11,000			
McKinnons brook (Kings Co.)						11,000			
Mooneys pond (Kings Co.)							8,000		
Quigleys pond (Kings Co.)								2,500	
St. Peters lake—									
Lot 40 pond (Kings Co.)								1,500	
Tracadie Bay—									
Donaldsons stream (Queens Co.)							11,000		
Winter river (Queens Co.)	37,800		55,000						
Hardy's stream					6,000				
Watt's stream (Queens Co.)						11,000			
	189,000	196,440	265,280	27,384	6,000	147,000	318,270	12,137	3,462

Total distribution..... 1,164,973

GULL HARBOUR HATCHERY

—	Pickerel fry	Whitefish fry
Lake Winnipeg—		
Big island, east	1,000,000	5,000,000
Big island, north	1,000,000	12,000,000
Black island, east	1,000,000	.....
Black island, west	724,000	9,900,000
Deer island, east	.....	3,000,000
Punk island, north	.....	4,500,000
Punk island, south	1,500,000	5,000,000
Beacon island	.....	1,200,000
Big Bullhead bay	.....	2,000,000
Disboro's bay	.....	1,200,000
Flathead	.....	2,400,000
Hatchery bay	.....	1,200,000
Helgie's island	.....	1,200,000
Hudson Bay Company's bay	.....	1,200,000
Lobstick island	.....	1,200,000
McDonald's bay	.....	1,900,000
Matheson island, south end and narrows	.....	2,000,000
McKay island	.....	1,200,000
Methodist Mission	.....	2,400,000
Red river, between Selkirk and Locks	150,000	.....
Red river, between Locks and Winnipeg	250,000	.....
Roman Catholic Mission bay	.....	1,200,000
Sheep island	.....	1,200,000
Taper's island	.....	1,200,000
Whiteway's island	.....	1,200,000
Bittern lake, near Roblin	100,000	.....
Bower lake, S. 22, T. 1, R. 20, W. 1st	100,000	.....
Child lake, T. 30, R. 27, W. 1st	50,000	.....
Clear lake, in Riding mountains, near Erickson	100,000	.....
Goose lake, near Roblin	100,000	.....
Gull lake, S. 35, 36, T. 16, R. 7, E. of 1st	150,000	.....
Happy lake, S. 21, T. 30, R. 28, W. 1st	100,000	.....
Jackfish lake, near Roblin	125,000	.....
Killarney lake, near Killarney	125,000	.....
Lake Marion, near Ophir	100,000	.....
Little Saskatchewan river, near Brandon	175,000	.....
Madge lake, Sask., northeast of Kamsack	125,000	.....
Max lake, near Boissevain	100,000	.....
Metigosche, near Boissevain	125,000	.....
Minnedosa lake, near Minnedosa	100,000	.....
Oddfellow's lake, near Roblin	100,000	.....
Olson's lake, near Roblin	50,000	.....
Pelican lake, near Ninette	100,000	.....
Perch lake, near Inglis	100,000	.....
Rock lake, near Glenora	100,000	.....
Round lake, Inglis	100,000	.....
Shingoosh lake, near Deepdale	50,000	.....
Sorbos lake, near Roblin	75,000	.....
Souris river, near Melita and Deloraine	100,000	.....
Twin lake, S. 9, 10, T. 30, R. 28, W. 1st	100,000	.....
Williams lake, near Boissevain	100,000	.....
	8,274,000	63,300,000

Total distribution 71,574,000

SWAN CREEK HATCHERY

—	Pickerel green eggs	Pickerel fry
Lake Manitoba—		
Swan creek	29,240,000	28,500,000
John's lake	.....	33,500,000
Finnur's creek	.....	7,700,000
	29,240,000	69,700,000

Total distribution 98,940,000

WINNIPEGOSIS HATCHERY

—	Salmon trout No. 1 fingerlings	Whitefish fry
Biological Board	.....	10,000
Lake Winnipegosis—		
Armstrong creek	.....	1,500,000
Bachelor island, north of	.....	500,000
Bickle island	.....	2,000,000
Eagle island	.....	2,900,000
Fishery	.....	3,000,000
Hatchery—		
At hatchery	.....	1,333,000
East of hatchery	.....	1,500,000
North of hatchery	.....	7,500,000
Northeast of hatchery	.....	7,000,000
Northwest of hatchery	.....	2,000,000
South of hatchery	.....	4,500,000
Southwest of hatchery	.....	4,000,000
Southeast and southwest of hatchery	.....	3,000,000
West of hatchery	.....	8,000,000
Lake Manitoba	.....	2,000,000
McAulay Harbour to Gun island	.....	2,500,000
McKenzie point, northeast of	.....	1,000,000
Mud flats at hatchery	.....	3,000,000
Peonan point	.....	1,000,000
Salt point, east of	.....	1,500,000
Salt point, mud flats	.....	500,000
Snake island, northeast of	.....	5,000,000
Weasel island, west of	.....	1,500,000
Little Saskatchewan river—		
Clear lake (Riding mountain)	194,735	.....
	194,735	66,743,000

Total distribution 66,937,735

FORT QU'APPELLE HATCHERY

—	Brown trout advanced fry	Brown trout No. 1 fingerlings	Pickerel fry	White-fish eyed eggs	White-fish fry
Antelope lake, 15-18 W. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000
Beaver river—					
Makwa lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000
Biological Board, Winnipeg, Man	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....
Cowan river—					
Okemasis lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000
Cypress lake—					
Sucker creek	52,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frenchman river—					
Belanger creek	68,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uglums pond	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Quill lake, Wadena, Sask.—					
Birch creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Quill creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Manitou lake—					
Eyehill creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000
Midnight lake—					
Birch lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000
Milk river—					
Hungerford lake	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Saskatchewan river—					
Jackfish lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000
Turtle lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000
Qu'Appelle river—					
Echo lake	.....	.....	805,000	.....	1,105,000
Katepwa lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000
Labret lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000
Long lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000
Sioux lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000
Swift Current river—					
Bone creek	.....	55,397	.....	.....	.....
	134,000	55,397	805,000	10,000	14,605,000

Total distribution 15,609,397

BANFF HATCHERY

—	Brown trout fry	Brown trout advanced fry	Brown trout No. 1 fingerlings	Cut-throat trout advanced fry	Cut-throat trout No. 1 fingerlings	Cut-throat trout No. 2 fingerlings	Cut-throat trout old fish, 8½ yrs.	Loch Leven trout fry	Loch Leven trout advanced fry	Loch Leven trout No. 1 fingerlings
Bow river—										
Anthracite creek				15,000						
Baker creek					20,000					
Big Hill creek				35,000						
Boom lake					20,000					
Cold creek					30,000					
Consolation lake					16,000					
Exshaw lakes				40,000						
Four Mile creek				5,000						
Gap creek				15,000						
Hatchery stream						264				
Hay Meadow creek					35,000					
Healy creek					20,000					
Highwood river—										
Flatt creek										
Pekisko creek										
Sullivan creek										
Jumping Pound creek					19,090					
Bear creek					9,545					
Muskeg creek					9,545					
Sibbald creek					14,315					
Lake Louise				30,000						
Lake Minnewanka										
Massive creek				25,000						
Moraine lake				35,000						
North Sheep creek—										
Fisher creek					15,000					
Sennet creek					10,000					
Pedersen creek				10,000						
Pipestone river				20,000						
Mud lake				20,000						
Policeman rock				37,500						
Pond at Keith—										
Calgary Fish and Game Association				20,000						
Red Earth creek					20,000					
Egypt lake					24,000					
Shadow lake					42,300					
South Fish creek										
South Sheep creek					20,000					
Blue Rock creek					15,000					

Gorge creek					20,000					
Junction creek					20,000					
Spencer creek					15,000					
Sundance creek				10,000						
Sundance lagoon				30,000						
Vermillion lake				115,000						
Vista lake				20,000						
Altrudo lake				15,000						
Whiskey creek					15,000					
Calgary exhibition							1			
Cochrane lake (no outlet), T. 26, R. 4					10,000					
Elbow river—										
Bragg creek										
Chinnum spring										
Lott's creek										
Michle creek										
McLean creek										
Pirmez creek										
Ranger creek										
Rennick creek										
Robinson creek										
Whitley spring										
Herbert lake (no outlet), T. 29, R. 16					16,000					
Hose Spring creek (no outlet), T. 34, R. 3 and 4									5,000	
Kicking Horse—										
Emerald creek—										
Emerald lake										
Giddie creek										
Sink and Wapta lakes—										
Ross lake										
Wapta lake—										
Cataract creek										
Lake O'Hara										
Kootenay river—										
Vermillion river				50,000						
Milk river—										
Battle creek										
Grayburn creek										
North Saskatchewan river—										
Baptiste river—										
Chambers creek	25,000									
Lawrence creek		21,000								
Ruth creek		14,000								
Buster creek	9,850									
Clearwater river—										
Alford creek	19,700								5,000	
Muskeg creek	19,700									
Phylis lake									5,000	
Prairie creek	9,850									
South Prairie creek	9,850									
Suhr creek	19,700									

BANFF HATCHERY—*Continued*

—	Brown trout fry	Brown trout advanced fry	Brown trout No. 1 fingerlings	Cut-throat trout advanced fry	Cut-throat trout No. 1 fingerlings	Cut-throat trout No. 2 fingerlings	Cut-throat trout old fish 8½ yrs.	Loch Leven trout fry	Loch Leven trout advanced fry	Loch Leven trout No. 1 fingerlings
North Saskatchewan river—*Con.*										
Prentice creek	9,850									
Shunda creek		10,000								
Trout creek		21,000								
Old Man river—										
North Willow creek										
Ottawa, Ontario							3			
Red Deer river—										
Bear creek									5,000	
Bull creek									5,000	
Dennison creek									5,000	
Derbytown creek									5,000	
Eagle creek									5,000	
Fallen Timber										13,335
Tripod creek										6,665
James river—										
Bread creek									5,000	
Scotty's spring									1,000	
Teepee Pole creek									4,000	
Johanson creek										9,300
Little Red Deer river										15,000
Dog Pound								20,000		
Swanson creek								10,000		
Grease creek—										
Mill creek										23,200
Road creek			10,150							
Logan creek									5,000	
North Bearberry creek									5,000	
Silver creek										14,000
Smith creek									8,000	
South Raven									25,000	
Beaver creek									15,000	
Clayson creek									5,000	
Spring creek									5,000	
Williams creek									15,000	
Hauling creek									5,000	
Two Jacks lake (no outlet), T. 26, R. 11					15,000					
	123,500	66,000	10,150	547,500	450,795	264	4	30,000	138,000	81,500

Bow River—										
Anthracite creek										
Baker creek										
Big Hill creek										
Boom lake										
Cold creek										
Consolation lake										
Exshaw lakes										
Four Mile creek										
Gap creek										
Hatchery stream										
Hay Meadow creek										
Healy creek										
Highwood river—										
Flatt creek				8,500						
Pekisko creek				12,000						
Sullivan creek				8,500						
Jumping Pound creek										
Bear creek										
Muskeg creek										
Sibbald creek										
Lake Louise										
Lake Minnewanka							19,500	8,000		
Massive creek										
Moraine lake										
North Sheep creek—										
Fisher creek										
Sennet creek										
Pederson creek										
Pipestone river										
Mud lake										
Policeman creek										
Pond at Keith—										
Calgary Fish and Game Association				20,000						
Red Earth creek										
Egypt lake										
Shadow lake										
South Fish creek				9,000						
South Sheep creek										
Blue Rock creek										
Gorge creek										
Junction creek										
Spencer creek										
Sundance creek										
Sundance lagoon										
Vermillion lake										
Vista lake										
Altrude lake										
Whiskey creek										
Calgary exhibition	1				30	1			1	1

BANFF HATCHERY—*Continued*

—	Ouananiche old fish 9½ yrs.	Rainbow trout fry	Rainbow trout advanced fry	Rainbow trout No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 5 fingerlings	Rainbow trout old fish 8 to 10 yr.	Salmon trout fry	Salmon trout No. 1 fingerlings	Salmon trout old fish 8 to 12 yr.	Speckled trout old fish 2 yr. 7 mos
Cochrane lake (no outlet), T. 26, R. 4										
Elbow river—										
Bragg creek				9,000						
Chinnum spring				2,700						
Lott's creek				4,700						
Michle creek				4,700						
McLean creek				4,800						
Pirmez creek				4,700						
Ranger creek				4,800						
Rennick creek				4,700						
Robinson creek				4,700						
Whitley spring				2,700						
Herbert lake (no outlet), T. 29, R. 16										
Hose Spring creek (no outlet), T. 34, R. 3 and 4										
Kicking Horse—										
Emerald creek—										
Emerald lake		10,000								
Giddie creek		5,000								
Sink and Wapta lakes—										
Ross lake			5,000							
Wapta lake—										
Cataract creek			10,000							
Lake O'Hara			10,000							
Kootenay river—										
Vermillion river										
Milk river—										
Battle creek				10,000						
Grayburn creek				5,000						
North Saskatchewan river—										
Baptiste river—										
Chambers creek										
Lawrence creek										
Ruth creek										
Buster creek										
Clearwater river—										
Alford creek										
Muskeg creek										
Phylis lake										
Prairie creek										
South Prairie creek										
Suhr creek										

Prentice creek										
Shunda creek										
Trout creek										
Old Man river—										
North Willow creek				18,000						
Ottawa, Ontario	1					4			2	
Red Deer river—										
Bear creek										
Bull creek										
Dennison creek										
Derbytown creek										
Eagle creek										
Fallen Timber										
Tripod creek										
James river—										
Bread creek										
Scotty's spring										
Teepee Pole creek										
Johanson creek										
Little Red Deer river										
Dog Pound										
Swanson creek										
Grease creek—										
Mill creek										
Road creek										
Logan creek										
North Bearberry creek										
Silver creek										
Smith creek										
South Raven										
Beaver creek										
Clayson creek										
Spring creek										
Williams creek										
Hauling creek										
Two Jacks (no outlet), T. 26, R. 11										
	2	15,000	25,000	138,500	30	5	19,500	8,000	3	1

Total distribution..... 1,653,754

JASPER PARK HATCHERY

	Rainbow trout fry
McLeod river—	
Carrot creek	13,217
Edson river	20,000
Hornback creek	15,000
Sundance creek	25,000
Trout creek	30,000
Pembina river—	
Chip lake—	
Lobstick river	20,000
Total distribution	123,217

LESSER SLAVE LAKE HATCHERY

—	Pickerel fry	Whitefish green eggs	Whitefish fry
Lesser Slave lake—			
Assineau Point	2,200,000	.....	13,400,000
Auger bay	5,200,000	.....	14,800,000
Bay east of hatchery	.....	.....	900,000
Bay west of hatchery	.....	.....	6,075,000
Canyon creek	2,000,000	.....	.....
Cut bank	.....	.....	800,000
Dog island	.....	.....	3,000,000
Driftpile point	.....	.....	1,800,000
East end	.....	6,000,000	.....
East of Nine Mile	500,000	.....	2,900,000
Faust, Alta	.....	.....	1,000,000
Nine Mile Point	2,865,000	.....	9,200,000
North shore	1,100,000	.....	3,411,000
North shore narrows	.....	.....	800,000
West end	.....	6,525,000	.....
Widewater	500,000	.....	6,960,000
Windy bay	2,500,000	.....	5,625,000
	16,865,000	12,525,000	70,671,000

Total distribution 100,061,000

SPRAY LAKES HATCHERY

(Subsidiary to Banff hatchery)

	Cutthroat trout fry
Bow river—	
Spray river	24,000
Bryant creek	25,000
Marvel lake	24,000
Hatchery creek, mouth of	30,940
Smutts creek	8,000
Spray lake—	
Near head of lake	60,000
North bay	48,000
Spray creek—	
Pond opposite trap	5,000
Pond 1 mile above lake	20,000
Upper lake	40,000
Two small creeks at head of lake	6,000
Total distribution	290,940

WATERTON LAKES HATCHERY

—	Cutthroat trout Advanced fry	Cutthroat trout No. 1 fingerlings	Cutthroat trout No. 3 fingerlings	Rainbow trout Advanced fry	Rainbow trout No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 2 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 5 fingerlings
Irrigation system—							
Cutbank lake (20 miles from Cardston)						1,655	
Old Man river	10,000						
Beaver creek		20,000					
Beaver Dam creek	14,000						
Belly river—							
Indian creek	10,000						
Mami creek	25,000						
Mami lake		9,500					
North fork	20,000						
South fork	20,000						
Bobs creek	10,000						
Callum creek	30,000						
Camp creek	10,000						
Castle river—							
Beaver creek					10,000		
Gladstone creek					10,000		
Jackson creek					5,000		
Link creek					10,000		
Lost creek					10,000		
Mill creek					10,000		
No name creek (58 miles from hatchery)					5,000		
Young creek					5,000		
Crowsnest river—							
Allison creek				30,000			
Blairmore creek				15,000			
Burmis creek				10,000			
Byron creek				10,000			
Connelly creek				15,000			
Crowsnest lake					30,000		
Godfrey creek				5,000			
Gold creek				12,500			
Hogan creek				10,000			
McGillvary creek				15,000			
Pincher creek					35,000		
Policeflat creek				20,000			
Rock creek				15,000			
Star creek				10,000			
Willow creek—							
Burke creek					10,000		
Hardwicke creek					10,000		
Chaffen creek					5,000		
Kuntz creek					5,000		
Lyndon creek					20,000		
Burton creek					10,000		
Patterson creek					10,000		
Main fork					5,000		
Meadow creek					10,000		
Neilson creek					5,000		
No name creek (111 miles from hatchery)					10,000		
No name creek (115 miles from hatchery)					10,000		
No name creek (140 miles from hatchery)					5,000		
No name creek (142 miles from hatchery)					10,000		
Oxley creek					5,000		
Quail creek					10,000		
South fork					5,000		
Trout creek					10,000		
Westrup creek					5,000		
Daisey creek	10,000						
Dutch creek	10,000						
Ernst creek	20,000						
Heath creek	25,000						
No name creek (25 miles from hatchery)					3,200		
No name creek (30 miles from hatchery)					3,000		
No name creek (62 miles from hatchery). S. 32, T. 10, R. 2, W. 5	4,000						
No name creek (72 miles from hatchery) S. 8, T. 10, R. 2, W. 5	10,000						
Olin creek	15,000						
Racehorse creek	20,000						
Rowe creek	10,000						
Sharples creek	20,000						
Spring creek	10,000						
St. Mary's river—							
Lees creek	25,000						
Tough creek	25,000						

WATERTON LAKES HATCHERY—*Concluded*

—	Cutthroat trout Advanced fry	Cutthroat trout No. 1 fingerlings	Cutthroat trout No. 3 fingerlings	Rainbow trout Advanced fry	Rainbow trout No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 2 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 5 fingerlings
Waterton river—							
Avion lake		20,000					
Boundary creek		16,000					
Butcher creek		15,000					
Cameron lake				30,000			
Carpenter creek		20,000					
Copper Mine creek		5,000					
Cottonwood creek	20,000						
Drywood creek (north fork)	15,000						
Drywood creek (south fork)	20,000						
Lone Beaver dam creek		8,000					
Pine creek	20,000						
Redbox creek		5,000					
Smith creek	20,000						
Spring creek	10,000		250			200	500
Stoney creek		10,000					
Trail creek		10,000					
Yarrow creek	30,000						
	488,000	138,500	250	197,500	296,200	1,855	500

Total distribution 1,122,805

ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY

—	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon advanced fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 4 fingerlings
Anderson lake				20,878
Adlem creek		240,000	240,000	
Beaches		240,000	720,000	
Boulder creek		160,000	240,000	
Cabin creek		240,000	240,000	
Cedar creek			150,940	
Clemens creek			225,000	
Falls creek		160,000	240,000	
Ternan creek			18,428	
Barclay sound—				
Maggie lake (Nanaimo District)—				
Hillier creek	1,001,000			
Comox lake—				
Cruikshank river	1,001,000			
Great Central lake—				
Sproat lake—				
Taylor river	1,505,000			
	3,507,000	1,040,000	2,074,368	20,878

Total distribution 6,642,246

BABINE LAKE HATCHERY

—	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings
Babine lake—			
Morrison creek		793,360	395,750
Morrison lake	4,909,949	5,138	
Beaver lagoon	250,000		
	5,159,949	798,498	395,750

Total distribution 6,354,197

—	Coho salmon eyed eggs	Coho salmon fry	Cutthroat trout eyed eggs	Cutthroat trout fry	Hybrids crossed Kamloops and Cutthroat fry	Kamloops trout fry	Kamloops trout fingerlings			Kamloops trout yearlings
							No. 2	No. 4	No. 5	
Biological Board (Dr. Foerster)										
Comox District—										
Cruickshank river			160,000							
Cowichan river		100,000							875	
Cowichan lake		470,000			545					
Beaver creek										
McKay creek		150,000								
Mead creek										
Misatchie lake										
Nixon creek			35,000	33,623						
Robinson river	100,000									
Shaw creek										
Sheep creek				4,000						
Sutton creek				33,000						
Beadnall creek										
Green creek										
Oliver creek		35,545	11,500							
Wake lake										
Malahat County—										
Millstream—										
Fork lake				5,480						
Qualicum District—										
Englishman river			100,000							
Little Qualicum river			100,000							
Big Qualicum river			100,000							
Horn lake—										
Big Horn creek			41,000							
Saanich District—										
Goldstream river										
Prospect lake			33,600	9,940						
Spectacle lake										
Somenos lake—										
Holmes creek										
Sooke river—										
Matheson lake				8,000						
Shields lake				8,000						
Young's lake						5,000				
Vancouver, Hastings Park Aquarium								50		
Vancouver, Sportsmen's Show							50			25
	100,000	755,545	581,100	102,043	545	5,000	50	50	875	25

COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY—*Concluded*

—	Speckled trout eyed eggs	Speckled trout fry	Speckled trout fingerlings		Speckled trout yearlings	Speckled trout 2 years 4 months	Spring salmon eyed eggs	Spring salmon fry	Spring salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Steelhead salmon fry
			No. 4	No. 5						
Biological Board (Dr. Foerster)							1,500			
Comox District—										
Cruickshank river										
Cowichan river									218,852	33,500
Cowichan lake								60,000		28,732
Beaver creek		30,000								
McKay creek										
Mead creek								20,000		
Misatchie lake		26,053								
Nixon creek										
Robinson river	30,000	3,000						51,389		
Shaw creek		25,000								
Sheep creek										
Sutton creek	30,000									
Beadnall creek				450						
Green creek				400						
Oliver creek				450						
Wake lake		25,000								
Malahat County—										
Millstream—										
Fork lake										
Qualicum District—										
Englishman river										
Little Qualicum river										
Big Qualicum river										
Horn lake—										
Big Horn creek										
Saanich District—										
Goldstream river								20,000		
Prospect lake										
Spectacle lake		30,000								
Somenos lake—										
Holmes creek		25,000								
Sooke river—										
Matheson lake										
Shield's lake										
Young's lake										
Vancouver, Hastings Park Aquarium				50						
Vancouver, Sportsmen's Show			25		25	12				
	60,000	164,053	25	1,350	25	12	1,500	151,389	218,852	62,232

Total distribution 2,204,671

CRANBROOK HATCHERY

—	Cranbrook trout eyed eggs	Cutthroat eyed eggs	Cutthroat trout fry	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry
Cranbrook District—					
Bartholomew lake		16,000			5,900
Echo lake					4,900
Moyie lake			19,800		
Backwaters			54,000		
Cooper lake			15,000		
Fish lake creek		100,000			
Mineral lake			7,810		
Mineral lake creek	9,885	40,000			
Moyie river, north fork		7,000			
Munroe lake			180,000		
Fish or Mud lake			12,000		
Peavine creek		90,000	50,000		
Ridgeway creek		7,000			
St. Mary's lake—					
Meachen creek			160,000		
St. Mary's river—					
Dipper lake			6,000		
Perrys creek			4,000		
St. Josephs creek			6,000		
Sullivan creek		15,330			
Twin lakes					1,970
Fernie District—					
Edwards lake—					
Inlet creek				12,000	
Grave creek—					
Grave lake					9,500
Horseshoe lake					8,500
Kootenay river—					
Garbutts lake		16,000			
Goat river		30,000			
Phillips creek		22,500			
Loon lake					4,750
Manistee lake					4,750
Premier lake		60,000			11,000
Rock or Mud lake					4,750
Rock or Stephens lake near Kimberley			20,000		5,000
Sand creek—					
McBaines lake					4,750
Silver Springs lake					5,000
Lasqueti Island—					
Ogden lake		5,000			
Pender Harbour—					
Garden bay lake		20,000			
Windermere District—					
Fish lakes		32,000			
	9,885	460,830	534,610	12,000	70,770

Total distribution 1,088,095

CULTUS LAKE HATCHERY

—	Chum salmon fry	Coho salmon green eggs	Coho salmon eyed eggs	Cutthroat eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Steelhead salmon fry
Biological Board—								
Smith Falls ponds		758,000				520,000		
Fraser river—								
Harrison lake							31,201	
Hatchery creek					144,000			
Vedder river								82,465
Cultus lake						7,858,770		
Hatchery creek	27,000							
Watts creek						300,000		
Lumchin creek				10,000				
Sweltzer creek			243,568					3,938
	27,000	758,000	243,568	10,000	144,000	8,678,770	31,201	86,403

Total distribution 9,978,942

GERRARD HATCHERY

—	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry
Kootenay District—		
Arrow lakes—		
Armstrong lake	25,000	.....
Stobert lake	50,000	.....
West Kootenay—		
Lardeau river	.....	415,000
Lardeau ponds	.....	185,120
Howser lake	.....	12,000
	75,000	612,120

Total distribution 687,120

KENNEDY LAKE HATCHERY

—	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon advanced fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 5 fingerlings
Kennedy lake—						
Clayoquot Arm	.....	.....	414,350	.....	8,000	77,953
At hatchery (ditch)	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calm Bay to Clayoquot River	.....	155,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Island to Calm Bay	.....	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cold creek	132,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deep Bay	.....	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk river	885,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fir Creek to Silent Bay	.....	370,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Silent Bay—Narrows	.....	.....	86,037	.....	.....	.....
Peter Creek—Silent Bay	.....	.....	.....	44,615	.....	.....
Martin Creek to Peter Creek	.....	200,000	165,000	.....	.....	.....
Irvine Creek and Bay	.....	210,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Pond Creek	.....	62,947	45,000	20,000	.....	14,909
Pond Beach	.....	.....	30,000	60,000	.....	.....
Pond Creek	.....	50,000	15,000	54,966	.....	49,637
Pond Creek to Rocky Bay	.....	.....	5,000	.....	14,951	.....
Rocky Bay	.....	220,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Bay and Deer Beaches	.....	122,974	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Beaches	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant Creek and North	.....	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant Creek and South	.....	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halfway Point to High Point	.....	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrows to Halfway Point	.....	220,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....
Long Island—Shallow Bay	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shallow Bay—Sand Creek	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Shallow Bay—Norger Bay	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norger Bay—Sand River	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ucluelet Bay	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ucluelet Bay—Charlie Creek	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Ucluelet Bay—Picnic Beach	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Clayoquot River	521,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennedy river—						
Juanita lake	36,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suttons Slough	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swan Bay and Creek	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,582,576	4,060,921	1,145,387	179,581	22,951	142,499

Total distribution 7,133,915

LAKELSE LAKE HATCHERY

—	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 4 fingerlings
Lakelse lake	.....	2,520,000	84,100	.....	.....
Beaver dam	.....	320,000	150,000	20,000	99,595
Blackwater creek	.....	120,000	.....	.....	.....
Clearwater creek	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Furlong creek	.....	140,000	234,500	.....	.....
Granite creek	.....	180,000	230,000	.....	150,000
Hoodoo creek	.....	180,000	75,000	.....	.....
Hot Springs creek	.....	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Salmon creek	.....	224,000	45,000	.....	50,000
Scullabuchan creek	.....	720,000	.....	.....	.....
Slough creek	.....	260,000	95,000	.....	.....
Willlams creek	.....	900,000	.....	.....	.....
Eliza creek	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	750,000	6,064,000	913,600	20,000	299,595

Total distribution 8,047,195

LLOYDS CREEK HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs
Alberni District—	
Somas river—	
Cameron lake	30,000
Great Central lake	30,000
Sproat lake	40,000
Fraser river—	
Bonchie lake	16,000
Pavilion lake	8,000
Serpentine river (near Tynehead)	40,000
Silver creek	12,000
Williams lake	40,000
Harrison lake—	
Hicks lake	16,000
Weaver lake	16,000
Japan (Tokyo Angling and Country Club))	50,000
Morse Inlet—	
Cloyah river—	
Cloyah lake	50,000
Nechako river—	
Chcluz lake—	
Norman creek	40,000
North Thompson river—	
Kanough lake	30,000
Paul lake—	
Paul creek	378,000
Pinantan lake—	
Pinantan creek	130,000
Sea—	
Cousins Inlet—	
Link lake (Ocean Falls)	80,000
Shuswap District—	
Shuswap lake—	
Canoe river	16,000
Granite creek	16,000
Palmer creek	16,000
Reinecker creek	16,000
Eagle river—	
Owl Head creek	12,000
Skeena river—	
Buckley river—	
Kathlyn lake	50,000
Total distribution	1,132,000

NELSON HATCHERY

—	Cutthroat trout fry	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry	Kennerly's salmon green eggs	Kennerly's salmon eyed eggs	Kennerly's salmon fry	Rainbow trout fry	Speckled trout eyed eggs	Speckled trout fry	Whitefish fry
Arrow lakes					100,000					1,630,000
Inonaklin river									20,000	
Little Slocan lakes									25,000	
Lower Arrow—										
Octopus creek		35,000								
Syringa creek		35,000								160,000
Slocan river		35,000								
Slocan lake		75,000				202,437				
Bonanza creek—										
Summit lake		25,000								
Cahill lake		25,000								
Springer creek					200,000					
Biological Board			35,538		100,000		3,000			
Cranbrook District—										
Moyie river—										
Palmer Bar creek								30,000		
Cranbrook Hatchery—										
Cedar lakes (Golden District)			11,250							
Fernie District—										
Elk river—										
Alexander creek								17,510		
Hosmer creek								20,000		
Lizard creek								25,000		
McCool creek								20,000		
Michel creek								20,000		
Morrisey creek								25,000		
Unnamed lake								20,000		
Heddle Trout Farms									5,000	
Kootenay lake										730,000
Bealby's point										120,000
Bickers point										60,000
Corn creek								25,000		
Cottonwood creek										199,000
Crescent bay										60,000
Ferry crossing										60,000
Goat river—										
Meadow creek								30,000		
Grohman creek										100,000
Harrop creek										60,000
Kaslo creek									30,000	

Kokanee creek				150,000						240,000
Loon lake									15,000	
Nine Mile creek				35,000						60,000
Old Park point										280,000
Queens bay										560,000
Redfish creek				75,000						
Sitkum creek										120,000
West Arm			20,000							
Cottonwood creek					70,000					
Five Mile creek			20,000							
Six Mile creek							62,318			240,000
Kootenay river—										
At Bonnington			14,038							
Bear creek			20,000							
Columbia river—										
Beaver creek								20,000		
Tonkawatla river (at Revelstoke)—										
Grassy lake								60,000		
Forty-Nine Mile creek (mouth of)			20,000				30,000			
Rockslide creek (near Bonnington)	10,000									
Sproule creek (mouth of)			20,000							
Taghum			20,000							
Okanagan lake—										
Eaneas creek					200,000					
Pend D'Orielle—										
Kettle river—										
Boundary creek								25,000	75,000	
Long lake			45,000							
North fork—										
Grandby river			27,000							
Salmon river									9,982	
Erie lake									10,000	
Hidden creek							20,000			
Rosebud lake	21,916									
Similkameen District—										
Columbia river—										
Christina lake			30,000							
Windermere District—										
Columbia river—										
Big Sheep creek									25,000	
Columbia lake		80,000								
Canal flats					200,000					
Lillian lake							25,000			
Lake Eileen									20,000	
Lake Enid									20,000	
	31,916	310,000	282,826	260,000	870,000	202,437	140,318	337,510	254,982	4,679,000

Total distribution 7,368,989

PEMBERTON HATCHERY

—	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry
Anderson lake—				
Gates creek			280,000	
Birkenhead river				16,799,120
Cheakamus river—				
Alta lake		38,190		
Daisy lake	15,000			
Lucelle lake	15,000			
Howe Sound—				
Phantom lake		6,360		
	30,000	44,550	280,000	16,799,120

Total distribution 17,153,670

PENASK LAKE HATCHERY

—	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry
Hope, B.C.—		
Haig lake, 4 miles from Hope	10,000	
Jones lake, 24 miles from Hope	15,000	
Nicola river—		
Penask lake	49,250	
Penask creek		172,130
Vancouver Island—		
Forbidden Plateau—		
Circle lake	40,000	
Francis lake	10,000	
Isobel lake	20,000	
Johnston lake	40,000	
Mariwood lake	10,000	
McKenzie lake	40,000	
Meadow lake	40,000	
Stanley Park hatchery	50,000	
Sunnyside hatchery, Ioco, B.C.	50,000	
Messrs. Ewing and Best (private hatchery)	30,000	
	404,250	172,130

Total distribution 576,380

PITT LAKE HATCHERY

—	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings
Upper Pitt river			174,608
Chas. Peter's creek		1,000,000	
Four Mile creek	430,000	600,000	
Four Mile slough		1,000,000	
Mountain slough		1,200,000	
Seven Mile creek		1,000,000	
	430,000	4,800,000	174,608

Total distribution 5,404,608

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY

—	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings
Owikeno lake				25,306
Asklum creek			809,755	509,747
Cheo river			815,290	
Dallick river	2,500,250			
Genesi creek	2,193,260			
Indian river			815,808	
Quap creek	928,770		3,009,999	
Shumahault river—	3,625,630			
Shumahault Narrows		549,344	607,086	
Markwell river—				
Nookins river	1,344,000			
Wauquash river			748,538	812,200
	10,591,910	549,344	6,806,476	1,347,253

Total distribution 19,294,983

SQUILAX CAMP

	Sockeye salmon green eggs
Biological Board—	
Taft, B.C.	769,500
Shuswap lake—	
Granite creek	95,000
Salmon creek	222,500
Scotch creek	170,100
Total distribution	1,257,100

STUART LAKE HATCHERY

—	Sockeye salmon green eggs	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs
Stuart lake—		
Middle river—		
Kynoch creek	250,000	104,400
Rossetti creek		94,500
	250,000	198,900

Total distribution 448,900

SUMMERLAND HATCHERY

—	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry	Speckled trout eyed eggs	Speckled trout fry
Columbia river—				
Kettle river east			30,000	
Kettle river west			30,000	
Lake Vale		12,000		
One Mile creek			20,000	
Similkameen river—				
Ashnola river			30,000	
Clearwater lake	12,000			
Osoyoos lake		14,000		
Tulameen river			30,000	
Okanagan lake—		45,825		
Bear creek			20,000	
Burgesons lake		6,000		
Burns lake		10,000		
Chute lake		12,000		
Davis lake		6,000		
Deep lake		2,000		
Dog lake		16,000		
Fish lake		8,000		
Glenmore lake				7,350
Kalamalka lake		47,000		
Mission creek			25,000	
McKenzie lake		6,000		
Ospray lake		14,000		
Silver lake		6,000		
Vasseaux lake		14,000		
Woods lake		16,000		
Shuswap river—				
Mable lake	40,000			
	52,000	234,825	185,000	7,350

Total distribution 479,175

APPENDIX No. 4

Report of C. Bruce, A.M.E.I.C., Fisheries Engineer

The work of the Engineering Division includes operations conducted by the department under the following headings:—

(*a*) Building fishways and clearing rivers.
(*b*) Construction and repairs of fish cultural establishments.
(*c*) Construction for the Biological Board.
(*d*) Investigations and surveys.
(*e*) Supervision of scallop investigations.
(*f*) General.

All work in British Columbia is under the direct supervision of Resident Engineer J. McHugh, with headquarters at Vancouver, while in the Maritime Provinces much of the actual construction and repair is performed under the supervision of Construction Foreman Charles F. Stevens, with headquarters at Saint John.

The following report is submitted covering the various activities of this division.

Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers

NOVA SCOTIA

Milton Stream, Yarmouth County.—An additional compartment was built at the foot of the fishway in the dam at the outlet of Doctor lake to make it more effective. Numbers of alewives and sea trout ascend this fishway.

Tusket River, Yarmouth County.—Since the completion of the hydro-electric development at the head of the tide in this river a large proportion of the water is diverted from the main river bed. In order to facilitate the ascent of fish in the river below the main diversion dam a small channel was opened up for a length of about 400 feet where the water was shallow.

Attention by an Engineer was necessary during the run of alewives in the spring to adjust the new fishway in the diversion dam where thousands of these fish had collected and were unable to ascend.

Jordan River, Shelburne County.—An inspection of the five dams on this river, which were previously used for log driving, revealed that they were in such a dilapidated state that fishways could not economically be installed in them.

The upper dam at the foot of Jordan Great Lake has been permanently closed by the Nova Scotia Power Commission and the waters above it diverted into the Mersey River watershed.

After negotiations with the owners, openings were made in the four dams below so that the river now affords an unobstructed passage for fish up to the foot of Great Jordan lake.

Round Bay Brook, Shelburne County.—The action of seas at the mouth of this brook closes it to such an extent that the descent of young alewives is prevented during low water periods. Permanent work is not feasible, except, perhaps, at a cost virtually prohibitive and accordingly provision was made to have a small channel opened as occasion required.

Barrington River, Shelburne County.—Screens were again placed to divert ascending fish from the tailrace of the woollen mill where they previously ascended and stranded.

36710—15

Payzants Brook, Queens County.—While this is a small stream, a heavy run of alewives ascend it for spawning. During the summer months when it is low ascending fish were stranded in large numbers and to overcome this channels were opened up at various places in which the flow is concentrated.

Broad River, Queens County.—The concrete wall of the fishway in the dam at the mouth of this river was repaired where it had been broken off by a heavy ice jam.

Mersey River, Queens County.—The operation of the three hydro-electric plants by the Nova Scotia Commission, which started during the year, resulted in several conditions requiring attention. In general, the discharge from these plants is confined to that issuing from the turbines, but on occasions there was some overflow from the spillways for short intervals. During these intervals numbers of salmon ascended the channels from the spillways and when the flow of water stopped they became stranded among the rocks.

Wire screen barriers were erected at No. 2 and No. 3 developments to prevent the destruction of salmon and, later, as it was impossible to maintain the screen at No. 2 development, a cribwork barrier about 200 feet long was built in lieu of the screen.

Some repairs to the fishway at Milton were made where the concrete had eroded from the action of frost.

Petite Riviere, Lunenburg County.—Improvements were made to the fishway at Conquerall Mills and the approach channel was deepened to facilitate the ascent of fish.

A screen was erected across the lower end of the tail-race canal of the hydro-electric plant located at the inlet of lake Fancy to prevent the ascent of salmon and eliminate poaching as far as possible.

Tangier River, Halifax County.—Obstructions consisting of accumulated debris were removed at two places on the river and an opening made through an old dam which came to light when the power dam pond near the mouth of the river was drained off.

Porters Lake, Halifax County.—A channel was opened up between the lake and the ocean to permit the passage of fish.

St. Andrew River, Colchester County.—A jam consisting of old logs and debris, which prevented the ascent of fish was removed.

Bear River, Digby County.—Several large boulders which retarded the passage of salmon were blasted out.

Round Hill River, Annapolis County.—The top was blasted off of a small rock fall below which salmon collected and were unable to ascend except when the river was high.

Nictaux River, Annapolis County.—Improvements consisting of blasting to widen the main channel at Wamboldts falls to facilitate the ascent of salmon, were completed.

In addition to the foregoing small obstructions consisting principally of debris, which had collected during freshets and formed obstructions to the ascent of migratory fish, were removed from the following streams under the supervision of the local inspectors concerned:—

Dunn's brook, Yarmouth county;
Benacadie river, Cape Breton county;
Gaspereau river, Cape Breton county;
Huntington brook, Cape Breton county;
Gillis brook, Cape Breton county;
Calvin brook, Cape Breton county;
Black brook, Cape Breton county;

Kilkenny brook, Cape Breton county;
McAskills brook, Cape Breton county;
Streams connecting White, Grand and Brown lakes, Cape Breton county;
Howards brook, Inverness county.

Trout Brook, Inverness County.—The sand and gravel bar across the mouth of this stream, which flows into lake Ainslie fills in from time to time, preventing the entrance of sea trout and it was necessary to make an opening through it.

Baddeck Bay Brook, McInnis Pond and Campbell's Pond, Victoria County.—The channels connecting these ponds to the Bras d'Or lakes became blocked by sand during a heavy storm in such a manner that when the water became low the seaward migration of young alewives was prevented. The channels were cleared and opened.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Magaguadavic River, Charlotte County.—Repairs were made to the concrete walls of the fishway over the falls at the mouth of the river, where a heavy accumulation of ice had broken off a section of the wall.

Nashwaak River, York County.—Considerable trouble has been experienced in getting fish past the dam at Marysville, and it was decided last year to utilize the waste gates as a fishway by building on wing walls and placing partitions to form compartments. On completion of the work it was found that, owing to the shallow water in the river below, salmon found it difficult to enter the first compartment. This was overcome to a great extent by providing a sloping apron up which the fish were able to swim, but further modifications are under consideration.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Vernon River Queens County.—The fishway built in the dam at the mouth of this river some years ago was repaired and caulked.

MANITOBA

Whitemud River.—The fishways in the dams at Gladstone and Westburne on this river, while effective to some extent, did not afford a passage for the ascent of the large numbers of suckers; in fact the fish, while quite able to ascend, did not appear to seek the entrance of the fishway in either dam. It was accordingly decided to provide large gates in the dams which could be opened during short period in the spring when the fish are ascending. The work was done by a Canadian Pacific Railway crew under direction from the departmental engineer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Inspections were made of streams in which obstructions to the ascent of salmon were alleged to exist, and means were taken during the year to remove obstacles where necessary. The engineers did not deem it necessary to remain on any job throughout performance of the work though examinations were made where possible during progress. It is the policy for the local inspector to accompany the engineer on all inspections and he is thereby made familiar with the requirements so that he can secure local help at the most suitable time and proceed with the work as outlined. It occasionally happens that as a result of the engineer's inspection it is decided that no work is required to be done and on other occasions it is found that climatic conditions are not suitable for work to be commenced at the time of inspection.

Under these circumstances, the time of commencement is left to the discretion of the local inspector whose knowledge of local conditions is perhaps the best guide.

The following streams each received the attention of the engineers:—

Granite Creek.—Removal of disused log dam.

Alouette River.—Removal of log jam occasioned by freshets.

Mamguam River.—Removal of debris and concentration of many intersecting channels to one main stream.

Fish Creek.—Blasting steps in low rock falls.

Demanuel River.—Blasting steps in three low rock faces.

Cohoe Creek.—Constructing a by-pass to overcome rock falls 8 feet high, necessitating blasting and building concrete walls.

Canoe Pass Creek.—Removal of old logging debris left in the bed of the stream after the completion of logging operations.

Wakus Creek.—Removal of logs and brush which formed obstructions during the period of low flow.

Ruby Creek.—Blasting pools in rock falls 6 feet in height.

East and West Ildsted Creeks.—Removal of logs and brush which formed obstructions during the period of low flow.

Three unnamed streams at head of Pender Harbour.—Removal of heavy accumulations of logs and brush which formed obstructions during periods of low flow.

After reports by local officers had been scrutinized by the engineers, minor obstructions were directed to be removed from a number of streams without further inspection. These operations were conducted under the direct supervision of the local officers, who remained in close touch with the work during its progress in each case and submitted full reports on each after completion. The streams where work of this kind was done were: Campbell river, Frock creek, Halfway creek, Matheson Channel creek, Skutz falls, Seymour creek, Boucher creek, Whonnock creek, Silverdale creek, Popcum creek, Deer creek, Crooks creek, Chaster creek, Upper Clayoquot river, Barnet creek, Beaver creek, Bush creek, Tibas lagoon, (Acteon sound), Yakoun river, Beljay and Takelly creeks, Atli inlet (Queen Charlotte Islands), Cohoe creek (Queen Charlotte Islands), Wilson creek, Thunder Bay creek, Shannon creek, Strausberg creek, Simkins creek, 103rd creek, McCoy creek, Myrtle Point creek, Lockwood creek, Luonias creek, Kelly creek, Holden Lake creek and Hanson creek.

Special trips of inspections by the engineers to these streams on completion of the works were not considered necessary in view of the fact that the local officers' reports were favourable in every instance. The expense entailed for individual inspections would be considerable and accordingly it is departmental practice that such inspections are only made if or when the engineers happen to be engaged in the particular vicinity on other projects.

The engineers made various inspections of the following streams, and, as a result, reported that proposed remedial works need not be given further consideration: Kleanza or Gold creek (Skeena river) Delebat creek (Smiths Inlet) Hobarton creek (Nitinat arm) Gold creek (Coquitlam river) Beaver creek (Fraser river) Johnson and Halfway creeks (Quatsino).

Construction by private interests of proposed high dams at Stamp river, Nimpkish river, Adams river and Meziaden river, has not yet proceeded beyond the stage of tentative plans, and while consideration has been given by the department to the design of fishways for each of these dams it has been impossible to proceed further because of delay of the promoters with regard to construction. The situation is well in hand, however, and just as soon as the exact

locations of the proposed dams are declared the necessary ground surveys will be made and plans for fishways submitted for aproval.

Seton Creek Dam.—The dam at Seton creek has been completed and plans of the proposed fishway submitted to the department. Construction of this fishway will be proceeded with by the owners of the dams as soon as plans have been approved.

Skutz Falls (Proposed fishway).—Further attention was given to the proposed fishway at Skutz falls and certain alternatives suggested by the department were given consideration on the ground.

Penticton Creek (Proposed fishway).—Plans are in course of preparation for a fishway to be incorporated in the dam, already constructed by the Municipality of Penticton, on Penticton creek, to insure the passage of trout over this obstruction.

Stamp River, Great Central Lake.—The dam at the foot of this lake was inspected and proposals to insure the safe passage of fish were submitted to the department. The suggestions made by the department will be given effect during the coming season, and hindrance to the passage of salmon into Great Central lake will be averted.

Stamp Falls Fishway.—The work of clearing this fishway of slide rock, which had fallen from the natural rock sides, was performed during the year by local labour under the superintendence of the engineers so as to allow the run of salmon to pass by unhindered.

Construction and Repairs to Fish Cultural Establishments

NOVA SCOTIA

Antigonish Hatchery.—Forty-eight outside troughs each, 14 feet by 10½ inches by 6½ inches, inside dimensions, were built and set up for the coming season's operations. An electrically operated automatic pneumatic water system was installed in the dwelling for domestic services.

Considerable grading was done around the grounds and soil laid on in preparation for lawns.

Bedford Hatchery.—Four new concrete rearing ponds, each 37 feet long, 4 feet wide and varying from 14 to 15 inches in depth were built adjoining the ponds which had been constructed in the previous year.

A six-foot extension was built on the garage and the entire building painted.

Middleton Hatchery.—The verandah of the dwelling was fully repaired and railings were added. The entire roof was shingled and both the dwelling and garage were painted. A hardwood floor was also laid in the kitchen.

The interior walls and ceiling of the hatchery were painted.

Margaree Hatchery.—A new icehouse, 12 feet by 16 feet, with feed room and cold room for holding fish food, was built and the roof of the barn reshingled.

Yarmouth Hatchery.—Foot troughs were installed in the hatchery and the walls and ceilings of the hatching room, feed room, office and toilet were repainted. Eight troughs, each 8 feet by 10½ inches by 8 inches deep, were set up outside the hatchery. A pneumatic pressure system, automatically operated, was installed for the domestic water services.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Kellys Pond Hatchery.—The interior of the hatchery was repainted and the hatchery grounds were levelled and seeded.

Morell Retaining Pond.—A new retaining pond for salmon was built on the Morell river. Retainers consist of two pound net pots, each 45 feet long, 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with tunnel entrances, the upstream one connecting into the downstream one direct. Wing nets extend to both shores of the river from the downstream tunnel, guiding the salmon directly into the pounds without handling. The nets are held in position with piles driven along the sides and ends to which they are guyed.

The spawning shed and watchman's quarters are provided in a building, 22 feet long by 10 feet wide, single storey.

A pile-driver on a small scow, and a small punt, were built to facilitate the erection of the pond.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Miramichi Hatchery.—The old wooden floor in the main hatchery had completely rotted away and in order to increase the fry capacity of the establishment a new concrete floor, with sixteen tanks built in, was completed. Each tank is 15 feet 3 inches long and 2 feet wide, varying in depth from 10 inches at the head to 13 inches at the foot. A concrete foundation wall was placed around the entire main building, replacing the piers on which the walls formerly rested, and the sills were renewed where they were rotted.

An instrumental survey of the portion of the hatchery property, covering all developments, was completed, and the hatchery supply dam was repaired.

Grand Falls Hatchery.—The floor of the refrigerator room in the icehouse was renewed with concrete and a drain pipe was laid therefrom.

Tobique Sub-hatchery.—The wings at the ends of the hatchery supply dam were extended and several small leaks repaired. Seven new lengths of pipe were laid from the dam to the hatchery. The hatchery was painted and the grounds graded between the building and the road. New stands were constructed to carry retaining tanks.

Nepisiquit Sub-hatchery.—An instrumental survey was made at Knights brook, a tributory of the Nepisiquit river, for the purpose of determining the suitability of that location for a hatchery site.

Restigouche Hatchery.—An instrumental survey of the hatchery grounds and water supply was completed.

ALBERTA

Lesser Slave Lake Hatchery.—An outside tank 40 feet long 12 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, was built to facilitate the holding of additional numbers of whitefish fry, and an icehouse, 12 feet by 14 feet, was built on the hatchery property.

Waterton Lakes Park Hatchery.—An office and living room for the assistant were finished in the end of the hatchery building formerly used for a garage and sixteen new troughs, each 16 feet long, 10 inches wide and 6 inches deep, were set up outside, with a water supply obtained from the hatchery creek. The walls of the six outside rearing ponds and the supply thereto were faced with cement mortar.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Harrison Lake Hatchery.—The old wharf at this hatchery was entirely demolished and renewed. A total of 1,140 lineal feet of piling was used in the new structure, which consists of eighteen bents of three piles each, all driven to solid bottom. These are capped and decked, providing a wharf 228 feet long.

Morris Creek.—A careful examination was made of the old bank protection works at Morris creek and it was found that this stream could still continue to be used for taking ova without the immediate need of further expenditure.

Penask Hatchery.—Considerably improvement work was performed at this hatchery, requiring the services of an engineer continuously. The flume was extended upstream a distance of 200 feet to a new intake, and a new spawning fence was constructed, reinforced with foundation platform and sheet piling, with pens. In addition, about two acres of brush were cleared around the building as a fireguard.

Pemberton Hatchery.—An instrumental survey of the bed of the Birkenhead river through Lots 209 and 210, was made for the purpose of indicating the boundaries of foreshore required through these lots for fish cultural purposes and a British Columbia land surveyor was later employed to complete the survey and plans in accordance with the Land Act preparatory to expropriation proceedings being taken.

Cultus Lake Hatchery.—The old spawning fence in Sweltzer creek was demolished and an entirely new fence of cedar piling, supporting a two-inch wooden platform, was constructed in its place. Eighteen new pens, each measuring 6 feet by 12 feet, were constructed on the upper side of the fence. Twelve pens were constructed with leads and six were blind, the two pens at the extreme ends of the structure being fitted with adjustable bottoms. The fence was built of 1-inch by 4-inch slats at 2-inch centres and the entire work was well tied into the banks of the stream. The construction of this fence will result in easy maintenance because of the addition of the foundation platform. In the past it has been necessary to protect the base of the fence each season by dumping in quantities of rock.

Skeena River Hatchery.—A careful survey of the Lakelse hatchery building revealed serious decay in the walls. Sills, studs and sheathing on the north and east walls, below the head tank and adjoining both settling tanks, were found to be in such bad condition that it was necessary to make immediate temporary repairs until complete restoration of the walls could be undertaken, which was impossible at the time because of the hatchery being filled to capacity with eggs. Since that time all material necessary for complete restoration has been delivered on the site and arrangements have been made to complete the work in the spring of 1931.

Attention was also given to the marine ways at this establishment. On account of frost conditions during winter months considerable trouble has been met in maintaining the track leading into the boathouse and it was found necessary to construct concrete walls from below frost line on which to rest the ties on the section affected. This work was completed satisfactorily and no further trouble in this regard is expected.

Nelson Hatchery.—An instrumental survey of a proposed new site for the Nelson hatchery was made and complete plans, including the possibilities for water supply, were submitted to the department.

The Nelson City Council was interviewed with regard to the water supply, which was proposed to be taken from a partially disused city supply. The council later expressed itself as being unwilling to transfer its interest in this water supply to the department and so, for the time being at least, this matter remains in abeyance.

Deer Creek Retaining Ponds.—An instrumental survey of the ground available at the mouth of Deer Creek, where it flows into Stamp river, Vancouver island, was made for the purpose of reporting upon the suitability of the ground as a site for rearing ponds for spring salmon. Complete plans and reports were submitted to the department for consideration.

Biological Board of Canada

Counting Fence McClinton Creek.—The counting fences at McClinton creek, Queen islands, for which surveys were made in 1929, were constructed under the

direct and constant supervision of Assistant Engineer Hunt, who remained on the work from April 17 to June 15. Two fences of approved design were constructed, one for the counting of adult fish and the other for fry. The adult fence was placed in use during the fall run and several thousand pink salmon were counted through it. The fence for counting migrating fry will not be put in use until the spring of 1931.

In addition to the work on the fences, provision was made for the erection of two cabins for housing the workers at this substation.

Biological Building No. 2, Prince Rupert.—Contract No. 1 for the construction of Biological Building No. 2, was commenced and completed during the year. This contract provided for the necessary excavations and the erection of the building, having the basement only completed. Floors No. 1 and 2, together with the attic are left unfinished, i.e., without floor covering, wall plaster and doors and with partitions skeleton studding only.

The finished basement of this building, measuring 80 feet by 36 feet by 12 feet, contains the furnace room, which was completed under the contract and is provided with an automatic oil furnace and heating boiler. Since the contract was completed certain refrigeration equipment and machinery have been installed under separate contract by the Biological Board. This building is located at the junction of McBride street with the right of way of the Canadian National Railways, with only the right of way separating it from Building No. 1. An overhead crossing of the tracks, which is maintained by the city of Prince Rupert, gives access to the building from the water front.

The work throughout was under the constant supervision of Mr. C. C. Young, of the Prince Rupert staff, who assisted in the preparation of the original plans and specifications and to whom is very largely due the credit for the splendid workmanship evidenced throughout the building. The department's engineers visited the work from time to time for the purpose of adjudicating on matters that required definite ruling and for measuring up for the purpose of compiling progress estimates. The final estimate was submitted August 18, 1930.

Retaining Ponds, Smiths Falls Creek, Cultus Lake.—A series of five retaining ponds was constructed in the early months of the year for the Biological Board at Smiths Falls. These ponds, constructed in a similar manner to those at Taft, are each 60 feet long, 16 feet wide and 3 feet deep, rectangular in shape, with the corners rounded off on an 8-foot radius. Each pond is divided off in the centre by a partition 3 feet high and 40 feet long, leaving 10 feet at either end for the free circulation of water. The water supply enters each pond at the upper end on one side of the partition, circulates around and discharges at the upper end on the opposite side of the partition, where the entire rounded corner is fitted with screen measuring 15 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 8 inches of heavy galvanized wire 6 by 6 mesh .080 inch wire, to allow free discharge without suction and to prevent the escape of fry.

A low concrete dam was constructed on Smith Falls creek, 50 feet in elevation above pond delivery and an 8-inch wooden pipe, 302 feet in length, carried to the foot of the hill. Two 6-inch branches, having a total length of 151 feet, were laid from the main, one to the Smiths Falls hatchery and the other to the ponds, the pond supply passing along one end of the series and being tapped in five places, thus providing an individual supply of 100 gallons per minute for each pond.

The material used in the construction of the ponds was 2-inch fir plank with slip tongue joints, the whole supported with 6 by 6 inch sills and 4 by 4 inch posts. Owing to the contour of the ground on which the ponds are built it was necessary either to excavate in the hill side or build up the low side fringing the lake shore. The latter method proved to be cheaper and accordingly piles were driven to support the lower ends of the ponds.

Retaining Ponds, Taft.—The ponds at Taft were visited during the year for the purpose of making minor adjustments to the water works and general lay-out.

Departure Bay Station.—The station at Departure bay was visited on several occasions to consider various matters in connection with road improvements, water works and salt water pond construction. As a result, the Provincial Government constructed a new highway in front of the property, some 300 feet further away, thus eliminating the dust nuisance and leaving the old road as a private entrance to the station.

The question of future policy in connection with a domestic water supply to the station has been fully discussed and the only feasible solution would appear to lie in the further development of the hillside springs which at present furnish this supply. The cost of piping for a supply from the city of Nanaimo distribution system, or for constructing an independent supply from Loon or Lonely lakes, involving in either case between two and three miles of pipe line, would entail heavy expenditure which can not be justified at the present time, so long as the springs, with further development at moderate cost, will continue to furnish a sufficient supply.

The fire protection system at the station was completed during the year by the installation of a 5,000-gallon tank of creosoted timber connected by pipe line with a pump on the water front, having a capacity of 2,500 gallons per hour. The tank was erected on high ground immediately behind the station and 1,300 lineal feet of wooden supply and distribution main were installed, together with hydrants at each building. The system functions well and is a means of reducing considerably the fire hazard.

Salt water Retaining Pond, Piper's Lagoon.—With reference to the proposed pond development at Piper's Lagoon, it was found impossible to secure privileges desired from the owners of the abutting property and this matter has been left in abeyance, for the time being at least. Estimates were submitted for alternative proposals for salt water ponds on the foreshore in front of the biological station property.

Investigations

Mersey River.—In order to obtain definite information regarding the destruction of fish in passing through turbines of power developments, a fine mesh net was installed in the tailrace channel below No. 3 Development, owned by the Nova Scotia Power Commission on the Mersey river, Nova Scotia. A net, 100 feet long, was set in the form of a bag across the channel, but the current proved to be of such volume, and velocity that it was impossible to hold the net and the findings are consequently based on evidence obtained with only a portion of the channel closed off. It is proposed to continue this investigation next year when it is hoped that, with the provision of more adequate equipment, there may be no question as to results.

The investigation was continued from April 23 to May 16, during which period a total of 1,282 fish were taken, including white perch, salmon smolt, suckers, eels, yellow perch, trout, and spent salmon. Of the total number taken 919 were dead and 363 alive, that is 71.7 per cent of the fish which passed through the turbines were killed. Of the fish taken white perch comprised the largest number, the total being 855, of which 637 were dead. Of the 435 salmon smolt taken 212 were dead.

Counting Fences.—Surveys were made and plans and reports prepared dealing with proposals for the constructing of counting fences to obtain the escapement of salmon to the spawning grounds at Smiths inlet, Lowe inlet and Nimpkish river, British Columbia. None of these locations is considered suit-

able for the desired purpose for four reasons, as follows: High current velocity, difficulty of securing rock, net or wire fences to the bed of streams, difficulty of maintaining fences if established, and danger to lives of workers.

A survey of the old weir at Seton creek was also made during the year and estimates were submitted covering the cost of constructing a counting fence on the old foundations.

Fraser River.—Inspections were made from time to time of the Fraser canyon in consequence of the dumping of slide refuse into the river by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and for general consideration pertaining to the run of salmon on the Fraser.

A detail contour survey of the Fraser at Bridge river rapids was completed and plans were prepared.

Seymour Creek Intake.—Inspections were made of the city of Vancouver waterworks intakes on Seymour creek for the purpose of investigating a proposal by the Water Board to prevent the entry of salmon into the upper watershed where contamination of the domestic water for the city would result. It is regrettable that the upper reaches of this stream, and the spawning grounds thereon, should have been yielded to the Water Board, but where the public health is involved, and large sums of money are expended for the purpose of avoiding contamination, it is necessary to acquiesce. No objections to the proposals of the Water Board were raised.

SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS

The results of scallop investigations on the South Shore of Nova Scotia will be found under appendix No. 5.

GENERAL

Bait Freezers.—In accordance with the provisions of the Bait Freezer Regulations, designs and specifications for small cooling plants and cold storage plants, having capacities from five to ten tons, were prepared for the information of fishermen's organizations or others desiring such material. During the year an agreement was entered into with the Fishermen's Association at Marie Joseph, Nova Scotia, for the construction of a 10-ton cold storage for bait, with a brine freezing tank, and the construction of the plant started.

Prince Rupert Float.—Certain repairs and renewals to the Prince Rupert Float were authorized early in the year and specifications for the work, which called for the driving of six extra long piles up to 95 feet in length, the provision of a new float log and sundry repairs to the gangway, were prepared. The work was satisfactorily completed by contract and the structure is now in good condition.

Office.—In general the inside work of the Engineering Division included the preparation of reports, plans, estimates and specifications for all work undertaken during the year. In the British Columbia office special maps were prepared of Sweltzer creek, Lakelse lake, and the upper waters of the Skeena and Naas rivers. A full detail map of the Fraser River system, containing all available information, was prepared for the use of the proposed International Commission in the event that the sockeye salmon convention between Canada and the United States should become effective.

APPENDIX No. 5

SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS IN 1930

By C. Bruce, A.M.E.I.C., Fisheries Engineer

Early in June a new scallop dredging boat, called the *A. Halkett* after Mr. Andrew Halkett, former zoologist of the Department, was completed and put in commission.

The boat is 56 feet 4 inches long, 12 feet 6 inches wide, and 6 feet moulded depth, and is equipped with a 90-horsepower engine. A special hoist is mounted on the aft deck to operate the scallop dredge, and complete living accommodation is provided for the crew.

Exploratory work was conducted under the supervision of Captain E. C. Mack, and later under Captain Roger Conrad.

The south shore of Nova Scotia having been investigated during 1929, as far east as Port Medway, it was decided to continue the work eastwardly from that point.

Green Bay—LaHave Area

The bottom in Green bay is hard and rocky with occasional muddy patches. A number of sand dollars and sea cucumbers were dredged but no scallops were found until the entrance of the LaHave was reached, where bottom conditions became more suitable. A few large scallops were taken here and in one place in the lower river 3,400 yards of dragging brought up 97 scallops. Continuing around the coast from West Ironbound island to Cross island, and the outer waters adjacent thereto, the bottom was found to be rough and rocky and few scallops were found.

Rose and Lunenburg Bay Area

Bottom conditions in Rose bay were found to be suitable for scallops. In 12,200 yards of dragging, 186 scallops were taken. On the westerly side of Lunenburg bay, 99 scallops were taken in 5,950 yards of dragging. On the easterly side of the bay the bottom was found to be rough and rocky and unsuitable for dragging.

Mahone Bay Area

The exploration of this area showed greater numbers of scallops than any other under investigation this year. At one place 311 scallops were taken in 1,900 yards of dragging, varying from two inches to six inches in diameter.

In all 57 drags, totalling 21,800 yards, were made in this area, landing 556 scallops.

St. Margaret's Bay Area

While the bottom in this area appeared suitable for scallops, few were found. Those taken were of large size, but from 100 drags, totalling 32,550 yards, only 35 were brought up.

Peggy's Cove to Halifax

From Peggy's cove around to Sambro island and the adjacent outer water, the bottom was found to be very suitable for scallops, and it was reported that they thrived there some years ago. Odd scallops only were taken in this area.

The westerly side of the entrance of Halifax harbour on investigation was found to have a very rough and rocky bottom, unsuited for scallops, while in Bedford basin, the bottom varied from muddy to rocky.

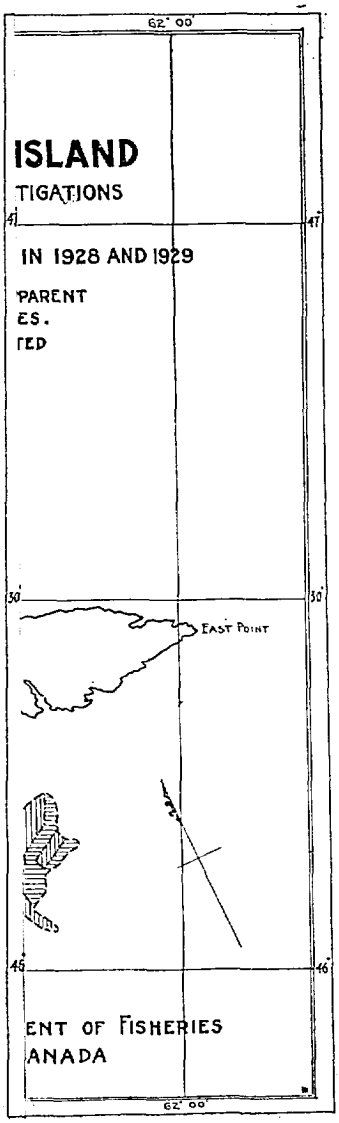
In all, 86 drags totalling 46,550 yards were made in this area, and only 10 scallops were taken.

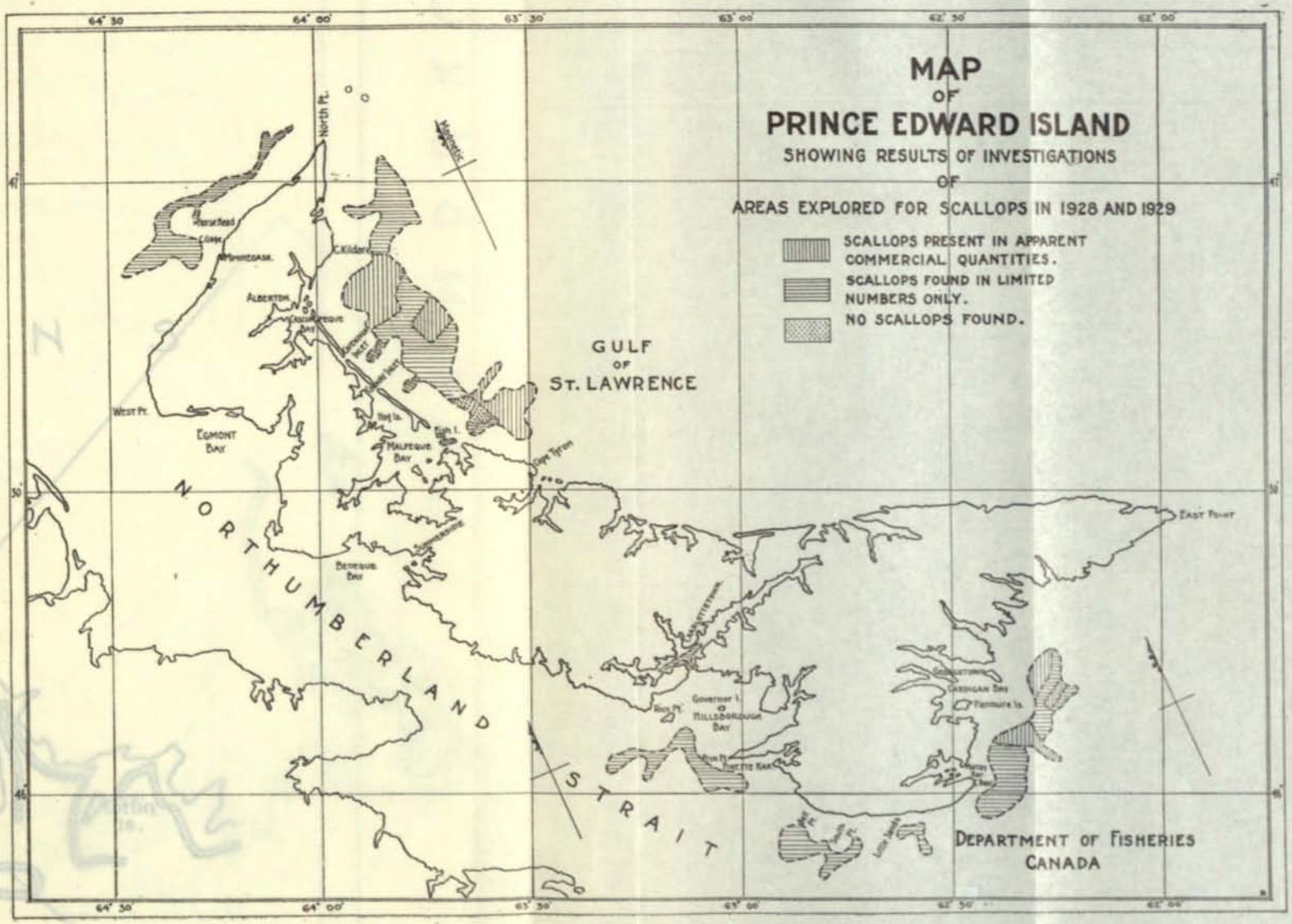
Summary

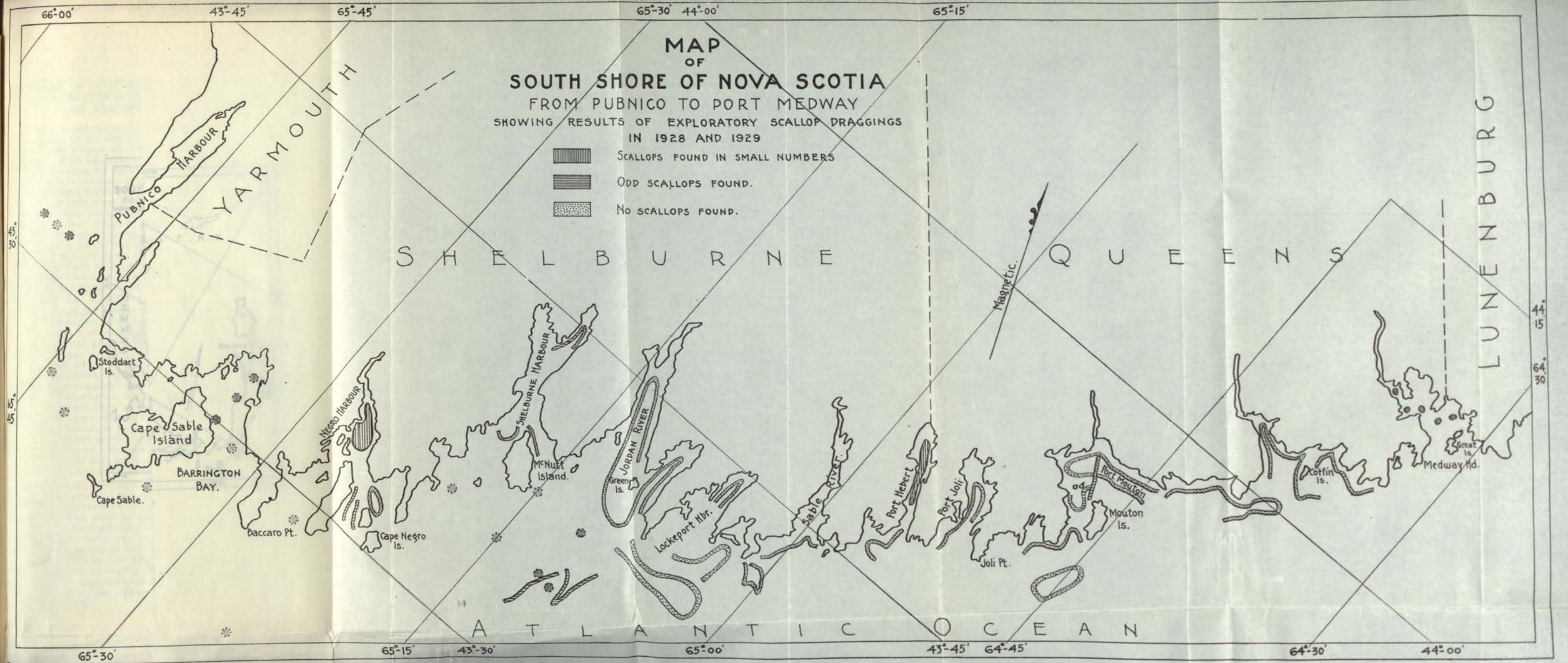
In the whole area investigated during the season, extending from Port Medway to Halifax and including Bedford basin, 455 drags totalling 236,435 yards were made, landing 1,062 scallops.

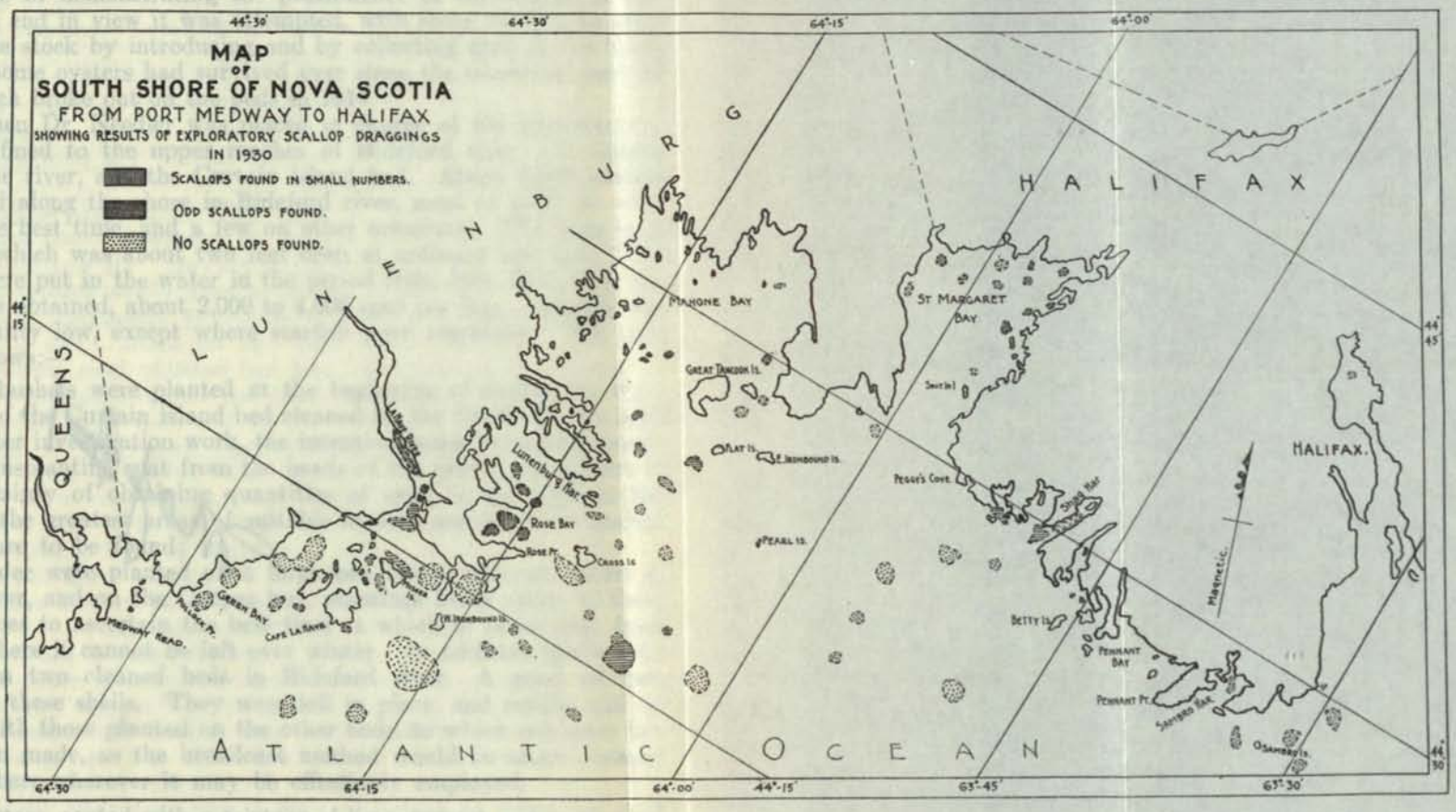
Except for the Mahone bay area, where a scallop fishery has been established for some years, scallops were not found in sufficient quantities to support a commercial fishery.

Maps accompaning this report show respectively the results of exploratory scallop draggings carried on in Prince Edward Island in 1928 and 1929, between Pubnico and Port Medway, N.S., in 1928 and 1929, and between Port Medway and Halifax in 1930.


62° 00'
ISLAND
TIGATIONS
41'
41'
IN 1928 AND 1929
PARENT
ES.
TED
30'
30'
EAST POINT
46'
46'
ENT OF FISHERIES
ANADA
62° 00'


MAP
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
SHOWING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS
OF
AREAS EXPLORED FOR SCALLOPS IN 1928 AND 1929
SCALLOPS PRESENT IN APPARENT COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES.
SCALLOPS FOUND IN LIMITED NUMBERS ONLY.
NO SCALLOPS FOUND.
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT
North Pt.
West Pt.
Egmont Bay
Malpeque Bay
Tignish
Alberton
Miminegash
Bideford
Summerside
Bedeque Bay
East Point
Georgetown
Pictou
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
CANADA


MAP
OF
SOUTH SHORE OF NOVA SCOTIA
FROM PUBNICO TO PORT MEDWAY
SHOWING RESULTS OF EXPLORATORY SCALLOP DRAGGINGS
IN 1928 AND 1929
SCALLOPS FOUND IN SMALL NUMBERS
ODD SCALLOPS FOUND.
NO SCALLOPS FOUND.
66°-00'
43°-45'
65°-45'
65°-30'
44°-00'
65°-15'
YARMOUTH
PUBNICO HARBOUR
PUBNICO
SHELBURNE
QUEENS
LUNENBURG
Magnetic.
Stoddart Is.
Cape Sable Island
BARRINGTON BAY.
Cape Sable.
NEGRO HARBOUR
Baccaro Pt.
Cape Negro Is.
SHELBURNE HARBOUR
McNutt Island.
JORDAN RIVER
Green Is.
Lockeport Hbr.
Sable River
Port Hebert
Port Joli
Joli Pt.
Port Mouton
Mouton Is.
Coffin Is.
Great Is.
Medway Hd.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
35°-45'
35°-15'
44°-15'
64°-30'
65°-30'
65°-15'
43°-30'
65°-00'
43°-45'
64°-45'
64°-30'
44°-00'


MAP
OF
SOUTH SHORE OF NOVA SCOTIA
FROM PORT MEDWAY TO HALIFAX
SHOWING RESULTS OF EXPLORATORY SCALLOP DRAGGINGS
IN 1930
SCALLOPS FOUND IN SMALL NUMBERS.
ODD SCALLOPS FOUND.
NO SCALLOPS FOUND.
LUNENBURG
QUEENS
HALIFAX
HALIFAX.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MAHONE BAY
ST MARGARET BAY
GREAT TANCOOK IS.
FLAT IS.
E. INSHBOUND IS.
W. INSHBOUND IS.
PEARL IS.
PEGGY'S COVE
ROSE BAY
ROSE PT.
CROSS IS.
GREEN BAY
CAPE LA HAVE
MEDWAY HEAD.
BETTY IS.
PENNANT BAY
PENNANT PT.
SANDED BAR
O. SAMBRO IS.
MAGNETIC.
44°-30'
64°-30'
64°-15'
64°-00'
44°-15'
63°-45'
63°-30'
44°-45'
44°-30'

APPENDIX No. 6

SUMMARY OF OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED ON FOR THE DEPARTMENT IN 1930, BY DR. A. W. H. NEEDLER OF THE STAFF OF THE BIOLOGICAL BOARD OF CANADA

Oyster cultivation work in the Malpeque bay area of Prince Edward island was initiated by the department in 1928, and was carried on in that year and in 1929 for the purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of cultivation in this territory. With this end in view it was attempted, with some success, to grow oysters, obtaining the stock by introducing and by collecting spat at the heads of the inlets where some oysters had survived ever since the mortality induced by the epidemic which broke out on the beds in 1914.

During 1930 when Dr. Needler was placed in charge of the investigation, operations were confined to the upper reaches of Bideford river, the Cooper bed farther down the river, and the Curtain island bed. About 2,000 bushels of shells were placed along the shore in Bideford river, most of them at what was judged to be the best time, and a few on other occasions. The bags were all placed in water which was about two feet deep at ordinary low tide. The bulk of the shells were put in the water in the period from July 10 to July 25. An abundant set was obtained, about 2,000 to 4,000 spat per bag. Growth was rapid and the mortality low, except where starfish were numerous. The spat were planted as follows:—

(1) About 200 bushels were planted at the beginning of September on a small area of the Curtain island bed cleaned by the *Ostrea II*, the boat used in oyster investigation work, the intention being to test the possibility of transplanting spat from the heads of the inlets, where there is greater certainty of obtaining quantities of spat, to the beds in the bay, where the greatest areas of suitable bottom and the best quality of oysters are to be found;

(2) The remainder were planted on a large bed above Shipyard point in Bideford river, and on the Cooper bed, plantings being made at three different times to ascertain the best time at which to plant spat from the shore where it cannot be left over winter. In addition shells were broadcast on two cleaned beds in Bideford river. A good set was obtained on these shells. They were left in place, and results will be compared with those planted on the other beds, to which reference has already been made, as the broadcast method would be much cheaper than the others wherever it may be effectively employed.

Cardboard collectors, coated with a mixture of lime, cement and sand, were tried. It was found that they stood only a very limited amount of exposure and were very susceptible to mudding, so that they must be placed in sheltered positions and on shells or with some other support. Some spat were found on all the collectors, and there were good results in the case of those which were well sheltered; but it was found that the spat were never as numerous nor as rapid in their growth as spat on neighbouring shells. As yet, Dr. Needler found, the cardboard collectors cannot be recommended where shell are available, but better results are expected in 1931 with the benefit of the 1930 experience, and the advantage of obtaining separate oysters through the use of the collectors may more than offset the expense entailed in their use and the smaller quantities which they yield.

Large oysters from the Gillis point bed in Grand river, where operations had been carried on prior to 1930, were transplanted to Curtain island in the middle of June and it was hoped to test the effect of transplanting and to follow the spawning under the conditions of the open bay. Fifteen barrels were planted from the Gillis point bed, and another twenty barrels, which had been obtained when cleaning a large bed in Bideford river. Clean shells were scattered about the oysters at the time of planting, but very few spat indeed were obtained. The oysters seemed to stand the transplanting fairly well, a proportion being alive late in the autumn.

About 300 barrels of oysters were obtained on the shores of the upper reaches of Bideford river, where the water is two and one-half feet deep or less at an ordinary low tide and the oysters in danger of damage from the ice, and they were planted on a bed in Bideford river and on the Cooper bed, where they will serve as spawning beds.

With a view to possible improvement in the soft mud bottom which covers such a large proportion of the area of Malpeque bay, tests were made with sand. It was found that the addition of a coating of sand a few inches thick produces a bottom sufficiently firm to support shells. The permanence of the improvement remained to be established.

Hillsborough River.—In 1929 the *Ostrea* spent some time in the Hillsborough river cleaning the mussels off a large bed, and a considerable quantity were landed on the wharf at Mount Stewart. (It was found, incidentally, that the channel of the river at depths of twenty-five feet or more, out of reach of the tongs used by the fishery, supported an abundance of oysters.) Hauls with the drag contained oysters only and no shells. The oysters were all small, but seemed to be fairly old, and had possibly been stunted by over-crowding. At Dr. Needler's suggestion about one hundred barrels of these oysters were transplanted to good bottom between the wharves at Mount Stewart. In 1930 the *Ostrea* went again to Hillsborough river early in September. A number of hauls showed that, for several miles below the upper part of the river to which oyster fishing is limited, the small oysters were even more numerous than had been supposed. As the shells landed in 1929 were unsuitable for use as cultch, it was decided that they should be used to improve a piece of ground on which small oysters would then be planted from the channel, those transplanted in the previous year having showed growth considerably more rapid than speciments taken from the channel in 1930.

Wallace River, Nova Scotia.—At the request of the department Dr. Needler went in September to Wallace river, Nova Scotia, where fishermen had formed an association and leased a few acres of "barren" oyster bed. The *Ostrea* was also sent to Wallace river, and cleaned the mussels and mud from the leased area, landing the mussels and shells at a nearby wharf. In cleaning the beds a few shells were obtained. Dr. Needler recommended to the association that the shells be spread in such a way that they would be cleaned by the weather, and that in 1931 they should be used as cultch. He recommended that part of them be spread on the bay itself, part of them spread thickly on certain hard areas farther up the estuary where there was apparently concentration of spat, and that some be tried in bags of wire netting. Grounds were recommended as suitable. It was also suggested that small oysters be obtained from the intertidal zone in one area where the oysters are saleable, and be planted on the association's bed, and that the experiment also be made of transplanting small oysters from farther up Wallace river, where they are available in large quantities, but are of unsaleable quality.

A report by Dr. Needler on conditions in the Malpeque Bay area which have a bearing on the propects for oysters cultivation has been published by the Biological Board of Canada as Bulletin No. XXII, "The Oysters of Malpeque Bay".

APPENDIX No. 7

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1930-31

Vote No.	Appropriation	Amount	Expenditure
		$ cts.	$ cts.
177–397–	Salaries and disbursements F.O., etc.	1,198,000 00	1,170,640 65
178	Building fishways, etc.	20,000 00	11,669 08
179	Legal and incidental expenses	6,000 00	5,973 08
180–400–	Conservation and Development Deep Sea fisheries	261,000 00	189,861 10
181	Fish culture	442,000 00	322,586 01
182	Oyster culture	15,000 00	8,913 85
183	Bounty on hair seals	50,000 00	28,347 50
184	International Fisheries Commission (Halibut)	31,500 00	36,653 56
185	Biological Board of Canada	300,000 00	300,000 00
186	Investigation fisheries in Hudson Bay	65,000 00	23,294 06
401	Investigation by Pacific Salmon Commission under Fraser River Sockeye Treaty	25,000 00	3 22
398	British Columbia Fisheries Reference	4,101 46	4,101 46
		2,417,601 46	2,102,043 57
14	Civil Government salaries (staff)	153,940 00	136,373 15
Stat'y.	Minister's salary	10,000 00	7,727 60
14	Civil Government contingencies	33,000 00	29,111 36
Stat'y.	Fishing bounty	160,000 00	159,773 55
		2,774,541 46	2,435,029 23
	Gratuities		270 00
			2,435,299 23

STATEMENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

Class	Total	General Account	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Fisheries revenue	73,967 48	.....	15,677 36	1,760 00	10,181 87	.....	1 00	7,102 50	1,512 50	16,350 25	20,942 00	440 00
Fines and forfeitures	11,202 76	.....	767 50	29 50	1,014 65	.....	.....	608 52	225 26	780 90	7,776 43	.....
Modus vivendi	174 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174 00	.....
Casual revenue	13,730 43	77 76	1,043 58	1,132 16	227 60	60 65	.....	161 65	157 61	2,382 44	8,486 98	.....
Fish culture revenue	722 27	.....	.....	.....	252 50	.....	.....	109 77	.....	.....	360 00	.....
Pelagic sealing	37,163 78	37,163 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premiums, etc	4 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 37	.....
Total	136,965 09	37,241 54	17,488 44	2,921 66	11,676 62	60 65	1 00	7,982 44	1,895 37	19,513 59	37,743 78	440 00

Refund of fees received prior to 1930-31	$ 30 00
	$ 136,935 09

EXPENDITURE 1930-31—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OFFICERS—*Continued*

Provinces	Totals	Supervisors and Inspectors		Allowances			Gasolene and Oil	Special Guardians		Sundry
		Salaries	Disbursements	Auto	Boat	Horse		Wages	(a) Expenses (b) Auto All'ce (c) Boat " (d) Horse "	
General Account	8,907 19									8,907 19
Nova Scotia—										
Eastern Fisheries Division—General Account	18,648 26	13,171 50	1,296 20	1,115 40						3,065 16
Nova Scotia No. 1	49,091 34	20,375 30	4,095 00	5,187 10	750 00		166 33	17,790 24	(a) 54 80	672 57
Nova Scotia No. 2	52,829 11	22,964 51	4,413 20	7,401 33	400 00		190 05	14,668 42	(a) 957 12	1,070 18
									(b) 684 30	
									(c) 80 00	
Nova Scotia No. 3	54,369 25	20,756 23	3,579 47	6,803 16				20,145 00	(a) 746 88	795 81
									(b) 1,534 70	
									(c) 8 00	
	174,937 96	77,267 54	13,383 87	20,506 99	1,150 00		356 38	52,603 66	(a) 1,758 80	5,603 72
									(b) 2,219 00	
									(c) 88 00	
Prince Edward Island—										
Prince Edward Island No. 1	20,496 48	10,698 00	2,516 13	2,506 00		385 00		3,257 84	(a) 134 35	624 96
									(b) 374 20	
Prince Edward Island No. 2	5,630 96	2,870 48	1,107 35		268 15		327 63	894 65	(c) 6 85	155 85
	26,127 44	13,568 48	3,623 48	2,506 00	268 15	385 00	327 63	4,152 49	(a) 134 35	780 81
									(b) 374 20	
									(c) 6 85	
New Brunswick—										
New Brunswick No. 1	26,137 55	11,880 00	2,453 13	2,408 90	475 00		231 92	7,723 75	(a) 237 02	686 68
									(b) 41 15	
New Brunswick No. 2	51,711 13	18,210 00	2,647 72	6,560 36	1,130 90	658 75	887 44	19,035 50	(a) 889 11	670 50
									(b) 847 87	
									(c) 95 16	
									(d) 77 82	
New Brunswick No. 3	28,573 41	10,469 51	1,173 88	2,287 90	225 00		119 46	13,832 19		465 47
	106,422 09	40,559 51	6,274 73	11,257 16	1,830 90	658 75	1,238 82	40,591 44	(a) 1,126 13	1,822 65
									(b) 889 02	
									(c) 95 16	
									(d) 77 82	

EXPENDITURE 1930-31—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OFFICERS—*Continued*

Provinces	Totals	Supervisors and Inspectors		Allowances			Gasolene and Oil	Special Guardians		Sundry
		Salaries	Disbursements	Auto	Boat	Horse		Wages	(a) Expenses (b) Auto All'ce (c) Boat " (d) Horse "	
Quebec	611 11	.....	277 47	324 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 74
Manitoba	14,029 35	7,289 99	996 55	588 86	74 19	Horse 59 03 Dog 195 96	73 39	1,798 00	(a) 1,805 48 (b) 326 00 (c) 65 32	756 58 ....
Saskatchewan	16,852 09	8,439 00	1,767 82	1,345 80	112 50	500 00	.....	1,312 00	(a) 838 00 (b) 1,972 10	564 87 .....
Alberta	18,313 72	9,819 20	1,897 20	1,584 51	237 50	400 00	143 56	2,903 50	(a) 347 76 (b) 101 40 (c) 100 00	779 09 ....
British Columbia—										
General	32,653 06	24,538 50	1,426 15	847 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,841 31
British Columbia No. 1	47,071 57	15,630 00	4,678 56	6,878 64	.....	.....	3 52	9,376 28	(a) 1,936 21 (b) 5,792 20	2,776 16 .....
British Columbia No. 2	42,277 28	20,857 86	7,454 19	1,032 84	.....	.....	.....	7,410 38	(a) 262 30	5,259 71
British Columbia No. 3	44,806 27	22,357 32	8,269 84	4,175 45	2,669 50	.....	1,196 08	3,465 78	(a) 305 54 (b) 165 50	2,201 26 .....
	166,808 18	83,383 68	21,828 74	12,934 03	2,669 50	.....	1,199 60	20,252 44	(a) 2,504 05 (b) 5,957 70	16,078 44 .....

35710—16½

General Account	8,907 19									8,907 19
Nova Scotia	174,937 96	77,267 54	13,383 87	20,506 99	1,150 00		356 38	52,603 66	(a) 1,758 80 (b) 2,219 00 (c) 88 00	5,603 72
Prince Edward Island	26,127 44	13,568 48	3,623 48	2,506 00	268 15	385 00	327 63	4,152 49	(a) 134 35 (b) 374 20 (c) 6 85	780 81
New Brunswick	106,422 09	40,559 51	6,274 73	11,257 16	1,830 90	658 75	1,238 82	40,591 44	(a) 1,126 13 (b) 889 02 (c) 95 16 (d) 77 82	1,822 65
Quebec	611 11		277 47	324 90						8 74
Manitoba	14,029 35	7,289 99	996 55	588 86	74 19	Horse 59 03 Dog 195 96	73 39	1,798 00	(a) 1,805 48 (b) 326 00 (c) 65 32	756 58
Saskatchewan	16,852 09	8,439 00	1,767 82	1,345 80	112 50	500 00		1,312 00	(a) 838 00 (b) 1,972 10	564 87
Alberta	18,313 72	9,819 20	1,897 20	1,584 51	237 50	400 00	143 56	2,903 50	(a) 347 76 (b) 101 40 (c) 100 00	779 09
British Columbia	166,808 18	83,383 68	21,828 74	12,934 03	2,669 50		1,199 60	20,252 44	(a) 2,504 05 (b) 5,957 70	16,078 44
	533,009 13	240,327 40	50,049 86	51,048 25	6,342 74	H. 2,002 78 D. 195 96	3,339 38	123,613 53	(a) 8,514 57 (b) 11,839 42 (c) 355 33 (d) 77 82	35,302 09

EXPENDITURE 1930-31—DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE

Establishments and Accounts	—	Totals	Pay-List	Board or provisions	Fuel	Repairs		Supplies			(a) Clothing (b) Charter (c) Auto M.		Sundry
						Hull	Engine	Engine	Deck	Stewards			
NOVA SCOTIA	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
No District—													
Halkett		4,592 75											4,592 75
District No. 2—													
Departmental—													
Mildred McColl	6,027 39		3,674 82	13 93	364 14	426 00	893 05	285 17	119 51	105 13	(a)	34 48	111 16
Tbresher	5,122 51	11,149 90	3,220 48	1 00	931 35	365 00	7 50	226 09	198 67	57 34	(a)	42 93	72 15
New Boat—													
Tbresher		9,227 51						76 38	222 50	316 41	(a)	6 60	8,605 62
District No. 3—													
Departmental—													
Capelin	5,285 99		3,989 66	1 00	887 27		28 30	98 72	142 88	51 40	(a)	8 07	78 69
F. P. No. 1	14 38	5,300 37									(a)	14 38	
New Boat—													
Capelin		9,197 16						76 37	222 50	316 51	(a)	6 60	8,575 18
		39,467 69	10,884 96	15 93	2,182 76	791 00	928 85	762 73	906 06	846 79	(a)	113 06	22,035 55
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND													
Departmental—													
Richmond		1,546 82	1,002 83		275 37		1 50	105 48	80 99	5 25			75 40
Chartered Boats—													
Angeline	635 10		463 23		13 40			4 07			(b)	154 40	
Bideford	1,438 50		1,164 00		111 87			14 09			(b)	148 54	
Butler	682 54		446 43		78 00			9 30			(b)	148 81	
Grand River (C. J. Campbell)	1,003 26		683 86		162 65			18 93		1 05	(b)	136 77	
Grand River (J. A. Arsenault)	837 74		594 00		205 32			12 94			(b)	75 48	
Kildare	432 91		296 78		68 00			8 77			(b)	59 36	
Kingfisher	603 07		497 86		61 00			4 64			(b)	99 57	
Lens	412 80		297 62		51 00			4 66			(b)	59 52	
Lois M	478 87		341 92		47 47			4 00			(b)	85 48	
Narrows (John Brooks)	364 09		270 96		34 80			4 13			(b)	54 20	
Narrows (S. Milligan)	582 92		393 56		102 00			8 65			(b)	78 71	
Ranger	404 55		308 82		29 35			4 62			(b)	61 76	
Rustico	552 00		400 00		52 00						(b)	100 00	
Sea Gull	540 43		463 23								(b)	77 20	
Waterford	682 54	9,761 32	446 43		78 00			9 30			(b)	148 81	
		11,308 14	8,071 53		1,370 23		1 50	213 58	80 99	6 30	(b)	1,488 61	75 40
NEW BRUNSWICK													
District No. 1—													
Departmental—													
Gannet Rock	4,047 28		3,420 00		443 13	21 78	49 09	56 19	26 35	4 27	(a)	15 74	10 73
Phalarope	6,803 90	10,851 18	5,460 00		699 97	40 16	159 05	122 38	128 53	150 59	(a)	34 39	8 83

Chartered—												
Nokoma	563 24		385 00		52 44			20 80			(b) 105 00	
No. 9	545 90	1,109 14	385 00		49 65			6 25			(b) 105 00	
District No. 2—												
Chartered—												
Brant	1,774 92		1,560 00		190 84			21 83	2 25			
Cub	3,552 55		1,471 50		185 05			43 75	2 25		(b) 1,850 00	
Pictar	2,780 50		1,178 50		191 00			25 00			(b) 1,386 00	
Pontiac	4,184 85	12,202 82	844 00		444 25			45 85	2 25		(b) 2,848 50	
		24,253 14	14,704 00		2,256 33	61 94	208 14	342 05	161 63	154 86	(a) 50 13	19 56
											(b) 6,294 50	
MANITOBA												
Bradbury		9,118 93	3,840 28	1,064 94	2,364 67	186 10	6 75	224 97	691 14	180 93	(a) 289 30	269 85
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
General		6,987 03	5,982 19	11 33	19 45	20	702 03	40 33	35 90	6 76		188 84
Air Patrol—												
District 1	97 50											
" 2	29,327 42											
" 3	10,286 70	39,711 62										39,711 62
Digby Island Station, District 2		2,454 90	2,116 00		161 50	48 27		70 65		2 98		55 50
Poplar Island Warehouse, District 1		5,505 17	4,225 00		210 99	307 85	20 15	187 93	29 06	46 08		478 11
District No. 1—												
Departmental—												
Elkhorn	1,498 80		1,014 23		252 00	24 40	142 45	23 64	3 40	9 22	(a) 17 92	11 54
Foam Crest	5,707 21		4,875 00		524 58	43 50	118 92	41 60	49 34	15 63		38 64
Hummingbird	5 28				2 88			2 40				
Merrysea	3,862 34		3,233 56		117 07	72 07	2 75	170 88	0 88	34 94	(b) 18 70	208 49
											(c) 3 00	
Swantail No. 2	6,067 39		4,875 00	322 35	417 90		260 11	107 87	5 53	18 46	(a) 14 94	45 23
Vedder River	1,622 31	18,763 33	951 74		264 25	24 97	311 85	38 54		13 51	(a) 4 04	13 41
Chartered—												
Betty	1,599 37		990 00		49 43			4 97		3 52	(b) 203 00	
											(c) 173 40	175 05
Jean No. 2	717 90		427 74		143 88			11 78			(b) 106 00	28 50
Rainbow	597 80		360 00		90 30			11 50			(b) 92 00	44 00
Seal	640 87		422 26		10 81			7 15			(b) 99 10	24 95
											(c) 76 60	
W. T. C.	1,836 84	5,392 78	990 00		68 53			9 76			(b) 256 50	12 35
											(c) 499 70	
New Boat—												
Merrysea No. 2		11,879 87										11,879 87
District No. 3—												
Departmental—												
Babine No. 1	990 28		700 00		97 60	11 05		35 30	40 00	6 53		99 80
Babine No. 2	864 26		658 00		20 16	2 90	33 80	89 70		51 90		7 80
Beaver	728 54		420 00		199 20	43 15		31 71		14 88		19 60
Beldis	6,253 38		3,850 35		1,570 45	31 65	55 32	367 45	80 60	82 74		214 82
Bonila Rock	4,413 29		2,475 53		912 33	59 48	160 23	326 01	12 86	51 40		415 45
Cloyah No. 2	5,339 75		3,422 96		1,313 64	2 70	13 76	414 10	24 01	87 93		60 65
Clupea	3,948 25		2,104 83		1,515 66	2 50	54 92	121 54	36 45	29 79		82 56

EXPENDITURE 1930-31—DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE

Establishments and Accounts	—	Totals	Pay-List	Board or provisions	Fuel	Repairs		Supplies			(a) Clothing (b) Charter (c) Auto M.	Sundry
						Hull	Engine	Engine	Deck	Stewards		
District No. 2—Continued	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Departmental—Continued												
Metra	10,665 44		1,819 49	226 09	175 19	81 39	1,877 95	6,313 37	39 82	56 31		75 83
Onerka	1,491 60		744 44	1 99	360 36		115 45	178 63	2 00	4 89		83 84
Rividis	8,918 98		4,876 23	1,677 48	506 29	333 25	185 18	752 29	69 48	187 19	(a) 73 43	258 16
Sea Sled—Naas River	24 56							9 70				14 86
Sea Sled—Rivers Inlet	11 19											11 19
Sea Sled—Skeena River	181 24				3 60		109 52	52 76				15 36
Senepa	4,313 69	48,144 45	2,475 89	17 50	1,204 79	14 81	123 64	199 58	33 89	74 38		169 41
Chartered—												
Akaski	1,869 33		720 00		200 79			61 70		4 84	(b) 882 00	
Bee	966 02		432 18		50 40			20 08		3 36	(b) 460 00	
Boyne	1,184 56		624 05		103 00			19 23		3 28	(b) 435 00	
Brant	2,193 32		825 00		292 31			64 81		3 20	(b) 1,008 00	
Colifer	320 56		142 50		35 40			6 44		3 22	(b) 133 00	
Doris J	1,934 67		852 84		185 30			23 36		3 12	(b) 870 00	0 55
Eleanor Mac	1,461 53		607 50		156 89			39 50		1 64	(b) 658 00	
Elida	1,983 91		795 72		249 90			71 09		3 20	(b) 864 00	
Ethelda	2,042 32		862 50		316 40			27 31		3 36	(b) 820 00	12 75
Eureka	1,546 12		645 97		175 16			17 71		3 28	(b) 704 00	
Fanny L	574 31		240 00		60 19			6 76		3 36	(b) 264 00	
Flying Spur	2,663 81		789 92		400 40			96 69		6 30	(b) 1,296 00	74 50
Gala	49 50										(b) 49 50	
H. & R	275 96		97 50		41 27			7 19			(b) 130 00	
Irene L	1,275 63		368 07		302 57			69 58		6 91	(b) 514 50	14 00
Kicker	276 58		164 34		13 68			10 56			(b) 88 00	
Kincolith	1,183 39		435 55		108 84			45 72		3 28	(b) 590 00	
Linnea	1,690 12		600 00		289 70			59 22		3 20	(b) 738 00	
Mabel S	2,244 95		852 34		183 36			47 57		1 68	(b) 1,160 00	
Melrose	1,264 51		638 71		86 56			13 96		3 28	(b) 522 00	
Moose	2,594 27		984 43		363 42			42 86		6 56	(b) 1,197 00	
Myfanwy	1,492 39		570 00		198 16			20 59		1 64	(b) 702 00	
Narbethong	1,218 08		384 43		272 15			36 54		4 96	(b) 520 00	
Nerais	2,689 14		992 42		315 01			31 71			(b) 1,350 00	
Newest Out	3,255 02		1,197 59		355 46			68 73		3 24	(b) 1,630 00	
Oh Boy	2,426 57		832 02		389 57			66 73		8 25	(b) 1,130 00	
Omar K	85 64		43 55		4 14			1 95			(b) 36 00	
Oyashimo	788 83		291 79		79 56			15 92		1 56	(b) 400 00	
P.M.L. No. 2	1,835 11		622 50		313 79			47 22		1 60	(b) 850 00	
Q.C. Boy	1,286 35		631 61		102 33			27 13		3 28	(b) 522 00	
Reliance	2,750 72		1,250 17		68 12			22 07		3 36	(b) 1,407 00	
Rosina B	3,369 64		1,019 37		626 79			82 24		3 24	(b) 1,638 00	
Seaweed	1,152 79		493 54		170 00			18 61		1 64	(b) 469 00	
Seminole	3,099 85		1,121 78		346 46			76 73		4 88	(b) 1,550 00	
Sophia	1,657 91		667 50		227 12			32 17		3 12	(b) 728 00	
Vaquero	223 43		65 33		42 80			2 80			(b) 112 50	

Venture	2,401 27		886 45		358 00			66 18		1 64	(b)	1,089 00				
Vera S. Fry	810 99		287 98		106 20			32 81		4 00	(b)	381 00				
Violet	199 87		78 15		16 72						(b)	105 00				
Wakesia	432 50		180 00		41 93			10 95		1 62	(b)	198 00				
Western Hope	2,033 98	62,805 45	844 94		331 38			33 74		4 92	(b)	819 00				
New Boats—																
Babine No. 2	1,032 48							8 25							1,024 23	
Clupea	6,485 36					2 50		71 09	154 05	161 57					6,096 15	
Onerka	6,520 65					2 50	6 00	65 50	154 17	267 68					6,024 80	
Onerka No. 2	11,901 00	25,939 49								2 25					11,898 75	
District No. 3—																
Departmental—																
Black Raven	636 41		282 26		57 63	1 35	114 06	122 30	12 46	37 30					9 05	
Egret Plume	3,336 50		1,500 00		1,073 48	215 20	239 47	126 57	21 75	70 68	(a)	8 89			80 46	
Gull Wing	2,344 03		1,290 90		133 25	18 71	479 21	253 70	64 37	41 18	(a)	10 67			52 04	
Pursepa	4,659 26		2,979 84		980 05	1 89	216 50	210 17	47 54	52 99	(a)	5 66			159 42	
											(c)	5 20				
Vanidis	10,067 54	21,043 74	6,467 00	1,592 62	403 52	20 70	116 30	796 63	70 15	274 67	(a)	76 40			215 80	
											(c)	33 75				
Chartered—																
A.E.H	348 83		173 33		84 00			9 82		1 68	(b)	79 50			0 50	
Albo	744 81		496 67		84 60			7 18		3 36	(b)	152 00			1 00	
Am Alone	215 36		153 33		10 80			4 23			(b)	47 00				
Anna	483 84		259 03		52 08			14 73			(b)	158 00				
Annie B	427 33		317 85		12 48						(b)	97 00				
B.B	333 77		196 67		63 70			7 75		4 65	(b)	61 00				
Blue Jay	54 00				39 00			15 00								
Canuck	953 43		677 32		52 08			11 00		3 03	(b)	208 00			2 00	
Chartes No. 2	329 88		173 33		62 40			11 12		3 03	(b)	79 50			0 50	
Cowichan	755 89		500 00		31 80			6 08			(b)	201 00			17 00	
Crab	742 95		500 00		82 80			7 15			(b)	153 00				
Dawn	735 57		370 97		116 40			17 89		1 40	(b)	166 00			63 00	
Dorothy N	2,372 35		1,186 67		207 54			28 20		1 64	(b)	552 00			13 20	
											(c)	383 10				
Dot	1,055 10		336 35		198 48			43 27			(b)	472 00			5 00	
Eburne	291 73		173 33		33 80			5 10			(b)	79 50				
Emily P	46 68				44 70			1 98								
Ethel V	643 63		342 90		75 36			13 37			(b)	210 00			2 00	
Ethelwyn	877 08		433 34		137 94			31 08		6 72	(b)	268 00				
Freedom	1,247 60		653 33		78 97			19 76		1 64	(b)	418 00			4 00	
											(c)	71 90				
Gean	16 93				11 88			4 55		0 50						
Gipsy	218 38		156 66		9 60			4 62			(b)	47 00			0 50	
Glo	689 90		450 00		27 00			3 00		1 20	(b)	207 00			1 00	
Grayling	207 13		153 33		2 40			4 40			(b)	47 00				
Harte	830 48		426 67		103 20			30 45		6 16	(b)	262 00			2 00	
Iona	1,227 87		583 33		145 54			35 40		3 50	(b)	356 00			1 50	
											(c)	102 60				
Irma J	1,968 77		497 99	14 85	119 02			59 72		3 36	(a)	8 78			53 05	
											(b)	1,212 00				
Iron Duke	622 15		300 00		114 40			20 00		1 75	(b)	184 00			2 00	
Ivanhoe	156 49		98 49		10 40			2 60			(b)	45 00				
Laura	314 16		163 34		40 02			14 10			(b)	40 00			29 50	
											(c)	27 20				
L.C	428 45		216 13		71 76			4 20		3 36	(b)	132 00			1 00	

EXPENDITURE 1930-31—DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE

Establishments and Accounts	—	Totals	Pay-List	Board or provisions	Fuel	Repairs		Supplies			(a) Clothing (b) Charter (c) Auto M.	Sundry
						Hull	Engine	Engine	Deck	Stewards		
District No. 2—Continued—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Chartered Boats—Continued—												
Limit	252 52		173 34		20 40			2 20		1 68	(b) 54 00	0 90
Mabel	216 07		153 33		10 80			4 94			(b) 47 00	
M.E. Smith	2,267 13		1,188 17		212 80			20 96			(b) 736 00	8 00
											(c) 101 20	
Miss Green	747 75		500 00		76 80			17 45			(b) 153 00	0 50
Norma	522 11		307 85		16 32			8 10		0 84	(b) 188 00	1 00
Norma B	451 92		302 15		52 00			2 15		2 62	(b) 92 00	1 00
Northwind	301 34		203 34		29 00			7 00			(b) 62 00	
N.W.	1,173 82		638 49		122 04			16 86		6 43	(b) 390 00	
Olive	390 69		267 74		30 40			5 85		1 70	(b) 82 00	3 00
Overseas	376 62		233 12		52 00			19 50			(b) 71 00	1 00
Pearl	1,237 59		700 00		80 79			23 10		5 70	(b) 428 00	
Rask	790 51		546 13		73 05			6 65		1 68	(b) 167 00	2 00
Red Rover	1,098 17		426 67		362 40			40 30		5 30	(b) 262 00	1 50
Repentance	356 89		183 33		51 36			11 20			(b) 110 00	1 00
R.K.	267 61		173 33		33 36			5 34		1 08	(b) 53 00	1 50
Robin L.	573 07		300 00		71 16			16 86		1 05	(b) 184 00	
Ruby	244 93		173 33		14 40			3 20			(b) 53 00	1 00
Salpat	359 78		240 00		36 24			11 24		0 30	(b) 72 00	
Saramada	267 74		170 00		37 20			6 36		1 68	(b) 52 00	0 50
Sayward No. 1	602 86		319 36		65 00			20 50			(b) 196 00	2 00
Sea Dog	1,056 75		726 67		31 20			4 78		1 35	(b) 281 00	11 75
Seymour	455 16		245 16		48 10			9 15		1 75	(b) 150 00	1 00
Sheautogo	1,449 07		556 67		289 94			67 46			(b) 504 00	2 00
											(c) 29 00	
S.R.	485 71		266 23		86 40			7 22		3 36	(b) 121 50	1 00
Stubbs	639 11		300 00		87 74			13 29		1 08	(b) 236 00	1 00
T.H.L.	238 14		173 33		8 40			1 73		1 68	(b) 53 00	
T.M.G.	908 63		651 61		45 72			4 19		3 36	(b) 200 00	3 75
Tommy	7 86				4 80			2 46		0 60		
Willeen	575 21		303 33		74 64			10 56		1 68	(b) 184 00	1 00
Wonder No. 2	230 36		153 33		24 00			5 53			(b) 47 00	0 50
W.S.	459 23	38,350 88	266 23		66 24			3 58		1 68	(b) 121 50	
New Boats—												
Black Raven No. 2	11,388 07									2 25		11,885 82
Egret Plume No. 2	11,901 24	23,789 31								2 25		11,898 99
		310,768 02	111,502 58	3,864 21	25,181 55	1,366 99	5,459 57	13,538 88	987 71	1,925 46	(a) 220 73	104,138 39
											(b) 41,075 30	
											(c) 1,506 65	
General Account		5 50										5 50

General Account											

SUMMARY

Nova Scotia	39,467 69	10,884 96	15 93	2,182 76	791 00	928 85	762 73	906 06	846 79	(a) 113 06	22,035 55
Prince Edward Island	11,308 14	8,071 53	.....	1,370 23	.....	1 50	213 58	80 99	6 30	(b) 1,488 61	75 40
New Brunswick	24,253 14	14,704 00	.....	2,256 33	61 94	208 14	342 05	161 65	154 86	(a) 50 13	19 56
										(b) 6,294 50	
Manitoba	9,118 93	3,840 28	1,064 94	2,364 67	186 10	6 75	224 97	691 14	180 93	(a) 289 30	269 85
British Columbia	310,768 02	111,502 58	3,864 21	25,181 55	1,366 99	5,459 57	13,538 88	987 71	1,925 46	(a) 220 73	104,138 39
										(b) 41,076 30	
										(c) 1,506 65	
General Account	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 50
	394,921 42	149,003 35	4,945 08	33,355 54	2,046 03	6,604 81	15,082 21	2,827 53	3,114 34	(a) 673 22	126,544 25
										(b) 48,858 41	
										(c) 1,506 65	

EXPENDITURE, 1930-31—DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

General Account	521 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 45	455 75
East Coast—											
General	503 57	335 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 86
Arleux	46,876 26	24,959 98	5,803 31	6,034 75	1,703 61	3,070,36	1,076 63	1,237 06	465 22	986 91	1,538 43
Arras	56,551 16	25,520 53	6,265 17	10,207 76	4,400 10	3,421 02	670 36	1,943 23	597 97	912 34	2,612 68
	103,930 99	50,816 22	12,068 48	16,242 51	6,103 71	6,491 38	1,746 99	3,180 29	1,063 19	1,899 25	4,318 97
West Coast—											
General	1,822 75	1,350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	471 25
Givenchy	61,914 49	27,556 40	7,966 53	9,254 34	11,223 85	1,474 34	1,159 70	472 36	939 61	1,092 65	774 71
Malaspina	74,520 67	30,186 54	8,685 97	14,710 52	10,087 82	5,323 06	1,343 35	597 01	1,184 35	1,188 79	1,213 26
	138,257 91	59,092 94	16,652 50	23,964 86	21,311 67	6,797 40	2,503 05	1,069 37	2,125 46	2,281 44	2,459 22

SUMMARY

General Account	521 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 45	455 75
East Coast	103,930 99	50,816 22	12,068 48	16,242 51	6,103 71	6,491 38	1,746 99	3,180 29	1,063 19	1,899 25	4,318 97
West Coast	138,257 91	59,092 94	16,652 50	23,964 86	21,311 67	6,797 40	2,503 05	1,069 37	2,125 46	2,281 44	2,459 22
	242,710 10	109,909 16	28,720 98	40,207 37	27,415 38	13,288 78	4,250 04	4,249 66	3,188 65	4,246 14	7,233 94

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISH CULTURE, 1930-31

Hatcheries	Salaries	Maintenance	Total of hatchery	Total of provinces
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia				55,964 71
Allen's Lake Salmon Pond		2,962 70	2,962 70	
Antigonish	2,550 00	6,583 76	9,133 76	
Bedford	2,805 00	6,341 16	9,146 16	
Lindloff		1,332 01	1,332 01	
Margaree	4,200 00	3,590 82	7,790 82	
Margaree Salmon Pond	315 48	2,618 07	2,933 55	
Middleton	2,805 00	4,767 62	7,572 62	
Nictaux Salmon Pond		60 62	60 62	
River Phillip Salmon Pond		1,309 08	1,309 08	
Yarmouth	3,300 32	10,423 07	13,723 39	
Prince Edward Island				8,286 81
Kelly's Pond Hatchery	3,060 00	3,327 50	6,387 50	
Morrell River Pond		1,899 31	1,899 31	
New Brunswick				70,094 90
Florenceville	2,569 46	6,164 66	8,734 12	
Grand Falls	2,426 67	5,128 56	7,555 23	
Miramichi	3,075 00	9,073 29	12,148 29	
Miramichi Salmon Pond		3,492 50	3,492 50	
New Mills Salmon Pond	880 37	3,512 76	4,393 13	
Nipisiquit		798 78	798 78	
Restigouche	3,000 00	4,068 01	7,068 01	
Saint John	3,048 87	9,585 40	12,634 27	
Saint John Salmon Pond		12,718 50	12,718 50	
Tobique		552 07	552 07	
Manitoba				7,916 63
Dauphin River		106 00	106 00	
Gull Harbour	1,827 42	1,463 49	3,290 91	
Swan Creek		1,856 80	1,856 80	
Winnipegosis	1,432 00	1,230 92	2,662 92	
Saskatchewan				4,673 49
Cochin Fishing Station		604 78	604 78	
Qu'Appelle	2,199 68	1,869 03	4,068 71	
Alberta				22,377 84
Banff	3,240 00	4,695 29	7,935 29	
Cold Lake		162 50	162 50	
Jasper Park		625 11	625 11	
Lesser Slave	2,585 00	3,929 06	6,514 06	
Spray Lakes		1,148 03	1,148 03	
Waterton	2,025 00	3,967 85	5,992 85	
British Columbia—				132,698 37
General Account	7,864 84	3,041 92	10,906 76	
General Account Summer School		1,680 87	1,680 87	
Anderson	2,984 59	4,480 84	7,465 43	
Babine	3,245 90	6,501 86	9,747 76	
Cowichan	3,123 93	5,136 49	8,260 42	
Cranbrook Eyeing Station	444 35	992 63	1,436 98	
Cultus	1,748 99	13,082 70	14,831 69	
Gerrard	374 03	1,867 50	2,241 53	
Harrison	1,317 39	5,258 26	6,575 65	
Kennedy	3,844 32	3,536 97	7,381 29	
Lloyds Creek Eyeing Stn	530 17	1,090 58	1,620 75	
Nelson	2,138 09	6,099 05	8,237 14	
Pemberton	4,524 72	6,794 01	11,318 73	
Penask Eyeing Station	673 67	2,605 04	3,278 71	
Pitt	2,469 14	4,926 48	7,395 62	
Rivers Inlet	4,693 71	8,322 90	13,016 61	
Shuswap Lake Camp	554 25	1,623 53	2,177 78	
Skeena	4,015 58	7,634 71	11,650 29	
Stuart	901 73	2,330 79	3,232 52	
Summerland		241 84	241 84	
General Account	7,184 73	13,388 53	20,573 26	20,573 26
				322,586 01

SUMMARY

Provinces	Salaries	Maintenance	Totals	Grand totals
Nova Scotia	15,975 80	39,988 91	55,964 71	
Prince Edward Island	3,060 00	5,226 81	8,286 81	
New Brunswick	15,000 37	55,094 53	70,094 90	
Manitoba	3,259 42	4,657 21	7,916 63	
Saskatchewan	2,199 68	2,473 81	4,673 49	
Alberta	7,850 00	14,527 84	22,377 84	
British Columbia	45,449 40	87,248 97	132,698 37	
General Account	7,184 73	13,388 53	20,573 26	
	99,979 40	222,606 61	.....	322,586 01

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DEEP SEA FISHERIES—EXPENDITURE 1930-31

General Account—		
Publicity	$ 33,496 05	
Travelling expenses	408 67	
Grant to assist Annual Convention at Montreal	1,500 00	
Printing and stationery	1,283 11	
Miscellaneous	21 51	
		$ 36,709 34
Bait Collection Service (N.S.)		1,020 00
Bait Freezer—		
General	1 19	
Marie Joseph (N.S.)	1,336 93	
Yarmouth (N.S.)	63,900 00	
		65,238 12
Brine Freezer		11 07
Co-operative Association		4,474 22
Destruction of Sea Lions (B.C.)		456 26
Diseased Sardine Herring (N.B.)		1,822 80
Fish Collection Service—		
Port Hood—Port Hawkesbury	4,197 84	
Port Hawkesbury—Cole Harbour	2,000 00	
Port Hawkesbury—Port Bickerton	11,248 56	
Halifax—L'Ardoise	1,500 00	
General	49 62	
Halibut and Swordfish Service	8,282 26	
Lobster Service	12,478 47	
		39,756 75
Fisheries Exhibits—		
Acquaria	606 00	
Charlotte Co. Fish Fair (N.B.)	300 00	
Lunenburg (N.S.)	709 51	
Grant—Lunenburg Fishermen's Exhibition Assn. (N.S.)	2,000 00	
Montreal (Que.)	3,285 22	
		6,900 73
International Pacific Salmon Federation (B.C.)		126 23
Passamoquoddy Bay Investigation (N.B.)		55 93
Prospecting for Herring as Bait (B.C.)		4,962 50
Re Survey of Marketing and Merchandising of Fish in Canada		7,000 00
Scallop Investigation—		
General	107 94	
"A. Halkett"	5,457 17	
"Madeline A"	41 50	
		5,606 61
Technical Education of Fishermen		15,720 54
		$ 189,861 10

FISHERIES—EXPENDITURES BY PROVINCES, 1930-31

Appropriations	General	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Totals
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries and disbursements F.O.	8,907 19	175,066 19	26,127 44	106,293 86	611 11	14,029 35	16,852 09	18,313 72	166,808 18	533,009 13
Fisheries Patrol Service	5 50	39,467 69	11,303 14	24,253 14	.....	9,118 93	.....	.....	310,768 02	394,921 42
Fisheries Protection Service	13,758 23	90,026 05	500 06	167 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,257 91	242,710 10
Building fishways, etc.	104 78	4,019 96	72 95	1,108 31	.....	200 50	.....	.....	6,162 58	11,669 08
Legal and incidental expenses	.....	1,313 45	.....	194 70	.....	595 58	.....	.....	3,869 35	5,973 08
Conservation and development deep sea fisheries	18,555 40	122,931 36	8,201 54	6,342 59	3,285 22	.....	.....	.....	30,544 99	189,861 10
Fish culture	20,583 24	55,964 71	8,286 81	70,094 90	.....	7,916 63	4,673 49	22,377 84	132,688 39	322,586 01
Oyster culture	.....	.....	8,913 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,913 85
Bounty on hair seals	.....	7,432 50	3,545 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,770 00	28,347 50
International Fisheries Commission (Halibut)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,653 56	36,653 56
Biological Board of Canada	300,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000 00
Investigation Fisheries Hudson Bay	23,294 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,294 06
Investigation by Pacific Salmon Commission under Fraser River Sockeye Treaty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 22	3 22
B.C. fisheries references	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,101 46	4,101 46
Fishing bounty	.....	80,049 55	9,808 60	23,413 95	46,501 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	159,773 55
	385,208 40	576,271 46	76,764 39	233,469 30	50,397 78	31,860 99	21,525 58	40,691 56	845,627 66	2,261,817 12
Civil Government salaries (staff)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,373 15
Minister's salary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,727 60
Civil Government contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,111 36
										2,435,029 32
Gratuities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 00
										2,435,299 23

DETAILED STATEMENT OF MARINE BIOLOGICAL BOARD EXPENDITURE 1930-31

"A"—*St. Andrews Biological Station*	$ 39,004 80		
Fish Handling Building	85 32		
House for workers	608 55		
Oceanographic Investigation	333 34		
		40,032 01	
Nanaimo Biological Station	41,550 77		
Herring and Pilchard Investigation (joint)	4,836 49		
Outstanding advance	189 05		
		46,576 31	
			86,608 32
"B"—General Account		6,557 85	
Atlantic Experimental Station	37,903 81		
Demonstration Boat (Zoarces)	22,176 92		
Demonstration Buildings	3,754 06		
Eastern Passage Laboratory	76 38		
Fish Curing Investigation	3,896 24		
Ice Fillets	3,102 00		
Permanent Building	51,783 13		
Short Courses	3,004 26		
		125,696 80	
Pacific Experimental Station	34,257 09		
Bacteriology Investigation	1,018 78		
Building No. 1	99 40		
Building No. 2	14,509 43		
Biochemistry Investigation	344 51		
Discoloration Investigation	473 57		
Glues Investigation	453 40		
Investigations General	713 47		
Meals Investigation	217 02		
Naas River Pollution Investigation	76 25		
Oils Investigation	1,530 10		
Refrigeration Investigation	13,152 07		
Waste Liquid Investigation	3 90		
		66,848 99	
General—			
Contingencies	229 82		
Exhibits	148 23		
Fish Curing Investigation	45 05		
Fish Mortality Investigation	451 56		
Hatchery Superintendents Course	199 94		
Hudson Bay	64 96		
Ice Fillets	3,180 34		
Lake Champlain Investigation	296 23		
Lobster Investigation	2,396 95		
Marine Food Fishes Investigation	2,123 43		
Oceanography	3,065 17		
Oyster Investigation	181 90		
Pink and Chum Salmon Investigation	8,330 26		
Publications	4,038 83		
Salmon Tagging	10,702 47		
Shellfish Investigation	3,413 29		
Skeena River Investigation	921 73		
Trout Investigation	3,611 31		
		43,401 47	
			242,505 11
"C"—Atlantic Salmon Investigation	1,658 92		
Brook Trout Investigation	2,191 22		
Cultural Investigations	6,642 73		
Fish Food Investigations	703 72		
General Lakes Survey	3,987 30		
Oyster Investigation	12,793 57		
Pacific Salmon Investigation	17,276 99		
Prairie Lakes Investigation	7,608 73		
Shad Investigation	312 18		
Whitefish Investigation	29 85		
			53,205 21
Grand total			$ 382,318 64

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—MARINE BIOLOGICAL BOARD, 1930-31

"A"—St. Andrews Biological Station	$	637 41	
Nanaimo Biological Station		3,231 68	
			3,869 09
"B"—General Account	$	103 59	
Atlantic Experimental Station		219 97	
Ice Fillets		2,920 52	
Pacific Experimental Station		720 69	
			3,964 77
"C"—Sundries			459 41
			$ 8,293 27

APPENDIX No. 8

Statement of Expenditure and Revenue by Provinces, in Fisheries Services, 1867 to 1930-1931, under Dominion Government

SUMMARY

—	Expenditure	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	5,225,467 71	357,771 01
Prince Edward Island	843,967 98	105,254 43
New Brunswick	3,788,389 63	577,452 64
Quebec	2,429,883 47	341,354 45
Ontario	3,214,671 13	520,136 96
Manitoba and Northwest Territories	23,414 29	4,779 25
Manitoba	1,763,915 17	331,564 92
North West Territories	58,258 58	9,775 23
Alberta	516,622 94	221,370 89
Saskatchewan	574,875 77	101,945 16
British Columbia	12,233,911 40	2,691,064 87
Yukon	29,343 94	11,552 75
Hudson Bay District	.....	821 83
	30,702,662 01	5,274,844 39
Cruisers		
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick	5,206,843 04	
Expenditures, General	4,098,047 27	
Fishing Bounty	7,749,838 31	
Total expenditure, 1867–1930-31	45,757,390 63	

FISHING BOUNTIES

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Totals
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1882	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,230 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887	99,662 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
1894	111,460 03	12,690 80	7,875 79	28,040 18	160,066 80
1895	110,765 27	12,919 32	9,285 13	30,598 27	163,567 99
1896	98,048 95	13,602 88	9,745 50	32,992 44	154,389 77
1897	102,083 50	13,454 50	9,809 00	32,157 00	157,504 00
1898	103,730 00	13,746 00	10,188 00	31,795 00	159,459 00
1899	106,598 50	13,514 50	7,822 00	32,065 00	160,000 00
1900	101,448 00	13,562 50	10,589 00	33,203 00	158,802 50
1901	101,024 50	13,420 50	8,335 50	33,161 50	155,942 00
1902	100,455 70	14,555 80	8,716 55	36,125 45	159,853 50
1903	99,714 15	14,872 75	9,652 50	34,703 30	158,943 70
1904	99,286 44	15,110 80	9,179 35	33,651 65	157,228 24
1905	100,664 35	15,379 50	8,317 20	34,185 60	158,546 65
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

FISHING BOUNTIES—*Concluded*

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Totals
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
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	45,818 65	159,768 10
1927-28	82,107 00	19,906 80	12,095 45	44,266 55	158,375 80
1928-29	79,077 60	19,387 80	9,334 30	43,611 50	151,411 20
1929-30	83,458 85	20,310 90	10,744 90	45,234 70	159,749 35
1930-31	80,049 50	23,413 95	9,808 60	46,501 45	159,773 55
	4,669,685 82	792,194 12	494,180 02	1,793,778 35	7,749,838 31

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MARINE POLICE SERVICE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST 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 of such account from 1886 to 1930-31 inclusive.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

In addition to Cruisers, entered under Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia:—

1886	$ 104,020 98	1897	$ 71,349 44
1887	86,300 74	1898	78,097 10
1888	59,869 47	1899	68,330 27
1889	47,748 94	1900	66,148 97
1890	51,296 34	1901	96,648 26
1891	81,918 99	1902	75,942 24
1892	84,305 51	1903	75,543 60
1893	60,269 69	1904	103,427 32
1894	70,501 71	1905	294,440 34
1895	61,310 19	1906	136,432 61
1896	64,064 00	1907	99,015 07

(No proper division of the expenditure of these roving Cruisers could be made between the Maritime Provinces, although *pro rata* shares are fairly chargeable to N.S., N.B., and P.E.I.)

1908-09	$ 114,923 00	1918-19	$ 56,256 78
1909-10	113,582 23	1919-20	218,143 93
1910-11	116,235 21	1920-21	227,159 57
1911-12	120,240 00	1921-22	172,003 39
1912-13	163,370 19	1922-23	107,658 85
1913-14	225,113 26	1923-24	95,332 27
1914-15	95,702 02	1924-25	95,714 47
1915-16	102,637 16	1925-26	98,060 10
1916-17	132,393 60	1926-27	113,804 14
1917-18	118,824 16	1927-28	125,015 62
		1928-29	125,920 64
		1929-30	173,213 75
		1930-31	165,722 93
			$ 5,206,843 04

A pro-rata share of this amount is chargeable to the Provinces of N.S., N.B., and P.E.I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867					
1868	225 28			225 28	* 12,275 25
1869	2,572 23			2,572 23	848 46
1870	9,728 26			9,728 26	* 1,373 24
1871	8,794 37			8,794 37	36 74
1872	8,341 39			8,341 39	51 45
1873	8,689 07			8,689 07	159 30
1874	10,585 13			10,585 13	123 94
1875	12,265 86			12,265 86	551 00
1876	14,655 76		6,870 33	21,526 09	403 00
1877	15,127 49		3,488 27	18,615 76	1,520 71
1878	15,292 83		3,400 00	18,692 83	1,442 38
1879	14,312 76		2,687 44	17,000 20	1,796 11
1880	14,180 55		3,323 16	17,503 71	1,506 72
1881	14,909 42		3,454 29	18,363 71	2,779 49
1882	16,479 41		5,858 98	22,338 39	1,111 61
1883	16,247 14		4,191 34	20,438 48	2,005 29
1884	15,600 01		4,728 11	20,428 12	1,833 18
1885	17,503 45		4,610 81	22,114 26	2,616 28
1886	17,852 33		7,478 23	25,330 56	2,106 53
1887	18,092 21		6,701 89	24,794 00	1,585 28
1888	18,308 02		6,850 27	25,158 29	3,905 44
1889	20,201 09		6,688 75	26,889 84	2,744 23
1890	17,395 24		6,606 95	24,002 19	5,424 95
1891	17,844 19		5,863 75	23,707 94	5,891 65
1892	18,755 86		10,289 80	29,045 66	3,803 42
1893	19,444 22		5,045 22	24,489 44	6,782 02
1894	20,420 81		4,982 12	25,402 93	5,296 27
1895	23,555 38		5,054 24	28,609 62	7,075 07
1896	23,049 41		5,010 39	28,059 80	6,180 93
1897	23,682 33		4,077 07	27,759 40	5,239 55
1898	21,683 91		3,525 03	25,208 94	5,317 08
1899	25,348 11		2,465 19	27,813 30	4,668 22
1900	27,461 91		3,410 84	30,872 75	5,494 49
1901	35,730 69		11,194 82	46,925 51	6,595 94
1902	32,618 00		8,810 31	41,428 31	6,084 65
1903	39,118 79		7,413 55	46,532 34	3,962 45
1904	30,003 01		6,348 22	36,351 23	3,716 75
1905	32,619 85		11,372 65	43,992 50	6,718 58
1906	49,351 10		33,203 27	82,554 37	4,934 43
1907	24,989 09		6,259 25	31,248 34	3,118 73
1908-09	87,420 00		20,969 27	108,389 27	5,369 70
1909-10	81,698 70		15,722 27	97,420 97	3,821 81
1910-11	117,394 67		28,023 29	145,417 96	7,749 60
1911-12	141,148 00		42,727 00	183,875 00	5,912 65
1912-13	97,085 47		46,411 56	143,497 04	6,730 00
1913-14	125,305 94		45,732 88	171,038 82	7,682 50
1914-15	124,977 45		37,470 70	162,448 15	7,415 80
1915-16	117,271 06		34,914 01	152,185 07	6,969 18
1916-17	126,416 67		33,543 89	159,960 56	7,176 70
1917-18	139,964 62		36,057 56	176,022 18	6,663 94
1918-19	112,689 57		17,233 22	129,922 79	7,612 81
1919-20	92,197 95		16,243 01	109,160 96	10,213 28
1920-21	111,196 47		22,077 83	133,274 30	12,189 62
1921-22	112,521 25		21,247 10	133,768 35	12,840 39
1922-23	121,336 89		27,399 27	148,736 16	12,720 42
1923-24	138,671 11		42,395 03	181,066 14	9,480 38
1924-25	153,463 48		32,467 75	185,931 23	10,627 54
1925-26	170,967 83		31,053 08	202,020 91	9,539 68
1926-27	171,975 48		29,869 84	201,845 32	10,973 25
1927-28	237,097 63		28,148 93	265,246 56	11,758 25
1928-29	253,106 30		111,139 02	364,245 32	12,816 88
1929-30	255,160 63		63,745 35	318,905 98	14,877 48
1930-31	310,763 46		55,964 71	366,728 17	17,488 44
	4,173,586 60		1,051,821 11	5,225,407 71	357,771 01

See Cruiser Sheet N.S., P.E.I., and N.B.

*Revenue from licences to U.S. Fishing Vessels to which the Province has no exclusive title.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867					
1868					
1869					
1870					
1871					
1872					
1873					
1874	405 62			405 62	
1875	459 54			459 54	
1876	461 02			461 02	
1877	1,974 70			1,974 70	
1878	1,836 54			1,836 54	
1879	1,293 25			1,293 25	
1880	2,686 49		4,494 24	7,180 83	40 00
1881	2,691 49		852 11	3,543 60	40 00
1882	2,756 48		760 32	3,516 80	40 00
1883	2,716 64		807 32	3,523 96	80 00
1884	2,767 98		771 40	3,539 38	80 00
1885	3,028 03		741 06	3,769 09	40 00
1886	3,187 73		687 17	3,874 90	40 00
1887	4,044 49		1,200 21	5,244 70	128 00
1888	3,402 51		755 32	4,157 83	
1889	3,746 69		140 31	3,887 00	140 00
1890	3,113 21			3,113 21	302 88
1891	3,242 25		378 00	3,620 25	667 00
1892	1,835 65			1,835 65	166 00
1893	2,847 60			2,847 60	304 10
1894	3,078 55			3,078 55	980 15
1895	3,796 58			3,796 58	3,312 30
1896	3,555 87			3,555 87	2,161 85
1897	3,744 36			3,744 36	2,032 25
1898	6,775 78			6,775 78	2,707 57
1899	5,832 35			5,832 35	2,242 24
1900	7,364 20			7,364 20	2,207 12
1901	7,934 03			7,934 03	1,525 30
1902	7,814 02			7,814 02	1,843 45
1903	7,081 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
1928-29	39,129 65		4,799 60	43,929 25	3,451 25
1929-30	58,519 81		8,828 87	67,348 68	3,318 80
1930-31	46,860 78		8,286 81	55,147 59	2,921 66
	658,487 81	See Cruiser Sheet N.S., P.E.I., and N.B.	185,480 17	843,967 98	105,254 43

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued*

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	See Cruiser Sheet N.S., P.E.I. and N.B.	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	11,430 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	71,072 58		40,870 11	111,922 69	13,010 14
1924-25	97,200 01		46,096 12	143,296 13	11,701 49
1925-26	106,052 99		50,910 64	156,963 63	9,754 13
1926-27	99,696 49		48,245 23	147,941 72	10,740 76
1927-28	113,738 34		102,131 24	215,869 58	12,663 50
1928-29	99,822 31		62,034 34	161,856 65	14,337 67
1929-30	106,859 30		70,117 14	176,976 44	13,003 90
1930-31	115,539 46		70,094 90	185,634 36	11,676 62
	2,536,896 18		1,251,493 45	3,788,389 63	577,452 64

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued*

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	*31,514 07	10,072 52	55,118 36	3,326 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	16,278 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	20,770 88	23,042 82	62,735 58	5,286 89
1914-15	11,503 00	30,644 81	22,000 08	64,147 89	7,638 75
1915-16	6,995 74	31,893 30	17,323 62	56,212 66	6,006 89
1916-17	7,168 09	26,356 47	14,274 14	47,798 70	6,981 14
1917-18	8,399 76	42,752 33	19,727 25	70,879 34	7,664 73
1918-19	7,470 58	41,563 30	12,923 27	61,957 15	8,121 80
1919-20	9,793 46	33,679 99	13,125 26	56,598 71	8,085 78
1920-21	33,182 26	45,963 09	15,955 38	95,100 73	6,536 90
1921-22	23,815 41	49,947 22	18,772 19	92,534 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 57	.....	.....	596 57	.....
1926-27	123 12	.....	.....	123 12	.....
1927-28	144 84	.....	.....	144 84	.....
1928-29	128 94	.....	.....	128 94	192 70
1929-30	254 02	.....	.....	254 02	31 81
1930-31	3,896 33	.....	.....	3,896 33	60 65
	628,138 94	1,240,740 91	561,003 62	2,429,883 47	341,354 45

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY, THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
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
1977	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	23,303 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	10,708 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	.....
1928-29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929-30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930-31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
	666,744 26	967,126 52	1,580,800 35	3,214,671 13	520,136 96

*Manitoba and Northwest Territories

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867-68					
1868-69					
1869-70					
1870-71					
1871-72					
1872-73					
1873-74					
1874-75	288 65			288 65	
1875-76					
1876-77	250 00			250 00	
1877-78	200 00			200 00	
1878-79	200 00			200 00	
1879-80	19 75			19 75	
1880-81					
1881-82	809 55			809 55	
1882-83	150 00			150 00	
1883-84	872 40			872 40	
1884-85	763 00			763 00	
1885-86	1,920 73			1,920 73	
1886-87	2,468 25			2,468 25	5 00
1887-88	2,816 64			2,816 64	819 25
1888-89	2,848 16			2,848 16	848 00
1889-90	2,604 70			2,604 70	794 00
1890-91	3,609 03			3,609 03	1,234 00
1891-92	3,593 43			3,593 43	1,079 00
	23,414 29			23,414 29	4,779 25

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1892.

*Province of Manitoba

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1892-93	2,162 55		6,943 35	9,105 90	1,464 68
1893-94	2,187 35		7,362 53	9,549 88	715 85
1894-95	2,663 55		3,849 98	6,513 53	2,149 30
1895-96	3,952 18		2,865 69	6,817 87	1,670 19
1896-97	1,908 14		24 79	1,932 93	1,719 00
1897-98	1,206 26		1,586 12	2,792 38	1,515 00
1898-99	1,883 37		3,967 36	5,850 73	1,537 85
1899-00	1,723 59		2,791 71	4,515 30	2,028 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	37,477 06	4,148 00
1906-07	2,173 33	55 00	15,858 35	18,086 68	2,285 98
1907-08	4,638 51	13,903 95	25,283 46	43,825 92	3,527 05
1908-09	3,946 00	7,560 00	16,987 13	28,493 13	3,704 22
1909-10	9,359 23	7,794 02	14,386 86	31,540 11	3,962 88
1910-11	9,432 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

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1892—*Concluded*

*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Concluded*

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
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	70,298 77	12,736 68
1923–24	14,630 97	20,051 25	28,429 89	63,112 11	15,683 38
1924–25	14,197 83	21,519 12	25,646 64	61,363 59	17,631 21
1925–26	17,172 70	22,251 26	21,265 04	60,689 00	17,908 00
1926–27	16,769 07	21,775 71	19,924 81	58,379 59	21,291 05
1927–28	21,379 96	15,623 11	22,954 22	59,957 29	23,781 18
1928–29	21,512 09	22,680 03	30,335 78	74,527 90	24,867 23
1929–30	31,584 85	24,160 46	28,345 72	84,091 03	30,150 67
1930–31	14,825 43	9,118 93	7,916 63	31,860 99	7,982 44
	393,200 20	646,774 85	723,940 12	1,763,915 17	331,564 92

*Subsequent to 1892, see Manitoba and Northwest Territories separate sheets.

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1906.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Year	General Service	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
1928–29	21,892 19		8,753 11	30,645 30	9,178 99
1929–30	28,024 70		10,736 09	38,760 79	9,320 19
1930–31	16,852 09		4,673 49	21,525 58	1,895 37
	432,822 04		142,053 73	574,875 77	101,945 16

*Includes Alberta.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1906.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1906-07	3,681 45			3,681 45	2 50
1907-08	5,440 66			5,440 66	2 50
1908-09	5,714 00			5,714 00	915 00
1909-10	8,063 22			8,063 22	703 00
1910-11	10,739 86			10,739 86	698 50
1911-12	*				709 00
1912-13	*				*
1913-14	*				*
1914-15	*		5,608 42	5,608 42	6,102 50
1915-16	*		4,798 69	4,798 69	5,237 85
1916-17	15,086 14		4,543 09	19,629 23	5,970 40
1917-18	13,262 62		4,127 81	17,390 43	9,767 94
1918-19	50,267 84		4,920 96	20,188 80	10,288 15
1919-20	15,633 19		7,203 06	22,836 25	8,313 85
1920-21	12,700 20		8,617 04	21,317 24	8,693 75
1921-22	12,473 92		9,956 33	22,430 25	10,119 30
1922-23	13,690 46		6,552 84	20,243 30	11,947 80
1923-24	13,880 42		6,419 16	20,299 58	10,111 50
1924-25	16,431 37		5,280 07	21,711 44	12,708 13
1925-26	18,744 72		8,255 38	27,000 10	14,932 99
1926-27	21,391 73		8,345 03	29,736 76	20,233 41
1927-28	22,435 76		7,792 50	30,228 26	20,666 41
1928-29	23,768 45		58,736 67	92,505 12	19,219 37
1929-30	27,070 57		39,297 75	66,368 32	24,513 45
1930-31	18,313 72		22,377 84	40,691 56	19,513 59
	293,790 30		222,832 64	516,622 94	221,370 89

*Included in Saskatchewan.

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867					
1868					
1869					
1870					
1871					
1872					
1873					
1874					
1875					
1876					
1877	635 00			635 00	
1878	690 00			690 00	
1879	1,423 73			1,423 73	
1880	1,399 92			1,399 92	10 00
1881	1,721 48			1,721 48	
1882	1,599 08			1,599 08	672 50
1883	1,599 92			1,599 92	790 00
1884	2,231 97		3,704 31	5,936 28	127 50
1885	1,437 13		11,873 17	13,310 30	365 50
1886	1,878 53		5,405 87	7,284 40	922 50
1887	5,860 72		4,623 35	10,484 07	943 50
1888	3,661 83		5,653 90	9,315 73	6,934 55
1889	4,333 63		4,933 26	9,266 89	6,416 00
1890	3,634 41		4,202 61	7,837 02	11,367 50
1891	4,320 53		3,339 51	7,660 04	12,914 02
1892	6,158 17		2,896 57	9,054 74	8,192 48
1893	5,490 60		3,630 68	9,121 28	40,264 00
1894	5,283 21		3,273 10	8,556 31	25,337 90
1895	6,218 74		2,869 19	9,087 93	23,517 25
1896	6,226 77		2,817 02	9,043 79	26,410 75
1897	8,841 64		2,840 62	11,682 26	39,888 82
1898	8,508 79		2,389 46	10,898 25	47,864 75
1899	8,459 47		3,736 14	12,195 61	45,801 75
900	13,662 17		2,741 88	16,404 05	53,195 35

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
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
1928-29	161,380 06	329,488 09	123,217 69	614,085 84	44,546 67
1929-30	172,668 89	405,836 65	117,203 43	695,708 97	34,503 40
1930-31	263,913 34	449,025 93	132,688 39	845,627 66	37,743 78
	3,532,707 08	6,133,626 67	2,567,577 65	12,233,911 40	2,691,064 87

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
1928-29	.....	.....	.....	.....	415 00
1929-30	.....	.....	.....	.....	405 00
1930-31	.....	.....	.....	.....	440 00
	29,343 94	.....	.....	29,343 94	11,552 75

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1892.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1892-93	1,770 41			1,770 41	197 00
1893-94	3,143 94			3,143 94	211 14
1894-95	3,515 16			3,515 16	309 50
1895-96	2,963 02			2,963 02	586 50
1896-97	2,181 58			2,181 58	344 13
1897-98	2,324 66			2,324 66	393 87
1898-99	4,065 68			4,065 68	150 50
1899-00	3,848 25			3,848 25	1,522 50
1900-01	6,251 39			6,251 39	816 55
1901-02	5,928 22			5,928 22	950 07
1902-03	7,076 26			7,076 26	1,350 50
1903-04	7,317 49			7,317 49	922 50
1904-05	7,003 55			7,003 55	1,151 50
1905-06	11,124 22			11,124 22	868 97
	58,258 58			58,258 58	9,775 23

NOTE.—For Alberta and Saskatchewan subsequent to 1906, see separate statements for each.

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1903-04					10 00
1904-05					10 00
1905-06					10 00
1906-07					10 00
1907-08					360 00
1908-09					20 00
1909-10					301 83
1910-11					100 00
					821 83

APPENDIX No. 9

LIST OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS WHICH ENTERED CANADIAN PORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed if any
					lbs.
Adventure	4	62	25	Shelter	
Alice M. Doughty	3	15	8	" repairs	
Aloma	1	28	9	"	
Amherst	2	164	14	"	
Andover	2	77	11	"	
Andrew & Rosalie	3	47	19	"	
Angie B. Watson	2	36	15	" land deceased seaman	
Angie C. Marshall	4	56	24	" water	
Arthur D. Story	4	49	27	" repairs	
Azores	1	53	20	"	
Barbara	3	9	8	"	
Bernie & Bessie	4	27	8	"	
Bettina	1	66	10	"	
Cape Ann	12	53	19	"	
Chester T. Marshall	6	14	3	Collecting lobsters	
Carrie S. Roderick	1	50	9	Shelter	
Catherine	2	77	27	" repairs	
Catherine Burke	13	68	25	"	
Col. Lindbergh	3	41	8	"	
Col. Lindbergh	5	28	8	"	
Constellation	11	89	23	Shelter, landed fish	5,000
Corinthian	3	97	10	" repairs,	
Dacia	21	42	17	" repairs, water, fishing supplies	
Dartmouth	1	114	13	"	
Dawn	9	79	28	" repairs	
Dorothy M.	5	11	7	Shelter	
Edith C. Rose	4	70	27	"	
Edith & Elinor	3	91	13	"	
Eleanor	1	36	9	"	
Eleanor Nickerson	5	113	27	"	
Elizabeth A	8	12	8	"	
Elizabeth H	1	12	8	"	
Elizabeth M. King	3	30	7	"	
Elmer E. Gray	8	71	23	"	
Eloira Gaspar	2	71	9	"	
Elsie	1	90	8	"	
Ellen T. Marshall	6	75	25	"	
Elk	13	66	23	"	
Ethel B. Penny	1	56	17	"	
Exeter	1	78	10	"	
Frances C. Denchy	3	75	12	"	
Geraldine & Phyllis	1	77	11	"	
Gertrude de Costa	11	70	25	"	
Gertrude L Thebaud	1	93	27	"	
Gertrude M	1	86	10	"	
Gossoon	5	51	27	"	
Grace & Evelyn	1	55	10	"	
Grand Marshall	6	70	23	"	
Herbert Parker	7	93	25	"	
Hesperus	5	92	27	"	
Imperator	1	79	23	"	
Ingomar	6	85	23	"	
Isabel Parker	6	48	27	"	
John A. Cooney	3	14	7	"	
John J. Fallon	2	60	23	Repairs, water	
John R. Eucesson	1	33	8	Shelter	
J. M. Marshall	2	60	23	"	
Juneal	1	57	8	Land sick seaman	
Killarney	15	73	27	Shelter, land sick seaman	
L. A. Dunton	8	112	25	Shelter	
Lark	3	121	27	"	

LIST OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS WHICH ENTERED CANADIAN PORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930——*Con.*

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed if any
					lbs.
Laura Goulart	12	73	22	Shelter	
L. B. Marshall	2	59	22	"	
Leretha	2	67	10	"	
Little Ruth	2	12	9	"	
Louise B. Marshall	8	74	27	"	
Lucia	1	43	10	"	
Marie & Winnifred	3	43	9	"	
Marilyn	1	67	8	"	
Maris Stella	2	97	12	"	
Mary A	2	17	7	"	
Mary de Costa	16	62	23	"	
Mary E. O'Hara	6	49	23	"	
Mary F. Curtis	4	65	23	"	
Mary P. Goulart	1	66	27	Land sick seaman	
Morning Star	15	57	25	Shelter, leaking, land fish	10,000
Natalie	4	19	7	Shelter	
Natalie Hammond	5	51	23	" repairs	
New Dawn	3	20	13	"	
Old Glory	2	51	13	"	
Oretha F. Spinney	1	65	25	"	
Philip P. Manta	7	61	19	" repairs	
Pilgrim	1	62	23	"	
Pilot	7	18	6	"	
Pollyanna	2	66	7	"	
Progress	1	61	23	"	
Rhodora	2	70	25	"	
Richard J. Nunan	10	55	15	"	
Ruth Lucille	2	63	10	"	
Ruth & Mildred	2	21	9	"	
Sam & Priscilla	5	19	6	"	
Satelite	8	14	5	Collecting lobsters	
Shamrock	4	68	27	Shelter	
Squanto	5	81	23	Shelter, land sick seaman	
Sunapee	3	18	9	"	
Teazer	5	59	21	"	
Thomaston	6	19	7	"	
Wanderer	5	132	31	" land sick seaman	
William L. Putnam	1	73	11	"	

APPENDIX No. 10

LIST OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS WHICH ENTERED CANADIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed if any
					lbs.
Actor	1	7	2	Sell fish	4,000
Addington	7	26	6	"	106,000
Agnes C	1	17	7	Shelter	
Akutan	8	46	10	Sell fish	202,000
Albatross	4	40	11	" bait	104,000
Aleutian	5	36	13	" " and supplies	20,000
Alitak	10	14	4	" " " ice	18,000
Alki	14	7	3	"	74,000
Alma	4	27	5	Bait	
Aloba	9	19	5	" shelter, sell fish	2,000
Alten	5	43	9	Sell fish	124,000
America	1	25	11	Bait	
Angeles	2	28	6	"	
Antler	6	28	6	Engine trouble, bait	
Anna J	11	22	6	Sell fish	138,000
Arcade	5	14	4	"	40,000
Argo	5	26	6	Shelter, bait, water	
Arne	16	23	6	Sell fish, bait, ice	10,000
Arctic	5	29	9	Sell fish	110,000
Arcturus	2	8	3	Bait	
Arrow	5	40	9	Sell fish	74,000
Atlantic	6	24	9	"	166,000
Atlas	10	31	7	"	192,000
Attu	8	37	9	"	260,000
Augusta	12	19	5	"	140,000
Aslaug (T-1518)	1	4	2	"	6,000
Avona	2	9	3	"	16,000
Baltic	11	20	5	"	106,000
Beaver	4	17	5	Bait	
Bernier	12	24	6	Bait, ice, supplies	
Bernice E	1	8	3	Sell fish	10,000
Bertba	4	11	4	" bait	6,000
Betty	12	15	5	"	110,000
Betty Jane	9	34	6	Bait, shelter, ice, supplies	
Blanco	12	24	6	" sell fish	16,000
Bluebird	5	4	2	Sell fish	20,000
Bolinda	5	22	6	"	28,000
Bonanza	7	30	6	"	106,000
Brisk	8	37	9	"	166,000
Brotbers	7	13	5	"	68,000
Brunvol II	7	27	6	" bait	38,000
California	9	20	5	Bait, engine trouble, land sick seaman	
Caroline	1	4	3	Sell fish	4,000
Castor	1	6	3	"	2,000
Celtic	9	39	10	"	234,000
Chancellor	4	14	5	Bait, shelter, water	
Charlotte	6	4	2	Sell fish	22,000
Chelsea	7	51	10	" bait	180,000
Chum	4	6	3	"	26,000
Clipper	5	54	10	"	190,000
Cora	9	4	2	"	32,000
Columbia	6	41	9	"	166,000
Coolidge	8	32	6	"	140,000
Curlew	8	18	5	Bait, supplies	
Condor	10	11	4	Sell fish	7,000
Constitution	7	39	10	"	208,000
Daily	6	26	6	"	98,000
Dalco	1	4	2	"	4,000
Dawn	18	12	4	" bait, orders	6,700
Defence	6	20	5	"	66,000
Delight	3	18	5	"	30,000
Democrat	5	27	6	"	84,000
Diana	11	22	6	Bait, orders, water	
Discovery	11	10	4	Ice, bait, sell fish and supplies	32,000
Don Q	6	9	3	Sell fish	46,000
Donna G	1	10	3	Shelter	

LIST OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS WHICH ENTERED CANADIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930—*Con.*

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed if any
					lbs.
Dorethea	1	65	10	Cargo in transit	
Doric	6	42	9	Sell fish	156,000
Dorothy	3	89	14	International Fish Commission boat.	
Eagle	9	67	10	Sell fish	284,000
Eastern	17	22	6	Bait, for export fish cargo	
Eastern Point	15	4	3	Shell fish	48,000
Eclipse	5	44	9	Bait, sell fish	56,000
Eldorado	7	47	10	Sell fish	154,000
Eleanora	6	16	5	Bait	
Electra	3	48	9	Sell fish	80,000
Emma W	1	4	3	Shelter	
Estep	13	26	6	Sell fish	138,000
Ethel S	8	27	6	Bait, shelter	
Eureka	17	11	4	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	100,000
Evolution	5	17	5	Supplies, bait, ice	
Excel	10	27	5	Sell fish	124,000
Excel II	4	41	9	"	56,000
Fairway	10	19	5	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	22,000
Faith	8	7	3	Bait, land fish	9,255
Federal	8	28	6	Sell fish	96,000
Flamingo	6	12	5	Bait	
Flint	10	24	6	Bait, land fish	20,210
Foremost	4	66	10	Sell fish	106,000
Fortuna	7	21	5	Bait	
Forward	8	18	5	Bait, water	
Franklyn	7	34	9	Sell fish	152,000
Fremont	2	10	4	"	10,000
Frisco	9	10	3	"	40,000
Garland	5	10	3	"	26,000
Gjoa	2	3	3	"	10,000
Glacier	14	13	4	"	116,000
Gloria	11	17	5	" bait, ice, supplies	36,000
Gloria II	24	16	4	Bait, land fish	34,701
Golden Gate	1	27	4	Water	
Gony	13	12	5	Bait, ice, engine trouble, sell fish, supplies	38,000
Grant	3	43	9	Sell fish	96,000
Grayling	3	16	5	Sell fish	34,000
Gretchen	13	8	3	Bait, supplies, land fish	6,420
Happy	8	12	4	Sell fish	84,000
Harding	13	19	5	Bait, ice, shelter, sell fish, supplies	4,000
Havana	9	41	10	Sell fish	252,000
Hazel H	11	24	5	"	164,000
Helgeland	5	56	9	"	154,000
Hi Gill	12	12	4	"	82,000
Hilda	5	10	3	"	30,000
Howard B	2	9	3	"	12,000
Hoover	9	27	6	Bait, ice, supplies	
Husky L	11	9	4	Bait	
Ilene	9	33	9	Sell fish	226,000
Inger	2	7	3	"	8,000
Invincible	1	38	8	Engine trouble	
Ionic	16	24	6	Bait, ice, cargo in transit, orders, sell fish, supplies	30,000
Irene	2	30	8	Sell fish	38,000
Ithona	8	20	6	"	84,000
Ivanhoe	10	27	6	Bait, sell fish	146,000
Jack	11	4	3	Sell fish	46,000
J. P. Todd No. II	3	12	4	"	30,000
Jane	11	23	6	Bait, shelter, for cargo, export fish	
Jesstina	1	14	7	Engine trouble	
Kalart	2	6	3	Bait, sell fish	4,000
Kanaga	8	47	9	Sell fish	214,000
Katalla	2	16	5	Bait	
Kennebec	2	4	3	Bait, sell fish	76,000
Kodiak	8	38	16	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	112,000
Lancing	11	16	5	Sell fish	150,000
La Paloma	10	14	11	Bait, engine trouble, ice, supplies	
Lebanon	9	15	5	Bait, land fish	5,751
Lenor	4	14	4	Sell fish	28,000
Leviathan	9	29	9	"	192,000
Liahona	5	40	10	"	112,000

LIST OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS WHICH ENTERED CANADIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930—*Con.*

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed if any
					lbs.
Liberty	7	44	8	Sell fish	224,000
Lindy	6	49	9	Bait, sell fish	166,000
Lindy II	2	5	3	Sell fish	8,000
Lituya	7	30	7	Sell fish	104,000
Louise	4	16	4	Bait	
Lovera	3	4	3	Sell fish	16,000
Lumen	8	10	3	"	66,000
M 2381	1	5	2	Fuel	
Maddock	12	16	5	Bait, water, ice, shelter, supplies	
Madeline J	8	25	5	Bait, for cargo export fish	
Majestic	3	9	3	Bait	
Majestic	12	33	9	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	306,000
Marie	3	9	4	Bait, ice, sell fish	8,000
Mariner	6	21	5	Bait	
Marmot	11	7	3	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	52,000
Marmot	3	30	9	Bait, ice	68,000
Mars	6	9	4	Bait, ice	52,000
Mary	4	16	4	Bait	
Mayflower	6	7	3	Bait, land fish, engine trouble, sell fish	11,742
Maud Hazel	1	9	2	Shelter	
McKinley	8	38	10	Sell fish	290,000
Merit	14	11	4	Bait	
Melrose	1	5	1	Engine trouble	
Mermaid	8	19	5	Bait, for cargo export fish	
Middleton	8	24	6	Bait, ice	152,000
Milkof	6	42	7	Sell fish	152,000
Myrtle	6	9	3	Bait, sell fish	3,959
National	4	20	6	"	2,000
Neptune	11	43	13	"	14,000
Nestor	4	21	5	Bait	
New England	1	70	19	Land fish	40,000
Nomad	3	15	4	Bait	
Nordby	5	40	9	Sell fish	100,000
Nordic	8	30	9	"	156,000
Norland	6	19	4	"	84,000
Norma	2	6	3	"	100
Norma Jane	4	4	2	"	20,000
Norrona	11	21	6	"	138,000
North	8	35	9	"	200,000
Northern	3	38	9	"	74,000
Oakleaf	1	5	2	Bait and ice	
Oceanic	6	15	4	Sell fish	70,000
Oceanus	9	26	6	Bait	
Omaney	2	34	9	Sell fish	360
Onay	14	18	5	"	1,220
Orbit	6	24	6	Shelter, bait, ice	
Orient	6	48	19	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	120
Pacific	5	44	10	Sell fish	164,000
Paragon	5	69	10	"	116,000
Peggie	1	4	3	"	6,000
Pershing	6	18	5	Bait	
Pierce	9	14	4	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	44,000
Pioneer	6	48	10	Bait, sell fish	54,000
Pioneer III	12	26	5	Bait, ice, shelter, supplies	
Polaris	3	45	10	Sell fish	92,000
Portlock	10	56	9	Shelter, sell fish	252,000
Preslio	7	14	5	Bait, land fish	818
President	12	24	6	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	8,000
Prosperity	9	25	6	Bait, supplies	
Puffin	1	37	5	Shelter	
Puritan	1	10	2	Engine trouble	
Radio	3	63	10	Sell fish	98,000
Rainier	8	39	9	"	234,000
Rainier	5	4	3	"	22,000
Rap	1	13	5	Bait	
Rap III	2	8	3	Sell fish	8,000
Reliance	4	8	3	"	18,000
Reliance	6	11	3	Bait	
Reliance	11	14	4	Sell fish	112,000
Reliance I	12	19	5	"	158,000
Remus	3	7	2	"	14,000

LIST OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS WHICH ENTERED CANADIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930—*Con.*

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed if any
					lbs.
Repeat	6	14	4	Bait, land fish	1,178
Republic	7	51	13	Bait, ice, supplies	
Resolute	7	47	10	Ice, sell fish	246,000
Restitution	14	24	6	Bait, sell fish	20,000
Roosevelt	4	13	5	Bait, for cargo export fish	
Rosario	3	16	5	Bait	
Royal	8	15	5	Bait, sell fish	8,000
Schorn	5	19	5	Sell fish	45,000
Seattle	4	55	9	"	90,000
Selma J	11	9	4	Bait	
Senator	5	11	8	Sell fish	112,000
Sentinel	12	21	6	"	216,000
Seymour	2	44	10	"	22,000
Sherman	13	18	4	"	168,000
Sirius	9	17	4	"	84,000
Sitka	6	50	10	"	112,000
Spray	2	20	6	"	46,000
Stampede No. 377-9	1	5	2	Engine trouble	
Summit	8	21	5	Bait, land fish	6,954
Sund'E	9	36	9	Sell fish	264,000
Sunset	10	37	9	"	172,000
Suomi	2	8	3	"	10,000
Sunset	2	7	4	"	14,000
Superior	3	18	5	Bait	
Superior	6	26	6	Sell fish	118,000
Sylvia	13	30	6	Bait, ice, shelter, supplies	
T 915	2	4	2	Sell fish	6,000
Tahoma	12	18	4	"	184,000
Tatoosh	12	23	6	"	208,000
Teddy J	11	13	5	"	114,000
Texas	5	16	5	Land fish	15,225
Thelma II	12	26	6	Orders, bait, stores, water, supplies	
Thelma M	1	7	3	Sell fish	4,000
Thor	5	4	2	"	22,000
Thor	5	25	9	"	94,000
Tillikum	5	21	4	Bait	
Tongas	2	36	9	Sell fish	52,000
Tordenskjold	5	39	10	"	138,000
Trinity	8	41	9	"	192,000
Tuscan	8	18	5	"	116,000
Tyee	5	17	4	"	22,000
Unimak	6	10	3	Sell fish	72,259
Unimak	6	22	5	Bait, supplies	
Urania	5	27	6	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	86,000
Uranus	7	20	5	Bait	
Vansee	4	58	9	Sell fish	1,500
Velero	5	6	3	Bait	
Venture	4	36	9	Sell fish	84,000
Venus	9	4	3	"	45,000
Venus	8	25	8	"	126,000
Viking	9	11	4	Bait, sell fish	20,000
Viola	11	4	3	Sell fish	40,000
Visit	7	10	4	Bait	
Visitor	5	4	2	Sell fish	20,000
Volunteer	4	20	5	Bait, land fish	1,101
Wabash	14	6	3	Sell fish	58,000
Washington	3	29	6	"	40,000
Wave	10	7	3	"	56,000
Western	7	41	9	"	204,000
Wesley	4	9	4	Bait	
Wenterstad	15	9	4	Bait, ice, shelter, supplies	
Westfjord	4	17	5	Bait, ice, supplies	
White Star	12	17	5	Bait, land fish	475
Wilhelmina	2	17	5	Bait	
Wireless	14	19	6	Bait, ice, sell fish, supplies	14,000
Wizard	3	49	10	Sell fish	60,000
Woodrow	12	23	5	Bait, ice, land fish, supplies	14,605
Yakutat	5	41	9	Sell fish	132,000
Yaquinna	5	29	6	Bait	
Yukon	5	31	6	Sell fish	86,000
Zarembo	11	14	4	"	92,000
Zenith	7	47	9	"	198,000

APPENDIX No. 11

The following is a statement of the different kinds of licences issued by the different Supervisors, during the 1930-31 season:—

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUEBEC—Supervisor S. T. Gallant

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Lobster fishing licences	644
Certificates under section 66—3	
Herring seine licences	18
Herring trap-net licences	27 (8 cod trap-nets)
Smelt gill-net licences	386 (2 spoiled)
Smelt bag-net licences	17 (8 box-nets)
	1,092 (8 cod trap-nets, 8 box-nets, 2 spoiled)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Supervisor S. T. Gallant

Lobster fishing licences	1,780
Oyster fishery licences	246 (12 cancelled)
Quahaug fishery licences	35
Certificates under section 66—5	
Trap-net fishing licences	4
Scallop fishery licences	Nil
Lobster pound licences	1
Smelt gill-net licences	209
Smelt bag-net licences	263
Oyster lease—1.	
	2,538 (12 cancelled)

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1—Supervisor A. G. McLeod

Lobster fishing licences	1,967 (4 cancelled)
Oyster fishery licences	142
Certificates under section 66—58	
Herring weir licences	Nil
Trap-net fishing licences	50
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licences	39
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licence	225
Special angling permits	179
Smelt bag-net licences	48
Smelt gill-net licences	173
	2,823 (4 cancelled)

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—Supervisor D. H. Sutherland

Lobster fishing licences	3,479 (1 cancelled)
Oyster fishery licences	166
Quahaug fishery licences	2
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses	4
Certificates under section 66-102 (1 cancelled and 1 destroyed)	
Seine licences	162
Herring weir licences	16
Trap-net fishing licenses	95
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses	399
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licences	188
Special angling permits	150 (3 complimentary)
Scallop fishery licences	Nil
Lobster pound licences	5
Lobster pound certificates—300 (1 cancelled)	
Licence to a captain of a Canadian fishing vessel (using an otter or other trawl)	6
Smelt bag-net licences	243 (1 cancelled)
Smelt gill-net licences	299 (1 cancelled)
	5,214 (3 cancelled, 3 complimentary)

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3—Supervisor H. H. Marshall

Kind of Licences	Number of licences issued
Lobster fishing licences	3,022
Shad gill-net or drift-net licences	4
Certificates under section 66—187 (1 spoiled)	
Herring weir licences	49
Trap-net fishing licences	135
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licences	294
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licences	92
Salmon net permits (Medway river)	41
Special angling permits	845 (7 cancelled)
Scallop fishery licences	127
Lobster pound licences	13 (1 cancelled)
Lobster pound certificates—448	
Smelt bag-net licences	27
Smelt gill-net licences	82
	4,731 (8 cancelled)

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1—Supervisor J. F. Calder

Lobster fishing licences	347
Shad gill-net or drift-net licences	41
Certificates under section 66—3	
Herring weir licences	622
Clam permits	127
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licences	9
Herring seine licences	8
Scallop fishery licences	1
Lobster pound licences	6
Lobster pound certificates—927.	
Licences to a captain of a small Canadian fishing vessel (operated by inshore fishermen fishing in inshore waters and using a small drag)	3 (1 cancelled)
Smelt gill-net licences	Nil
Smelt bag-net licences	Nil
Lease of dark harbour fishing privileges	1
	1,254 (1 cancelled)

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—Supervisor H. E. Harrison

Shad gill-net or drift-net licences	278
Sturgeon fishery licences	6
Whitefish fishery licences	22
Salmon net permits	163
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licences	12
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licences	140
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licences	100
Bass fishery licences	41
	762

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2—Supervisor A. L. Barry

Lobster fishing licences	2,124
Oyster fishery licences	1,133 (30 free—1 destroyed)
Quahaug fishery licences	48
Certificates under section 66—273	
Herring weir licences	Nil
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licences	63 (1 free)
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licences	149
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licences	405
Lobster pound licences	6
Bass fishery licences	58
Smelt gill-net licences	167
Smelt bag-net licences	6,079 (44 free)
Lobster pound certificates—662	
	10,232 (75 free, 1 destroyed)

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—Supervisor J. B. Skaptason

Special angling permits	1,287
Pound-net licences	1
Special fishery licences	784 (7 cancelled)
Domestic licences	1,222
	3,294 (7 cancelled)

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—Supervisor G. C. MacDonald

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Special angling permits	459
Commercial and fisherman's fishery licences	81 (1 cancelled)
Domestic fishery licences	158
Indian and half-hreed permits	881
	1,579 (1 cancelled)

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA—Supervisor R. T. Rodd

Special angling permits	7,734 (8 cancelled, 1 free, 5 complimentary, 3 spoiled)
Indian and half-hreed permits	1,090
Commercial and fisherman's fishery licences	476
Domestic fishery licences	213
Receipt books—922 (4 cancelled and 2 samples)	
	9,513 (8 cancelled, 5 complimentary, 3 spoiled, 1 free)

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Chief Supervisor J. A. Motherwell

Special angling permits	1,362 (5 complimentary, 1 cancelled)
Indian permits	1,259
Ahalone fishery licences	3
Crab fishery licences	151 1 (cancelled)
Smelt or sardine fishery licences	79
Sturgeon fishery licences	Nil
Miscellaneous licences	157 (14 cancelled)
Salmon fishery licences	4,930 (6 cancelled)
Salmon trolling licences	3,078 (4 cancelled)
Salmon trap-net licences	7
Salmon purse-seine licences	343 (1 cancelled)
Salmon drag-seine licences	21
Licence to a captain of a salmon (purse or drag) seine boat	247
Grayfish fishery licences	320
Licence to assistant operator of salmon (purse or drag) seine	1,811
License to assistant in a boat used in operating a salmon gill-net or drift-net	1,106 (1 cancelled)
Cod fishery licenses	417
Licence to a captain of a Canadian fishing vessel (using an otter or other trawl of a similar nature)	3
Licence to a captain of a small Canadian fishing vessel (operated hy inshore fishermen fishing in inshore waters and using a small drag)	39
Herring or pilchard gill-net or drift-net licences	48 (1 cancelled)
Herring or pilchard purse-seine licences	87 (1 drag-seine)
Licence to a captain of a herring or pilchard seine boat	76
Licence to assistant operator of herring or pilchard purse seine used under licence No	741
Herring pound licence	10
Whale fishery permits	6
Pelagic sealing certificates	13
	16,301 (29 cancelled, 5 complimentary, 1 drag-seine)

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Reduction works licences	12

YUKON

Special fishery licences	28

PACIFIC COAST

Licences to United States fishing vessels	264 (1 cancelled)
Total	59,637 (74 cancelled, 1 destroyed, 5 spoiled, 76 free, 13 complimentary)

APPENDIX No. 12

RETURN SHOWING THE DETAILS OF PROSECUTION FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERIES ACT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR, A. G. McLEOD

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
1	Thomas Peck	In possession of lobsters during close season	Sydney Mines	Fined $10.00 and costs $4.00.
2	Daniel McIntosh and Wm. Young	In possession of lobsters during close season	Sydney Mines	Fined $50.00. Costs nil. Suspended sentence.
3	John A. McDonald	Fishing for salmon with net in River Inhabitants in close season.	Pt. Hawkesbury	Fined $3.00 and costs $2.00.
4	Clyde Lelacheur	Fishing for salmon with net in River Inhabitants in close season.	Pt. Hawkesbury	Fined $3.00 and costs $2.00.
5	Clarence Lelacheur	Fishing for salmon with net in River Inhabitants in close season.	Pt. Hawkesbury	Fined $3.00 and costs $2.00.
6	Fred Jones	Fishing for salmon with net in River Inhabitants in close season.	Pt. Hawkesbury	Fined $3.00 and costs $2.00.
7	Henry Severance	Preparing to catch lobsters in close season	Fourchu	Fined $10.00, costs $1.00.
8	Neil McDonald	Preparing to fish salmon with gaff	Kingsville	Fined $10.00, costs $3.00.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR, D. H. SUTHERLAND

1	Burton Barry	Illegal salmon fishing	Sackville river, Halifax co.	Fined $10.00, costs $2.50.
2	Frank Bugley	Having smelts in possession during close season	Tidnish	Fined $15.00, costs $1.75.
3	Frank Bugley	Having smelts in possession during close season	Tidnish	Fined $15.00, costs $1.75.
4	R. D. Richards	Pollution of Five Mile river by sawdust	Londonderry	Fined $20.00, costs $2.00.
5	Neil White	Illegal salmon fishing	North river,	Fined $1.00, costs nil.
6	William Downey	Sawdust pollution waters near McCallums Settlement.	Colchester co	Fined $20.00, costs $2.00.
7	Walden Howard	Sawdust pollution	Up. North river	Fined $20.00, costs $2.00.
8	Morton Alexander	Dynamiting fish in Avon river	Avon river	Fined $100.00, costs $48.85.
9	Joe Fraser	Having lobsters in possession during close season	Cariboo island,	Case dismissed, costs $11.45.
10	George McLean	Illegal salmon fishing	Musquodoboit	Fined $10.00, costs $1.00.
11	John McLean	Illegal salmon fishing	Musquodoboit	Fined $10.00, costs $1.00.
12	Wallace Sibley	Illegal salmon fishing	Musquodoboit	Fined $10.00, costs $1.00.
13	John Smith	Violation of the Fisheries Act	St. Mary's river	Not guilty, costs $14.25.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During the Fiscal Year 1930-31—*Con.*

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—*Concluded*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
14	Russel Jordan	Violation of the Fisheries Act	St. Mary's river	Suspended sentence, costs $17.40.
15	John Kirk	Violation of the Fisheries Act	St. Mary's river	Suspended sentence, costs $16.20.
16	Murray McInnis	Violation of the Fisheries Act	St. Mary's river	Suspended sentence, costs $16.20.
17	Norman Laybolt	Illegal lobster fishing	Clam harbor	Fined $5.00, costs $2.25.
18	Seldon H. Newcomb	Illegal lobster fishing	Gulf shore	Fined $5.00, costs nil.
19	Herman Hurd	Illegal salmon fishing	Hebert river,	Fined $5.00, costs $1.00.
20	Earl Brown	Illegal salmon fishing	Hebert river	Fined $5.00, costs $1.00.
21	Roddie Sears	Illegal salmon fishing	Oxford jct	Fined $4.00, costs $2.85.
22	Clarence Fisher	Illegal salmon fishing	Oxford jct	Fined $4.00, costs $2.85.
23	Donald Dunlap	Illegal salmon fishing	Oxford jct	Fined $4.00, costs $2.85.
24	Edward Snowden	Illegal salmon fishing	Oxford jct	Fined $4.00, costs $2.85.
25	Elmer Hicks	Illegal salmon fishing	Oxford jct	Fined $4.00, costs $2.85.
26	Earl Duncan	Illegal salmon fishing	Oxford jct	Fined $4.00, costs $2.85.
27	Howard McDorman	Illegal salmon fishing	Hebert river,	Fined $5.00, costs $1.00.
28	Ernest Mattinson	Illegal salmon fishing	Oxford	Fined $20.00, costs $6.50.
29	Alfred King	Illegal salmon fishing	Oxford	Fined $20.00, costs $6.50.
30	Joseph McDonald	Using artificial torch to catch salmon	Maccan river	Case dismissed, costs $14.25.
31	Hubert Cooke	Using artificial torch to catch salmon	Maccan river	Case appealed, trial to take place in April.
32	Samuel Sears	Illegal salmon fishing	Maccan river	Served gaol sentence, costs $10.75.
33	Thomas A. Linkletter	Illegal salmon fishing	Collingwood	Fined $5.00, costs $1.55.
34	Merrill V. Strang	Illegal smelt fishing	Tidnish river	Fined $20.00, costs $2.00.
35	Alex. Linkletter	Illegal salmon fishing	Collingwood	Fined $4.00, costs $4.10.
36	Edward Pelham	Illegal lobster fishing	Herring cove	Fined $10.00, costs $3.75.
37	Jerry Gray	Illegal lobster fishing	Herring cove	Fined $10.00, costs $3.75.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, H. H. MARSHALL

1	Wilfred Robbins	In possession of smelts during close season	Digby	Fined $10.00 and costs $4.75.
2	Judson Zwicker	Illegal fishing	Salters falls	Fined $5.00 and costs $2.25.
3	William Greenlow	Illegal fishing	Salters falls	Fined $5.00 and costs $2.25.
4	Kenneth Schofield	Fishing gaspereau illegally	Gaspereau	Fined $20.00 and costs $4.65.
5	Harry O'Brien	Fishing gaspereau illegally	Gaspereau	Fined $20.00 and costs $4.65.
6	John Zwicker	Fishing gaspereau illegally	Gaspereau	Fined $20.00 and costs $4.65.
7	William Tracey	Fishing square-net during weekly closed time	Gaspereau	Fined $20.00 and costs $4.65.
8	Samuel Cohen	Impeding fish from surmounting fishway	White rock	Fined $20.00 and costs $6.15.
9	Roy Farnsworth	Killing slink salmon	White rock	Fined $20.00 and costs $6.15.

9	Roy Farnsworth	Killing slink salmon	White rock	Fined $20.00 and costs $6.15.
10	William Millett	Fishing square-net during weekly closed time	Gaspereau	Fined $20.00 and costs $6.00.
11	Cottman Smith	Illegal smelt fishing	Mountain Hill brook	Fined $1.00 and costs Nil.
12	Thomas Millard	Sawdust pollution at Indian Gardens	Indian Gardens	Fined $20.00 and costs $2.60.
13	Russel Oickle	Jigging salmon at lower pulp mill fishway	Cowie's falls	Fined $4.00 and costs $2.90.
14	Angus Rafuse	Interfering with guardians in discharging their duty.	Gold river	Fined $100.00 and costs $16.05.
15	Manual Dorey	Illegal salmon fishing below dam at No. 2 Development.	Mersey river	Fined $20.00 and costs $10.95.
16	James Clattenburg	Illegal salmon fishing	Brick island, Medway river	Fined $13.00 and costs $2.00.
17	Charles Weagle	Illegal salmon fishing	LaHave river	Fined $25.00 and costs $7.45.
18	Wallace Wentzell	Illegal fishing	Mersey river at Cowie's falls	Fined $4.00 and costs $2.70.
19	Emery Swinimer	Fishing a square-net between sunset and sunrise	Gaspereau	Case dismissed, costs $1.50.
20	Leslie Millet	Fishing a square-net between sunset and sunrise	Gaspereau	Case dismissed, costs $18.00.
21	Robert Brown	Fishing a square-net between sunset and sunrise	Gaspereau	Case dismissed, costs $18.00.
22	Wm. Dorey	Violation of Fishery Regulations, Sec. 33, S. S. 13 (a).	Ry. bridge, Mersey river	Fined $25.00 and costs $2.80.
23	Alfred Foster	Illegal salmon fishing	Bear falls, Medway river	Fined $3.00 and costs $3.00.
24	Ernest Weagle	Illegal salmon fishing	LaHave river	Fined $25.00 and costs $5.00.
25	George Stephens	Having lobsters in possession during close season	Within 500 yds. of the boundary line of the town of Lunenburg.	Case dismissed, and costs $18.10.
26	George Cross	Having lobsters in possession during close season	Within 500 yds. of the boundary line of the town of Lunenburg.	Fined $10.00 and costs $15.75.
27	Leslie Bain	Having lobsters in possession during close season	Yarmouth harbour	Fined $25.00 and costs $5.25.
28	Henry Rodgerson	Having lobsters in possession during close season	Yarmouth harbour	Fined $25.00 and costs $5.25.
29	Lovett Conrad	Having lobsters in possession during close season	West Berlin	Fined $5.00 and costs $1.00.
30	J. C. Hemeon	Illegal trout fishing	Path lake, Port Joli	Fined $2.00 and costs $0.25.
31	Bedell Richardson	Illegal trout fishing	Path lake, Port Joli	Fined $2.00 and costs $0.25.
32	Samuel Forbes	Illegal trout fishing	Path lake, Port Joli	Fined $2.00 and costs $0.25.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—NIL

NEW BRUNSWICK, DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR, J. F. CALDER

1	Earl Green	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Brown's pt., Grand harbour.	Fined $150.00 and costs of court, $4.70, and had confiscated from him 50 lobsters. Fine reduced to $50.00 under authority of Sec. 94 of Fish Act.
2	Fred Titus	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Brown's pt., Grand harbour.	Fined $150.00 and costs of court, $4.70, and had confiscated from him 61 lobsters. Fine reduced to $50.00 under authority of Sec. 94 of Fish Act.
3	Reid Benson	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Seal cove, Grand Manan	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $5.30, and had confiscated from him 30 lobsters. Fine reduced to $25.00 under authority of Sec. 94 of Fish Act.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During the Fiscal Year 1930-31—*Con.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, DISTRICT No. 1—*Concluded.*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
4	Garfield Morse	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	White head, Grand Manan	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $2.70, and had confiscated from him 25 lobsters. Fine reduced to $25.00 under authority of Sec. 94 of Fish Act.
5	Clifford Alward	For attempting to spear salmon	Petitcodiac river	Fined $10.00 and had confiscated from him 1 salmon spear. Allowed to stand.
6	Donald S. McLean	For attempting to net salmon in non-tidal waters	Black river, St. John co.	Fined $100.00 and costs of court, $8.50, or three months in jail. Allowed to stand.
7	Hollis Richardson	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Ox head, Grand Manan	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $15.00.

NEW BRUNSWICK, DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR, A. L. BARRY

1	Geo. Cormier	Having in his possession and selling illegally caught oysters.	Buctouche	Fined $25.00 and costs of court, $7.20, in each case or 30 days in jail. Defendant went to jail.
2	Margaric Duplacy or Margorique Duplissis.	Having in his possession and selling illegally caught oysters.	Buctouche	Fined $25.00 and costs of court, $7.20, in each case or 30 days in jail. Defendant went to jail and became ill and was ordered released by the doctor; he served about half time and magistrate accepted $12.00 in lieu of balance of jail term.
3	Edward Cormier	Having in his possession oysters in close season	Moncton	Fined $10.00 and had confiscated from him ½ gal. of oysters.
4	Louis Collett	Drifting for salmon inside statutory line	Miramichi bay	Fined $10.00.
5	John Mauzerall	Drifting for salmon inside statutory line	Miramichi bay	Fined $10.00.
6	Thomas Lewis	Drifting for salmon inside statutory line	Miramichi bay	Fined $10.00.
7	F. G. S. Richard	Having in his lobster pound lobsters illegally caught.	St. Thomas	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $2.50. Fine suspended.
8	Wright Gibbs	Drifting for salmon inside statutory line	Miramichi bay	Fined $10.00.
9	Dave Manuel	Fishing for oysters in close season	Miramichi bay	No fine—admonished.
10	Theophile Robichaud	Having portion of salmon during close season	Maltempeque	Admonished. Had confiscated from him 15 pounds of salmon.

1	Charles Robbins	Water pollution	Cross creek, York co.	Fined $20.00 and costs of court, $4.50 Sentence suspended.
2	J. Hilton Hawkins	Water pollution	Nashwaaksis river, York co.	Fined $40.00 and costs of court, $2.00. Sentence suspended, but required to pay penalty assessed on Oct. 25, 1929, Pros. No. 24, which was suspended at that time.
3	Leslie McKay	Fishing salmon with net in close season	St. John river	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $12.10, and had confiscated from him 1 salmon net.
4	Peter Stairs	Fishing for salmon with net without a licence	St. John river	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $12.10.
5	George Lockhard	Fishing with net for salmon in close season	St. John river, York co.	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $13.30.
6	W. J. McGuire	Fishing for salmon with illegal apparatus	St. John river, York co.	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $14.75, or one month in jail.
7	Geo. Bell	Using illegal mesh net	Miramichi river, North'ld co.	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $2.50.
8	Eddie Smith	Fishing in closed period	St. John river, Carleton co.	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $3.00. Also had confiscated from him 1 salmon net. Suspended sentence.
9	Thomas Vickers	Fishing for salmon with a small mesh net	Southwest Miramichi river	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $11.50, and had confiscated from him 3 twine nets.
10	Irvine Robinson	Drifting for salmon	Southwest Miramichi river	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $12.80, or two months in jail. Also had confiscated from him 1 boat and 1 drag net with lead sinkers and wood floats.
11	Hardy Amos	Fishing for salmon with wire net	Southwest Miramichi river	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $13.40, or two months in jail. Also had confiscated from him wire and 18 iron pickets.
12	Lloyd Amos	Fishing for salmon with wire net	Southwest Miramichi river	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $13.40, or two months in jail. Also had confiscated from him wire and 18 iron pickets.
13	James Tucker	Fishing with net for salmon in close season	Southwest Miramichi river	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $3.50, or two months in jail. Had confiscated from him 1 gill-net. Sentence suspended.
14	Benj. Tucker	Fishing with net for salmon in close season	Southwest Miramichi river	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $3.50, or two months in jail. Had confiscated from him 1 gill-net. Sentence suspended.
15	Rainsford Kelly	Fishing with net for salmon in close season	St. John river, York co.	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $12.55, or two months in jail. Also had confiscated from him 1 salmon net.
16	Philip Price	Spearing for salmon	Southwest Miramichi river	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $5.00, and had confiscated from him 2 spears, torch, 1 boat and 3 salmon.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During the Fiscal Year 1930-31—*Con.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, DISTRICT No. 3—*Concluded*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
17	Paul Theriault	Allowing buckwheat hulls to pass into river	Salmon river, Victoria co	Fined $20.00 and costs of court, $7.90.
18	Frank Beaulieu	Allowing buckwheat hulls to pass into river	Little river, Victoria co	Fined $20.00 and costs of court, $6.90.
19	Albany Long	Fishing with net in non-tidal water	Thompson lake, Madawaska co.	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $14.00, also had confiscated from him 2 trout nets.
20	Caleb Garrish	Killing salmon by spear and torch	Southwest Miramichi river, North'ld co.	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $5.00, and had confiscated from him 2 salmon.
21	Octave Corriveau	Water pollution	Iroquois river	Fined $20.00 and costs of court, $12.05.
		*MANITOBA—SUPERVISOR, J. B. SKAPTASON		
1	George Dyce	Fishing with dip-net	Near fishway at Cromer dam	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $2.50, and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
2	Abraham Tepper	Illegal possession protected fish, close season, Sec. 29, Fish. Act.	568 Selkirk ave., Winnipeg	Fined $25.00 and had confiscated from him 40 pounds of pickerel.
3	Robert Lindsey	Illegal fishing, violation of Sec. 1, Fish. Regs	Turtle river, near Ste. Rose du Lac.	Fined costs of court, $9.75, or 14 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
4	Geo. Greentree	Illegal fishing, violation of Sec. 35, Fish. Regs	Turtle river, near Ste. Rose du Lac.	Fined costs of court, $9.75, or 14 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1 fish spear.
5	Abraham Freedham	Fishing with net without licence, violation of Sec. 2, sub. sec. 1, Fish. Regs.	Little Sask. river, near Brandon, Man.	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $6.50, or in default one month in jail and had confiscated from him 1 net.
6	J. Harvey	Illegal fishing in violation of Sec. 1, Fish. Regs	Turtle river, Ste. Rose du Lac	Fined costs of court, $9.05, and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
7	Henry Hendrickson	Angling without permit	Rock lake	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $1.75.
8	J. Hoistenis	Angling without permit	Rock lake	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $1.75.
9	W. G. Purvis	Water pollution	Gull harbour, North lake, Winnipeg.	Fined $20.00 and costs of court, $1.50.

1	Rudolph Lutz	Using dip-net without licence, sub-sec. 1, Sec. 2, Fish Regs.	Hyde dam, Qu'Appelle river	Fined $2.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
2	Karl Lutz	Using dip-net without licence, sub-sec. 1, sec. 2, Fish Regs.	Hyde dam, Qu'Appelle river	Fined $2.00 and costs of court, $2.50, and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
3	Fred Kahuhr	Using spear, violation of sub-sec. 3, sec. 14	Hyde dam, Qu'Appelle river	Fined $2.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
4	James Richards	Fishing during the close season, cont. sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Candle Lake creek	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, 75c., and had confiscated from him 50 lbs. of pike.
5	James Richards	Spearing fish cont. to sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Regs.	Candle Lake creek	Fined $1.00 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
6	Gordon Richards	Fishing during close season cont. sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Candle Lake creek	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, 75c.
7	Gordon Richards	Spearing fish cont. Sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Regs.	Candle Lake creek	Pleaded guilty. Sentence suspended and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
8	Howard Holden	Fishing during close season cont. sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Candle Lake creek	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, 75c.
9	Howard Holden	Spearing fish cont. Sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Regs.	Candle Lake creek	Pleaded guilty. Sentence suspended, and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
10	Kenneth Stayner	Fishing during close season cont. sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of Regs.	Candle Lake creek	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, 75c.
11	Kenneth Stayner	Spearing fish cont. Sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Regs.	Candle Lake creek	Pleaded guilty. Sentence suspended, and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
12	Henry Johnston	Fishing with illegal apparatus cont. sec. 2 (6) of Regs.	Chamberlain dam, Little Arm river.	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $4.50 and had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.
13	Henry Johnston	Fishing in close season cont. Sec. 12 of the Regs.	Chamberlain dam, Little Arm river.	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $4.50.
14	Steinie Hanson	Fishing with illegal apparatus, cont. sec. 2 (6) of the Regs.	Chamberlain dam, Little Arm river.	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $4.50, and had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.
15	Steinie Hanson	Fishing in close season cont. Sec. 12 of Regs.	Chamberlain dam, Little Arm river.	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $4.50.
16	Wm. J. Judd	Illegal possession of fish in close season, cont. Sec. 29 of Fish. Act.	Regina, Sask.	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $4.25, or 14 days in jail and had confiscated from him 150 lbs. mullet and 20 lbs. of white-fish.
17	Charles Nabiss	Over-fishing on Free Permit, cont. Sec. 2 (3) of Fish. Regs.	Regina, Sask.	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $4.50, or 14 days in jail, and had confiscated from him 150 lbs. buffalo fish and 50 lbs. of pickerel.
18	Lloyd Semple	Fishing by illegal means cont. Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 1 of the Fish. Regs.	Pasqua dam, Moose Jaw creek	Dismissed.
19	Eric Poulson	Fishing by illegal means cont. Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 1, of the Fish. Regs.	Pasqua dam, Moose Jaw creek	Dismissed, but had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.
20	James Wilson	Fishing by illegal means cont. Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 1 of the Fish. Regs.	Pasqua dam, Moose Jaw creek	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $3.50.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During the Fiscal Year 1930-31—*Con.*

*SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
21	C. Gordon	Fishing by illegal means cont. Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 1 of the Fish. Regs.	Pasqua dam, Moose Jaw creek	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $3.50.
22	J. E. Langford	Fishing by illegal means cont. Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 1, of the Fish. Regs.	Pasqua dam, Moose Jaw creek	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.
23	Harold Grieg	Fishing by illegal means cont. Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 1 of the Fish. Regs.	Pasqua dam, Moose Jaw creek	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.
24	Chow Woo	Buying whitefish in closed season, without lawful excuse, cont. Sec. 29 of the Fish. Act.	Moose Jaw	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $5.00, and had confiscated from him 10 lbs. of whitefish.
25	Suey Sang	Buying whitefish in closed season, without lawful excuse, cont. Sec. 29 of the Fish. Act.	Moose Jaw	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $5.00, and had confiscated from him 10 lbs. of whitefish.
26	Martin Loffgren	Selling or having in possession fish in closed season cont. Sec. 29 of the Fish. Act.	Moose Jaw	Fined $20.00 and costs of court, $5.00, or 30 days in jail and had confiscated from him 300 lbs. mullet and 20 lbs. of pike.
27	Simon Desjalais	Using more net than allowed by permit, sub-sec. 3, Sec. 2, Fish. Regs.	Mission Lake, Lebret	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $4.00, and had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets, 34 lbs. suckers and 10 lbs. of whitefish.
28	Wm. Fisher, Jr.	Having his net not numbered, sub-sec. 1, Sec. 3, Fish. Regs.	Katepwe lake, Lebret	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $4.00, and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
29	J. W. Durr	Using gill-net without licence	Long creek, near Bromhead	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $5.00, and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
30	Dmytro Kuszman	Using fish-trap without licence	Long creek, near Maxim, Sec. 34, Tp. 3, Rge. 15, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $5.00.
31	Sigmund Karst	Trapping fish, cont. Sec. 14 (5) of Regs	English river	Fined $3.00 and costs of court, $1.50, or 10 days in jail, and had confiscated from him 1 wire fish trap.
32	John Daunheimer	Fishing by means other than gill-nets, violation of sub. sec. 1, Fish. Regs.	Hyde dam, Qu'Appelle river	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $10.50, and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
33	Frank Simpson	Using more net than allowed by half-breed permit, violation of sub. sec. 3, Sec. 3. of Regs.	Qu'Appelle lake, Fort Qu'Appelle.	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $2.75, or 14 days in jail, and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
34	Thomas Vessie	Fishing in close season, violation of Sec. 12, sub.sec. 2 of special Fish. Regs.	Arm river, near Bethune	Fined $2.00 and costs of court, $5.00.

35	John Panamoroff	Fishing with gill-nets without licences	Eagle creek, near Raddison	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $3.25, and had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets.
36	John Panamoroff	Using illegal mesh gill-net, viz. 3" mesh	Eagle creek, near Raddison	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $3.25, had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets. The confiscated articles are the same articles as in Pros. No. 35.
37	John Panamoroff	Obstructing by gill-nets	Eagle creek, near Raddison	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $3.00, and had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets. The confiscated articles are the same articles as in Pros. No. 35.
38	E. Westlund	Fishing cont. Sec. 2, sub- sec. 11 of Fish. Regs.	Devils lake, at or near Sec. 19, Tp. 30, Rge. 5, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $2.50 and costs of court, $3.00, and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
39	E. Westlund	Fishing cont. Sec. 11, sub- sec. 2 of special Fish. Regs.	Devils lake, at or near Sec. 19, Tp. 30, Rge. 5, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $2.50 and costs of court, $3.00.
40	F. McLuckie	Fishing cont. Sec. 11, sub. sec. 2 of special Fish. Regs.	Devils lake, at or near Sec. 19, Tp. 30, Rge. 5, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $2.50 and costs of court, $3.00.
41	F. McLuckie	Fishing cont. Sec. 2, sub. sec. 11 of special Fish. Regs.	Devils lake, at or near Sec. 19, Tp. 30, Rge. 5, W. of 2nd Mer	Fined $2.50 and costs of court, $3.00.

*ALBERTA—SUPERVISOR, R. T. RODD.

1	A. F. Pinder	Having set gill-net in waters inhabited by pike, pickerel and perch during close season.	Kehiwin lake	Fined $50 and costs of court, 75c., and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
2	John Plamondon	Pollution with mill rubbish and sawdust	Plamondon creek	Fined $10 and costs of court, $2.
3	Evariste Dubord	Depositing mill rubbish in the water	Lake Muriel	Fined $20 and costs of court, $1.75.
4	C. Richardson	Angling in close season cont. Sec. 1, para. E., special Fish. Regs.	Cotton Wood creek, near Waterton.	Fined $10 and had confiscated from him 1 willow pole, common string, hook and meat.
5	E. Koch	Angling in close season cont. Sec. 1, para. E, special Fish. Regs.	Cotton Wood creek, near Waterton.	Fined $10 and had confiscated from him 1 willow pole, common string, hook and meat.
6	Alberta Wood Preserving Co.	Pollution of river by allowing creosote to enter it.	Bow river	Fined $20 and costs of court, $2.25.
7	Albert Brunel	Fishing without a licence	Boggy slough, Lesser Slave lake.	Fined $10 and had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets and 192 lbs. of fish.
8	Irva Clark	Obstructing the passage of fish, cont. Sec. 41 Fish. Act.	Outlet of Hoople lake	Fined $2.00 and costs of court, $5.75.
9	A. Webber	Fishing out of season and without permit	Bow river, Carseland	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $2.25, and had confiscated from him 1 fishing rod and tackle.
10	F. J. Wassarnaar	Fishing out of season and without permit	Bow river, Carseland	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $2.25, and had confiscated from him 1 fishing rod and tackle.
11	Lark Cunningham	Violation of Sec. 11, Para. 1, Spec. Fish. Regs.	Lake Wabamun	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $1.25, or 7 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
12	Ole Johnson	Violation of Sec. 11, Para. 1, Spec. Fish. Regs.	Lake Wabamun	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $1.25, or 7 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.

*So far as Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are concerned, the prosecutions shown are only those instituted prior to the transfer of the fisheries from Dominion to provincial control—in the case of Manitoba prosecutions up to July 15th and in the case of each of the other two provinces September 30th.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During the Fiscal Year 1930-31—*Con.*

ALBERTA—*Continued*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
13	B. A. Hicken	Angling during close season, cont. Sec.1, Para. E.	Lees creek	Fined $5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 rod, reel and line and 14 cut throat trout.
14	A. E. Hicken	Angling during close season, cont. Sec. 1, Para. E.	Lees creek	Fined $5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 rod, reel and line and 14 cut throat trout.
15	M. Strate	Angling during close season, cont. Sec. 1, Para. E.	Lees creek, near Cardston	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $5.50, and had confiscated from him stick, string and 1 trout.
16	S. Kosko	Angling without permit cont. Sec. 1, Fish. Act	Drywood creek, near Twin Buttes.	Fined $6.00 and costs of court, $4.25, and had confiscated from him 1 rod, reel and line.
17	M. Benoit	Angling without permit cont. Sec. 1, Fish. Act	Willow creek	Fined costs of court, $3.50.
18	C. R. Howden	Fishing in a closed stream	Rickman creek, a tributary of Willow Creek.	Fined costs of court, $3.50.
19	M. W. MacKenzie	Fishing in a closed stream	Rickman creek, a tributary of Willow creek.	Fined costs of court, $3.50.
20	W. J. Ranson	Fishing in a closed stream	Rickman creek, a tributary of Willow creek.	Fined costs of court, $3.50.
21	Frank Chambers	Obstructing passage of fish with net, cont. Sec. 41, of Fish. Act.	Mouth of Sturgeon river	Not guilty—Had confiscated from him 1 net.
22	Fred Hattenbuhr	Obstructing passage of fish with net, cont. Sec. 41, of Fish. Act.	Mouth of Sturgeon river	Case dismissed.
23	William Hoople	Violation of Sec. 45, Para. 3, of Fish. Act	Cold creek	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $2.50.
24	R. E. Foot	Exceeding limit of catch of lake trout	Cold lake	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $2.25.
25	J. Dunlop	Exceeding limit of catch of lake trout	Cold lake	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $2.25.
26	J. Ballock	Angling without permit cont. Sec. 1, Fish. Act	Crows Nest or Old Man river, near Coleman.	Fined costs of court, $5.50.
27	J. Cocolone	Having trout undersize, cont. Sec. 1, Para. 2	Crows Nest or Old Man river, near Coleman.	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $5.50, and had confiscated from him rod, reel, line and 17 trout.
28	N. McKenzie	Angling without permit, cont. Sec. 1, Para B, Fish. Act.	Carpentier creek, near Pincher	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $4.50.
29	Walter Birney	Fishing in a closed stream	Fish creek, North Fork	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $5.25, and had confiscated from him 1 fishing tackle and rod.
30	J. B. Warner	Having small fish in possession	Muskeg river, at or near Mile 21	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $5.75.
31	J. A. Agnew	Having small fish in possession	Muskeg river, at or near Mile 21	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $5.75.
32	A. M. Morrison	Having small fish in possession	Muskeg river, at or near Mile 21	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $5.75.
33	Z. L. Brown	Having small fish in possession	Muskeg river, at or near Mile 21	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $5.75.

34	D. C. Burke	Fishing in a closed stream	Pekisko creek, a tributary of Highwood river.	Fined $50.00 and costs of court, $1.50.
35	E. D. Dickie	Having no permit, cont. Sec. 1, Para. B, Fish. Act.	Drywood creek, Twin Buttes.	Fined $5.50 and costs of court, $4.25.
36	J. H. Graff	Angling in closed waters, cont. Sec. 14, Par. 7, Fish. Act.	Pine creek, near Twin Buttes.	Case dismissed.
37	S. Withrow	Angling in closed waters, cont. Sec. 14, Para. 7, Fish. Act.	Pine creek, near Twin Buttes.	Case dismissed.
38	A. E. Greig	Fishing in a closed stream	Langford creek, tributary of Willow creek.	Fined $100.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 1 fishing rod.
39	J. F. Fraser	Fishing in a closed stream	Langford creek, tributary of Willow creek.	Fined $100.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 1 fishing rod.
40	H. Dunn	Fishing without an angling permit	Elbow river, near Bragg creek	Fined $5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 fishing rod.
41	Brodiner Leko	Fishing in the Edson River without a permit	Edson river, near Yates	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $3.00.
42	Roy Allred	Having no permit, cont. Sec. 1, Para. B, Fish. Act	Waterton or Kootenay river near Twin Buttes.	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $2.00 and had confiscated from him rod, reel and line.
43	A. F. Weiderman	Having undersized trout cont. Sec.1, Para. 2 of Fish. Act.	Yarrow creek	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $2.75, and had confiscated from him 7 small trout, rod, reel and line.
44	C. K. Walker	Having undersized trout cont. Sec.1, Para. 2 of Fish. Act.	Yarrow creek	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $2.75, and had confiscated from him 7 small trout, rod, reel and line.
45	Fred Thael	Having undersized trout cont. Sec.1, Para. 2 of Fish. Act.	Drywood creek, near Twin Buttes.	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $4.75, and had confiscated from him 7 trout.
46	C. A. Hudson	Having undersized trout cont. Sec.1, Para. 2 of Fish. Act.	Yarrow creek	Fined $10.00 and costs of court, $4.75, and had confiscated from him 7 trout.
47	H. Challoner	Fishing without an angling permit	Elbow river, near Bragg creek	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $2.25, and had confiscated from him 1 fishing rod.
48	S. Moreland	Fishing in a closed stream	Michael creek, a tributary of Elbow river.	Case dismissed.
49	H. McDowell	Fishing without an angling permit	Red Deer river, near Coal camp.	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $2.00.
50	W. Blair	Violation of Sec. 12, Para. 2, Spec. Fish. Regs	Chip lake	Fined $5.00 and costs of court, $6.05, or 30 days in gaol.
51	W. McEwen	Violation of Sec. 2, Para. 1, Spec. Fish. Regs	Chip lake	Fined $1.00 and costs of court, $3.75, and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
52	Alick Hulak	Fishing in close season	Lesser Slave lake, near mouth of Swan river.	Fined $25.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 2 double gill-nets.
53	Charles Larson	Fishing in close season	Lesser Slave lake, near mouth of Swan river.	Fined $25.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 2 double gill-nets.
54	Arthur Johnson	Fishing in close season	Lesser Slave lake, near Swan River point.	Fined $25.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 2 double gill-nets.
55	Jack Murray	Fishing in close season for whitefish	Lesser Slave lake, near Swan River point.	Fined $25.00 and costs of court, $2.00, and had confiscated from him 6 double nets, and 53 lbs. of fish.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During the Fiscal Year 1930-31—*Con.*

ALBERTA—*Concluded*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
56	Jack Murray	Fishing with illegal gill-nets	Lesser Slave lake, near Swan River point.	Fined $25.00 and costs of court, $3.50, and had confiscated from him 6 double gill-nets, and 53 lbs. of fish. The articles confiscated in this Prosecution are the same articles as in Pros. No. 55.
57	Archie Whitford	Fishing with illegal nets	North shore of Lesser Slave lake.	Not guilty, had confiscated from him 5 gill-nets.
58	Nick Kruko	Fishing with illegal nets	Lesser Slave lake, east of Swan River point.	Not guilty, had confiscated from him 5 gill-nets.
59	H. Adair	Fishing in a closed stream	Bragg Creek, tributary of the Elbow river.	Fined $50.00 and had confiscated from him 1 fishing rod.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—CHIEF SUPERVISOR, MAJOR J. A. MOTHERWELL

DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR, R. W. McLEOD

1	G. Honda	Violation sec. 3, sub. sec. 1, Regulations	White rock	Fined $2.50 and 50 doz. clams confiscated.
2	G. Honda	Violation sec. 5, sub. sec. 1, Regulations	White Rock	Case dismissed.
3	Geo. Lapointe	Permitting sawdust to escape into creek	Gates creek	Fined $20.00.
4	L. Nadeau	Fishing with gill-net during closed season	Fraser river	Fined $25.
5	J. S. Fergeson	Fishing with gill-net during closed season	Fraser river	Fined $15.
6	S. Miller	Fishing with gill-net during closed season	Fraser river	Fined $15.
7	B. H. Muench	Fishing with gill-net during closed season	Fraser river	Fined $25.
8	A. Pelligrini	Catching and in possession of small trout	Palmer Bar creek	Fined $25 and 1 fishing rod, line and reel and 21 trout confiscated.
9	Alan Shaw	Catching and in possession of small trout	Monroe lake	Fined $25 and 8 small trout confiscated.
10	T. Moran	Catching and in possession of small trout	Palmer Bar creek	Fined $25 and 1 fishing rod, line and 9 trout confiscated.
11	J. Magro	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 12, Regulations	Monroe lake	Fined $25 and 1 fishing rod, reel, line and landing net confiscated.
12	S. Romanik	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 12, Regulations	Monroe lake	Fined $25 and landing net and 32 trout confiscated.
13	E. Romanik	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 12, Regulations	Monroe lake	Case dismissed.
14	J. Onuezko	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 12, Regulations	Monroe lake	Case dismissed.

15	Harry Holad	Violation Sec. 51, Fisheries Act	Palmer Bar creek	Fined $25 and 14 trout confiscated.
16	Wond Deu	Violation Sec. 1, sub. sec. 7, Regulations	Palmer Bar creek	Fined $25 and fishing rod, reel, line and 3 trout confiscated.
17	S. Romanik	Violation Sec. 79 Fisheries Act	Peavine creek	6 months gaol and fishing rod, line and reel confiscated.
18	Kenneth Chandler	Violation Sec. 1, sub. sec. 7, Regulations	Wolf lake	Fined $10 and 21 trout confiscated.
19	E. H. Chandler	Violation Sec. 1, sub. sec. 7, Regulations	Wolf lake	Fined $10.
20	L. Chartier	Taking undersized trout	Silver creek	Fined $5.
21	R. A. Knight	Angling without permit (non-resident)	Capilano river	Found guilty. No fine. Warned.
22	S. Sotero	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Fraser river	Fined $15.
23	Matsuo Shimono	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Fraser river	Fined $15.
24	G. Davis	Fishing for trout in closed area	Trout creek	Fined $2.50.
25	F. Dickerson	Fishing for trout in closed area	Trout creek	Fined $2.50.
26	W. Vipers	Violation Sec. 45, sub. sec. 3, Regulations	Dain creek	Fined $10.
27	J. S. Fox	In possession undersized trout	Gold creek	Fined $10 and 19 trout confiscated.
28	J. S. Fox	Angling without permit (non-resident)	Gold creek	Fined $10.
29	Trimble Robinson Sr	In possession undersized trout	Tranquille	Fined $10 and few small trout confiscated.
30	Trimble Robinson Jr	In possession undersized trout	Tranquille	Fined $10 and few small trout confiscated.
31	Herbert Davis	In possession undersized trout	Tranquille	Fined $10 and few small trout confiscated.
32	Donald McCrae	In possession undersized trout	Chilliwack river	Fined $2.50 and 4 small trout confiscated.
33	G. A. Stuart	In possession undersized trout	Kettle river	Fined $5 and few small trout confiscated.
34	Joe Ciconni	In possession undersized trout	Capilano river	Suspended sentence and rod, line, reel and 13 small trout confiscated.
35	Maggar Singh	Pollution of water by sawdust	21 mile creek	Fined $5.
36	Alfred Remmem	Fishing with salmon gill-net without a licence	Fraser river	Warned.
37	Karl Remen	Fishing with salmon gill-net without a licence	Fraser river	Warned.
38	J. Savino	Fishing with salmon gill-net without a licence	Fraser river	Fined $15.
39	K. Tatebe	In possession undersized sturgeon	New Westminster	Fined $2.50 and 2 small sturgeon confiscated.
40	E. Croker	In possession undersized sturgeon	New Westminster	Fined $2.50 and 2 small sturgeon confiscated.
41	F. McVeigh	Violation Sec. 1, sub. sec. 7, Regulations	Princeton	Fined $5 and fishing rod, line, reel, and few small trout confiscated.
42	Mike Slimka	Violation Sec. 1, sub. sec. 7, Regulations	Michel creek	Fined $7.50 and fishing rod, reel, line, bag and 30 small trout confiscated.
43	R. W. Newcombe	Violation Sec. 13, Fisheries Act	Durley	Fined $2 and few small par or smolt confiscated.
44	A. P. Crendall	Catching and killing par or smolt	Durieu	Fined $2 and few small par or smolt confiscated.
45	K. Yamouchi	In possession undersized trout	Hatzic slough	Fined $2 and few small trout confiscated.
46	Andrew Eagle	In possession undersized trout	Hatzic slough	Fined $2 and few small trout confiscated.
47	E. Neiderman	In possession undersized trout	Edgewood	Fined $5 and few small trout confiscated.
48	James Genero	Violation Sec. 1, sub. sec. 7, Regulations	Apex	Fined $5 and 22 small trout confiscated.
49	William Scorgie	Violation Sec. 1, sub. sec. 7, Regulations	Apex	Fined $5 and 38 small trout confiscated.
40	Katherine Louis	Violation Sec. 11, sub. sec. 2*b* Regulations	Squamish	Fined $5.
51	Susannah Fox	Violation Sec. 11, sub. sec. 2*d* Regulations	Squamish	Fined $5 and part of cohoe salmon confiscated.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During the Fiscal Year 1930-31—*Con.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
52	Mary Bennet	Violation Sec. 11, sub. sec. 2*d* Regulations	Squamish	Fined $5 and part of cohoe salmon confiscated.
53	Elizabeth Hinchcliffe	Violation Sec. 11, sub. sec. 2*d* Regulations	Squamish	Fined $5 and part of cohoe salmon con fiscated.
54	Theo May Graham	Violation Sec 11, sub. sec. 2*d* Regulations	Squamish	Fined $5 and part of cohoe salmon confiscated.
55	Elizabeth Fuller	Violation Sec. 11, sub. sec. 2*d* Regulations	Squamish	Case dismissed.
56	Thos. Battersby	Jigging cohoe salmon	Capilano river	Fined $5 and 1 gaff, 1 cohoe salmon and 1 pink salmon confiscated.
57	Knute Voie	Jigging cohoe salmon	Capilano river	Fined $2.50 and 1 gaff and 1 cohoe salmon confiscated.
58	Bill Duplissie	Jigging cohoe salmon	Capilano river	Case dismissed. 1 gaff, 1 cohoe salmon confiscated.
59	Ray Galpin	Jigging cahoe salmon	Capilano river	Case withdrawn. 1 gaff, 1 cohoe salmon confiscated.
60	Angus Lamont	Violation Sec. 19, sub. sec. 2*b*, Regulations	Mission	Fined $10 and 2 pieces sockeye net, sturgeon line and hooks confiscated.
61	James McDonald	Fishing for salmon with dip net	Fraser river	Fined $5.
62	James Davison	Attempting to gaff salmon	Seymour river	Case dismissed. 1 gaff and 1 salmon confiscated.
63	Geo. Blackstock	Gaffing salmon	Seymour river	Suspended sentence. 1 salmon and 1 gaff confiscated.
64	Thos. Essery	Gaffing salmon	Seymour river	Suspended sentence. 1 salmon and 1 gaff confiscated.
65	S. Hahnn	In possession illegally caught salmon	Seymour river	Fined $10 and 4 salmon confiscated.
66	R. Payne	In possession illegally caught salmon	Seymour river	Fined $10 and 4 salmon confiscated.
67	E. Barr	Gaffing salmon	Seymour river	Guilty. No fine imposed. 1 gaff and 1 salmon confiscated.
68	Anton Phillips	Gaffing salmon	Capilano river	Suspended sentence. 1 gaff and 1 salmon confiscated.
69	Guesippi Mauville	In possession illegally caught salmon	Capilano river	Suspended sentence. 1 gaff and 4 salmon confiscated.
70	A. Coulter	In possession salmon during closed season	Fraser river	Fined $25. Rowboat, gill-net and 15 salmon confiscated.
71	A. Muskett	Violation Sec. 19, sub. sec. 9, Regulations	Fraser river	Fined $5.
72	A. Romas	In possession salmon during closed season	Fraser river	Suspended sentence. 65 sockeye, 27 lbs. white spring, 11 lbs. cohoe, 12 chums, 2 jack springs confiscated.
73	E. Wharton	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 20, Regulations	Okanagan river	Fined $2.50 and 1 gaff and few kokanee confiscated.

74	E. Egly	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 20, Regulations	Okanagan river	Fined $2.50. 1 gaff and few kokanees confiscated.
75	H. Robb	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 20, Regulations	Okanagan river	Fined $2.50. 1 gaff and few kokanees confiscated.
76	Olger Emil Hansen	Gill-netting in prohibited area	Howe sound	Fined $5.
77	Roy Wright	Gill-netting in prohibited area	Howe sound	Fined $5.
78	Geo. McKenzie	Gill-netting in prohibited area	Howe sound	Fined $5.
79	Man Yow	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 23, Regulations	Mission creek	Fined $5 and 30 kokanee confiscated.
80	Lee Tuen	Violation section 16, sub. sec. 23, Regulations	Mission creek	Fined $5 and 30 kokanee confiscated.
81	Joe Casino	In possession salmon illegally	Thompson river	Fined $10 and few salmon confiscated.
82	Jack Dyck	Taking salmon illegally	Sumas river	Fined $5. 1 salmon and 1 gaff confiscated.
83	Peter Dyck	Taking salmon illegally	Sumas river	Fined $5. 1 salmon confiscated.
84	Abe Dyck	Taking salmon illegally	Sumas river	Fined $5. 1 salmon confiscated.
85	Geo. Kanaries	Violation Sec. 11, sub. sec. 2, Regulations	Chehalis	Fined $10.
86	Long Charlie	Violation Sec. 51, Fisheries Act	Stella Indian—reservation	Fined $10.
87	Jon Johannsson	Fishing with gill-net during weekly closed period	Unchi lake	Fined $100. 200 yds. gill-net and 100 lbs. whitefish confiscated.
88	Kjarstan Eylfson	Fishing with gill-net during weekly closed period	Unchi lake	Fined $100. 200 yds. gill-net and 100 lbs. whitefish confiscated.
89	Yong Wong	Angling with more than one line	Mission	Fined costs of court. Fishing rod, lines and hooks confiscated.
90	Dave Johnston	Bringing fresh fish from above commercial boundary at Mission Bridge.	Mission	Fined $5. Ford motor truck, 16 cohoe salmon and 14 steelhead trout confiscated.
91	Alex. Johnston	Bringing fresh fish from above commercial boundary at Mission Bridge.	Hammond	Fined $5.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, DISTRICT No. 2—Supervisor, J. Boyd

1	David Swanson	Obstructing a Fishery Officer	Naas river	Fined $100.
2	Frank Swanson	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Naas river	Fined $10 and rowboat 14 feet long with oars and rowlocks and 25 fathoms gill-net 8½-inch mesh confiscated.
3	Iwaji Wakayama and Kunitaro Chiba.	Fishing abalone without licence	Aristazable island	Fined $25 each and 6 cases abalone confiscated.
4	S. Miyaka	Fishing salmon with net without licence	Skeena river	Fined $150 and 1 Columbia River fishing boat 28 feet long, 4 oars, 4 rowlocks, mast, sail, anchor, lantern and rudder and 200 fathoms 8½-inch mesh net complete with cork and lead lines confiscated.
5	S. Hikeda	Fishing for salmon with net without licence	Skeena river	Fined $150.
6	Edwin Haizimsque	Fishing salmon with net less than 6½-inch mesh	Portland inlet	Fined $20 and 8 sockeye, 1 red spring, 1 jack spring confiscated.
7	Gunnar Pettersen	Assisting in salmon gill-net boat without licence	Virago sound	Fined $25.
8	R. Lunningdal	Obstructing Fishery Officer	Graham island	Fined $50.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During the Fiscal Year 1930-31—*Con.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 2—*Concluded*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
9	Alf. Shrubsall	Carrying long gill-net on boat	Chatham sound	Fined $50 and 36 fathoms 5¾-inch mesh net complete with cork and lead lines confiscated.
10	W. H. Walters	Fishing during weekly closed season	Smiths inlet	Fined $15.
11	D. Cameron	Fishing during weekly closed season	Smiths inlet	Fined $15.
12	D. Carnegie	Fishing during weekly closed season	Smiths inlet	Fined $15.
13	F. McGovern	Fishing during weekly closed season	Smiths inlet	Fined $15.
14	J. Edwards	Fishing during weekly closed season	Smiths inlet	Fined $15.
15	J. Matheson	Fishing during weekly closed season	Smiths inlet	Fined $15.
16	H. Brock	Fishing during weekly closed season	Rivers inlet	Fined $250 and fishing skiff with equipment complete, 200 fathoms salmon gill-net 5¾-inch mesh, 50 meshes deep, with lines complete, and 107 sockeye salmon confiscated.
17	Stanley Shaw	Fishing inside boundary	Rivers inlet	Fined $20.
18	Matice Johnny	Fishing inside boundary	Rivers inlet	Fined $20.
19	O. Schoen	Fishing during weekly closed season	Rivers inlet	Fined $10.
20	Peter Leighton	Fishing with purse-seine without licence	Squally channel	Fined $10 and 25 sockeye, 9 cohoe, 3,723 pinks and 8 chums confiscated.
21	Tom Colburne	Fishing with purse-seine without licence	Squally channel	Fined $20 and 16 sockeye, 3 cohoe, 1,254 pinks and 4 chums confiscated.
22	John Sebastian	Not carrying licence when fishing	Skeena river	Fined $10.
23	T. Kishijama	Fishing during weekly closed period	Observatory inlet	Fined $20.
24	T. Gosnell	Fishing salmon in closed area	Port Simpson harbour	Case dismissed.
25	G. Dick	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $50.
26	A. Charleson	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $50.
27	W. Pow	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $50.
28	W. Galagher	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $50.
29	J. Rasmussen	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $50.
30	S. Matiland	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $50.
31	D. Moon	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $50.
32	Geo. Craigan	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $25.
33	D. Backie	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $50.
34	J. Augustine	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $25.
35	W. Mearns	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $150.
36	F. Point	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $150.
37	E. White	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $150.
38	F. Mille	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $50.
39	M. Paul	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $25.

40	F. J. Brandreth	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $25.
41	J. Groves	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $25.
42	J. Legiak	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $150.
43	E. Guerin	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $150.
44	W. Watt	Fishing during weekly closed season	Wannock river	Fined $20.
45	C. Hurst	Fishing inside boundary	Wannock river	Fined $100.
46	D. S. Denman	Angling without permit (non-resident)	Ingram river	Fined $30.
47	Adam Abrahams	Fishing for salmon with set net	Juskatla inlet	Fined $25 and 342 pink salmon confiscated.
48	Ben Wilson	Fishing above boundary line	Cridge Inlet lagoon	Fined $200 and 40 sockeye salmon confiscated.
49	Nathan Shaw	Fishing above boundary line	Kitkatla inlet	Fined $250.
50	William Robinson	Fishing above boundary line	Turtle creek	Fined $50.
51	Tom Colbourne	Fishing during weekly closed season	Black Fly point	Fined $50 and 16 sockeye, 9 cohoe, 3,723 pinks and 8 chums confiscated.
52	Charles Wilson	Fishing salmon within half a mile of mouth of stream.	Grenville channel	Fined $75.
53	Gus Webster	Fishing salmon within half a mile of mouth of stream.	Khutze inlet	Fined $100 and 425 pink salmon confiscated.
54	Lorne Williams	Fishing during weekly closed season	Higgins pass	Fined $300 and 438 sockeye, 19 cohoes and 519 pinks confiscated.
55	P. Walse	Fishing above boundary	Danube bay, Verney pass	Fined $25 and 1 sockeye, 2 cohoes, 13 chums and 197 pinks confiscated.
56	George Jones	Fishing with salmon purse-seine within half a mile of mouth of stream.	Indian Cabin creek	Fined $100 and 250 chum salmon confiscated.
57	Mathew Yeomans	Fishing with salmon purse-seine within half a mile of mouth of stream.	Indian Cabin creek	Fined $100 and 3,272 chum salmon confiscated.
58	Charles Strom	Fishing with salmon purse-seine inside boundary	Tinkey bay	Case dismissed.
59	Olaf Knutson	Fishing with salmon purse-seine inside boundary	Huston-Stewart channel	Fined $200.
60	Thomas Julian	Fishing with salmon purse-seine inside boundary	Huston inlet	Fined $150 and 2,120 chum salmon confiscated.
61	Wilfred Matheson	Fishing with salmon purse-seine inside boundary	Long arm, Skidegate inlet	Fined $150 and 3,208 chum salmon confiscated.

DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, J. F. TAIT

1	Peder Berntsen	Violation Sec. 3, sub. sec. 1, Regulations	Port Neville	Fined $30 and 25 cases abalone confiscated.
2	Elphege Gosselin	Viol. Sec. 1, sub. sec. 6, Regulations	Campbell river	Fined $15.
3	Louis Wain	Viol. Sec. 1, sub. sec. 6, Regulations	Campbell river	Fined $15.
4	William Roberts	Viol. Sec. 19, sub. sec. 10, Regulations	Cape Mudge	Fined $10.
5	Andrew Tom	Viol. Sec. 21, sub. sec. 12a, Regulations	Saanich arm	Fined $10 and 250 lbs. ling cod confiscated.
6	Mrs. Rosaline Johnny	Violation Sec. 5, sub. sec. 7, Regulations	Duncan	Case dismissed.
7	R. Yoshida	Viol. Sec. 11, sub. sec. 1a, Regulations	Port Neville	Fined $10.
8	K. Kanai	Violation Sec. 11, sub. sec. 1a, Regulations	Port Neville	Fined $10.
9	T. Tanaka	Violation Sec. 11, sub. sec. 1a, Regulations	Port Neville	Fined $10.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During the Fiscal Year 1930-31—*Con.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 3—*Concluded*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
10	Peder Berntsen	Viol. Sec. 2, sub. sec. 1, Regulations	Port Neville	Fined $25.
11	Giovanni Dorrigan	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16b, Regulations	Somass river	Fined $50.
12	Tommy Tatoosh	Violation Sec. 11, sub. sec. 1a, Regulations	Goose creek	Fined $10.
13	Harry Moon	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 19, Regulations	Hayden bay	Fined $35.
14	Remi Lescule	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Hayden bay	Fined $20.
15	Mrs. Chiyo Tanino	Violation Sec. 4, sub. sec. 2, Regulations	Nanaimo	Fined $5.
16	J. S. Shannon	Violation Sec. 51, Act	Kuper island	Case dismissed.
17	Fred Logvinoff	Viol. Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Tofino inlet	Fined $15.
18	Justus Leander	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Glendale cove	Fined $10.
19	Walter White	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Glendale cove	Fined $25.
20	Mosabura Suguira	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Glendale cove	Fined $50.
21	Robert Wilson	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16m, Regulations	Baronet pass	Fined $10.
22	William Billy	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 26t, Regulations	Black creek	Fined $5.
23	William Johnston	Viol. Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Wakeman sound	Fined $10.
24	George Wilson	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Wakeman sound	Fined $25.
25	William Johnston	Violation Sec. 12, sub. sec. 1, Regulations	Wakeman sound	Fined $10.
26	Barney Lundquist	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Wakeman sound	Fined $20.
27	Robert Taylor	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Adams river	Fined $200.
28	Joseph Skinner	Violation Sec. 22, sub. sec. 1, Regulations	Loughboro inlet	Fined $50.
29	Dan Assu	Violation Sec. 40, Act	Johnstone strs.	Fined $20.
30	Joseph Peter	Violation Sec. 19, sub. sec. 7a, Regulations	Cape Mudge	Fined $15.
31	Casper Joe	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 11b, Regulations	Cowichan river	Suspended sentence and 110 lbs. spring salmon confiscated.
32	A. Fredericksen	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16, Regulations	Homalko river	Fined $25.
33	Emil Salo	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16b, Regulations	Homalko river	Fined $25.
34	A. Karme	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16b, Regulations	Homalko river	Fined $20.
35	Leslie Wilseen	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 11b, Regulations	Cowichan river	Fined $20 and salmon gill-net confiscated.
36	Dan Woodward	Violation Sec. 1, sub. sec. 4, Regulations	Finlayson arm	Fined $15.
37	Clito Ferrario	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 19, Regulations	Robson bight	Fined $50.
38	John Vukovich	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16b, Regulations	Ecoole	Fined $75 and 702 chum salmon confiscated.
39	Art Smith	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Blinkinsop bay	Fined $100.
40	George Sibbald	Violation Sec. 12, sub. sec. 1, Regulations	Blinkinsop bay	Fined $25.
41	George Sibbald	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Blinkinsop bay	Fined $100.
42	George Sibbald	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 2, Regulations	Blinkinsop bay	Fined $50.
43	Alex. Thomson	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Blinkinsop bay	Fined $20.
44	James Gilbert	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Orford bay	Fined $15.
45	Otomatsu Ishida	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Ramsay arm	Fined $7.50.
46	Otomatsu Ishida	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16h, Regulations	Southgate river	Fined $20.

46	Otomatsu Ishida	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16h, Regulations	Southgate river	Fined $20.
47	J. Edwards	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16a, Regulations	Sarita river	Fined $75 and 91 chum salmon confiscated.
48	Frank Emil Holt	Violation Section 16, sub. sec. 16b, Regulations	Polly pt., Alberni canal	Fined $10 and 4 chum salmon confiscated.
49	Louis Hall	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 25, Regulations	Baynes sound	Fined $20.
50	Mate Benich	Violation Sec. 26n, Regulations	Coon Dog bay	Fined $10.
51	Olaf Fylling	Violation Sec. 26n, Regulations	Coon Dog bay	Fined $10.
52	Edgar Lepine	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 11, Regulations	Cowichan bay	Fined $5.
53	J. H. Tahouney	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 11, Regulations	Cowichan bay	Fined $5.
54	John Jackson	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16, Regulations	Saltery bay	Fined $100 and 58 chum salmon confiscated.
55	Frank Hadley	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 16, Regulations	Saltery bay	Fined $100.
56	H. Mase	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 18, Regulations	Saltery bay	Suspended sentence.
57	Pese Christensen	Violation Sec. 16, sub. sec. 11, Regulations	Saanich arm	Fined $200.
58	Shinzo Osawa	Violation Sec. 10, sub. sec. 1f, Regulations	Shingle bay	Fined $50.
59	Stanko Veljacich	Violation Sec. 10, sub. sec. 1f, Regulations	Beaver point	Fined $50.

NOTES AS TO THE GRAPHS FOLLOWING

Weights shown in these graphs are in hundredweights of one hundred pounds each.

For the graph showing export trade in dried fish, the figures for the several countries have been obtained from the following sources:—

The figures for Newfoundland are from the "Newfoundland Customs Returns" which are for fiscal years ending June 30. The figures include dried cod, dried haddock, dried hake and cusk, and dried pollock.

The figures for Norway were supplied by the Director of Fisheries, Bergen, Norway. They are for klipfish only, and include dried cod, dried haddock, dried cusk, dried coalfish, and dried ling.

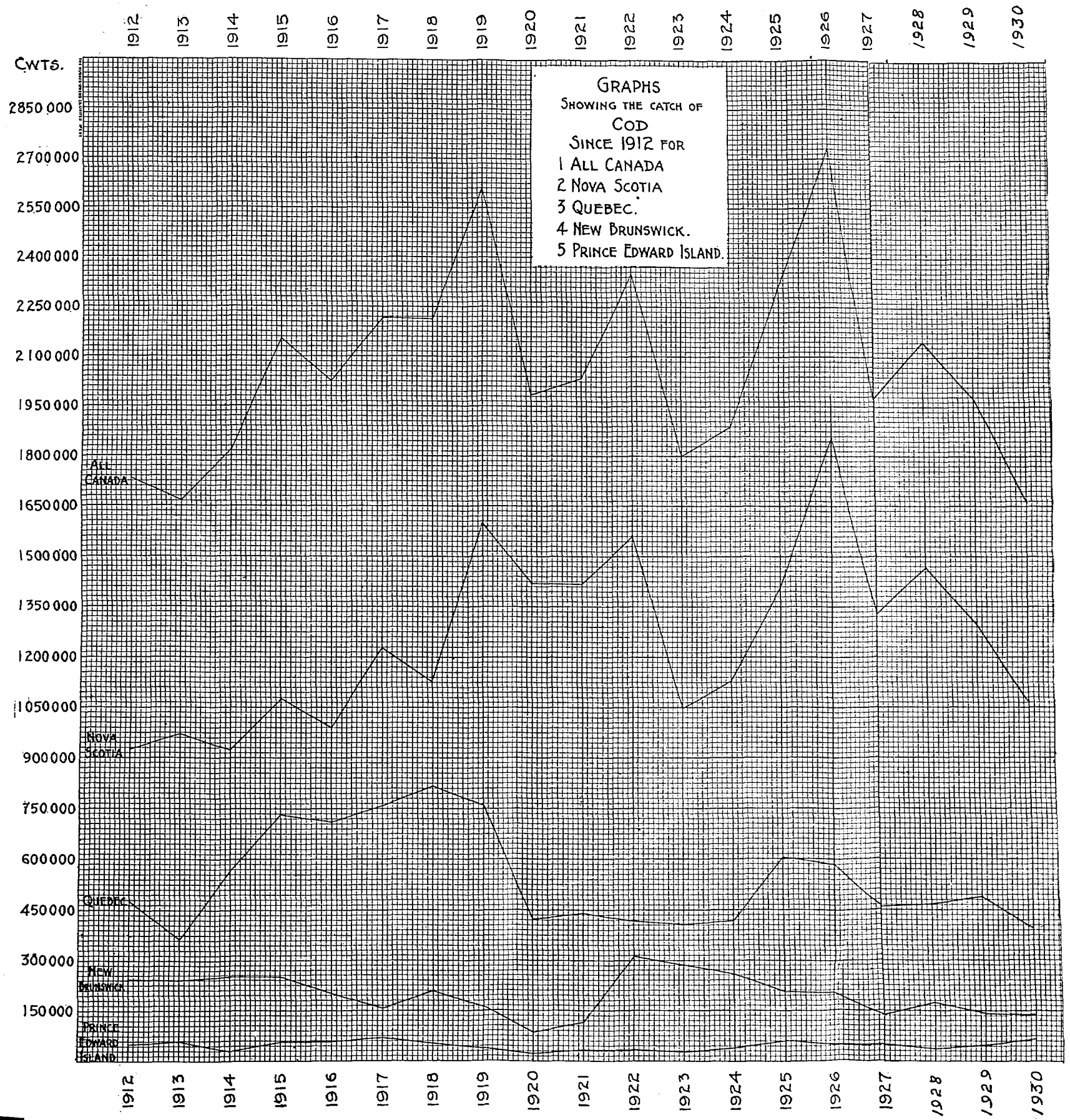
The figures for Iceland were obtained through the British Consul General at Reykjavik. They are for klipfish only.

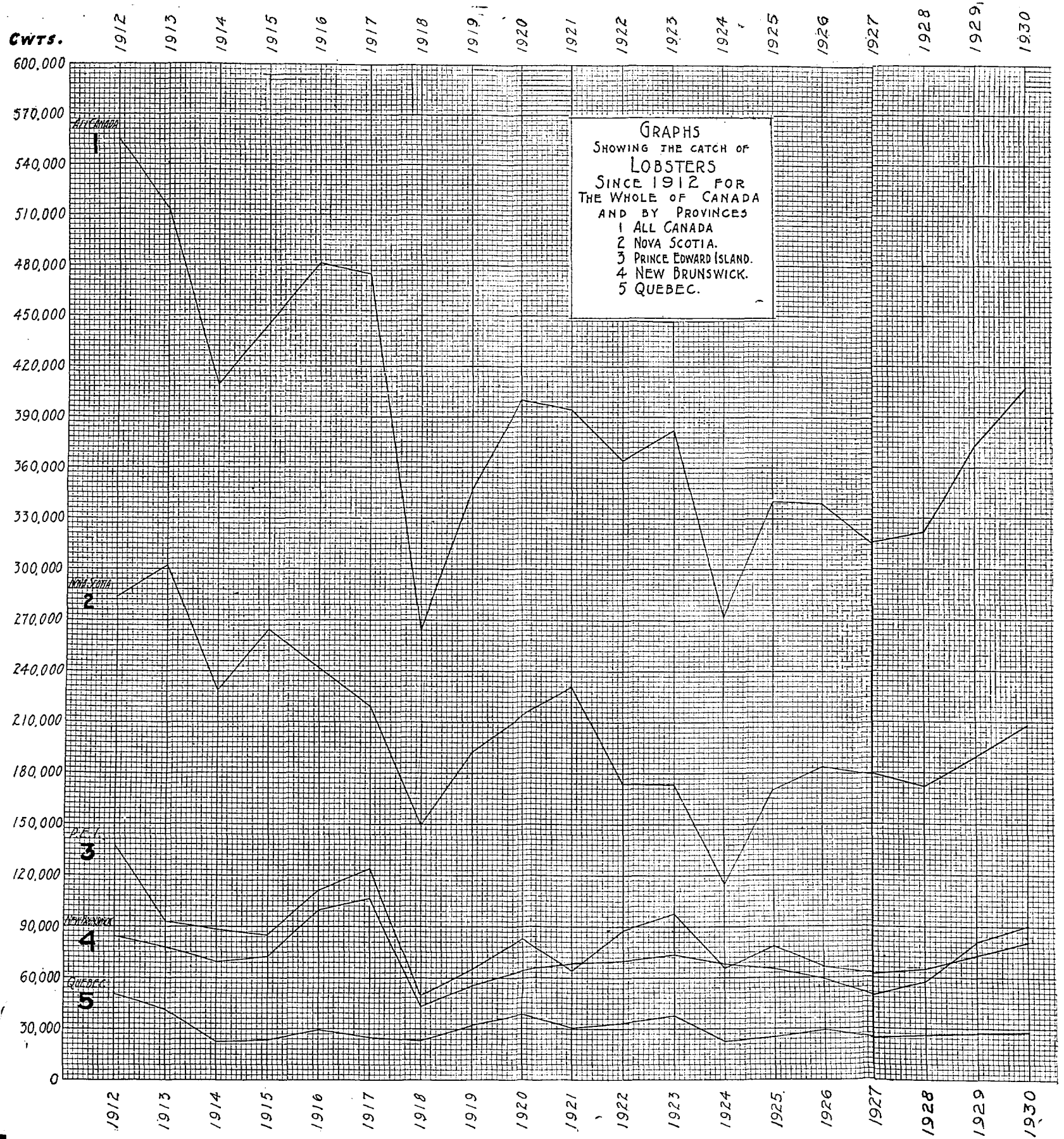
The figures for the United Kingdom are taken from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions." They are for the calendar year, and include dried cod and dried haddock.

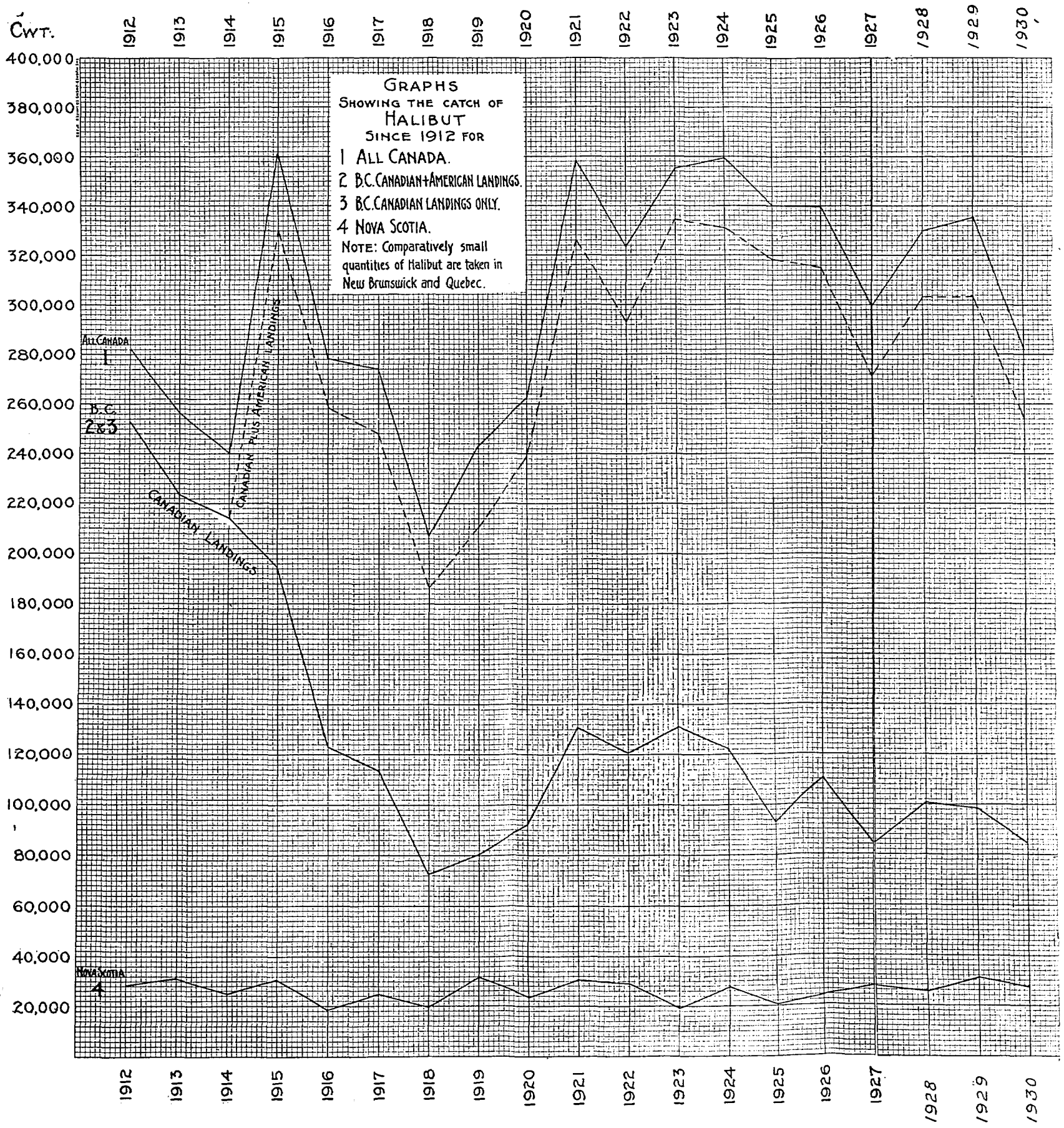
The figures for France are from the "Tableau General du Commerce et de la Navigation." They are for the calendar year. Included are dried cod (klipfish) only.

The figures for the United States are from the "Foreign Commerce and Navigation" reports of the Department of Commerce. They are for the calendar year. Included are dried cod, dried haddock, dried hake, and dried pollock.

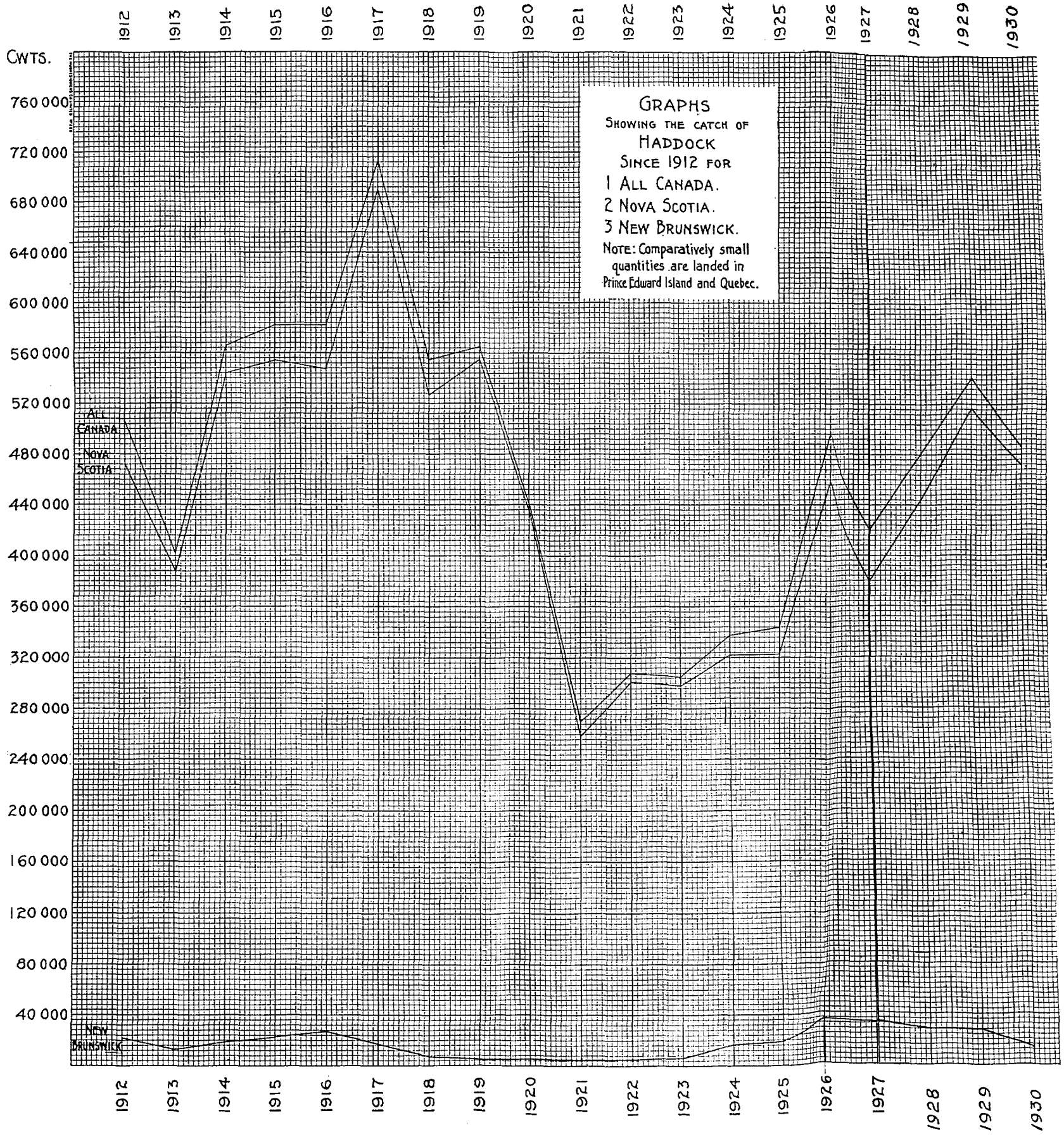
Canadian figures are from the "Trade of Canada" reports of the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures are for the year ending March 31 in each instance. Included are dried cod, dried haddock, dried hake and cusk, and dried pollock.

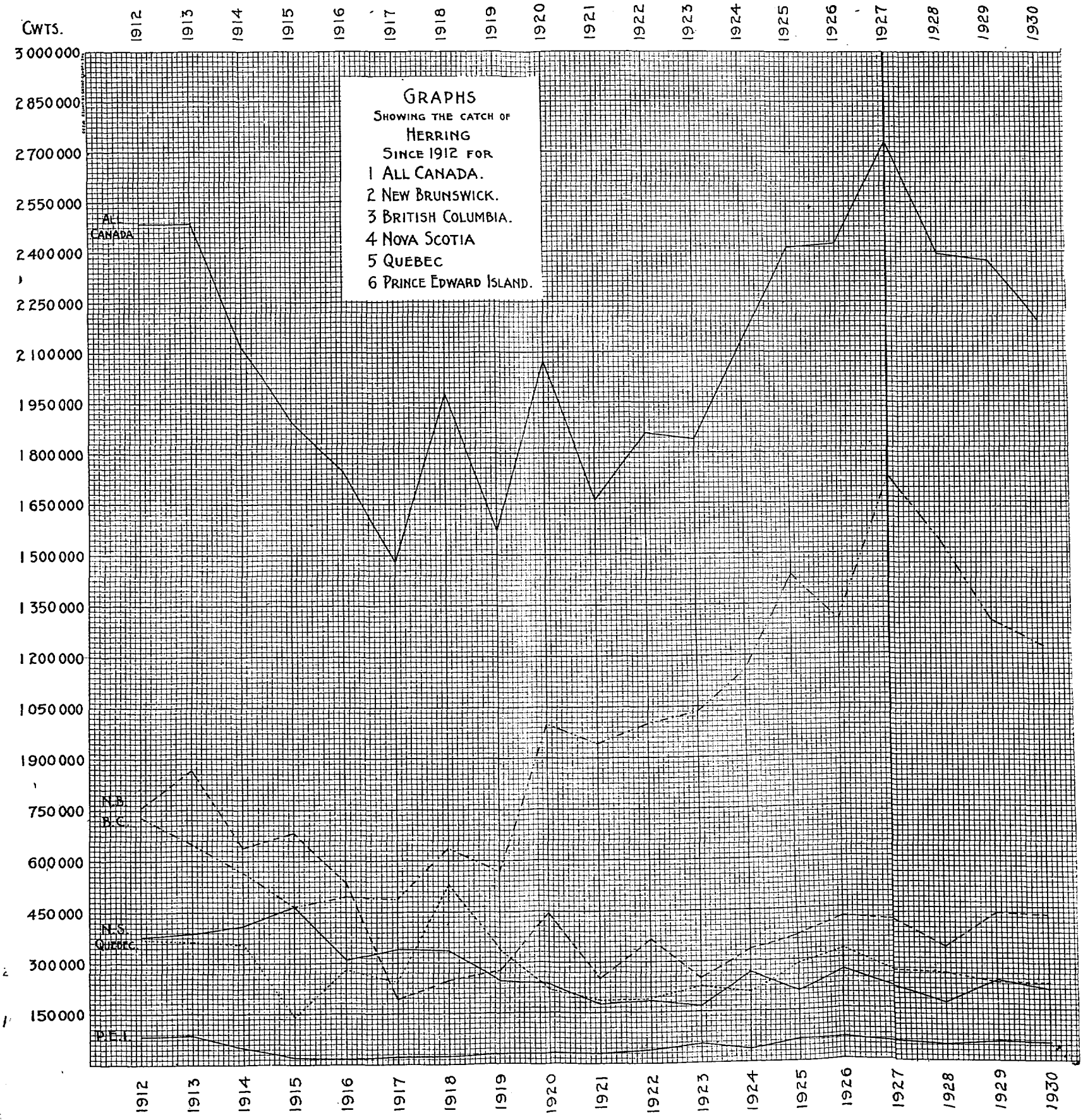

GRAPHS
SHOWING THE CATCH OF
COD
SINCE 1912 FOR
1 ALL CANADA
2 NOVA SCOTIA
3 QUEBEC.
4 NEW BRUNSWICK.
5 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
CWTS.
2850000
2700000
2550000
2400000
2250000
2100000
1950000
1800000
1650000
1500000
1350000
1200000
1050000
900000
750000
600000
450000
300000
150000
ALL CANADA
NOVA SCOTIA
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930

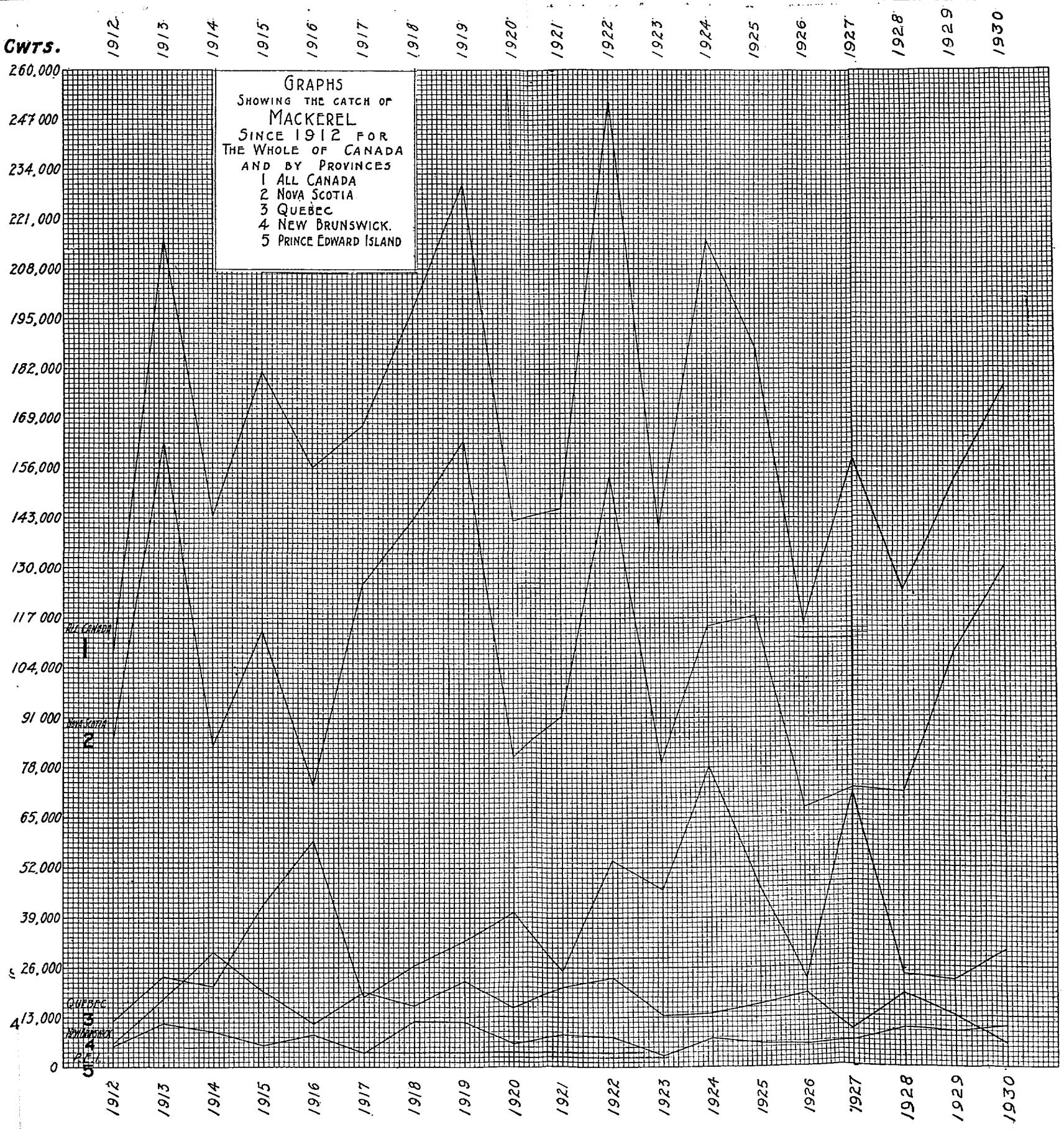

CWTS.
600,000
570,000
540,000
510,000
480,000
450,000
420,000
390,000
360,000
330,000
300,000
270,000
240,000
210,000
180,000
150,000
120,000
90,000
60,000
30,000
0
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
ALL CANADA
1
NOVA SCOTIA
2
P.E.I.
3
NEW BRUNSWICK
4
QUEBEC
5
GRAPHS
SHOWING THE CATCH OF
LOBSTERS
SINCE 1912 FOR
THE WHOLE OF CANADA
AND BY PROVINCES
1 ALL CANADA
2 NOVA SCOTIA.
3 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
4 NEW BRUNSWICK.
5 QUEBEC.

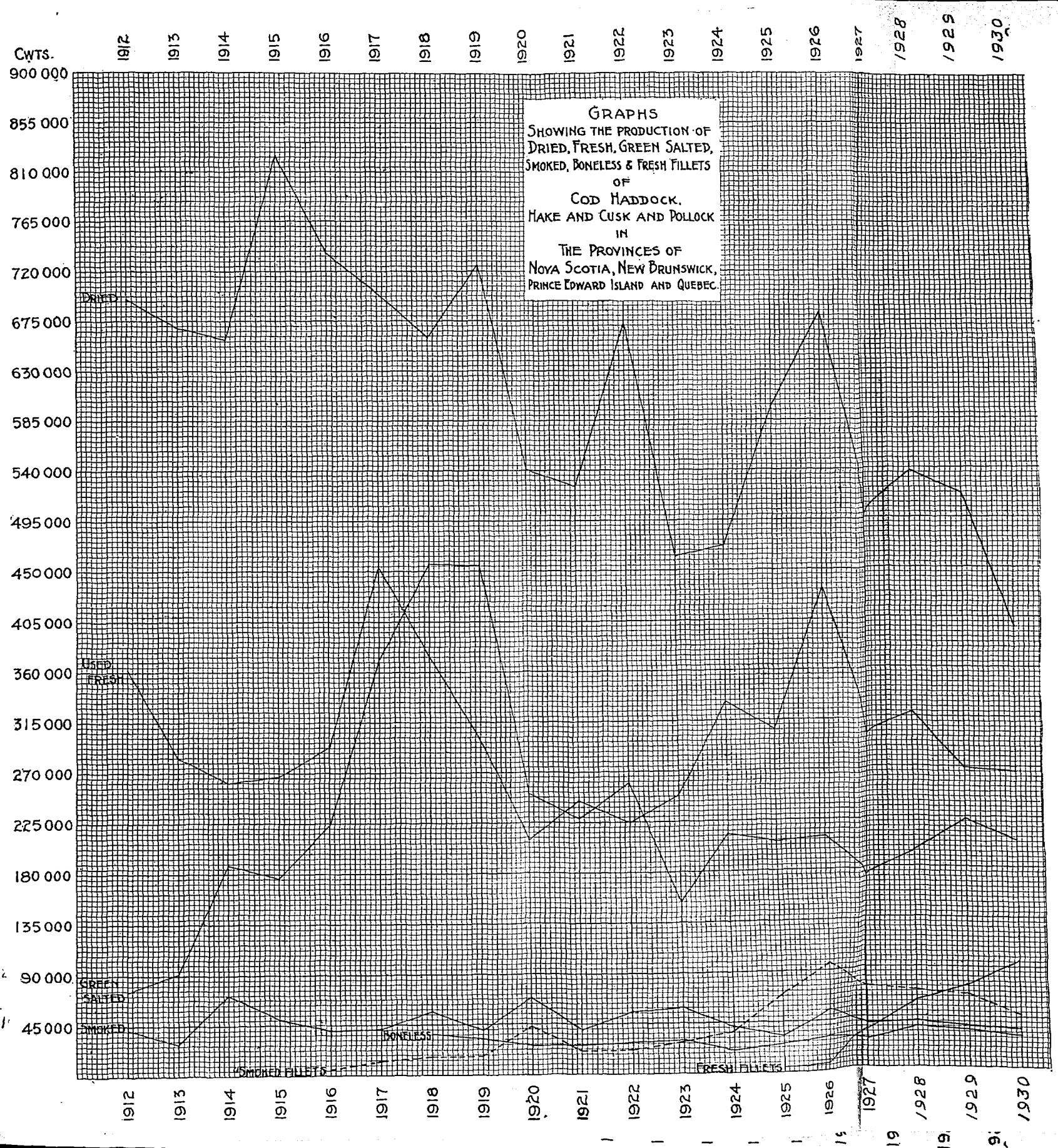

CWT.
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
400,000
380,000
360,000
340,000
320,000
300,000
280,000
260,000
240,000
220,000
200,000
180,000
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
GRAPHS
SHOWING THE CATCH OF
HALIBUT
SINCE 1912 FOR
1 ALL CANADA.
2 B.C. CANADIAN + AMERICAN LANDINGS.
3 B.C. CANADIAN LANDINGS ONLY.
4 NOVA SCOTIA.
NOTE: Comparatively small quantities of Halibut are taken in New Brunswick and Quebec.
ALL CANADA
1
B.C.
2&3
CANADIAN PLUS AMERICAN LANDINGS
CANADIAN LANDINGS
NOVA SCOTIA
4

GRAPHS
SHOWING THE CATCH OF
SALMON
SINCE 1912 FOR
1 ALL CANADA
2 BRITISH COLUMBIA.
3 NEW BRUNSWICK.
NOTE: Comparatively small quantities are landed in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec
CWTS.
2 340 000
2 250 000
2 160 000
2 070 000
1 980 000
1 890 000
1 800 000
1 710 000
1 620 000
1 530 000
1 440 000
1 350 000
1 260 000
1 170 000
1 080 000
990 000
900 000
810 000
90 000
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
ALL CANADA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW BRUNSWICK


GRAPHS
SHOWING THE CATCH OF
HADDOCK
SINCE 1912 FOR
1 ALL CANADA.
2 NOVA SCOTIA.
3 NEW BRUNSWICK.
NOTE: Comparatively small quantities are landed in Prince Edward Island and Quebec.
CWTS.
760 000
720 000
680 000
640 000
600 000
560 000
520 000
480 000
440 000
400 000
360 000
320 000
280 000
240 000
200 000
160 000
120 000
80 000
40 000
ALL CANADA
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930


GRAPHS
SHOWING THE CATCH OF
HERRING
SINCE 1912 FOR
1 ALL CANADA.
2 NEW BRUNSWICK.
3 BRITISH COLUMBIA.
4 NOVA SCOTIA
5 QUEBEC
6 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
CWTS.
3 000 000
2 850 000
2 700 000
2 550 000
2 400 000
2 250 000
2 100 000
1 950 000
1 800 000
1 650 000
1 500 000
1 350 000
1 200 000
1 050 000
1 900 000
750 000
600 000
450 000
300 000
150 000
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
ALL CANADA
N.B.
B.C.
N.S.
QUEBEC
P.E.I.


CWTS.
260,000
247 000
234,000
221,000
208,000
195,000
182,000
169,000
156,000
143,000
130,000
117 000
104,000
91 000
78,000
65,000
52,000
39,000
26,000
13,000
0
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
GRAPHS
SHOWING THE CATCH OF
MACKEREL
SINCE 1912 FOR
THE WHOLE OF CANADA
AND BY PROVINCES
1 ALL CANADA
2 NOVA SCOTIA
3 QUEBEC
4 NEW BRUNSWICK.
5 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ALL CANADA
1
NOVA SCOTIA
2
QUEBEC
3
NEW BRUNSWICK
4
P.E.I.
5


GRAPHS
SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF DRIED, FRESH, GREEN SALTED, SMOKED, BONELESS & FRESH FILLETS OF COD HADDOCK, HAKE AND CUSK AND POLLOCK IN THE PROVINCES OF NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND QUEBEC.
CWTS.
900 000
855 000
810 000
765 000
720 000
675 000
630 000
585 000
540 000
495 000
450 000
405 000
360 000
315 000
270 000
225 000
180 000
135 000
90 000
45 000
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
DRIED
USED FRESH
GREEN SALTED
SMOKED
BONELESS
SMOKED FILLETS
FRESH FILLETS

CWTS
(100 LBS)
1957000
1854000
1751000
1648000
1545000
1442000
1339000
1236000
1133000
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LAND
NORWAY
CANADA
ICELAND
UNITED
KINGDOM
FRANCE
UNITED
STATES
GRAPHS
SHOWING THE EXPORTS OF
DRIED FISH
SINCE 1912 FROM
1 NEWFOUNDLAND
2 NORWAY
3 CANADA
4 ICELAND
5 UNITEDKINGDOM
6 FRANCE
7 UNITEDSTATES

Copy

CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
FISHERIES STATISTICS BRANCH

FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA

1930

(Prepared in collaboration with Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments)

Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce



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1931

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DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADA

ADDRESS ALL
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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA,

CANADA.

FISHERIES STATISTICS REPORT, 1930

ERRATA

Page 20 - Lines 6 and 7 of the last paragraph should read as follows,- "fertilizer was some three thousand tons less than in the preceding year, or 18,123 tons as against 21,084 tons".

Change "PILCHARD MEAL" statistics as follows:-

Page 22 - Read 13,934 tons in place of 18,934 tons.

Page 36 - Under column "British Columbia" - read 13,934 tons in place of 18,934 tons.

Page 115 - Total quantity: read 13,934 tons, instead of 18,934 tons on lines 1 and 29. On line 24, read 6,104 tons, instead of 11,104 tons.

Change "Grayfish" statistics as follows:-

Page 38 - British Columbia column:- Grayfish caught and landed: read 98,680 cwt. in place of 4,934 cwt.

Page 23 - Grayfish oil: read 114,558 gal. in place of 14,558 gal.

Page 38 - British Columbia column:- Grayfish oil: read 114,558 gal. in place of 14,558 gal.

PREFACE

This Report is issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Government departments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries throughout Canada. These departments comprise: The Dominion Fisheries Department, which exercises jurisdiction over the fisheries of the Maritime provinces, the Yukon Territory and British Columbia, and the Fisheries Branches of departments of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta which have jurisdiction over the fisheries of their respective provinces, excepting in the case of Quebec, the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands, which are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Fisheries Department. 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 fishery officers, checked in the Department of Fisheries, and compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the case of manufactured fish products, schedules in conformity with those of other sections of the Census of Industry are sent by the Bureau to the operators of canneries, fish-curing establishments, etc., the fisheries officers assisting in securing an expeditious and accurate return. The grateful acknowledgments of the Bureau are tendered to the officers of the provincial governments who co-operate in these arrangements.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, August 7, 1931.

32810—1½

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 Navarette mentions all three as frequenters of the "Grand Bank" before 1502. The fishing was by hand lines over barrels made fast to the bulwarks to prevent fouling, the vessels remaining during fine weather, then returning to France with from 30,000 to 50,000 cod. Voyages along the coast soon showed the cod as plentiful inshore as on the outer banks, and it became common for a crew to anchor in a bay, erect a hut on shore, and make daily excursions to the fishing grounds—the product being salted and dried on land and at the end of the season shipped to France. Jacques Cartier, when he went up the St. Lawrence in 1534, found traces everywhere of these early "Captains Courageous" and of their rivalries in arms no less than in the capture of the teeming product which had tempted them so far from home. An establishment of the kind just mentioned was founded at Tadoussac by Chauvin in 1599. Soon the fishermen began to stay all winter and thus to erect permanent fishing settlements. The first grant of the fisheries of Canada was made by the King of France to de Monts in 1603. Fishing, therefore, may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is to-day the Canadian domain. It has never since ceased to yield a perennial harvest both to Europe and America.*

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Britain became the owner of Newfoundland and excluded France from fishing and drying fish on certain sections of the coast, but France retained the Fisheries of Cape Breton and the Gulf. The Seven Years' War (1756-1763) put a stop to continuous fishing. At its close, the Robin family of Jersey came to Canada, and gradually acquired the former French fishing stations. Until the arrival of the Loyalists all other fishing but cod was neglected. Inshore fisheries alone (including those of the Labrador coast) were developed during this phase; no deep-sea fishing vessel put out from Lunenburg, now the chief centre of the deep-sea fishery, until 1873.

The Canadian Fishing Grounds—*Canada's fishing grounds are perhaps the most extensive in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters comprise not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are on the Atlantic seaboard 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. The Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered, whilst throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together contain more than half of the fresh water on the planet, Canada's share of the 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



Angling in Nova Scotia

Engraving, courtesy Dept. of the Interior.



The New Brunswick Sardine Industry.—Fishermen laying a weir at St. Andrews.

Photo, courtesy Can. Govt. Motion Picture Bureau.



Some of the Boats of the Famous Lunenburg Fishing Fleet.
Photo, courtesy Dominion Government Motion Picture Bureau.



Gill Net Fishing, Fraser River, B. C.
Engraving, courtesy Dept. of the Interior.

by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada.

It will be seen from the foregoing that it is impossible to deal with the Canadian fisheries in the aggregate; they are those of a continent rather than of a country, and are of corresponding diversity. Omitting the tremendous Hudson Bay and peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska, there are roughly the following divisions of the Canadian fisheries:

1. ATLANTIC FISHERIES.—*These were the first Canadian fisheries in point of time and until 1918 they remained the most important for aggregate value of product. Cod, halibut, haddock, 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 the fishermen of the Maritime provinces. Steam trawling as it is carried on in the North Sea, was introduced on the Atlantic coast of Canada a number of years ago. There are now seven steam trawlers operating from Nova Scotia ports. They operate practically the whole year and their catches are utilized entirely for the fresh fish trade.*

Lobstering, which had its beginning about 1870, is another distinctive industry. In that year there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast of Canada; in 1930 the canneries numbered 333 and gave work to 5,600 people: 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. The difficulty of enforcing regulations prohibiting the capture of undersized and spawning lobsters offers a constant problem in connection with the output, but it is thought that a decline has now been arrested. In New Brunswick the canning of sardines, which are young herrings and not a distinct type of fish, equals in importance the lobster industry. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere are now found in diminished quantities, but the Government is expecting to restore the industry through the development of oyster farming: favourable areas in Prince Edward Island waters are to be seeded, and this and the resulting work will be carried on under the direction of experts in oyster culture.

The fishing population of the Maritime provinces is a specialized and stable industrial class. The coast-wise fisheries are operated from April to November, or to January in sheltered districts: and though the larger vessels work all winter, several thousand men are available for a time each year for other employment. This they find about the small plots of land which the most of them own or occupy, in the lumber camps of New Brunswick, or in the collieries of Nova Scotia. A few from Lunenburg and other centres engage in the West Indian trade. Apart from restrictions of weather and close seasons, the prevailing method of paying the men on shares has a further tendency in years of low catches or prices to drive them into secondary occupations.

2. INLAND FISHERIES.—*The Great Lakes and tributary waters of the St. Lawrence are a second great division of the Canadian fisheries. The value of the inland fisheries of Quebec lies chiefly in the output of the eel, dore (pickerel), smelt and sturgeon 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 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 canned and a considerable quantity also is salted for export to the Orient. The pink salmon again follows the sockeye. Many of the employees in this Fishery are Chinese, Japanese and Indians, the Chinese preponderating in the canneries and the Indians and Japanese in the fishing operations.*

Halibut abounds off Vancouver island and between the Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland, and though the first endeavour to establish an industry was unsuccessful, by 1903 British Columbia supplied 10,000,000 pounds of 25,000,000 pounds taken on the whole Pacific coast north of California. The former figure has since trebled. The annual catch of herring in British Columbia represents about 56 per cent of the total catch of sea herring for the Dominion, and nearly the whole of it is dry-salted for export to China and Japan. The pilchard fishery has become of importance in recent years, the greater part of the catch being used in the manufacture of oil and meal, of which large quantities are produced annually. In 1930 the pilchard was third on the list of principal kinds of fish in British Columbia in order of value, and eighth on the list of the chief commercial fishes for the whole of Canada. There is also the whale fishery which has now two stations on the

Queen Charlotte islands. The yearly catch includes whales of many kinds—sulphur bottom, finback, and humpback with an occasional sperm whale. Whale hunting is carried on in fast boats with Svend Foyn harpoon guns—a method which was introduced from Norway. Every scrap of the whale is used—oil, meal and fertilizer are its more important products. Black and ling cod, oulachon, flounders, skate. soles, smelts, and sturgeon are also abundant in British Columbia waters.

A word might be added with regard to the Canadian fur-seal fisheries of the Pacific whose historic headquarters were the city of Victoria. The industry has disappeared, in part through the scarcity of the animals, and in part through the workings of the Pelagic sealing treaty of 1911. This Treaty was made in the interests of the conservation of the seal herds, and under its terms pelagic or open-sea fishing is prohibited. As compensation for the suspension of her sealing privileges Canada receives annually from the governments of the United States, Russia and Japan a share of the proceeds of the sealing on the Pribaloff islands and other rookeries owned by the respective countries. The Indians of the Pacific coast are exempted from the provisions of the Treaty in as much as they are allowed to hunt seals from open boats manned by not more than five persons, and without the use of firearms.

Game Fish—*The above is a purely industrial and commercial survey. Fishing for sport, however, has its economic side in a country of such famous game fish as the salmon of the Restigouche, 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. In 1930 the Department of Marine and Fisheries was divided, and separate departments, each in charge of a Cabinet Minister, were created to administer respectively the marine and the fisheries. In 1882, 1898, 1913 and 1920 decisions in the courts considerably altered the status of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces, and further changes were effected in 1922, when the Dominion Government transferred to the province of Quebec the administration of the fisheries of that province, with the exception of the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands, and again in 1930 when the fisheries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were transferred, with the other natural resources, to the Governments of those provinces. To-day the Dominion controls the tidal fisheries of the Maritime provinces and British Columbia and the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands in Quebec province. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime provinces, Ontario and the Prairie provinces, and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec (excepting the Magdalen Islands) are controlled by the respective provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all provinces rests with the Dominion government. The expenditure of the Dominion on the Fisheries in the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1931, was $2,435,299, and its revenue $136,935.*

Conservation—*River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably, if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion, the enforcement of close seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions, and the regulation of nets, gear and of fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized: in 1930 the Dominion operated 29 main hatcheries, 10 subsidiary hatcheries and 7 salmon retaining ponds at a cost of $322,586, and distributed 479,412,046 eggs, fry and older fish, mostly*

British Columbia salmon, pickerel and whitefish. The young fish are distributed gratis if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable and are open to public fishing.

Scientific Research—*Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at Halifax, N.S., St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. Toronto, McGill, Queens, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime province universities send workers to both stations, chiefly professors and trained specialists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.*

Direct Assistance—*In the field of direct assistance, apart from the fishing bounty payments, which are referred to in another paragraph, the government has taken various steps from time to time. Beginning in 1927, fish collection services have been operated on several stretches of the Atlantic coast by the Department of Fisheries. By the operation of these services fishermen in the territories covered by the fish collection boats are enabled to sell their catches promptly and have them delivered to purchasers at central points at a small cost per hundredweight of fish. Thus the areas that have the facilities of the fresh fish markets available to them have been considerably extended at a time when the fish trade is of growing importance. The fishermen are able to obtain returns from their labour earlier than would otherwise be possible, and there is the further benefit to them that they can devote to the actual process of catching fish time which formerly they were compelled to employ in preparing their catches for the dried and cured fish markets. As another step to assist the fishermen a system has been established of broadcasting radio reports as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies, ice conditions along the coast, and prevailing local fish prices. During most of the season these radio reports are broadcast twice daily from Halifax and Louisburg, and the weather reports are also broadcast from Saint John. As most of the fishing vessels are now equipped with radio receiving sets this service has proved of much value. Telegraphic information as to bait supplies on the coast is also made available daily by the Department of Fisheries in a number of fishing ports during spring and summer months. Statistical bulletins dealing with the sea fisheries are prepared by the Department, monthly and quarterly, and are distributed throughout Canada for the benefit of the fishermen and fishing industry. Monthly reports are also issued on fish market conditions in the principal countries to which Canadian fish is exported. For several years past bounties have been paid for the destruction of harbour seals in certain areas. With a view of improving the quality of Canadian cured herring, an expert was employed for some time by the government to conduct demonstrations in the Scottish method of curing these fish. Under authority of the Fish Inspection Act, systems of instructions in improved methods of fish-curing and barrel-making and of the inspection of cured fish by specially appointed officials have been in operation for several years. To prevent poaching and to assist in the proper enforcement of fisheries regulations a fleet of vessels patrols the coastal and inland waters. Scientific research and experimentation on behalf of the fishing industry have been carried on for some years at government scientific stations. Some reference to this phase of effort on behalf of the industry is made elsewhere in this review under the heading "Scientific Research."*

International Problems—*So rich a fishing area as the North Atlantic could not fail to attract other countries, and old customs became elevated into rights, some of which have lasted until the present. The French shore is a Newfoundland question, now a sentimental one entirely. Very different is the question of the rights of the United States, whose fishermen in the colonial period provided the chief food supply for New England and who were granted by the Treaty of Versailles, 1783,*

a specific liberty to a share of the Canadian inshore fisheries. Losing this by the war of 1812, the United States after 1818 surrendered all but their liberty to call at Canadian ports for shelter, wood or water or to make repairs, and to fish around the Magdalen Islands and on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Point Joli eastward, and to dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks on this portion of the North shore. In the years 1854-1866, the Reciprocity Treaty set at rest for the time questions of interpretations to be placed on certain parts of the Treaty of 1818. The former Treaty provided for the admission into either country, duty free, of the fish and fish products of the other, and United States fishermen were allowed to fish in Canadian Atlantic territorial waters and Canadian fishermen in certain United States territorial waters on that coast, with the exception in either instance of rivers and mouths of rivers, and for shell fish. In 1871, the Treaty of Washington revived the fishery provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and provided for the appointment of a commission to determine the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States to Great Britain as the difference in the value of the concessions mutually granted. This commission sat in Halifax in 1877, and its findings have since been known as the "Halifax Award." The amount of the award was $5,500,000, of which $1,000,000 was apportioned to Newfoundland. In 1885, however, the United States terminated the fisheries articles of this Treaty, and a period of disagreement between the countries followed. A settlement was negotiated in 1888 when the plenipotentiaries appointed by the two nations agreed to what since has been known as the "Unratified Treaty of 1888," under the terms of which United States fishing vessels were to be granted, without fee, annual licences authorizing them to purchase in Canadian ports provisions and outfits, to tranship their catches and to ship crews. Out of this treaty grew the so-called modus vivendi licences. The treaty makers recognized that the treaty could not receive the sanction of the governments of the countries concerned before the commencement of the fishing season, and, as a temporary arrangement to last not longer than two years, it was agreed that United States fishing vessels on the payment of a fee of $1.50 per registered ton, should receive annual licences conveying the privileges covered by the treaty. The treaty was rejected by the United States Senate, but Canada continued to issue modus vivendi licences up to 1918, when arrangements were made for reciprocal privileges in the ports of either country. This arrangement was discontinued in the United States when their special war legislation under which it was made, ceased to be effective on July 1st, 1921. The following year the modus vivendi licences were revived in Canada; but the system was discontinued at the end of 1923, and the United States fishing vessels 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 outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States. In 1922 Canada proposed that the halibut question should be considered by itself. This was agreed to, and resulted in the Treaty of the 2nd

of March, 1923, "For the Protection of The Pacific Halibut." Under this Treaty a close season was provided for halibut fishing from the 16th of November in each year to the 15th of February following, both dates inclusive. A further Convention, signed by the plenipotentiaries of both countries at Ottawa on the 9th day of May, 1930, extended the close season for halibut fishing to cover the period November 1st in each year to February 15th following, both dates inclusive, such Convention to supplant the Treaty of the 2nd of March, 1923, and to remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until two years from the date when either country shall give notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

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 1930 it was forty-seven and a half 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 $60,000,000. The annual per capita consumption of fish in Canada is estimated at upwards of 21 pounds.*

Among individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record back to the beginning is taken the cod is the most valuable fishery; in the past thirty years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead and the heavy pack and high price of lobsters have more than once sent cod down to third place. This, has, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces accordingly, British Columbia now occupying the leadership that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia. 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. From 60 to 70 per cent of the annual capture is an average export, of which the United States takes approximately one-third and the United Kingdom one-sixth. In the calendar year 1930, total exports amounted to $31,869,350 of which $14,374,096 went to the United States and $4,790,032 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 1930, amounted to $3,446,601.*

FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA, 1930

The total value of production of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1930 was $47,804,216, compared with $53,518,521 in 1929 and $55,050,973 in 1928. 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 1930 compared with 1929.

2. Quantity[1] and Value[2] of the Chief Commercial Fishes, Canada, 1926 to 1930

Kind of Fish		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Increase or decrease 1930 compared with 1929 inc.+ dec.−
Salmon	cwt.	2,180,470	1,541,447	2,286,151	1,550,780	2,362,529	+ 811,749
	$	19,607,082	15,065,063	17,867,053	15,008,825	17,731,891	+ 2,723,066
Lobsters	cwt.	339,583	316,831	332,437	372,820	407,265	+ 34,445
	$	5,883,672	5,426,176	5,183,988	5,696,542	5,214,643	− 481,899
Cod	cwt.	2,733,864	1,978,803	2,150,078	1,979,440	1,662,421	− 317,019
	$	6,995,283	4,881,980	6,285,777	5,394,636	4,288,813	− 1,105,823
Halibut	cwt.	339,918	299,854	329,923	335,824	282,605	− 53,219
	$	4,935,472	3,945,312	3,812,321	4,832,296	2,871,455	− 1,960,841
Herring	cwt.	2,423,457	2,724,113	2,396,054	2,317,806	2,190,776	− 127,030
	$	3,238,919	3,358,098	3,104,911	3,186,669	2,623,174	− 563,495
Haddock	cwt.	496,802	421,709	481,708	545,400	486,344	− 59,056
	$	1,754,846	1,483,844	1,733,781	1,951,642	1,851,724	− 99,918
Whitefish	cwt.	190,644	185,664	180,695	196,386	169,747	− 26,639
	$	2,167,865	2,192,738	2,192,567	2,453,703	1,818,941	− 634,762
Pilchards	cwt.	969,958	1,368,582	1,610,252	1,726,851	1,501,404	− 225,447
	$	1,256,721	1,838,867	2,563,137	2,199,834	1,589,609	− 610,225
Sardines	bbl.	173,166	174,695	285,990	249,194	129,459	− 119,735
	$	1,175,268	1,046,575	1,291,722	1,626,764	1,074,487	− 552,277
Trout	cwt.	78,710	92,007	91,694	90,854	69,809	− 21,045
	$	1,051,196	1,397,294	1,347,779	1,324,775	1,031,979	− 292,796
Pickerel or Dore	cwt.	126,086	140,019	142,610	128,500	103,146	− 25,354
	$	1,385,856	1,347,589	1,616,442	1,453,847	939,762	− 514,085
Smelts	cwt.	92,311	82,762	91,877	83,984	66,121	− 17,863
	$	1,174,185	1,117,330	1,241,452	1,190,908	853,034	− 337,874
Mackerel	cwt.	115,487	158,797	123,768	152,756	178,464	+ 25,708
	$	443,155	582,705	528,267	536,021	598,019	+ 61,998
Tullibee	cwt.	101,525	121,764	104,145	97,669	62,041	− 35,628
	$	645,945	633,150	612,931	687,731	461,676	− 226,055
Hake and Cusk	cwt.	151,051	177,370	253,244	339,217	294,376	− 44,841
	$	203,502	232,404	368,237	517,311	431,566	− 85,745
Blue pickerel	cwt.	30,385	31,173	21,496	25,831	59,284	+ 33,453
	$	182,310	187,038	257,952	333,220	420,917	+ 87,697
Perch	cwt.	30,498	34,573	53,176	67,055	43,762	− 23,293
	$	230,155	272,687	763,315	616,722	346,649	− 270,073
Ling cod[3]	cwt.	−	49,916	50,772	48,489	49,591	+ 1,102
	$	−	401,259	366,101	415,776	333,564	− 81,821
Clams and quahaugs	bbl.	54,230	57,712	63,320	67,739	64,709	− 3,030
	$	268,887	274,287	322,874	346,772	319,469	− 27,303
Pike	cwt.	72,520	70,473	62,701	82,546	56,464	− 26,082
	$	407,181	356,992	362,922	409,970	228,905	− 181,065
Swordfish	cwt.	12,936	7,299	8,088	6,336	11,933	+ 5,597
	$	207,248	120,692	132,345	98,241	214,806	+ 116,565
Oysters	bbl.	22,255	21,650	21,493	24,959	23,942	− 1,017
	$	209,378	197,781	214,180	226,876	205,019	− 21,857
Eels	cwt.	24,466	15,926	25,661	14,539	16,388	+ 1,849
	$	231,559	139,932	227,751	133,542	147,114	+ 13,572
Black cod	cwt.	10,358	16,430	13,388	15,308	16,517	+ 1,209
	$	89,371	123,421	101,452	118,362	120,583	+ 2,221
Alewives	cwt.	72,237	54,775	36,252	67,968	71,539	+ 3,571
	$	149,619	86,608	57,729	123,508	112,451	− 11,057
Sturgeon	cwt.	5,198	4,788	4,866	5,143	4,977	− 166
	$	159,438	143,720	141,009	132,530	112,622	− 19,908

[1] Quantity caught. [2] Value marketed. [3] Included with cod prior to 1927.

The following review of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1930 is issued through the courtesy of the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, for whose annual report it was prepared.

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF 1930

Fisheries operations in the calendar year 1930 resulted in a production having a marketed value of $47,804,216, or $5,714,000 less, in round figures, than in the year 1929. Landings were smaller than in 1929 in each of the three divisions of the fisheries—Atlantic Coast Fisheries, Inland Fisheries and Pacific Coast Fisheries—and for the Dominion as a whole the catch showed a decrease of approximately 53,000,000 pounds. The major factor in causing a decrease in the marketed value of the year's production, however, was not the drop in landings, but the unsettled and depressed conditions prevailing in most of the markets where Canada's fisheries products are sold. Price levels declined and the industry had to face very many adverse marketing conditions.

As compared with the returns for 1929 there were decreases in the marketed value of the fisheries production in all the provinces. The sea fisheries output for the year had a marketed value of $41,451,977, but in the preceding year the total had been $44,928,742. The inland fisheries production, $6,352,239, was smaller by over $2,237,000 than it had been in 1929. British Columbia continued first among the provinces in point of value of fisheries output, and accounted for about forty-eight per cent of the production value for the Dominion, as compared with thirty-four per cent in the case of the Maritime Provinces, seven per cent for Ontario, five per cent for Quebec, and four per cent for the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory combined.

Capital Investment and Personnel.—Notwithstanding that the fishing industry, in common with other industries, was seriously affected during the year by unfavourable general economic conditions, a substantial increase was made in the capital investment, which reached a new high level. In 1929 the investment amounted to $62,579,444, but by the end of 1930 this sum had increased by over $2,000,000 and the capital in the industry amounted in all to $64,026,297. There was a decrease in 1930 of something more than $700,000 in the investment in vessels and boats and gear used in the primary operations of catching and landing fish, which amounted to $33,198,690, but this was more than offset by an increase in the money invested in canneries and fish curing establishments, which reached a total of $30,827,607. As has been noted in several previous reports, there has been a steady increase in capital investment in the fishing industry in the past few years. It may probably be taken for granted that this process of increase will be temporarily checked by the general adverse economic conditions at present prevailing throughout the world. Its occurrence has been significant, however, of the growing Canadian interest in the fisheries, and of the widening realization of the possibilities presented by the Dominion's remarkable fisheries resources, and it is reasonable to expect that investment will again increase when general conditions shall have again become favourable for business expansion.

During the year the number of persons directly engaged in the industry was 79,558, or 892 less than in the preceding year. The personnel employed in the primary operations numbered 63,836, as compared with 64,083 in 1929. In fish canning and curing establishments 15,722 persons were at work, or 645 less than in the year before.

Major Fisheries.—Outstanding among the features of the year's operations was the exceptional success of the salmon fishery so far as quantity of landings was concerned. In the sea fisheries of both coasts greatly increased landings of salmon were made—over 229,600,000 pounds in British Columbia and nearly 6,500,000 pounds in the Atlantic provinces. New records were established in catches; and in marketed value, despite the unfavourable world conditions,

the production of the fishery showed a value increase of $2,700,000 over the figures for the preceding year and reached a total of $17,697,655. The lobster fishery, which is carried on in Atlantic coast waters only, was again second only to the salmon fishery in point of marketed value return. An increased catch was made, but the lobster industry, like all others, was affected by the unsatisfactory market conditions, and despite the gain in landings the marketed value of the production was about $481,000 less than in 1929, amounting to $5,214,643. The cod fishery ranked third in point of value, with a marketed return of $4,288,813, as compared with $5,394,636 in the preceding year. There was a large decrease in the marketed value of the halibut catch, which was only $2,871,455, as compared with $4,832,296 in 1929. In the herring fishery there was a smaller return, or $2,623,174 as against $3,186,669. Whitefish, the most valuable of the Inland fishes, brought in $1,818,941, but that amount was less by over $600,000 than the marketed value for 1929.

Nova Scotia

An increase of more than 1,800,000 pounds in the lobster catch was a feature of 1930 operations in Nova Scotia, although lowered prices reduced the marketed value of the year's lobster production, ($3,046,084), by about $165,000. There were very large increases relatively in the catch both of salmon and swordfish; in each case the landings were almost twice as large as in the previous year. The mackerel fishery was also more successful than in 1929, both in point of size of landings and marketed value. There were larger catches of hake and cusk, flounders, skate, soles, alewives, smelts, albacore, eels, oysters, and of one or two other varieties. On the other hand, the landings of cod fell off by more than 23,000,000 pounds, and the marketed value of the cod production decreased by nearly $800,000. Unfavourable market conditions in the dried fish trade operated to keep down the return from cod fishery operations. The total catch of fish made by the Lunenburg fleet, which operates chiefly for the dried fish trade, was much smaller than in 1929, or 14,078,000 pounds as against 20,870,000 pounds. The haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, scallop and clam and quahaug fisheries were less successful than in 1929, both as to catch and marketed value. All told the marketed value of the Nova Scotia fisheries production for the year was $10,411,202, or $1,016,289 less than in the preceding year.

New Brunswick

In New Brunswick the marketed value of the sea fisheries production, $4,819,396, was less by more than $1,000,000 than the total for 1929, but the output from inland fisheries showed a slight increase in value on the market, or $34,179 as compared with $31,452. The lobster and sardine fisheries, together accounted for about 47 per cent of the marketed value of the fisheries production of the province for the year. The catch in the lobster fishery, slightly more than 9,000,000 pounds, was greater by 870,000 pounds than in the preceding year, but the marketed value showed a decrease. The sardine fishery, which in 1929 had been in first place among New Brunswick fisheries in point of value of production, was much less successful in 1930. The catch fell off sharply and the marketed value decreased by $550,000. The pack of canned sardines totalled 244,238 cases, as compared with 329,204 cases in the previous year, and there was a decrease of more than $340,000 in canned sardine value. There were decreased catches and decreases in marketed value in the smelt, haddock, cod, herring, hake and cusk, mackerel, shad, oyster, and clam and quahaug fisheries. The pollock catch showed a large relative increase, and a gain of over $23,000 in marketed value. The commercial salmon landings fell not very far short of being twice as large as in 1929, or 3,332,600 pounds, as compared with 1,765,000 pounds. The marketed value of the catch was $641,734 as compared with $416,925.

Prince Edward Island

The year's operations in Prince Edward Island were featured by an increase of nearly 1,610,000 pounds in the landings of cod, which amounted in all to 6,625,500 pounds. The lobster fishery was also more productive and over 8,000,000 pounds were landed as compared with 7,359,000 pounds in 1929. In the case of the cod fishery, there was also some increase in marketed value, a condition probably chiefly attributable to improved processing methods employed in some parts of the province as a result of special instructional work carried on among the fishermen by the department's officers. The mackerel fishery was more successful than in 1929, both as to catch and marketed value, but most of the other fisheries showed decreases in landings and value, although so far as catch was concerned the clam and quahaug fishery was more productive than in the previous year. The oyster fishery was not quite as successful as in 1929.

Quebec

In Quebec there was a decrease in marketed value both in the case of sea fishery production and inland fishery production. The products of the sea fisheries had a value on the market of $1,976,798, which was less by over $392,000 than the total for 1929. Operations in the inland fisheries yielded a production valued on the market at $526,200, or about $38,000 less than in the preceding year. There was again a substantial increase in the salmon catch in the sea fisheries, the landings amounting in all to 1,685,600 pounds, as against 1,005,400 pounds, and marketed value increased by about $55,000. The mackerel fishery also showed a gain in catch and marketed value. Scallop landings increased and there was also an increase in marketed value. Practically all of the other sea fisheries, however, including cod and herring, yielded smaller catches and smaller monetary return than in the preceding year. The catch of lobsters increased slightly, but the marketed value fell off. Fishermen in the inland fisheries made larger catches of eels than in 1929, and increased their market return by a few thousand dollars. The herring fishery was slightly more successful than in the previous year, and this was true also of the whitefish fishery and one or two others. The pickerel catch was not as large as in 1929, although the decrease was not great. As in the sea fisheries the salmon fishermen engaged in inland operations did very substantially better than in the previous year, but the commercial catch of salmon in Quebec inland waters is not large.

Manitoba

With all the principal fisheries showing smaller marketed returns than in 1929, Manitoba's production for 1930 amounted to only $1,811,962, or a decrease of more than $933,000. The pickerel fishery yielded a catch with a marketed value of $581,018, while the return from 1929 operations amounted to $988,563. The catch of whitefish increased, but marketed value fell off by some $80,000. The tullibee catch, 4,749,900 pounds, was very much smaller than in the year before, and the marketed value, $370,074, showed a decrease of $218,000. The catch of goldeyes was not much more than one-half as large as in the earlier year. The trout catch also decreased.

Saskatchewan

The landings of pickerel, tullibee and mullets in Saskatchewan were larger last year than they had been in 1929, but the catches of whitefish and trout showed decreases. Taking all fisheries together, there was a decrease of about 1,433,000 pounds in catch and of more than $338,000 in marketed value, the total production value for the year being $234,501 as compared with $572,871. In the whitefish fishery, the most important of Saskatchewan's fisheries from the standpoint of market return, the catch for the year was 3,152,200 pounds as compared with 4,593,400 pounds in the year before.

Alberta

The whitefish and trout fisheries are the most important in Alberta, and in 1930 each was considerably less productive than in the preceding year. These decreases chiefly explain the drop in total marketed value of fisheries production from $732,214 in 1929 to $421,258 in the year under review. The 1930 catch of trout was 1,491,800 pounds, but this was a decrease of over 800,000 pounds from the 1929 figures, while marketed value was $148,959 as against $235,391. The catch of whitefish was 1,906,200 pounds, as against 2,809,100 pounds in the previous year, and had a marketed value of $187,751, a decrease of over $138,000. The catches of all other kinds of Alberta fish except mullets were less in 1930 than in the preceding year. The mullet fishery is relatively unimportant.

British Columbia

The marketed value of British Columbia's fisheries production in 1930, $23,103,302, was less by some $827,000 than the total for 1929. This decrease was due in part to the decline in price levels, and in part to curtailment of operations in some fisheries because of unfavourable market conditions. The exceptionally large runs of salmon led to an increase of some $2,345,000 in the marketed value of salmon production, but halibut marketed value decreased by more than $1,870,000, herring marketed value by nearly $265,000 and pilchard marketed value by some $600,000. There were also decreases in catch and value in the case of a number of the other Pacific coast fisheries. The number of whales captured, for instance, was only 320, as against 407 in 1929, and the marketed value of whale products $227,993, represented a decrease of nearly $160,000.

Yukon Territory

The marketed value of the catch taken in the Yukon Territory during the year was between four and five thousand dollars greater than the total for 1929, or $29,510 in 1930, as compared with $24,805. The salmon catch, 54,900 pounds, was some 23,000 pounds smaller than the 1929 total, but the landings of trout were more than twice as large as in the preceding year, and that was true also in the case of whitefish and mixed fish.

Atlantic Coast Results

Catches of sea fish made during the year by the fishermen of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, the four Atlantic coast provinces, amounted in all to 483,935,700 pounds, as compared with 536,193,900 pounds in 1929. The landings had a marketed value of $18,909,054, which was approximately $1,090,000 less than in the preceding year. The Prince Edward Island catch showed an increase of substantially more than a million pounds, but the landings in each of the other three provinces showed a decrease.

Cod, Haddock, Hake and Cusk, and Pollock.—The landings of each of these varieties of fish were smaller, taking the coast as a whole, than they had been in 1929, and the marketed value also showed a decline. Except in Prince Edward Island where, once more as in 1929, there were increased catches, the landings from the cod fishery fell off along the coast. In all three of the Maritime provinces the haddock catch decreased; no haddock landings were reported from Quebec, either in 1929 or 1930. The Nova Scotia catch of hake and cusk was larger than in the previous year, but the total catch from Maritime province waters decreased; hake and cusk are not taken by Quebec fishermen. The pollock fishery was more productive in New Brunswick than it had been in the previous year, but less productive in Nova Scotia, and the net result of pollock fishing operations in these two provinces, the only provinces where pollock are taken, was a decrease of upwards of 186,000 pounds in catch.

The total Atlantic coast catch of cod was 166,146,600 pounds with a marketed value of $4,284,209, as compared with the catch of 197,883,200 pounds

and a marketed value of more than $5,391,627 in 1929. The chief production of cod is in Nova Scotia, and the landings made during the year by the fishermen of that province were 106,513,300 pounds, as against 129,784,100 pounds in the year before.

All of the annual catch of haddock, except a relatively small quantity, is taken by the fishermen of Nova Soctia, and their operations in 1930 yielded a catch of 47,163,900 pounds out of a total catch for the Atlantic coast of 48,634,400 pounds. As compared with the results in the fishery in 1929, the total catch for the coast showed a decrease of over 5,900,000 pounds, and the Nova Scotia catch a decrease of about 4,450,000 pounds. The New Brunswick haddock landings, 1,320,300 pounds, were not quite one-half as large as the 1929 catch. In Prince Edward Island, where the haddock landings are never large, the 1930 catch was slightly smaller than the catch of the previous year. Taking the coast as a whole the marketed value of the haddock catch was $1,851,724, a decrease of $100,000.

Nova Scotia's catch of hake and cusk, 19,020,300 pounds, was about 550,000 pounds larger than the catch in 1929. In New Brunswick and also in Prince Edward Island, however, the catch decreased, and the combined catch for the three provinces, 29,437,400 pounds, was 4,500,000 pounds under the figures for the previous year. The marketed value was $431,562, as against $517,296.

New Brunswick fisherman landed 1,289,400 pounds of pollock during the year, and Nova Scotia fishermen 3,942,200 pounds, or a total of 5,231,600, as compared with 5,417,900 in the year before. The New Brunswick catch increased by some 443,000 pounds, but Nova Scotia landings fell off by more than 600,000 pounds. The total pollock marketed value for the two provinces, $80,662, was about $4,300 less than in 1929.

The quantity of fish marketed fresh and in the form of fresh fillets from the catch of cod, haddock, hake and cusk, and pollock, increased by nearly 1,800,000 pounds, amounting to 36,053,400 pounds. On the other hand the production of the dried and boneless products from the catches of these fish was only 42,561,800 pounds, or about 12,435,000 pounds less than in the year before. The production of smoked fish and smoked fillets from this group also fell off, and amounted to 8,191,600 pounds, as against 10,453,100.

Herring, Mackerel and Sardines.—The total Atlantic coast catch of these varieties of fish in 1930 amounted to 134,108,300 pounds, or some 25,700,000 pounds less than in 1929: the marketed value totalled $2,785,942, a decrease of about $752,000. The returns from the herring fishery, both catch and marketed value, decreased. This was true, also, as regards the sardine fishery. The mackerel fishery showed increase in catch, and increase in marketed value, although a falling off from New Brunswick operations.

The herring fishery was less successful in all four provinces than it had been in 1929. Altogether the catch was 90,370,100 pounds, with a marketed value of $1,113,436. For 1929 the figures were 94,757,700 pounds and $1,375,310.

The mackerel catch amounted in all to more than 17,846,400 pounds, or approximately 2,500,000 pounds more than in 1929. The marketed value, $598,019, represented an increase of nearly $62,000.

The sardine catch, all of it save a few thousand pounds to be credited to New Brunswick, was 25,891,800 pounds, or nearly 24,000,000 pounds less than the total for 1929. The catch had a marketed value of $1,074,487, as compared with over $1,626,000 in the year before. Only 244,238 cases of canned sardines were put up, a decrease of more than 84,900 cases.

Flounders, Halibut and Swordfish.—The swordfish fishery, which is carried on in Nova Scotia waters only, was very much more successful in 1930 than it had been in the preceding year. The catch amounted to 1,193,300 pounds, an increase of over 559,000 pounds. On the market the fish had a value of $214,806, as against $98,241. Halibut landings decreased in Nova Scotia, the principal producer, Quebec and New Brunswick; halibut are not usually taken

in Prince Edward Island waters. There was also a decrease in halibut marketed value. The Nova Scotia catch was 2,725,800 pounds, but this was about 370,000 pounds under the 1929 figures. Quebec's catch was only 45,100 pounds as against more than 73,000 pounds. The New Brunswick landings—the halibut catch in New Brunswick is never large—amounted to 10,000 pounds, or only a little more than one-half of the 1929 catch. The flounder fishery is carried on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only, and in the year under review it was substantially more successful than it had been in 1929. The catch landed was 640,900 pounds, an increase of over 178,000, while the marketed value of the catch was $27,941, as compared with $19,243 in the year before.

River Spawning Fish.—A very large increase in the salmon catch was recorded during the year, and there was a substantial increase in the catch of alewives. On the other hand there was again a decrease in the landings of smelt. In 1929, the salmon catch was 3,528,700 pounds, but in 1930 it increased to 6,448,600 pounds, and notwithstanding disturbed economic conditions the marketed value showed an increase of over $375,000 and totalled $1,086,821. There was gain in the salmon catch in all four of the Atlantic coast provinces, but the landings in Prince Edward Island are never large. In New Brunswick 3,332,600 pounds were taken as compared with 1,765,000 pounds in 1929. The Quebec catch was 1,685,600 pounds, an increase of nearly 680,000, and in Nova Scotia 1,419,800 pounds were landed, as against 755,600 pounds in the preceding year. The Prince Edward Island catch totalled 10,600 pounds, or about four times as great a quantity as was landed in 1929.

New Brunswick is by far the largest producer of smelts, but the 1930 catch in the province was considerably smaller than the total landings in 1929—or 3,838,500 pounds as compared with 5,102,300 pounds—and the marketed value was $551,443, as compared with $816,303. The Prince Edward Island smelt fishery produced a smaller catch than in the previous year, and this was true also of the fishery in Quebec, but in Nova Scotia there was some gain.

Practically all the Dominion's catch of alewives is taken in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In 1930, the New Brunswick catch of 4,079,000 pounds (including landings in inland waters) was less by nearly 300,000 pounds than the catch in 1929. In Nova Scotia, on the other hand, the catch was 3,071,900 pounds as compared with 2,418,300 pounds in the preceding year. In both provinces, however, there was a decrease in marketed value.

Lobsters.—There was again a substantial increase in the catch of lobsters in the four Atlantic provinces. In 1929, the lobster landings were greater by more than 5,000,000 pounds than they had been in 1928, and in 1930 there was a further gain of approximately 3,500,000 pounds. There were gains in all four of the provinces in 1930, although the increase in Quebec was small. The marketed value of the combined production of the provinces, $5,214,643, however, was less by some $482,000 than in the preceding year.

Other Shellfish.—The quantity of clams and quahaugs taken, 40,722 barrels, was less by 8,760 barrels than in 1929. In Prince Edward Island the landings were greater than in the previous year, or 4,921 barrels as compared with 4,275. In Quebec, with 2,668 barrels landed, there was a decrease of a few barrels from the figures for 1929. In New Brunswick, the biggest producer, there was a drop of some 5,600 barrels, or 22,450 barrels as against 28,065 barrels. Nova Scotia produced 10,683 barrels, compared with 14,462 barrels in the year before.

Over 700 barrels more scallops were taken than in 1929, or 18,636 barrels as compared with 17,921.

The landings of oysters, 20,745 barrels, were about the same as in the preceding year. There were decreases in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, but they were offset by a gain in the Nova Scotia production.

Inland Fisheries

Operations in the Inland fisheries, which are the fisheries carried on in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and the Yukon Territory, and in the fresh-water areas of Quebec and New Brunswick, produced a smaller catch in 1930 than had been landed in the previous year, and the marketed value was $6,352,239, as compared with $8,589,779. The landings of all the principal varieties of fish taken in the inland fisheries, except herring, eels and blue pickerel, were smaller than in the year before. The blue pickerel catch, all of which is made in Ontario, was not far short of being twice as large as in 1929.

Ontario continued to be the largest producer of whitefish, although its landings for the year, 5,543,300 pounds, were less by 615,000 pounds than in 1929. Manitoba's catch of whitefish was somewhat larger than in the year before. Landings in Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, were smaller.

Manitoba was first among the pickerel producing areas in point of size and catch, although the fishermen of the province landed only 6,905,300 pounds, or about two and one-half million pounds less than in 1929. Ontario, with 2,091,300 pounds, and Saskatchewan with 338,700 pounds, showed increased landings. The Alberta catch dropped from 741,800 pounds to 595,800.

Although Manitoba landed more pike than any other province, its catch of 3,402,700 pounds was less by over 2,000,000 pounds than the 1929 total. Landings of these fish were also smaller than in the previous year in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec.

Catches of catfish, salmon, maskinonge, saugers and shad increased in 1930, taking the inland fisheries as a whole, but fewer alewives, bass and smelts were taken.

The Prairie Provinces.—Unfavourable market conditions sharply checked during the past year the fisheries expansion which had been in steady progress in the Prairie Provinces for several years past. Marketed value of the output for 1930 was $2,467,721, or $277,000 under the marketed value for Manitoba's production alone in 1929. The check in expansion is not to be taken, however, as any indication of the depletion of the Prairie Province fisheries resources. It was due entirely to the unsatisfactory conditions in various markets. There is no depletion of the stocks of fish in Prairie waters which have already been exploited commercially, and there are numerous fish bearing areas where development waits only on a more favourable season. As indicating the expansion possibilities it may be noted that despite adverse circumstances commercial fishing operations were carried on during the year in a number of waters in northern Manitoba which had not previously been the scene of fisheries production, and in some cases substantial catches were made.

Manitoba's catch in 1930 had a marketed value of $1,811,662 as compared with $2,745,205 in 1929. The value of the Alberta catch, which had amounted to $732,214 in 1929, decreased to $421,258. In Saskatchewan the 1930 catch had a value on the market of $234,501, which was less than one-half as great as the total for the previous year.

The total capital investment in fisheries in the three provinces was not much less than in the year before, and amounted to $1,936,221, as compared with $1,986,036. The number of persons engaged in the fisheries in these provinces totalled 6,905, or a decrease of about 600, although the Manitoba personnel (4,781), showed an increase of 94.

As was perhaps to be expected in view of unsettled economic conditions there was rather less interest in angling than in the previous year, although in Saskatchewan the number of anglers showed an increase. In all three provinces further fruits of the fish cultural activities of the department were seen in the improvement of the angling resources. In several cases, especially in Alberta and Saskatchewan, excellent angling was found in waters which had been barren of sport fish prior to action taken by the department to introduce different species of trout.

Pacific Coast Fisheries

The remarkable success of the salmon fishery, from the standpoint of size of runs and quantity of production, overshadowed all else in British Columbia fisheries operations in 1930. So large were the runs, indeed, that had it not been for the restraining influence upon production which was exerted by the unsatisfactory economic conditions obtaining in virtually all markets, the output of British Columbia's salmon industry for the year would have mounted to figures substantially higher than the record-breaking total which was actually reached. These market conditions were so extremely unfavorable, however, that not only was there greatly lessened incentive for the salmon interests to take advantage of the exceptional size of the runs but the year was made one of very serious difficulty for the industry. In this connection it may be added, moreover, that the present outlook is that operations in the salmon industry in 1931 will continue to be attended by a good deal of difficulty because of the depressed and unsettled market situation.

The appearance of the great runs of salmon in 1930 was a reason for much satisfaction, especially since it indicated that the steps taken in recent years to regulate and conserve the fishery have been sound and that there need apparently be no apprehension that the stocks of the several varieties of salmon cannot be successfully maintained for the future. In this connection it is illuminating to look at figures showing the annual production of canned salmon in British Columbia since 1916 as averaged for five-year periods. From 1916 to 1920, both years inclusive, the average yearly pack was 1,349,895 cases. In the next five years the annual average was 1,340,735 cases, but this period included a time of market depression and it may reasonably be assumed that had it not been for this market condition the average canned salmon production would have exceeded that for the previous five years. For 1926-1930 the yearly average was 1,816,754 cases, or an increase of more than 465,000 cases over the figures for either of the earlier five-year periods. This growth in pack indicates clearly that the salmon runs have not been undergoing depletion, although it may be noted that the size of the growth is explained, in part, by greater cannery activity in processing pinks and chums because of an enlarged demand, in more recent years, for these varieties of canned salmon.

The sockeye runs in 1930, especially to the Naas, Skeena, and Fraser areas, were gratifyingly large, and in the case of the late runs to the Fraser system the individual fish were of bigger size, speaking generally, than in most preceding seasons. The year's pack of canned sockeye, 477,678 cases, was the largest since 1914. As compared with the production in the last preceding sockeye cycle year (1926), the 1930 pack represented a gain of nearly forty-two per cent. These figures are useful as giving some indication of the size of the sockeye runs but any estimate of the measure of sockeye abundance during the year must take into account the fact that, in order that there might be no doubt that sufficient fish would be able to make their way to the spawning grounds, the department enforced various "closed times", in addition to those specifically set out in the regulations, when no fishing was permitted. In the Fraser river, for instance, fishing was stopped completely from September 20th to October 20th. As a result of the enforcement of these extra "closed times" in different areas the catch of salmon was, of course, considerably curtailed and production figures, therefore, do not give a true indication of the actual size of the runs. At the same time, the evidence given by the increased volume of canned sockeye production was quite sufficient to show that these fish were running in much greater abundance in 1930 than for years past.

The runs of chums, springs, and cohoes were all satisfactory but it was the abundance of pinks which was the outstanding feature of the salmon fishery, apart from the sockeye showing. The pink salmon is a two-year fish—that is, the run of any year is the product of the spawning of two years previously—and such large quantities of pinks were taken in 1928 that there had been some

apprehension that the 1930 runs might show diminution. Events showed that fears of this kind were without foundation. "Enormous runs of this variety of salmon arrived at practically every area to which pinks were due in the even-numbered years", the Chief Supervisor for British Columbia reported, "and, in addition, streams which in the past had been unknown to contain this species received abundant quantities of spawning fish". So great was the abundance of pinks in some parts of the province that the canners found it necessary to place a limit on the quantity of fish which they would take from the fishermen. The pack of pinks went nearly 320,000 cases above the previous record for annual production, which was established in 1928, and altogether 1,111,937 cases were put up for market.

Despite the fact that such large catches of salmon were made during the year, making possible the record output of 2,221,783 cases of canned salmon, the spawning grounds, generally, were exceptionally well seeded. The size of the year's runs made for this condition, and the departmental action in stopping the fishing from time to time had the effect of ensuring greater certainty that parent fish would reach the spawning areas in adequate numbers. Barring extraordinary circumstances, the result should be very satisfactory runs in the forthcoming cycle years, the cycles, of course, differing with the several varieties of salmon.

As was to be expected, in view of world economic conditions, the export of canned salmon from British Columbia to foreign markets fell off very substantially. Sales to the United Kingdom increased but to most of the markets where Canadian canned salmon is sold the exports were much smaller than they had been in 1929. The shipments to Italy stood up fairly well to the figures for the year before but in the case of the business done in such important markets as Australasia, France, and Belgium there was sharp decline.

Decreases in halibut landings during the year, in the pack of drysalted herring, and in the output of canned pilchards were reflexes of the adverse conditions in world markets rather than indications of scarcity of fish. Halibut prices were unsatisfactory throughout the halibut fishing season. Market conditions in the Orient, where virtually all of British Columbia's drysalted herring are sold, were so unfavourable that the drysalting industry curtailed its operations. Pilchards were abundant but the market for these fish in canned form was in such a depressed state that there was no incentive toward quantity production. Under the circumstances it is not at all surprising that there were large decreases in output. Halibut landings were smaller by more than 4,950,000 pounds than they had been in 1929. The pack of drysalted herring decreased substantially. The production of canned pilchards was only 55,166 cases as compared with 98,821 cases in the previous year, when a record pack was processed.

Like all other branches of the fishing industry the producers of fish meal and oil, and the fishermen who supplied the reduction plants with raw material, were serioulsy affected by the unsettled and depressed situation in the markets. Somewhat less oil was manufactured than in 1929, or 3,872,600 gallons in all, but prices were very low. The total output of meal (the figures including some fertilizer) was some two thousand tons more than in the preceding year, or 23,123 tons as against 21,084. The price situation as regards meal was also rather better than in the case of oil. The major production of meal and oil in British Columbia is from pilchards but there is also large production of oil and some production of meal and fertilizer from whales and herring. Greyfish and fish offal are also used in operations of this kind. The expansion of such operations on the Pacific coast of the Dominion has been very rapid in the past few years, and while world conditions are temporarily checking expansion it is reasonably to be expected that when the economic situation is once again normal there will be renewed development in this field, and, indeed, greater development than has been seen so far. Experimentation and scientific investi-

gation have been widening the range of uses for the output of reduction plants, and the discovery by research workers that the oils in fish tissues, and not only fish livers, are expecially rich in such elements as vitamins may probably be regarded as certain to lead to an increasing utilization of fisheries by-products in different forms.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, 1930

The following table gives a statement for the whole of Canada of all fish caught and marketed during the year 1930 with comparative statistics for 1929. 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, 1929 and 1930

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries			
	1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Cod, caught and landed cwt.	**1,979,440**	**4,040,562**	**1,662,421**	**3,246,002**
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	109,364	401,964	112,866	434,553
Fresh fillets cwt.	16,187	193,335	27,386	315,701
Green-salted cwt.	138,929	605,292	149,076	599,122
Canned cases	3,992	33,787	5,793	28,394
Smoked cwt.	392	3,166	–	–
Smoked fillets cwt.	46,565	599,231	33,564	395,701
Dried cwt.	424,087	3,057,839	322,960	2,116,889
Boneless cwt.	31,766	339,766	24,760	252,524
Cod liver oil, medicinal gal.	91,022	83,167	84,596	65,046
Cod oil gal.	169,714	77,089	181,326	80,883
Total value marketed	–	5,394,636	–	4,288,813
Haddock caught and landed cwt.	**545,409**	**1,052,563**	**486,344**	**1,006,144**
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	147,761	572,743	136,816	575,831
Fresh fillets cwt.	53,739	656,061	59,357	743,924
Canned cases	11,995	89,672	15,123	95,014
Smoked cwt.	38,033	332,772	34,589	293,282
Smoked fillets cwt.	10,400	132,119	4,122	48,161
Green-salted cwt.	17,210	52,997	10,208	26,116
Dried cwt.	24,769	108,602	13,049	55,160
Boneless cwt.	735	6,676	1,751	14,236
Total value marketed	–	1,951,642	–	1,851,724
Hake and Cusk, caught and landed cwt.	**339,217**	**249,401**	**294,376**	**204,207**
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	9,707	15,410	8,453	14,284
Fresh fillets cwt.	3,498	30,698	8,453	76,109
Green-salted cwt.	62,661	133,880	37,849	86,556
Canned cases	–	–	1,193	6,562
Smoked fillets cwt.	9,156	88,776	9,641	83,341
Dried cwt.	53,413	234,732	50,900	151,033
Boneless cwt.	1,809	13,815	1,867	13,681
Total value marketed	–	517,311	–	431,566
Pollock caught and landed cwt.	**54,179**	**54,425**	**52,316**	**52,336**
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	2,881	7,265	8,023	16,844
Fresh fillets cwt.	97	1,170	–	–
Green-salted cwt.	4,823	12,280	6,699	15,588
Dried cwt.	13,395	64,252	10,301	48,093
Boneless cwt.	–	–	14	137
Total value marketed	–	84,967	–	80,662
Whiting, caught and landed cwt.	**12**	**69**	**40**	**168**
Marketed fresh cwt.	12	69	40	211
Catfish, caught and landed cwt.	**781**	**781**	**1,905**	**1,917**
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	781	2,411	1,886	4,571
Fresh fillets cwt.	–	–	4	32
Total value marketed	–	2,411	–	4,603
Halibut, caught and landed cwt.	**335,824**	**3,970,898**	**282,605**	**2,739,413**
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	334,868	4,825,560	282,416	2,869,961
Smoked cwt.	412	3,890	6	130
Canned cases	301	2,846	135	1,364
Total value marketed	–	4,832,296	–	2,871,455

2.—Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1929 and 1930—con.

Kind of Fish		Sea Fisheries			
		1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$
Flounders, brill, plaice, caught and landed	cwt.	**9,951**	**23,507**	**11,422**	**26,075**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	9,951	44,980	11,389	48,088
Fresh fillets	cwt.	–	–	11	121
Total value marketed		–	44,980	–	48,209
Skate, caught and landed	cwt.	**2,926**	**5,073**	**3,381**	**5,488**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	2,926	9,810	3,381	8,870
Soles, caught and landed	cwt.	**17,939**	**55,943**	**19,069**	**62,199**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	15,540	80,894	19,069	97,619
Fresh fillets	cwt.	801	13,678	–	–
Total value marketed		–	94,572	–	97,619
Herring, caught and landed	cwt.	**2,263,244**	**1,700,603**	**2,125,663**	**1,287,645**
Marketed fresh—					
Used fresh	cwt.	185,397	290,821	205,096	365,456
Boneless	cwt.	1,380	12,504	688	6,810
Canned	cases	2,207	8,853	2,740	11,335
Smoked	cwt.	106,948	447,762	74,489	263,265
Dry-salted	cwt.	923,848	1,248,832	805,973	961,364
Pickled	bbl.	37,597	232,779	20,846	122,409
Used as bait	bbl.	203,476	440,266	183,915	381,524
Fertilizer	bbl.	82,541	87,045	102,792	83,192
Oil	gal.	100,284	32,088	98,038	25,488
Meal	ton	1,138	53,195	2,899	114,449
Scales	cwt.	2,236	7,820	182	447
Total value marketed		–	2,861,965	–	2,335,739
Mackerel, caught and landed	cwt.	**152,756**	**363,926**	**178,464**	**442,143**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	44,913	181,514	35,809	162,699
Canned	cases	455	2,103	469	2,386
Smoked	cwt.	24	240	131	846
Pickled	bbl.	36,699	352,111	47,354	432,098
Used as bait	bbl.	15	53	–	–
Total value marketed		–	536,021	–	598,019
Sardines, caught and landed	bbl.	**249,194**	**363,983**	**129,459**	**172,158**
Marketed—					
Canned	cases	329,204	1,319,584	244,238	979,299
Sold fresh and salted	bbl.	177,068	307,180	79,349	95,188
Total value marketed		–	1,626,764	–	1,074,487
Pilchards, caught and landed	cwt.	**1,726,851**	**966,999**	**1,501,404**	**613,947**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	6	18	25	154
Smoked	cwt.	20	140	–	–
Canned	cases	98,821	411,011	55,166	220,468
Used as bait	bbl.	1,548	3,634	926	2,415
Oil	gal.	2,856,579	1,128,164	3,204,058	678,115
Meal	ton	15,826	656,867	18,934	688,457
Total value marketed		–	2,199,834	–	1,589,609
Alewives, caught and landed	cwt.	**67,418**	**66,401**	**70,996**	**62,337**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	14,428	30,594	15,130	24,673
Smoked	cwt.	1,303	4,950	1,165	4,280
Salted	bbl.	17,672	85,869	14,593	71,534
Used as bait	bbl.	230	525	6,011	9,736
Fertilizer	bbl.	–	–	1,875	937
Total value marketed		–	121,938	–	111,160
Bass, caught and landed	cwt.	**179**	**2,172**	**119**	**1,573**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	179	3,022	119	2,083
Perch, caught and landed	cwt.	**2,228**	**19,538**	**1,733**	**14,792**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	2,228	21,811	1,733	15,576
Salmon, caught and landed	cwt.	**1,549,325**	**7,855,867**	**2,360,699**	**9,038,984**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	239,745	2,465,334	310,352	2,951,304
Canned	cases	1,399,541	11,625,831	2,223,469	13,924,037
Smoked	cwt.	464	6,725	1,383	20,253
Dry-salted	cwt.	77,362	355,740	116,223	292,782
Mild cured	cwt.	22,246	511,590	25,095	463,394
Pickled	cwt.	750	8,371	2,462	19,008
Used as bait	cwt.	542	2,309	729	2,837
Roe	cwt.	70	210	19,333	24,040
Total value marketed		–	14,976,110	–	17,697,655

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1929 and 1930—con.

—		Sea Fisheries			
		1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$
Shad, caught and landed	cwt.	**6,389**	**37,963**	**3,965**	**27,107**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	6,329	50,933	3,909	35,351
Salted	bbl.	20	500	22	550
Total value marketed		–	51,433	–	35,901
Smelts, caught and landed	cwt.	**75,330**	**757,433**	**58,944**	**607,890**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	75,330	1,122,897	58,944	796,700
Sturgeon, caught and landed	cwt.	**334**	**6,266**	**526**	**6,112**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	334	7,445	526	7,368
Trout, caught and landed	cwt.	**198**	**3,457**	**139**	**2,524**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	198	3,917	139	2,914
Black cod, caught and landed	cwt.	**15,308**	**104,719**	**16,517**	**90,239**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	5,911	44,675	13,414	86,705
Green-salted	cwt.	22	286	51	943
Smoked	cwt.	4,677	73,401	1,584	29,979
Dried	cwt.	–	–	156	2,956
Total value marketed		–	118,362	–	120,583
Ling Cod, caught and landed	cwt.	**48,489**	**383,462**	**48,591**	**302,071**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	48,351	414,916	48,591	333,564
Smoked	cwt.	69	860	–	–
Total value marketed		–	415,776	–	333,564
Red cod, caught and landed	cwt.	**5,224**	**26,240**	**4,248**	**21,455**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	cwt.	5,210	28,821	4,248	24,577
Smoked	cwt.	7	63	–	–
Total value marketed		–	28,884	–	24,577
Albacore, caught and landed	cwt.	**2,058**	**13,480**	**2,666**	**12,130**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	2,058	27,089	2,666	16,761
Caplin, caught and landed	bbl.	**2,429**	**4,600**	**3,639**	**9,014**
Marketed fresh	bbl.	2,429	4,600	3,639	9,014
Eels, caught and landed	cwt.	**1,882**	**17,598**	**2,474**	**17,814**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	1,882	18,186	2,474	23,235
Grayfish, caught and landed	cwt.	**260,240**	**91,049**	**99,380**	**30,512**
Marketed[1]—					
Oil	gal.	–	–	14,558	22,229
Meal	ton	–	–	899	45,165
Total value marketed		–	–	–	67,394
Octopus, caught and landed	cwt.	**283**	**1,816**	**355**	**2,555**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	283	2,264	355	2,569
Oulachons, caught and landed	cwt.	**370**	**1,745**	**899**	**2,762**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	370	1,833	899	4,214
Squid, caught and landed	bbl.	**5,297**	**17,166**	**6,572**	**19,568**
Used as bait	bbl.	5,297	26,258	6,572	31,374
Swordfish, caught and landed	cwt.	**6,336**	**69,613**	**11,933**	**139,145**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	6,336	98,241	11,933	214,806
Tom Cod, caught and landed	cwt.	**28,107**	**38,486**	**15,253**	**21,533**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	28,107	100,993	15,253	52,219
Mixed fish, caught and landed	cwt.	**8,257**	**40,857**	**85,431**[2]	**39,739**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	8,257	40,874	5,919	29,359
Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed	bbl.	**67,739**	**138,732**	**64,709**	**138,223**
Marketed—					
Used fresh	bbl.	13,345	42,222	19,677	57,111
Canned	cases	54,289	304,550	44,708	262,358
Total value marketed		–	346,772	–	319,469
Cockles, caught and landed	cwt.	**350**	**899**	–	–
Marketed fresh	cwt.	350	936	–	–

[1] In 1929 grayfish oil and meal were included with fish oil and fish meal, n.e.s.
[2] Includes 79,512 cwt. used in the preparation of fish oil and meal.

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1929 and 1930—con.

	Sea Fisheries			
	1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Abalone, caught and landed bbl.	–	–	466	1,864
Marketed canned cases	–	–	350	3,500
Crabs, caught and landed cwt.	6,912	34,169	4,932	27,635
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	5,571	30,193	4,539	26,276
Canned cases	671	15,421	295	3,141
Total value marketed	–	45,614	–	29,417
Lobsters, caught and landed cwt.	372,820	3,846,996	407,265	3,677,712
Marketed—				
In shell cwt.	110,374	2,397,383	125,136	2,283,808
Meat cwt.	915	69,233	392	26,370
Canned cases	127,516	3,179,022	139,109	2,873,796
Tomalley cases	4,516	50,904	3,261	30,669
Total value marketed	–	5,696,542	–	5,214,643
Oysters, caught and landed bbl.	24,959	176,952	23,942	158,709
Marketed fresh bbl.	24,959	226,876	23,942	205,019
Scallops, caught and landed bbl.	17,921	104,452	18,636	90,232
Marketed—				
Shelled gal.	34,532	113,163	36,707	93,699
Canned cases	422	3,798	195	1,823
Total value marketed	–	116,961	–	95,522
Shrimps, caught and landed cwt.	1,293	19,678	1,578	18,458
Marketed fresh cwt.	1,293	26,579	1,578	20,426
Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried cwt.	1,514	8,316	1,555	5,838
Winkles, caught and landed cwt.	276	722	578	1,108
Marketed fresh cwt.	276	744	578	1,108
Dulse, green cwt.	7,748	10,260	5,138	9,646
Marketed dried cwt.	1,124	10,620	765	10,306
Fur Seals, caught and landed no.	3,347	28,776	2,291	13,746
Skins marketed no.	3,347	33,272	2,291	13,746
Hair Seals, caught and landed no.	24,076	62,872	10,544	23,853
Marketed—				
Skins no.	23,866	56,222	10,544	18,190
Oil gal.	43,176	34,989	22,377	9,786
Total value marketed	–	91,211	–	27,976
Porpoises, caught and landed no.	26	87	9	200
Marketed—				
Skins no.	26	104	9	76
Oil gal.	800	400	300	152
Total value marketed	–	504	–	228
Whales, caught and landed no.	407	387,049	320	227,993
Marketed—				
Whalebone meal ton	416	13,728	273	6,775
Whale fertilizer ton	779	45,635	581	29,050
Whale oil gal.	712,597	327,686	525,533	192,168
Total value marketed	–	387,049	–	227,993
Miscellaneous fish products—				
Fish oil, n.e.s. gal.	532,144	161,324	99,127	34,342
Fish glue gal.	7,653	4,592	27,953	36,443
Fish meal, n.e.s. ton	5,382	289,184	3,841	238,950
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s. ton	2,671	58,020	390	14,120
Fish offal ton	12,006	35,919	11,055	31,059
Fish skins and bones cwt.	17,438	27,502	31,574	30,784
Other products	–	10,994	–	10,476
Total value of Sea Fisheries—				
Caught and landed	–	27,220,308	–	24,719,027
Marketed	–	41,928,742	–	41,451,977

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1929 and 1930—con.

Inland Fisheries

Kind of Fish	1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	**550**	**1,570**	**543**	**1,291**
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	235	655	257	579
Salted bbl.	105	915	104	712
Total value marketed	–	1,570	–	1,291
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	**713**	**11,324**	**630**	**10,361**
Marketed fresh cwt.	713	11,324	630	10,374
Carp, caught and landed cwt.	**13,451**	**86,123**	**12,034**	**59,928**
Marketed fresh cwt.	13,451	86,123	12,034	67,179
Catfish, caught and landed cwt.	**8,765**	**74,308**	**8,954**	**78,853**
Marketed fresh cwt.	8,765	74,580	8,954	79,829
Eels, caught and landed cwt.	**12,657**	**115,356**	**13,914**	**123,879**
Marketed fresh cwt.	12,657	115,356	13,914	123,879
Goldeyes, caught and landed cwt.	**11,151**	**66,163**	**5,809**	**37,276**
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	2,589	17,559	366	3,139
Smoked cwt.	5,137	174,234	3,266	94,428
Total value marketed	–	191,793	–	97,567
Herring, caught and landed cwt.	**54,562**	**324,654**	**65,113**	**203,835**
Marketed fresh cwt.	54,562	324,704	65,113	287,435
Ling, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**652**	**391**
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	652	391
Maskinonge, caught and landed cwt.	**104**	**2,810**	**147**	**3,975**
Marketed fresh cwt.	104	2,810	147	3,975
Mixed Fish, caught and landed cwt.	**44,428**	**176,360**	**41,652**	**149,618**
Marketed fresh cwt.	44,428	177,908	41,652	151,273
Mullets, caught and landed cwt.	**19,926**	**29,943**	**13,189**	**16,375**
Marketed fresh cwt.	19,926	43,901	13,189	23,413
Perch, caught and landed cwt.	**64,827**	**398,989**	**42,029**	**285,586**
Marketed fresh cwt.	64,827	594,911	42,029	331,073
Pickerel or Dore, caught and landed cwt.	**128,500**	**1,148,335**	**103,146**	**740,355**
Marketed fresh cwt.	128,500	1,453,847	103,146	939,762
Pickerel, blue, caught and landed cwt.	**25,831**	**154,987**	**59,284**	**361,632**
Marketed fresh cwt.	25,831	333,220	59,284	420,917
Pike, caught and landed cwt.	**82,546**	**335,025**	**56,464**	**167,527**
Marketed fresh cwt.	82,546	409,970	56,464	228,905
Salmon, caught and landed cwt.	**1,455**	**28,795**	**1,830**	**31,491**
Marketed fresh cwt.	1,455	32,715	1,830	34,236
Saugers, caught and landed cwt.	**8,181**	**49,825**	**8,961**	**48,074**
Marketed fresh cwt.	8,181	63,478	8,961	62,482
Shad, caught and landed cwt.	**1,818**	**16,178**	**2,023**	**16,573**
Marketed fresh cwt.	1,818	16,178	2,023	16,573
Smelts, caught and landed cwt.	**8,654**	**68,011**	**7,177**	**56,334**
Marketed fresh cwt.	8,654	68,011	7,177	56,334
Suckers, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**5**	**15**
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	5	15
Sturgeon, caught and landed cwt.	**4,809**	**115,970**	**4,451**	**95,117**
Marketed fresh cwt.	4,809	121,330	4,451	101,607
Caviar lb.	3,755	3,755	3,647	3,647
Total value marketed	–	125,085	–	105,254
Trout, caught and landed cwt.	**90,656**	**927,401**	**69,670**	**765,495**
Marketed fresh cwt.	90,656	1,320,858	69,670	1,029,065
Tullibee, caught and landed cwt.	**97,669**	**561,748**	**62,041**	**379,731**
Marketed—				
Used fresh cwt.	97,530	685,407	62,016	461,676
Smoked cwt.	87	2,324	15	400
Total value marketed	–	687,731	–	462,076
Whitefish, caught and landed cwt.	**196,386**	**1,785,360**	**169,747**	**1,409,874**
Marketed fresh cwt.	196,386	2,453,703	169,747	1,818,941
Total Value of Inland Fisheries—				
Caught and landed	–	**6,479,235**	–	**5,043,586**
Marketed	–	**8,589,779**	–	**6,352,239**
Total Value of All Fisheries—				
Caught and landed	–	**33,699,543**	–	**29,762,663**
Marketed	–	**53,518,521**	–	**47,804,216**

Agencies of Production, Capital Equipment, Employees, Etc.

Capital.—The capital investment of the fisheries of Canada in 1930 had a total value of $64,026,297, compared with $62,579,444 in 1929 and $58,072,371 in 1928. The total for 1930 was apportioned as follows: $33,198,690, the value of the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, etc. employed in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish, and $30,827,607, the value of the fish canning and curing establishments. The item of capital in the case of the fish canning and curing industry comprises (a) the value of land, buildings and machinery, (b) the value of materials, products and supplies on hand, and (c) cash, and accounts and bills receivable. The increase over 1929 shown by the total capital investment of the fisheries is due to an increase of over two million dollars in the value of the canning and curing establishments: the amount of capital invested in the boats and gear shows a decrease from the preceding year. Tables 3 and 4.

Employees.—The number of fishermen employed in 1930 was 63,836, and the number of persons working in the fish canning and curing establishments, 15,722, making a total of 79,558, compared with a total of 80,450 in 1929 and 78,219 in 1928. Tables 5 and 6.

3. Capital Equipment—Primary Operations. Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, Piers and Wharves, etc. employed in the Canadian Fisheries, 1928, 1929, and 1930

Equipment	Sea Fisheries					
	1928		1929		1930	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$		$
Steam trawlers	11	743,000	10	640,000	8	470,000
Steam fishing vessels	9	164,500	12	216,500	8	156,000
Sailing and gasolene vessels	1,422	7,707,251	1,309	8,048,609	1,216	7,854,044
Boats (sail and row)	14,877	587,472	15,985	593,427	14,571	539,415
Boats (gasolene)	15,136	6,004,131	16,498	6,965,284	16,737	7,475,369
Carrying smacks and scows	407	579,515	405	570,254	642	875,945
Gill nets	67,139	1,231,711	72,273	1,740,885	67,279	984,138
Salmon drift nets	11,349	1,444,019	8,877	898,011	12,619	1,433,228
Salmon drag nets	21	5,500	14	4,450	19	10,875
Salmon trap nets	136	39,500	259	72,800	312	103,215
Trap nets, other	855	449,495	1,042	575,260	1,121	668,858
Dip nets	602	1,861	219	1,095	–	–
Smelt nets	15,294	591,458	18,581	664,130	18,482	627,629
Pound nets	65	13,000	76	15,200	73	14,600
Weirs	446	429,155	422	404,145	346	352,329
Weir seines	19	3,800	23	4,000	–	–
Salmon purse seines	354	512,244	485	865,035	399	767,775
Seines, other	1,913	449,242	3,225	656,810	3,470	422,255
Weir drivers	15	17,100	15	17,100	–	–
Tubs of trawl	18,557	326,691	21,655	351,724	20,859	306,672
Skates of gear[1]	–	–	–	–	2,461	54,636
Otter trawl	–	–	–	–	59	15,625
Hand lines	65,303	155,693	59,028	147,250	63,699	153,785
Crab traps	6,551	21,583	7,245	26,432	4,870	16,930
Eel traps	418	1,032	413	895	416	1,847
Lobster traps	1,586,576	2,050,207	1,618,779	2,125,283	1,593,584	2,116,828
Lobster pounds	44	39,570	58	58,540	77	63,640
Oyster rakes	1,365	5,207	1,543	6,025	1,449	5,341
Scallop drags	418	10,130	331	10,110	322	9,760
Quahaug rakes	329	682	289	680	279	653
Oyster plant and equipment	1	26,000	1	26,032	1	21,208
Fishing piers and wharves	2,060	825,365	1,836	732,235	1,793	811,655
Freezers and ice houses	494	342,275	551	782,526	603	282,680
Small fish and smoke houses	6,049	920,539	6,934	940,985	6,946	917,323
Total value	–	25,698,928	–	28,162,312	–	27,534,258

[1] Previous to 1930 included with tubs of trawl.

3. Capital Equipment—Primary Operations. Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, Piers and Wharves, etc. employed in the Canadian Fisheries, 1928, 1929 and 1930—concluded

Equipment	Inland Fisheries					
	1928		1929		1930	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$		$
Steam vessels or tugs	135	1,037,084	139	1,115,375	136	1,103,695
Boats (sail and row)	3,860	176,471	3,853	167,501	3,722	151,770
Boats (gasolene)	1,557	906,516	1,533	925,656	1,480	966,020
Scows	7	23,500	11	45,100	8	42,500
Gill nets	–	1,606,105	–	1,802,783	–	1,720,632
Seines	160	22,851	151	22,557	183	22,747
Pound nets	1,225	672,680	1,263	650,160	1,182	622,525
Hoop nets	921	29,602	932	31,565	887	28,767
Dip nets	80	978	123	1,585	135	1,263
Lines	2,573	43,800	3,017	19,690	1,668	15,216
Weirs	1,624	129,789	1,432	118,696	1,169	122,269
Eel traps	110	320	90	240	80	200
Fish wheels	6	900	8	1,200	6	900
Spears	88	1,134	75	526	93	680
Fishing piers and wharves	467	183,760	463	236,015	483	229,275
Freezers and ice houses	1,005	545,058	826	524,715	958	527,435
Small fish and smoke houses	331	50,912	232	109,326	225	108,538
Total Value	–	**5,432,160**	–	**5,772,690**	–	**5,664,432**

4. Capital Equipment[1]—Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1928, 1929 and 1930

Establishments	1928		1929		1930	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$		$
Lobster canneries	375	1,358,269	354	1,265,183	333	1,257,185
Salmon canneries	67	12,477,218	64	15,103,888	68	17,927,102
Clam canneries	22	271,831	23	117,352	23	204,969
Sardine and other fish canneries	5	1,262,229	8	1,383,202	10	1,405,921
Fish curing establishments	204	7,520,353	242	7,685,638	234	7,562,694
Reduction plants	40	4,051,383	39	3,089,179	31	2,469,736
Total	**713**	**26,941,283**	**730**	**28,644,442**	**699**	**30,827,607**

[1] Comprises value of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, and cash and accounts and bills receivable.

5. Employees in Primary Operations, 1928, 1929 and 1930

Employees	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Men employed—						
On steam trawlers	226	182	142	–	–	–
On vessels	7,567	7,070	6,745	767	727	658
On boats	38,061	40,101	40,508	8,166	7,576	7,514
On carrying smacks and scows	536	540	649	21	30	20
Fishing not in boats	2,972	2,821	2,837	4,469	5,036	4,763
Total	**49,362**	**50,714**	**50,881**	**13,423**	**13,369**	**12,955**

6. Employees in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1928, 1929 and 1930

Employees	1928			1929			1930		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Persons employed in—									
Lobster canneries	2,614	3,197	5,811	2,596	3,274	5,870	2,450	3,159	5,609
Salmon canneries	3,307	1,872	5,179	3,521	2,296	5,817	3,340	2,504	5,844
Clam canneries	103	326	429	100	171	271	100	199	299
Sardine and other fish canneries	275	143	418	283	201	484	183	212	395
Fish curing establishments	2,566	229	2,795	2,859	325	3,184	2,810	310	3,120
Reduction plants	765	37	802	717	24	741	430	25	455
Total	**9,630**	**5,804**	**15,434**	**10,076**	**6,291**	**16,367**	**9,313**	**6,409**	**15,722**

Details of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments

Number of Establishments.—The number of plants engaged in the canning and curing of fish in 1930 was 699, a decrease from the preceding year of 31 and a decrease from the year 1928 of 14. The lobster canning industry had the largest number of plants with a total of 333, followed by fish curing establishments with 234, salmon canneries with 68, reduction plants with 31, clam canneries with 23 and sardine and other fish canneries with 10. The canneries are classified according to the principal kind of fish canned, while the plants which prepare fish in other ways, as salted, smoked, boneless, etc. are classified as fish curing establishments. Reduction plants are those whose output consists of oil, meal and fertilizer. The fish canning and curing industry is found only in the provinces bordering on the sea; the Atlantic coast claims all of the lobster and sardine canneries and most of the clam canneries, while British Columbia had 60 of the 68 salmon canneries in operation in 1930.

Time in Operation.—The total number of days in operation by all establishments in 1930 was 71,789, or an average of 102·7 days per establishment. An arrangement of the establishments in groups according to the number of days operated during the year places 289 in the group of those operating for periods of less than 60 days; 182 in the group of those operating from 60 to 119 days; 103 in the group of those operating from 120 to 179 days; 58 in the group of those operating from 180 to 239 days; and 67 in the group of plants operating for periods of 240 days and over. Comprised in the last group are 9 lobster canneries, 4 salmon canneries, 1 clam cannery, 3 sardine and other fish canneries, 46 fish curing establishments, and 4 reduction plants.

Employees and Salaries and Wages.—There were 15,722 persons employed in the fish canning and curing establishments in 1930, classified as follows: salaried employees, 591; wage-earners, 9,967; and contract and piece-workers, 5,164. The employees classified as contract workers are found 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 help and being himself paid by the cannery operator according to the quantity of fish packed. About 75 per cent of the workers in British Columbia salmon canneries are engaged under this arrangement. Statistics of the total number of employees in the establishments are based on the average monthly employment of wage-earners, and the total number of salaried employees and contract workers for the full season, the procedure in revising the reports being as follows: on the report of each establishment an addition is made of the number of wage-earners shown for each month and the resulting total is divided by the number of months the plant was in operation during the year. The figure thus obtained is entered as the average number of wage-earners employed in the establishment during the year. To this number is added the number of salaried employees and the number of contract and piece workers, which are recorded for the year or season and not by months. The final figure will be the number of employees credited to the establishment for the year, and the compilation of these totals provides the number of employees in the industry. The period of employment varies with the length of the season of operations; the lobster canneries operate from one to two months, and the salmon canneries for longer periods, while many of the fish curing establishments operate during the entire year. The fluctuation in employment is indicated by the statistics of the number of wage-earners employed in each month. Monthly statistics for contract workers are not available, as, owing to the system of employing these workers through a contractor, the cannery operator keeps no monthly record of the number so employed, and is unable, therefore, to include in his return any further particulars than the average number for the season and the total amount paid to them. The total amount paid to all employees in establishments during the year 1930 was $5,326,463, of which the wage-earners received $3,383,902, the contract

and piece-workers, $1,023,609, and the salaried employees, $918,952. The total amount shows a decrease of $85,392 from the preceding year. The following table gives the number of employees, under each classification, and the amounts paid to them, for the years 1928 to 1930.

7.—**Employees in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments in 1928, 1929 and 1930—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.	$
1928	630	853,800	10,579	3,539,070	4,225	868,226	15,434	5,261,096
1929	660	951,669	11,122	3,668,802	4,585	791,384	16,367	5,411,855
1930	591	918,952	9,967	3,383,902	5,164	1,023,609	15,722	5,326,463

Wage-earners by Months.—The months of highest employment for wage-earners in the industry as a whole were May (9,176) and June (9,410), while the months of lowest employment were February (1,582) and March (2,050). In the lobster canneries, May and June record the largest number of employees; in the salmon canneries, May to September; in the sardine canneries, April to November; while the clam canneries, fish curing establishments and reduction plants operate nearly the whole year. In many of the lobster and salmon canneries, fish curing operations are carried on previous to and after the close of the season for canning. The following table shows the number of wage-earners, by months, for the years 1928 to 1930.

8. Wage-earners[1] in **Fish Canning and Curing Establishments—Number on Pay Roll on 15th of each month, 1928, 1929 and 1930**

Month	1928			1929			1930		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
January	1,608	111	1,719	1,675	107	1,782	1,926	111	2,037
February	1,387	81	1,468	1,523	78	1,601	1,435	147	1,582
March	1,634	213	1,847	1,709	237	1,946	1,781	269	2,050
April	3,769	1,090	4,859	3,492	974	4,466	3,320	728	4,048
May	5,629	3,313	8,942	5,753	3,358	9,111	5,806	3,370	9,176
June	6,270	3,148	9,418	6,450	3,277	9,727	6,182	3,228	9,410
July	4,766	910	5,676	4,870	930	5,800	4,731	917	5,648
August	4,414	560	4,974	4,765	674	5,439	4,474	850	5,324
September	4,194	496	4,690	4,403	646	5,049	3,909	682	4,591
October	3,850	369	4,219	3,961	601	4,562	3,142	519	3,661
November	3,100	210	3,310	3,329	288	3,617	2,622	152	2,774
December	2,585	184	2,769	2,492	145	2,637	1,962	101	2,063

[1] Exclusive of contract and piece-workers.

Fuel Used and Power Employed.—The chief kinds of fuel used in the establishments are coal, with a value in 1930 of $199,022, and fuel oil with a value of $126,629. Other kinds of fuel include gasolene ($27,597) and wood ($50,835). The cost of the electricity used for power was $38,279. The total value of fuel and electricity used in 1930 was $449,179, compared with $471,649 in 1929. The principal item under the head of power equipment, according to the rated horse power, comprises steam engines and steam turbines, of which 233 were in use in 1930 with a total capacity of 5,742 h.p. The item of gasolene and oil engines is second with 647 and a capacity of 4,285 h.p. The item of electric motors is third with 124 and a capacity of 2,122 h.p. operated by purchased power, and 74 with a capacity of 664 operated by power generated by the establishment. The total power equipment of the establishments in 1930 amounted to 1,073 units with a rated capacity of 13,327 h.p., compared with 1,061 units and a capacity of 12,337 h.p. in 1929.

Materials Used.—The quantity of fish used by the establishments in 1930 was 7,881,740 cwt. This amount represents 76 per cent of the total catch of

sea fish in that year, the remainder of the catch being marketed by the fishermen themselves. The total value of the fish used, namely, the amount paid by the establishments to the fishermen, was $15,939,137. Other materials used include salt, value $348,201; containers, value $4,569,026; and miscellaneous materials, value $225,125. The total value of the fish and other materials used by the establishments in 1930 was $21,081,489, divided among the different kinds of establishments as follows: lobster canneries, $3,315,681; salmon canneries, $9,294,508; clam canneries, $150,244; sardine and other fish canneries, $602,175; fish curing establishments, $7,039,327; and reduction plants, $679,554. The following table shows the value of the fish and other materials used during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930.

9.—Value of Materials Used in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1928, 1929 and 1930

Materials	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$
Fish	15,617,194	17,061,702	15,939,137
Salt	444,471	413,722	348,201
Containers	4,144,425	3,802,791	4,569,026
Other materials	372,677	218,644	225,125
Total	**20,578,767**	**21,496,859**	**21,081,489**

Value of Production.—The total value of output of the establishments in 1930 was $32,973,308, comprising $25,333,751 the value of the fish canned, cured, etc., and $7,639,557 the value of the fish marketed for consumption fresh. The value of output of the establishments represents 79½ per cent of the total marketed value of the sea fisheries, the remainder being the value of the fish marketed fresh and prepared by the fishermen. To the total value of output of the establishments in 1930 the salmon canneries contributed $15,149,954 or 46·0 per cent, the fish curing establishments $10,267,421 or 31·1 per cent, the lobster canneries $4,419,208 or 13·4 per cent, the reduction plants $1,701,833 or 5·1 per cent, the sardine and other fish canneries $1,180,316 or 3·6 per cent, and the clam canneries $254,576 or 0·8 per cent. The average value of output per establishment in 1930 was $47,172. An arrangement of the returns of the establishments in groups according to the value of output gives the following result: 240 establishments are shown in the group of those having a production valued at less than $5,000; 114 with values of $5,000 to under $10,000; 128 with values of $10,000 to under $20,000; 86 with values of $20,000 to under $50,000; and 131 plants with product valued at $50,000 or over. The last group comprises 17 lobster canneries, 60 salmon canneries, 2 clam canneries, 1 sardine or other fish cannery; 40 fish curing establishments; and 11 reduction plants.

The following table summarizes the value of production in the several kinds of establishments for the years 1928 to 1930.

10. Value of Production of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1928, 1929 and 1930

Description of establishment	1928		1929		1930	
	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	1,263,559	3,258,875	1,583,095	3,495,721	1,296,099	3,123,109
Salmon canneries	338,907	14,930,342	393,463	13,214,069	224,734	14,925,220
Clam canneries	3,927	291,927	5,057	270,245	529	254,047
Sardine and other fish canneries	241,237	1,518,009	161,121	1,790,268	49,075	1,131,241
Fish curing establishments	6,428,039	4,903,851	6,914,517	4,799,334	6,069,120	4,198,301
Reduction plants	–	3,089,059	–	2,339,370	–	1,701,833
Total	**8,275,669**	**27,992,063**	**9,057,253**	**25,909,007**	**7,639,557**	**25,333,751**

General Tables.—A section of the general tabular matter of the report is devoted to the statistics of fish canning and curing establishments and in this section information regarding capital, employees, salaries and wages, value of production, and other phases, which have been briefly summarized in the foregoing paragraphs, is given in detail by provinces and by counties or districts.

Review by Provinces

The following tables (11-17) show by provinces: the total value of the fisheries; the quantity caught and landed and the value marketed of the chief commercial fishes; the quantity and value of all fish caught and landed and marketed; the total values for counties or districts of sea fish caught and landed and marketed; the quantity of sea fish taken offshore; the capital equipment; and the number of employees.

11. Value of Fisheries by Provinces, 1926-1930, in order of Value, 1930

Province	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Increse or decrease 1930 compared with 1929 Inc. + Dec. −
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Columbia	27,367,109	22,890,913	26,562,727	23,930,692	23,103,302	− 827,390
Nova Scotia	12,505,922	10,783,631	11,681,995	11,427,491	10,411,202	− 1,016,289
New Brunswick	5,325,478	4,406,673	5,001,641	5,935,635	4,853,575	− 1,082,060
Ontario	3,152,193	3,670,229	4,030,753	3,919,144	3,294,629	− 624,515
Quebec	3,110,964	2,736,450	2,996,614	2,933,339	2,502,998	− 430,341
Manitoba	2,328,803	2,039,738	2,240,314	2,745,205	1,811,962	− 933,243
Prince Edward Island	1,358,934	1,367,807	1,196,681	1,297,125	1,141,279	− 155,846
Alberta	749,076	712,469	725,050	732,214	421,258	− 310,956
Saskatchewan	444,288	503,609	563,533	572,871	234,501	− 338,370
Yukon Territory	17,866	12,090	51,665	24,805	29,510	+ 4,705
Total	**56,360,633**	**49,123,609**	**55,050,973**	**53,518,521**	**47,804,216**	**− 5,714,305**

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1926-1930

Kind of Fish	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Increase or decrease 1930 compared with 1929 Inc. + Dec. −
Prince Edward Island						
Lobsters ... cwt.	66,208	62,800	65,613	73,590	80,820	+ 7,230
$	926,718	855,917	752,123	813,206	694,227	− 118,979
Cod ... cwt.	49,823	49,419	36,852	50,160	66,255	+ 16,095
$	118,380	128,830	98,028	119,009	154,786	+ 35,777
Herring ... cwt.	63,930	51,834	47,451	51,541	49,818	− 1,723
$	89,915	88,368	94,939	93,923	80,211	− 13,712
Smelts ... cwt.	15,390	14,936	13,122	9,489	7,789	− 1,700
$	98,670	179,232	112,319	104,974	63,828	− 41,146
Mackerel ... cwt.	6,054	6,455	10,197	9,194	10,591	+ 1,397
$	20,653	28,255	42,068	44,811	49,948	+ 5,137
Oysters ... bbl.	5,161	4,071	4,756	4,928	4,888	− 40
$	61,898	48,838	47,619	49,030	41,495	− 7,535

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1926-1930—con.

Kind of Fish	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Increase or decrease 1930 compared with 1929 Inc. + Dec. −	
Nova Scotia							
Lobsters..... cwt.	184,316	179,673	172,409	190,035	208,201	+	18,166
$	3,386,416	3,255,627	3,048,255	3,210,504	3,046,084	−	164,420
Cod..... cwt.	1,858,944	1,331,873	1,470,172	1,297,841	1,065,133	−	232,708
$	4,652,858	3,455,772	4,398,019	3,484,583	2,685,879	−	798,704
Haddock..... cwt.	458,292	384,207	445,950	516,149	471,639	−	44,510
$	1,671,971	1,402,135	1,654,977	1,863,947	1,798,330	−	65,617
Herring..... cwt.	264,823	214,560	166,398	237,738	204,745	−	32,993
$	547,548	482,378	368,221	525,963	435,810	−	90,153
Mackerel..... cwt.	67,580	72,306	71,440	107,385	130,359	+	22,974
$	285,961	338,851	369,752	387,179	431,543	+	44,364
Halibut..... cwt.	23,725	27,551	25,768	30,971	27,258	−	3,713
$	381,720	468,679	434,110	506,976	419,761	−	87,215
Hake and cusk..... cwt.	91,946	119,431	158,744	184,713	190,203	+	5,490
$	135,517	153,840	268,577	321,772	313,212	−	8,560
Salmon..... cwt.	13,428	12,819	7,059	7,556	14,198	+	6,642
$	253,272	233,189	138,681	155,651	249,962	+	94,311
Swordfish..... cwt.	12,936	7,299	8,088	6,336	11,933	+	5,597
$	207,248	120,692	132,345	98,241	214,806	+	116,565
Smelts..... cwt.	10,981	7,110	6,089	7,184	7,906	+	722
$	165,630	124,653	103,535	119,659	136,909	+	17,250
Scallops..... bbl.	19,918	37,607	24,533	16,856	16,488	−	368
$	138,472	212,838	156,188	110,192	81,619	−	28,573
New Brunswick							
Lobsters..... cwt.	59,611	49,752	57,970	81,862	90,567	+	8,705
$	1,135,664	955,053	1,037,195	1,361,796	1,206,996	−	154,800
Sardines..... bbl.	171,637	174,640	279,349	249,156	129,424	−	119,732
$	1,172,490	1,046,250	1,284,771	1,626,585	1,074,342	−	552,243
Salmon..... cwt.	25,131	22,464	12,557	18,308	34,258	+	15,950
$	408,397	414,280	264,000	433,700	662,886	+	229,186
Smelts..... cwt.	59,400	46,184	59,866	51,023	38,385	−	12,638
$	850,913	686,163	912,055	816,303	551,443	−	264,860
Herring..... cwt.	422,897	412,833	335,833	433,275	427,406	−	5,869
$	529,195	379,616	377,966	493,631	377,988	−	115,643
Cod..... cwt.	201,425	136,773	172,874	140,769	137,436	−	3,333
$	478,770	284,662	436,736	401,072	369,708	−	31,364
Clams and quahaugs..... bbl.	27,278	33,197	30,058	28,065	22,450	−	5,615
$	111,362	130,698	131,679	136,559	97,687	−	38,872
Hake and cusk..... cwt.	43,818	45,759	78,726	128,161	87,554	−	40,607
$	45,104	60,302	69,932	151,983	93,455	−	58,528
Oysters..... bbl.	12,383	13,574	12,383	14,146	13,862	−	284
$	92,535	100,576	107,808	106,618	90,212	−	16,406
Alewives..... cwt.	52,875	40,094	24,148	43,785	40,790	−	2,995
$	116,727	65,373	39,329	83,728	73,592	−	10,136

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1926-1930—con.

Kind of Fish		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Increase or decrease 1930 compared with 1929 Inc. + Dec. −
Quebec							
Cod	cwt.	584,567	460,573	469,924	490,062	392,642	− 97,420
	$	1,408,516	1,011,795	1,351,501	1,386,963	1,073,836	− 313,127
Lobsters	cwt.	29,358	24,606	26,445	27,333	27,677	+ 344
	$	434,874	359,579	346,415	311,036	267,336	− 43,700
Herring	cwt.	326,416	262,521	258,245	230,433	227,173	− 3,260
	$	278,795	238,093	256,015	291,485	249,708	− 41,777
Salmon	cwt.	15,536	14,840	8,159	10,067	17,205	+ 7,138
	$	159,303	152,710	100,007	137,404	197,854	+ 60,450
Eels	cwt.	21,172	13,570	21,871	11,929	13,154	+ 1,225
	$	195,608	113,148	192,075	109,522	118,583	+ 9,061
Mackerel	cwt.	22,765	70,765	23,520	22,967	31,452	+ 8,485
	$	71,353	185,296	78,548	72,466	100,689	+ 28,223
Smelts	cwt.	5,259	13,428	12,018	15,588	10,586	− 5,002
	$	41,811	110,823	101,820	139,141	82,438	− 56,703
Sturgeon	cwt.	2,008	2,046	2,775	3,163	3,162	− 1
	$	32,177	35,410	50,948	55,325	49,837	− 5,488
Pickerel or dore	cwt.	2,104	8,064	8,725	3,969	3,565	− 404
	$	39,214	137,165	149,655	66,459	49,150	− 17,309
Ontario							
Whitefish	cwt.	64,049	61,658	58,235	61,591	55,433	− 6,158
	$	864,661	937,202	911,958	1,028,571	886,928	− 141,643
Trout	cwt.	69,127	74,978	66,596	62,547	51,205	− 11,342
	$	933,214	1,192,150	1,042,893	1,032,026	844,882	− 187,144
Blue pickerel	cwt.	30,385	31,173	21,496	25,831	59,284	+ 33,453
	$	182,310	187,038	257,952	333,220	420,917	+ 87,697
Perch	cwt.	20,678	28,180	46,935	60,022	36,991	− 23,031
	$	124,068	211,352	704,025	552,202	281,132	− 271,070
Herring	cwt.	44,122	58,099	53,006	49,127	59,573	+ 10,446
	$	264,732	302,114	198,772	294,762	256,164	− 38,598
Pickerel or dore	cwt.	23,071	21,163	20,012	19,890	20,913	+ 1,023
	$	299,923	300,529	420,252	292,385	248,864	− 43,521
Tullibee	cwt.	11,971	15,520	10,304	6,975	10,406	+ 3,431
	$	125,695	194,001	103,040	62,775	77,004	+ 14,229
Manitoba							
Pickerel	cwt.	87,251	99,813	101,870	94,055	69,053	− 25,002
	$	900,608	804,854	921,010	988,563	581,018	− 407,545
Whitefish	cwt.	54,122	49,114	49,899	58,964	61,382	+ 2,418
	$	490,625	418,461	473,232	616,864	536,151	− 80,713
Tullibee	cwt.	85,267	102,451	89,068	84,043	47,499	− 36,544
	$	501,814	419,103	484,129	587,674	370,074	− 217,600
Pike	cwt.	43,467	40,166	36,366	54,919	34,027	− 20,892
	$	176,425	149,658	154,550	225,277	115,736	− 109,541
Goldeyes	cwt.	11,625	11,420	10,642	11,105	5,745	− 5,360
	$	85,099	115,190	115,124	191,267	96,828	− 94,439

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1926-1930—con.

Kind of Fish		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Increase or decrease 1930 compared with 1929 Inc. + Dec. −
Saskatchewan							
Whitefish	cwt.	37,667	41,323	43,667	45,934	31,522 −	14,412
	$	326,058	389,185	439,075	461,348	179,469 −	281,879
Pickerel	cwt.	2,918	3,753	3,054	2,835	3,387 +	552
	$	25,520	34,224	27,248	26,155	15,258 −	10,897
Trout	cwt.	3,106	2,700	2,408	2,478	1,827 −	651
	$	33,483	29,784	26,908	28,186	13,784 −	14,402
Alberta							
Whitefish	cwt.	34,132	32,355	27,020	28,091	19,062 −	9,029
	$	478,660	434,449	340,407	326,090	187,751 −	138,339
Trout	cwt.	3,907	10,882	19,371	23,491	14,918 −	8,573
	$	46,418	126,955	222,312	235,391	148,959 −	86,432
Pickerel	cwt.	10,374	6,746	8,499	7,418	5,958 −	1,460
	$	116,175	65,257	92,427	76,026	42,232 −	33,794
Pike	cwt.	9,780	10,473	6,657	8,115	5,010 −	3,105
	$	83,559	63,516	32,056	46,236	20,571 −	25,665
British Columbia							
Salmon	cwt.	2,125,555	1,490,395	2,257,455	1,514,038	2,296,213 +	782,175
	$	18,769,605	14,253,803	17,345,670	14,265,795	16,610,834 +	2,345,039
Halibut	cwt.	315,095	271,354	302,820	303,921	254,796 −	49,125
	$	4,543,720	3,467,904	3,370,670	4,317,235	2,446,775 −	1,870,460
Pilchards	cwt.	969,958	1,368,582	1,610,252	1,726,851	1,501,404 −	225,447
	$	1,256,721	1,838,867	2,563,137	2,199,834	1,589,609 −	610,225
Herring	cwt.	1,301,269	1,724,246	1,535,118	1,315,667	1,221,962 −	93,705
	$	1,528,734	1,867,429	1,808,944	1,486,655	1,222,303 −	264,352
Ling cod[1]	cwt.	−	49,912	50,772	48,489	48,591 +	102
	$	−	401,259	366,101	415,776	333,564 −	82,212
Clams and quahaugs	bbl.	12,813	14,419	16,834	18,257	23,987 +	5,730
	$	105,409	96,182	130,015	120,143	155,857 +	35,714
Black cod	cwt.	10,358	16,430	13,388	15,308	16,517 +	1,209
	$	89,371	123,421	101,452	118,362	120,583 +	2,221
Yukon Territory							
Whitefish	cwt.	89	70	535	124	344 +	220
	$	2,492	1,400	13,375	3,100	8,600 +	5,500
Salmon	cwt.	656	805	866	784	549 −	235
	$	12,490	8,050	17,320	15,680	8,235 −	7,445
Trout	cwt.	91	50	562	120	270 +	150
	$	2,548	1,000	14,050	3,000	6,750 +	3,750

[1]Included with cod prior to 1927.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1930

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.	**66,255**	**103,529**	**1,065,133**	**1,978,386**	**137,436**	**231,636**	**392,642**	**929,850**	**955**	**2,601**
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	10,694	40,910	82,872	311,676	9,220	37,860	9,262	39,986	818	4,121
Fresh fillets cwt.	11	99	26,298	304,426	559	5,996	518	5,180	–	–
Green-salted cwt.	26,582	106,303	76,099	313,536	2,895	13,520	43,431	165,280	69	483
Canned cases	–	–	5,793	28,394	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smoked fillets cwt.	–	–	33,544	395,518	20	183	–	–	–	–
Dried cwt.	431	2,510	184,409	1,020,108	40,978	285,263	97,142	809,008	–	–
Boneless cwt.	267	3,338	23,207	237,340	366	4,026	920	7,820	–	–
Cod liver oil, medicinal gal.	–	–	40,526	27,730	15,410	13,665	28,660	23,651	–	–
Cod oil gal.	5,420	1,626	98,354	47,151	26,775	9,195	50,777	22,911	–	–
Total value marketed	–	154,786	–	2,685,879	–	369,708	–	1,073,836	–	4,604
Haddock, caught and landed cwt.	**1,502**	**2,873**	**471,639**	**975,864**	**13,203**	**27,407**	–	–	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	1,454	4,768	125,282	530,590	10,080	40,473	–	–	–	–
Fresh fillets cwt.	–	–	59,295	743,363	62	561	–	–	–	–
Canned cases	–	–	15,123	95,014	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smoked cwt.	–	–	34,109	288,498	480	4,784	–	–	–	–
Smoked fillets cwt.	–	–	4,122	48,161	–	–	–	–	–	–
Green-salted cwt.	16	64	10,054	25,674	138	378	–	–	–	–
Dried cwt.	–	–	12,495	52,794	554	2,366	–	–	–	–
Boneless cwt.	–	–	1,751	14,236	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	4,832	–	1,798,330	–	48,562	–	–	–	–
Hake and Cusk, caught and landed cwt.	**16,617**	**13,017**	**190,203**	**136,148**	**87,554**	**55,038**	–	–	**2**	**4**
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	886	1,396	7,139	11,816	426	1,068	–	–	2	4
Fresh fillets cwt.	–	–	8,081	72,731	372	3,378	–	–	–	–
Canned cases	–	–	1,193	6,562	–	–	–	–	–	–
Green-salted cwt.	5,978	18,468	18,789	43,711	13,082	24,377	–	–	–	–
Smoked fillets cwt.	–	–	9,367	80,346	274	2,995	–	–	–	–
Dried cwt.	1,242	4,968	31,798	87,159	17,860	58,906	–	–	–	–
Boneless cwt.	7	63	1,520	10,887	340	2,731	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	24,895	–	313,212	–	93,455	–	–	–	4
Pollock, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**39,422**	**38,184**	**12,894**	**14,152**	–	–	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	8,003	16,794	20	50	–	–	–	–
Green-salted cwt.	–	–	5,603	12,450	1,096	3,138	–	–	–	–
Dried cwt.	–	–	6,642	28,145	3,659	19,948	–	–	–	–
Boneless cwt.	–	–	–	–	14	137	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	–	–	57,389	–	23,273	–	–	–	–
Whiting, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	168
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	211
Catfish, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**1,905**	**1,917**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	1,886	4,571	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fresh fillets cwt.	–	–	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	–	–	4,603	–	–	–	–	–	–
Halibut, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**27,258**	**332,237**	**100**	**1,400**	**451**	**3,202**	**254,796**	**2,402,574**
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	27,081	418,397	100	1,607	451	3,312	254,784	2,446,645
Smoked cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	130
Canned cases	–	–	135	1,364	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	–	–	419,761	–	1,607	–	3,312	–	2,446,775

[1] See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1930—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
		$		$		$		$		$
Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc., caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**4,726**	**6,401**	**1,683**	**3,665**	–	–	**5,013**	**16,009**
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	4,693	22,170	1,683	5,650	–	–	5,013	20,268
Fresh fillets cwt.	–	–	11	121	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	–	–	22,291	–	5,650	–	–	–	20,268
Skate, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	2,352	2,352	61	80	–	–	968	3,056
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	2,352	4,446	61	183	–	–	968	4,241
Soles, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**10,584**	**22,708**	–	–	–	–	**8,485**	**39,491**
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	10,584	51,402	–	–	–	–	8,485	46,217
Herring, caught and landed cwt.	**49,818**	**50,090**	**204,745**	**209,482**	**427,406**	**170,772**	**221,732**	**140,103**	**1,221,962**	**717,198**
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	10,014	20,860	73,467	200,499	59,061	28,608	9,170	35,636	53,386	79,853
Boneless cwt.	–	–	8	80	680	6,730	–	–	–	–
Canned cases	–	–	–	–	2,740	11,335	–	–	–	–
Smoked cwt.	–	–	6,419	33,591	42,569	116,058	20,788	74,939	4,713	38,667
Dry-salted cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	805,973	961,364
Pickled bbl.	70	560	10,621	55,627	3,189	22,447	6,920	42,964	46	811
Used as bait bbl.	19,797	58,791	49,780	145,705	43,909	72,025	53,801	56,416	16,628	48,587
Fertilizer bbl.	–	–	129	308	88,748	73,412	13,915	9,472	–	–
Oil gal.	–	–	–	–	37,665	6,617	–	–	60,373	18,871
Meal ton	–	–	–	–	1,125	40,299	–	–	1,774	74,150
Scales cwt.	–	–	–	–	182	447	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	80,211	–	435,810	–	377,988	–	219,427	–	1,222,303
Mackerel, caught and landed cwt.	**10,591**	**29,265**	**130,359**	**314,767**	**6,062**	**10,676**	**31,452**	**87,435**	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	3,809	18,126	24,979	125,184	5,998	15,629	1,023	3,760	–	–
Canned cases	429	2,246	40	140	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smoked cwt.	–	–	131	846	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pickled bbl.	2,160	29,576	35,028	305,373	30	210	10,136	96,929	–	–
Total value marketed	–	49,948	–	431,543	–	15,839	–	100,689	–	–
Sardines, caught and landed bbl.	–	–	–	–	**129,424**	**172,013**	**35**	**145**	–	–
Marketed—										
Canned cases	–	–	–	–	244,238	979,299	–	–	–	–
Sold fresh and salted bbl.	–	–	–	–	79,314	95,043	35	145	–	–
Total value marketed	–	–	–	–	–	1,074,342	–	145	–	–
Pilchards, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1,501,404**	**613,947**
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	154
Canned cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55,166	220,468
Used as bait bbl.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	926	2,415
Oil gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,204,058	678,115
Meal ton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,934	688,457
Total value marketed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,589,609
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	**30**	**30**	**30,719**	**29,336**	**40,247**	**32,971**	–	–	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	30	60	10,649	15,305	4,451	9,308	–	–	–	–
Smoked cwt.	–	–	165	280	1,000	4,000	–	–	–	–
Salted bbl.	–	–	3,008	13,665	11,585	57,869	–	–	–	–
Used as bait bbl.	–	–	5,736	9,549	275	187	–	–	–	–
Fertilizer bbl.	–	–	–	–	1,875	937	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	60	–	38,779	–	72,301	–	–	–	–

[1] See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1930—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
		$		$		$		$		$
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	31	330	88	1,243	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	31	350	88	1,733	–	–	–	–
Perch, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	52	100	3	9	–	–	1,678	14,683
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	52	120	3	9	–	–	1,678	15,447
Salmon, caught and landed cwt.	106	2,120	14,198	192,095	33,326	479,710	16,856	186,944	2,296,213	8,178,115
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	106	2,120	12,893	229,933	34,108	641,734	13,468	177,743	249,777	1,899,774
Canned cases	–	–	1,459	18,244	–	–	227	2,407	2,221,783	13,903,386
Smoked cwt.	–	–	55	1,785	–	–	–	–	1,328	18,468
Dry-salted cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	116,223	292,782
Mild-cured cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,095	463,394
Pickled cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,611	12,855	851	6,153
Roe cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,333	24,040
Used as bait cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	729	2,837
Total value marketed	–	2,120	–	249,962	–	641,734	–	193,005	–	16,610,834
Shad, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	440	5,347	3,490	21,410	–	–	35	350
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	384	6,617	3,490	28,117	–	–	35	617
Salted bbl.	–	–	22	550	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	–	–	7,167	–	28,117	–	–	–	617
Smelts, caught and landed cwt.	7,789	59,468	[2]7,906	88,725	38,385	408,811	3,409	32,911	1,455	17,975
Marketed fresh cwt.	7,789	63,828	8,192	136,909	38,933	551,443	2,575	26,104	1,455	18,416
Sturgeon, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	225	675	–	–	24	240	277	5,197
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	225	1,350	–	–	24	240	277	5,778
Trout, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	88	1,760	–	–	51	764
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	88	2,150	–	–	51	764
Black Cod, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,517	90,239
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,414	86,705
Green-salted cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	943
Smoked cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,584	29,979
Dried cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	2,956
Total value marketed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120,583
Red Cod, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,248	21,455
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,248	24,577
Ling Cod, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,591	302,071
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,591	333,564
Albacore, caught and and landed cwt.	–	–	2,666	12,130	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	2,666	16,761	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caplin, caught and landed bbl.	1,041	4,339	–	–	–	–	2,598	4,675	–	–
Marketed fresh bbl.	1,041	4,339	–	–	–	–	2,598	4,675	–	–

[1]See also Inland Fisheries. [2]Excess brought in from other provinces.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1930—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
		$		$		$		$		$
Eels, caught and landed cwt.	130	842	1,666	12,530	258	1,798	420	2,644	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	130	1,300	1,666	17,091	258	2,200	420	2,644	–	–
Grayfish, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	[2]700	140	–	–	–	–	4,934	30,372
Marketed—										
Oil gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,558	22,229
Meal ton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	899	45,165
Total value marketed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67,394
Octopus, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	355	2,355
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	355	2,569
Oulachons, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	899	2,762
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	899	4,214
Squid, caught and landed bbl.	–	–	5,965	17,041	–	–	607	2,527	–	–
Used as bait bbl.	–	–	5,965	28,847	–	–	607	2,527	–	–
Swordfish, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	11,933	139,145	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	11,933	214,806	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tom Cod, caught and landed cwt.	1,352	3,268	359	460	13,322	17,410	190	305	30	90
Marketed fresh cwt.	1,352	3,268	359	660	13,322	47,896	190	305	30	90
Mixed Fish, caught and landed cwt. (Not including any kinds mentioned elsewhere).	–	–	[2]79,512	10,380	42	42	5,877	29,317	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	42	42	5,877	29,317	–	–
Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed bbl.	4,921	7,537	10,683	17,155	22,450	33,122	2,668	15,138	23,987	65,271
Marketed—										
Used fresh bbl.	890	1,960	7,210	13,641	6,023	11,786	2,668	15,138	2,886	14,586
Canned cases	2,507	12,392	4,088	22,794	17,012	85,901	–	–	21,101	141,271
Total value marketed	–	14,352	–	36,435	–	97,687	–	15,138	–	155,857
Crabs, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	80	160	–	–	–	–	4,852	27,475
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	80	240	–	–	–	–	4,459	26,036
Canned cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	295	3,141
Total value marketed	–	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	29,177
Lobsters, caught and landed cwt.	80,820	539,730	208,201	2,204,153	90,567	717,526	27,677	216,303	–	–
Marketed—										
In shell cwt.	4,574	48,205	85,885	1,645,812	33,592	574,456	1,085	15,335	–	–
Meat cwt.	48	4,800	209	12,100	135	9,470	–	–	–	–
Canned cases	31,935	635,961	63,422	1,367,957	31,983	618,286	11,769	251,592	–	–
Tomalley cases	506	5,261	2,089	20,215	624	4,784	42	409	–	–
Total value marketed	–	694,227	–	3,046,084	–	1,206,996	–	267,336	–	–
Abalone, caught and landed bbl.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	466	1,864
Marketed canned cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	350	3,500

[1] See also Inland Fisheries. [2] Used in the production of fish oil and meal.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1930—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick[1]		Quebec[1]		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$		$		$
Oysters, caught and landed bbl.	4,888	26,516	1,995	12,142	13,862	63,226	–	–	3,197	56,825
Marketed fresh bbl.	4,888	41,495	1,995	15,166	13,862	90,212	–	–	3,197	58,146
Scallops, caught and landed bbl.	–	–	16,488	76,476	1,395	9,426	753	4,330	–	–
Marketed—										
Shelled gal.	–	–	32,411	79,796	2,790	9,426	1,506	4,477	–	–
Canned cases	–	–	195	1,823	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	–	–	81,619	–	9,426	–	4,477	–	–
Shrimps, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,578	18,458
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,578	20,426
Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried cwt.	52	624	876	3,114	590	1,765	37	335	–	–
Winkles, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	492	864	86	244	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	492	864	86	244	–	–	–	–
Dulse, green cwt.	–	–	88	440	5,050	9,206	–	–	–	–
Marketed dried cwt.	–	–	45	1,100	720	9,206	–	–	–	–
Fur Seals, caught and landed no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,291	13,746
Marketed—Skins no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,291	13,746
Hair Seals, caught and landed no.	398	994	3,170	4,683	606	1,348	6,361	16,805	9	23
Marketed—										
Skins no.	398	994	3,170	4,936	606	1,348	6,361	10,889	9	23
Oil gal.	–	–	2,376	953	–	–	20,001	8,833	–	–
Total value marketed	–	994	–	5,889	–	1,348	–	19,722	–	23
Porpoises, caught and landed no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	200	–	–
Marketed—										
Skins no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	76	–	–
Oil gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	152	–	–
Total value marketed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228	–	–
Whales, caught and landed no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	227,993
Marketed—										
Whalebone meal ton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	273	6,775
Whale oil gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	525,533	192,168
Whale fertilizer ton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	581	29,050
Total value marketed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	227,993
Miscellaneous Products—										
Fish oil, n.e.s gal.	–	–	19,839	7,402	10,845	4,804	365	138	68,078	21,998
Fish glue gal.	–	–	4,465	3,649	23,488	32,794	–	–	–	–
Fish meal, n.e.s ton	–	–	3,218	207,920	63	2,435	198	12,488	362	16,107
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s ton	–	–	80	2,870	–	–	–	–	300	11,250
Fish skins and bones cwt.	–	–	30,067	29,478	1,067	596	440	710	–	–
Fish offal ton	–	–	11,015	30,899	40	160	–	–	–	–
Other products	–	–	–	985	–	3,491	–	–	–	6,000
Total Value of Sea Fisheries—										
Caught and landed	–	843,618	–	6,842,953	–	2,486,101	–	1,673,074	–	12,873,331
Marketed	–	1,141,279	–	10,411,202	–	4,819,396	–	1,976,798	–	23,103,302

[1] See also Inland Fisheries.

13.—Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1930—con.

Kind of Fish		Inland Fisheries					
		New Brunswick[1]		Quebec[1]		Ontario	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
Alewives, caught and landed	cwt.	543	1,291	-	-	-	-
Marketed—							
Used fresh	cwt.	257	579	-	-	-	-
Salted	bbl.	104	712	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed		-	1,291	-	-	-	-
Bass, caught and landed	cwt.	7	105	617	10,230	-	-
Marketed fresh	cwt.	7	105	617	10,230	-	-
Carp, caught and landed	cwt.	-	-	4,783	38,900	7,251	21,028
Marketed fresh	cwt.	-	-	4,783	38,900	7,251	28,279
Catfish, caught and landed	cwt.	-	-	4,243	41,640	4,372	34,976
Marketed fresh	cwt.	-	-	4,243	41,640	4,372	34,976
Eels, caught and landed	cwt.	80	240	12,734	115,939	1,100	7,700
Marketed fresh	cwt.	80	240	12,734	115,939	1,100	7,700
Herring, caught and landed	cwt.	-	-	5,441	30,281	59,573	172,762
Marketed fresh	cwt.	-	-	5,441	30,281	59,573	256,164
Maskinonge, caught and landed	cwt.	-	-	147	3,975	-	-
Marketed fresh	cwt.	-	-	147	3,975	-	-
Mixed fish, caught and landed	cwt.	-	-	8,216	51,515	29,528	88,584
(Graylings, bullheads, ouananiche, etc.)							
Marketed fresh	cwt.	-	-	8,216	51,515	29,528	88,584
Mullets, caught and landed	cwt.	145	435	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh	cwt.	145	435	-	-	-	-
Perch, caught and landed	cwt.	7	31	3,022	26,380	36,991	240,442
Marketed fresh	cwt.	7	31	3,022	26,380	36,991	281,132
Pickerel or dore, caught and landed	cwt.	270	3,240	3,565	49,150	20,913	204,947
Marketed fresh	cwt.	270	3,240	3,565	49,150	20,913	248,864
Blue pickerel, caught and landed	cwt.	-	-	-	-	59,284	361,633
Marketed fresh	cwt.	-	-	-	-	59,284	420,917
Pike, caught and landed	cwt.	-	-	2,101	18,115	12,174	42,609
Marketed fresh	cwt.	-	-	2,101	18,115	12,174	64,522
Salmon, caught and landed	cwt.	932	21,152	349	4,849	-	-
Marketed fresh	cwt.	932	21,152	349	4,849	-	-
Shad, caught and landed	cwt.	1,331	7,160	692	9,413	-	-
Marketed fresh	cwt.	1,331	7,160	692	9,413	-	-
Smelts, caught and landed	cwt.	-	-	7,177	56,334	-	-
Marketed fresh	cwt.	-	-	7,177	56,334	-	-
Suckers, caught and landed	cwt.	5	15	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh	cwt.	5	15	-	-	-	-

[1] See also Sea Fisheries.

13.—Quantities and Values by Provinces of all Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1930—con.

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries					
	New Brunswick[1]		Quebec[1]		Ontario	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$
Sturgeon, caught and landed cwt.	15	300	3,138	49,597	1,277	44,695
Marketed—						
Used fresh cwt.	15	300	3,138	49,597	1,277	51,080
Caviar lb.	50	50	–	–	3,597	3,597
Total value marketed	–	350	–	49,597	–	54,677
Trout, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	51,205	691,268
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	51,205	844,882
Tullibee, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	10,406	61,395
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	10,406	77,004
Whitefish, caught and landed cwt.	15	160	1,989	19,882	55,433	720,629
Marketed fresh cwt.	15	160	1,989	19,882	55,433	886,928
Total Value Inland Fisheries—						
Caught and Landed	–	34,129	–	526,200	–	2,692,667
Marketed	–	34,179	–	526,200	–	3,294,629

[1] See also Sea Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1930—concluded

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$		$
Bass, caught and landed ..... cwt.	6	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	6	39	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catfish, caught and landed ..... cwt.	339	2,237	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	339	3,213	–	–	–	–	–	–
Goldeyes, caught and landed ..... cwt.	5,745	36,607	57	600	7	69	–	–
Marketed—								
Used fresh ..... cwt.	302	2,400	57	670	7	69	–	–
Smoked ..... cwt.	3,266	94,428	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	96,828	–	670	–	69	–	–
Herring, caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	99	792	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	99	990	–	–	–	–
Ling, caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	652	391	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	652	391	–	–	–	–
Mixed fish, caught and landed .... cwt.	38	335	1,355	1,283	2,278	3,161	237	4,740
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	38	438	1,355	1,650	2,278	3,161	237	5,925
Mullets, caught and landed ..... cwt.	9,069	9,586	3,321	4,243	654	2,111	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	9,069	14,010	3,321	6,857	654	2,111	–	–
Perch, caught and landed ..... cwt.	1,351	13,975	–	–	658	4,758	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	1,351	16,653	–	–	658	6,877	–	–
Pickerel or dore, caught and landed cwt.	69,053	440,092	3,387	8,181	5,958	34,745	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	69,053	581,018	3,387	15,258	5,958	42,232	–	–
Pike, caught and landed ..... cwt.	34,027	83,595	3,152	4,658	5,010	18,550	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	34,027	115,736	3,152	9,961	5,010	20,571	–	–
Salmon, caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	549	5,490
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	549	8,235
Saugers, caught and landed ..... cwt.	8,961	48,074	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	8,961	62,482	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sturgeon, caught and landed ..... cwt.	21	525	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	21	630	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trout, caught and landed ..... cwt.	1,450	11,908	1,827	6,805	14,918	50,114	270	5,400
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	1,450	14,690	1,827	13,784	14,918	148,959	270	6,750
Tullibee, caught and landed ..... cwt.	47,499	306,278	1,471	2,754	2,665	9,304	–	–
Marketed—								
Used fresh ..... cwt.	47,474	369,674	1,471	5,471	2,665	9,527	–	–
Smoked ..... cwt.	15	400	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed	–	370,074	–	5,471	–	9,527	–	–
Whitefish, caught and landed ..... cwt.	61,382	423,935	31,522	95,094	19,062	143,294	344	6,880
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	61,382	536,151	31,522	179,469	19,062	187,751	344	8,600
Total Value Inland Fisheries—								
Caught and landed	–	1,377,173	–	124,801	–	266,106	–	22,510
Marketed	–	1,811,962	–	234,501	–	421,258	–	29,510

14. Total Values for Counties and Districts of Sea Fish Caught and Landed and Marketed, 1930

County or District	Total Value of Sea Fish Caught and Landed	Total Value of Sea Fish and Fish Products Marketed
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**843,618**	**1,141,279**
Kings	241,398	352,138
Queens	267,466	375,784
Prince	334,754	413,357
Nova Scotia—Totals	**6,842,953**	**10,411,202**
Richmond	148,456	176,168
Cape Breton	301,591	595,002
Victoria	238,985	301,496
Inverness	263,808	655,788
Cumberland	161,814	212,541
Colchester	17,954	21,560
Pictou	187,134	452,626
Antigonish	138,639	205,172
Guysborough	452,705	692,101
Halifax	1,241,869	2,250,989
Hants	5,782	8,270
Lunenburg	1,318,069	1,442,847
Queens	311,553	512,709
Shelburne	852,635	1,197,363
Yarmouth	703,917	853,796
Digby	393,875	706,409
Annapolis	77,084	99,282
Kings	27,083	27,083
New Brunswick—Totals	**2,486,101**	**4,819,396**
Charlotte	506,020	1,701,848
Saint John	165,669	243,812
Albert	554	554
Westmorland	207,509	571,917
Kent	373,607	515,170
Northumberland	561,563	887,153
Gloucester	560,301	746,792
Restigouche	110,878	152,150
Quebec—Totals	**1,673,074**	**1,976,798**
Bonaventure	185,474	203,523
Gaspe	677,828	788,630
Magdalen Islands	463,238	620,414
Saguenay	250,975	267,978
Matane	11,767	12,461
Rimouski	83,792	83,792
British Columbia—Totals	**12,873,331**	**23,103,302**
District No. 1	2,881,292	3,983,673
District No. 2	6,653,302	13,135,648
District No. 3	3,338,737	5,983,981

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1930

	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**	**705,962**	**956,459**	**1,662,421**	**284,787**	**201,557**	**486,344**	**32,723**	**261,653**	**294,376**
2	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**–**	**66,255**	**66,255**	**–**	**1,502**	**1,502**	**–**	**16,617**	**16,617**
3	Kings	–	16,651	16,651	–	882	882	–	6,709	6,709
4	Queens	–	32,056	32,056	–	620	620	–	2,710	2,710
5	Prince	–	17,548	17,548	–	–	–	–	7,198	7,198
6	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**703,817**	**361,316**	**1,065,133**	**284,787**	**186,852**	**471,639**	**32,723**	**157,480**	**190,203**
7	Richmond	–	11,835	11,835	–	11,475	11,475	–	27	27
8	Cape Breton	–	43,191	43,191	–	1,671	1,671	–	–	–
9	Victoria	–	56,800	56,800	–	30,599	30,599	–	214	214
10	Inverness	6,379	33,999	40,378	9,119	3,323	12,442	144	8,976	9,120
11	Cumberland	–	22	22	–	21	21	–	1	1
12	Colchester	–	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	307	307	–	–	–	–	731	731
14	Antigonish	–	1,110	1,110	–	170	170	–	2,070	2,070
15	Guysborough	800	54,917	55,717	–	14,404	14,404	–	899	899
16	Halifax	128,469	32,355	160,824	205,935	6,121	212,056	6,636	1,138	7,774
17	Hants	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	511,656	11,030	522,686	36,365	3,110	39,475	4,455	2,755	7,210
19	Queens	31,923	11,524	43,447	22,500	6,485	28,985	7,900	701	8,601
20	Shelburne	10,485	72,642	83,127	10,252	46,105	56,357	3,996	11,805	15,801
21	Yarmouth	14,105	11,751	25,856	616	6,510	7,126	9,592	883	10,475
22	Digby	–	15,223	15,223	–	50,879	50,879	–	109,015	109,015
23	Annapolis	–	2,286	2,286	–	5,157	5,157	–	18,235	18,235
24	Kings	–	2,257	2,257	–	822	822	–	30	30
25	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**2,008**	**135,428**	**137,436**	**–**	**13,203**	**13,203**	**–**	**87,554**	**87,554**
26	Charlotte	–	9,258	9,258	–	11,241	11,241	–	70,167	70,167
27	Saint John	–	2,035	2,035	–	1,475	1,475	–	6,700	6,700
28	Albert	–	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Westmorland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Kent	428	2,178	2,606	–	–	–	–	8,110	8,110
31	Northumberland	1,580	350	1,930	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Gloucester	–	120,781	120,781	–	360	360	–	2,560	2,560
33	Restigouche	–	804	804	–	127	127	–	17	17
34	**Quebec—Totals**	**–**	**392,642**	**392,642**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
35	Bonaventure	–	32,522	32,522	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Gaspe	–	210,762	210,762	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Magdalen Islands	–	75,403	75,403	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Saguenay	–	70,829	70,829	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Matane	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Rimouski	–	3,106	3,106	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	**British Columbia—Totals**	**137**	**818**	**955**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**2**
42	District No. 1	–	791	791	–	–	–	–	2	2
43	District No. 2	137	–	137	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	District No. 3	–	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1930—con.

Pollock			Catfish			Halibut			Flounders, Brill and Plaice			
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.	
18,172	**34,144**	**52,316**	**640**	**1,265**	**1,905**	**257,955**	**24,650**	**282,605**	**4,223**	**7,199**	**11,422**	**1**
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
18,172	**21,250**	**39,422**	**640**	**1,265**	**1,905**	**17,360**	**9,898**	**27,258**	**1,860**	**2,866**	**4,726**	6
–	89	89	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	2,105	1,999	4,104	–	118	118	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	277	–	–	–	9
441	146	587	–	–	–	82	55	137	727	–	727	10
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70	14
–	940	940	–	–	–	306	907	1,213	–	4	4	15
15,288	1,767	17,055	–	1,102	1,102	3,177	1,057	4,234	276	84	360	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
1,695	415	2,110	–	–	–	2,485	190	2,675	325	17	342	18
568	702	1,270	633	–	633	3,195	76	3,271	261	–	261	19
46	2,041	2,087	–	163	163	570	4,196	4,766	271	2,573	2,844	20
134	3,603	3,737	7	–	7	5,440	659	6,099	–	–	–	21
–	10,287	10,287	–	–	–	–	360	360	–	–	–	22
–	573	573	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–	23
–	685	685	–	–	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	24
–	**12,894**	**12,894**	–	–	–	–	**100**	**100**	–	**1,683**	**1,683**	**25**
–	12,894	12,894	–	–	–	–	69	69	–	993	993	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	290	290	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	400	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**451**	**451**	–	–	–	**34**
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	135	–	–	–	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	45	–	–	–	37
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	256	256	–	–	–	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	**240,595**	**14,201**	**254,796**	**2,363**	**2,650**	**5,013**	**41**
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,387	11,387	–	1,842	1,842	42
–	–	–	–	–	–	240,595	–	240,595	2,363	110	2,473	43
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,814	2,814	–	698	698	44

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1930—con.

	Province and County or District	Skate			Soles			Herring		
		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**	**2,300**	**1,081**	**3,381**	**10,581**	**8,488**	**19,069**	**2,030**	**2,123,633**	**2,125,663**
2	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**49,818**	**49,818**
3	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,698	6,698
4	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,712	12,712
5	Prince	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,408	30,408
6	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**2,300**	**52**	**2,352**	**10,581**	**3**	**10,584**	**2,030**	**202,715**	**204,745**
7	Richmond	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,763	5,763
8	Cape Breton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,888	8,888
9	Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,830	12,830
10	Inverness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,117	13,117
11	Cumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,594	1,594
12	Colchester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	113
13	Pictou	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,331	2,331
14	Antigonish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,590	7,590
15	Guysborough	–	7	7	–	3	3	–	17,882	17,882
16	Halifax	1,802	–	1,802	10,581	–	10,581	–	14,887	14,887
17	Hants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115	115
18	Lunenburg	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,030	24,782	26,812
19	Queens	498	–	498	–	–	–	–	10,093	10,093
20	Shelburne	–	45	45	–	–	–	–	31,206	31,206
21	Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,277	27,277
22	Digby	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,701	13,701
23	Annapolis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,195	6,195
24	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,351	4,351
25	**New Brunswick—Totals**	–	**61**	**61**	–	–	–	–	**427,406**	**427,406**
26	Charlotte	–	61	61	–	–	–	–	187,741	187,741
27	Saint John	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,000	9,000
28	Albert	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	48
29	Westmorland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91,156	91,156
30	Kent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60,893	60,893
31	Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,914	5,914
32	Gloucester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68,473	68,473
33	Restigouche	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,181	4,181
34	**Quebec—Totals**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**221,732**	**221,732**
35	Bonaventure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,915	21,915
36	Gaspé	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50,251	50,251
37	Magdalen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138,234	138,234
38	Saguenay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,695	2,695
39	Matane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,637	2,637
40	Rimouski	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,000	6,000
41	**British Columbia—Totals**	–	**968**	**968**	–	**8,485**	**8,485**	–	**1,221,962**	**1,221,962**
42	District No. 1	–	757	757	–	4,675	4,675	–	52,518	52,518
43	District No. 2	–	8	8	–	1,559	1,559	–	158,432	158,432
44	District No. 3	–	203	203	–	2,251	2,251	–	1,011,012	1,011,012

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1930—con.

Mackerel			Pilchards			Salmon			Black 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.	
3,805	174,659	178,464	683,757	817,647	1,501,404	9,549	2,351,150	2,360,699	5,548	10,969	16,517	1
–	10,591	10,591	–	–	–	–	106	106	–	–	–	2
–	2,861	2,861	–	–	–	–	106	106	–	–	–	3
–	4,493	4,493	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	3,237	3,237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
3,176	127,183	130,359	–	–	–	–	14,198	14,198	–	–	–	6
–	29,151	29,151	–	–	–	–	246	246	–	–	–	7
–	10,912	10,912	–	–	–	–	986	986	–	–	–	8
–	7,459	7,459	–	–	–	–	1,450	1,450	–	–	–	9
–	4,740	4,740	–	–	–	–	3,387	3,387	–	–	–	10
–	34	34	–	–	–	–	84	84	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	278	278	–	–	–	12
–	502	502	–	–	–	–	592	592	–	–	–	13
–	430	430	–	–	–	–	2,433	2,433	–	–	–	14
–	24,822	24,822	–	–	–	–	1,488	1,488	–	–	–	15
–	27,354	27,354	–	–	–	–	1,306	1,306	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	44	–	–	–	17
3,176	11,050	14,226	–	–	–	–	557	557	–	–	–	18
–	4,735	4,735	–	–	–	–	675	675	–	–	–	19
–	573	573	–	–	–	–	36	36	–	–	–	20
–	5,083	5,083	–	–	–	–	110	110	–	–	–	21
–	140	140	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	22
–	43	43	–	–	–	–	141	141	–	–	–	23
–	155	155	–	–	–	–	377	377	–	–	–	24
629	5,433	6,062	–	–	–	9,549	23,777	33,326	–	–	–	25
–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,925	5,925	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	28
–	393	393	–	–	–	–	114	114	–	–	–	29
149	608	757	–	–	–	–	3,938	3,938	–	–	–	30
480	–	480	–	–	–	9,549	2,488	12,037	–	–	–	31
–	4,224	4,224	–	–	–	–	7,421	7,421	–	–	–	32
–	199	199	–	–	–	–	3,889	3,889	–	–	–	33
–	31,452	31,452	–	–	–	–	16,856	16,856	–	–	–	34
–	753	753	–	–	–	–	4,093	4,093	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,248	2,248	–	–	–	36
–	30,694	30,694	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
–	5	5	–	–	–	–	9,887	9,887	–	–	–	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	292	292	–	–	–	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	336	336	–	–	–	40
–	–	–	683,757	817,647	1,501,404	–	2,296,213	2,296,213	5,548	10,969	16,517	41
–	–	–	–	25	25	–	387,167	387,617	–	8,965	8,965	42
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,438,776	1,438,776	5,548	9	5,557	43
–	–	–	683,757	817,622	1,501,379	–	470,270	470,270	–	1,995	1,995	44

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1930—con.

	Province and County or District	Ling cod			Red Cod			Swordfish		
		Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1	**Canada—Totals**	295	48,296	48,591	504	3,744	4,248	53	11,880	11,933
2	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Prince	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	11,880	11,933
7	Richmond	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	435	435
8	Cape Breton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,587	6,587
9	Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,425	3,425
10	Inverness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
11	Cumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Colchester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Antigonish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Guysborough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,343	1,343
16	Halifax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	53
17	Hants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15
19	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18
20	Shelburne	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
21	Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	53
22	Digby	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Annapolis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	**New Brunswick—Totals**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Charlotte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Saint John	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Albert	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Westmorland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Kent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Gloucester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Restigouche	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	**Quebec—Totals**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Bonaventure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Gaspé	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Magdalen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Saguenay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Matane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Rimouski	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	**British Columbia—Totals**	295	48,296	48,591	504	3,744	4,248	–	–	–
42	District No. 1	–	27,532	27,532	–	2,396	2,396	–	–	–
43	District No. 2	295	2	297	504	4	508	–	–	–
44	District No. 3	–	20,762	20,762	–	1,344	1,344	–	–	–

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1930—concluded

Mixed Fish			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.	
79,512	**5,919**	**85,431**	**320**	–	**320**	**1,171,826**	**2,102,396**	**8,216,219**	**10,318,615**	**1**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**111,821**	–	**256,710**	**256,710**	**2**
–	–	–	–	–	–	32,514	–	66,421	66,421	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	36,705	–	89,296	89,296	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	42,602	–	100,993	100,993	5
79,512	–	**79,512**	–	–	–	**323,887**	**1,157,011**	**1,420,845**	**2,577,856**	**6**
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,566	–	67,598	67,598	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	12,812	2,105	87,164	89,269	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,038	–	121,092	121,092	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	19,035	16,892	86,781	103,673	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	21,965	–	23,723	23,723	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,113	–	3,560	3,560	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	24,418	–	28,881	28,881	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	14,664	–	28,537	28,537	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	36,771	1,106	154,387	155,493	15
79,512	–	79,512	–	–	–	26,058	451,676	113,282	564,958	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,490	–	1,660	1,660	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	11,856	562,187	65,777	627,964	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	10,407	67,478	45,416	112,894	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	28,285	25,620	199,671	225,291	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	42,264	29,947	98,140	128,087	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	37,993	–	237,606	237,606	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	11,326	–	44,027	44,027	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	4,826	–	13,543	13,543	24
–	**42**	**42**	–	–	–	**525,846**	**12,186**	**1,233,427**	**1,245,613**	**25**
–	–	–	–	–	–	276,325	–	568,758	568,758	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	63,479	–	88,904	88,904	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	175	175	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	26,716	–	118,379	118,379	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	55,032	577	131,159	131,736	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	60,914	11,609	69,666	81,275	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	39,116	–	242,966	242,966	32
–	42	42	–	–	–	4,161	–	13,420	13,420	33
–	**5,877**	**5,877**	–	–	–	**45,042**	–	**714,052**	**714,052**	**34**
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,165	–	62,448	62,448	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	5,147	–	268,543	268,543	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	30,509	–	274,885	274,885	37
–	17	17	–	–	–	4,559	–	88,248	88,248	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,440	–	4,404	4,404	39
–	5,860	5,860	–	–	–	222	–	15,524	15,524	40
–	–	–	**320**	–	**320**	**165,230**	**933,199**	**4,591,185**	**5,524,384**	**41**
–	–	–	–	–	–	15,424	–	513,481	513,481	42
–	–	–	320	–	320	24,766	249,442	1,623,666	1,873,108	43
–	–	–	–	–	–	125,040	683,757	2,454,038	3,137,795	44

[1]Exclusive of fur seals and whales.

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1930

	In Primary Operations	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
			$		$
1	Steam trawlers	–	–	7	410,000
2	Steam vessels and tugs	–	–	2	6,000
3	Sailing and gasoline vessels	6	8,900	345	1,847,594
4	Sail and row boats	670	10,313	4,805	109,491
5	Gasolene boats	1,186	296,865	5,319	1,454,434
6	Carrying smacks and scows	10	6,000	167	221,050
7	Gill nets	2,833	36,072	41,122	488,884
8	Salmon drift nets	11	1,750	73	11,823
9	Salmon trap nets	–	–	267	71,115
10	Trap nets, other	3	1,800	493	220,590
11	Dip and roll nets	–	–	–	–
12	Smelt nets	5,037	37,339	4,251	41,589
13	Pound nets	–	–	–	–
14	Weirs	–	–	70	19,095
15	Weir seines	–	–	–	–
16	Salmon purse seines	–	–	–	–
17	Seines, other	–	–	284	34,330
18	Weir drivers	–	–	–	–
19	Tubs of trawl	728	15,260	14,747	207,702
20	Hand lines	1,478	2,751	21,603	23,029
21	Crab traps	–	–	100	100
22	Eel traps	–	–	416	1,847
23	Lobster traps	267,222	267,222	878,593	1,234,893
24	Lobster pounds	1	1,200	33	18,050
25	Oyster rakes	216	648	280	924
26	Scallop drags	–	–	276	6,621
27	Quahaug rakes	39	117	20	20
28	Fishing piers and wharves	36	35,650	1,079	557,830
29	Freezers and ice houses	16	800	238	68,000
30	Small fish and smoke houses	307	17,975	3,499	288,468
31	**Total value**	–	**740,662**	–	**7,343,479**

	In Primary Operations	Ontario		Manitoba	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
			$		$
32	Steam trawlers	–	–	–	–
33	Steam vessels and tugs	110	738,800	20	275,895
34	Sailing and gasolene vessels	–	–	–	–
35	Sail and row boats	1,056	58,451	972	42,428
36	Gasoline boats	962	701,985	155	121,450
37	Carrying smacks and scows	–	–	3	5,000
38	Gill nets	7,089,639[1]	846,794	67,642	589,601
39	Salmon drift nets	–	–	–	–
40	Salmon drag nets	–	–	–	–
41	Trap nets, other	–	–	–	–
42	Dip and roll nets	70	1,033	65	230
43	Smelt nets	–	–	–	–
44	Pound nets	1,181	622,225	–	–
45	Hoop nets	849	28,347	12	160
46	Salmon purse seines	–	–	–	–
47	Seines, other	183	22,747	–	–
48	Spears	93	680	–	–
49	Skates of gear	–	–	–	–
50	Otter trawls	–	–	–	–
51	Hand lines	502	5,470	50	200
52	Crab traps	–	–	–	–
53	Fish wheels	–	–	–	–
54	Oyster plant and equipment	–	–	–	–
55	Fishing piers and wharves	350	110,685	57	83,040
56	Freezers and ice houses	487	285,795	93	150,037
57	Small fish and smoke houses	–	–	89	41,100
58	**Total value**	–	**3,423,012**	–	**1,309,141**

[1] For Ontario gill nets are shown in yards.

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1930—con.

New Brunswick						Quebec						
Sea Fisheries		Inland Fisheries		Total Fisheries		Sea Fisheries		Inland Fisheries		Total Fisheries		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
303	284,600	–	–	303	284,600	11	9,100	–	–	11	9,100	3
4,499	135,047	318	2,148	4,817	137,195	2,168	75,229	1,219	41,438	3,387	116,667	4
2,408	784,410	2	550	2,410	784,960	2,980	935,885	145	33,825	3,125	969,710	5
82	185,005	–	–	82	185,005	4	2,000	–	–	4	2,000	6
6,279	96,832	652	6,625	6,931	103,457	13,948	353,090	515	48,282	14,463	401,372	7
6,924	136,540	–	–	6,924	136,540	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	45	32,100	–	–	45	32,100	9
396	216,488	–	–	396	216,488	223	134,980	–	–	223	134,980	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
6,426	510,011	–	–	6,426	510,011	2,693	36,530	–	–	2,693	36,530	12
73	14,600	–	–	73	14,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
272	333,154	–	–	272	333,154	4	80	1,169	122,269	1,173	122,349	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
2,796	82,450	–	–	2,796	82,450	224	32,125	–	–	224	32,125	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
1,837	27,921	–	–	1,837	27,921	3,547	55,789	–	–	3,547	55,789	19
8,169	9,369	–	–	8,169	9,369	19,260	22,382	1,116	9,546	20,376	31,928	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	80	200	80	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
334,853	446,595	–	–	334,853	446,595	112,916	168,118	–	–	112,916	168,118	23
41	43,500	–	–	41	43,500	2	890	–	–	2	890	24
953	3,769	–	–	953	3,769	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
34	524	–	–	34	524	12	2,615	–	–	12	2,615	26
220	516	–	–	220	516	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
404	136,450	–	–	404	136,450	243	39,125	–	–	243	39,125	28
93	134,000	–	–	93	134,000	250	75,680	288	19,938	538	95,618	29
1,133	453,860	–	–	1,133	453,860	1,984	120,270	93	4,158	2,077	124,428	30
–	**4,035,641**	–	**9,523**	–	**4,045,164**	–	**2,095,988**	–	**279,456**	–	**2,375,444**	31

Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$	
–	–	–	–	1	60,000	–	–	32
–	–	6	89,000	6	150,000	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	551	5,703,850	–	–	34
36	1,025	102	5,220	2,429	209,335	19	1,060	35
7	1,675	185	94,795	4,844	4,003,775	24	11,740	36
–	–	5	37,500	379	461,890	–	–	37
6,350	81,128	7,588	145,682	97	9,260	113	2,520	38
–	–	–	–	5,611	1,283,115	–	–	39
–	–	–	–	19	10,875	–	–	40
–	–	–	–	6	95,000	–	–	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
–	–	–	–	75	2,160	–	–	43
–	–	1	300	–	–	–	–	44
26	260	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
–	–	–	–	395	767,375	–	–	46
–	–	–	–	170	273,750	–	–	47
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
–	–	–	–	2,461	54,636	–	–	49
–	–	–	–	59	15,625	–	–	50
–	–	–	–	13,189	96,254	–	–	51
–	–	–	–	4,770	16,830	–	–	52
–	–	–	–	–	–	6	900	53
–	–	–	–	1	21,208	–	–	54
6	525	70	35,025	31	42,600	–	–	55
14	2,200	76	69,465	6	4,200	–	–	56
7	500	36	62,780	23	36,750	–	–	57
–	**87,313**	–	**539,767**	–	**13,318,488**	–	**16,220**	58

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1930—con.

	In Fish Canning and Curing	Prince Edward Island	
		No.	Value
			$
1	Lobster canneries	85	168,875
2	Salmon canneries	–	–
3	Clam canneries	5	6,900
4	Sardine and other fish canneries	–	–
5	Fish curing establishments	5	13,600
6	Reduction plants	–	–
7	**Total**	**95**	**189,375**

17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1930

	—	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
				Sea	Inland
		No.	No.	No.	No.
8	Men employed on vessels, boats, etc.	2,281	15,265	11,599	448
9	Persons employed in fish canning and curing establishments.	1,214	3,885	2,269	–
10	**Total**	**3,495**	**19,150**	**13,868**	**448**

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1930—concluded

Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		British Columbia		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$	
106	633,365	98	376,063	44	78,882	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	7	6,628	60	17,920,474	2
6	15,261	10	67,450	–	–	2		3
6	200,059	3	1,205,862	–	–	1	115,358	4
101	2,815,982	48	212,918	34	425,893	46	4,112,817	5
8	236,594	3	20,186	1		19	2,194,440	6
228	3,901,261	162	1,882,479	86	511,403	128	24,343,089	7

17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1930

Quebec		Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	
Sea	Inland							
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
9,736	1,490	4,074	4,781	945	1,179	12,000	38	8
1,007	–	–	–	–	–	7,347	–	9
10,743	**1,490**	**4,074**	**4,781**	**945**	**1,179**	**19,347**	**38**	10

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 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 1930, payment was made on the following basis:—

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

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty—$7.20 each.

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

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty—$6.35 each.

There were 10,308 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 9,546 bounty claims paid.

The total amount paid in 1930 was $159,773.55 allocated as follows:—

To 567 vessels and their crews.....$ 39,447.60

To 9,741 boats and their crews.....$ 120,325.95

Imports and Exports

Canada's exports of fish during the calendar year 1930 had a total value of $31,869,350, compared with $37,546,393 in 1929 and $38,096,245 in 1928. The principal exports in 1930, in order of value, were: salmon, canned, $6,479,255; codfish, dried, $3,774,333; lobsters, canned, $3,234,892; lobsters, fresh, $2,279,238; herrings, sea, dry-salted, $1,567,974; salmon, fresh and frozen, $1,514,429; and whitefish, fresh and frozen, $1,215,118. Canned salmon went to 81 different countries, canned lobsters to 27, and dried codfish to 26. Herrings, sea, dry-salted, went chiefly to China and Japan, while salmon, fresh and frozen, found its main markets in the United Kingdom and the United States, although small shipments were made to other countries. The fish imported into Canada in 1930 was valued at $3,446,601, compaerd with $4,233,906 in 1929 and $4,068,074 in 1928. Sardines and oysters are the principal items of import.

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 1930

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	13,529,256
1880	1,675,089	6,291,061	2,744,447	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	Not known	14,499,979
1881	1,955,290	6,214,782	2,930,904	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	Not known	15,817,162
1882	1,855,687	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	Not known	16,824,092
1883	1,272,468	7,689,374	3,185,674	2,138,997	1,027,033	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	8,415,332	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	3,067,030	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	1,805,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,977,874
1892	1,179,855	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	1,012,093	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	1,805,674	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	1,013,645	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	7,811,602	4,186,800	2,211,792	1,535,144	4,747,365	1,478,665	23,100,878
1904	1,077,546	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439
1905	998,922	8,259,085	4,847,090	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	1,811,570	29,479,562
1906	1,168,939	7,799,160	4,905,225	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,492,923	26,279,485
1907	1,492,695	7,632,330	5,300,564	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	938,422	25,499,349
1908	1,378,624	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,451,085
1909	1,197,557	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,808,437	2,177,813	10,314,755	1,373,181	29,629,169
1910	1,153,708	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,692,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,216	29,965,142
1911	1,196,396	9,357,550	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	2,108,257	49,241,339
1921	924,529	9,778,623	3,690,726	1,815,284	3,065,042	13,953,670	1,704,061	34,931,935
1922	1,612,599	10,209,258	4,685,660	2,089,414	2,858,122	18,849,658	1,495,499	41,800,210
1923	1,754,980	8,448,385	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	22,890,913	3,267,905	49,123,609
1928	1,196,681	11,681,995	5,001,641	2,996,614	4,030,753	26,562,727	3,580,562	55,050,973
1929	1,297,125	11,427,491	5,935,635	2,933,339	3,919,144	23,930,692	4,075,095	53,518,521
1930	1,141,279	10,411,202	4,853,575	2,502,998	3,294,629	23,103,302	2,497,231	47,804,216

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 1925 to 1930

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	2,601,285	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	2,748,231	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592
1908	1,441	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,957,500	15,509,354
1909	1,750	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17,357,932
1910	1,680	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	19,019,870
1911	1,648	3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	20,932,904
1912	1,669	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	24,388,459
1913	1,992	4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	27,464,033
1914	1,892	4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	24,733,162
1915	1,984	4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	25,855,575
1916	1,965	5,267,724	40,105	4,829,793	4,485,269	14,146,176	28,728,962
1917	1,533	6,268,946	42,689	5,770,464	5,347,497	29,756,218	47,143,125
1918	1,417	6,790,888	38,726	7,059,638	6,174,967	40,196,370	60,221,863
1919	1,373	7,768,160	36,434	7,470,095	6,312,245	33,026,526	54,577,026
1920	1,228	8,316,071	30,522	7,859,999	6,697,214	27,532,194	50,405,478
1921	1,145	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	55,306,461
1928	1,577	9,652,435	35,843	8,277,605	7,074,146	33,068,185	58,072,371
1929	1,470	10,020,484	38,285	9,267,222	8,005,926	35,284,812	62,579,444
1930	1,368	9,583,739	37,160	10,051,019	7,428,507	36,963,032	64,026,297

[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 Fisheries Industry of Canada for the years 1895, 1900 and 1905 to 1930

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
1928	15,434	8,560	46,784	7,441	62,785	78,219
1929	16,367	7,979	48,247	7,857	64,083	80,450
1930	15,722	7,545	48,691	7,600	63,836	79,558

[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 1930

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 known	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	954,651	750,921	3,360,082	446,888	11,491,300
1902	395,648	3,485,489	1,943,654	1,014,158	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	505,461	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	12,188,803	4,574,617	2,267,511	2,807,368	23,577,988	978,177	47,672,950
1924	1,211,858	10,990,472	5,357,891	2,328,671	2,995,362	19,905,883	1,067,213	43,857,350
1925	1,237,972	11,674,790	5,247,448	2,708,239	3,235,510	21,674,584	1,094,087	46,872,630
1926	1,166,620	12,094,428	5,369,112	2,766,536	3,337,737	31,862,753	1,309,498	57,906,684
1927	1,117,473	11,469,249	5,526,988	2,408,274	3,257,190	31,117,986	1,409,301	56,306,461
1928	940,944	11,079,262	5,655,548	2,434,593	3,432,528	32,926,325	1,603,071	58,072,371
1929	905,125	11,252,655	5,886,719	2,800,987	3,479,380	36,256,087	1,998,491	62,579,444
1930	930,037	11,244,740	5,927,643	2,886,847	3,423,012	37,661,577	1,952,441	64,026,297

18. (e) Total Number of Persons Employed in the Fisheries Industry of Canada, by Provinces, 1895 and 1900 to 1930

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
1928	3,607	19,595	13,075	12,121	4,128	6,699	18,994	78,219
1929	3,466	19,833	14,055	11,066	4,043	7,552	20,435	80,450
1930	3,495	19,150	14,316	12,233	4,074	6,943	19,347	79,558

GENERAL TABLES

I. FISH CAUGHT AND MARKETED, 1930 — QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

II. AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION, 1930 — 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) 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 Wage-earners According to Hours of Work.

III. SPECIAL TABLES.

(1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, According to the Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930.
(2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products, calendar years, 1928, 1929 and 1930.
(3) The Salmon Pack of British Columbia, 1920-1930.
(4) The Lobster Pack of Canada, 1920-1930.
(5) Table for Conversion of Weights of Fish.
(6) Fishing Bounties, 1930.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930

	Fishing Districts	Cod							Haddock		
		Caught and landed	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless	Cod oil		Used fresh	Green-salted
	Prince Edward Island	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—										
1	**Quantity**	**66,255**	**10,694**	**11**	**26,582**	**431**	**267**	**5,420**	**1,502**	**1,454**	**16**
2	**Value** $	**103,529**	**40,910**	**99**	**106,303**	**2,510**	**3,338**	**1,626**	**2,873**	**4,768**	**64**
	Kings County (all)—										
3	Total quantity	16,651	109	11	7,119	400	267	350	882	834	16
4	Total value $	28,494	327	99	30,891	2,200	3,338	105	1,038	1,668	64
	Queens County (all)—										
5	Total quantity	32,056	8,498	–	11,779	–	–	3,000	620	620	–
6	Total value $	50,689	33,992	–	54,335	–	–	900	1,835	3,100	–
	Prince County—										
7	East Prince	929	330	–	253	31	–	–	–	–	–
8	West Prince	16,619	1,757	–	7,431	–	–	2,070	–	–	–
9	Total quantity	17,548	2,087	–	7,684	31	–	2,070	–	–	–
10	Total value $	24,346	6,591	–	21,077	310	–	621	–	–	–

	Fishing Districts	Salmon		Smelts		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—conc.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—										
1	**Quantity**	**106**	**106**	**7,789**	**7,789**	**1,041**	**1,041**	**130**	**130**	**1,352**	**1,352**
2	**Value** $	**2,120**	**2,120**	**59,468**	**63,828**	**4,339**	**4,339**	**842**	**1,300**	**3,268**	**3,268**
	Kings County (all)—										
3	Total quantity	106	106	703	703	621	621	–	–	–	–
4	Total value $	2,120	2,120	7,133	7,133	2,339	2,339	–	–	–	–
	Queens County (all)—										
5	Total quantity	–	–	4,431	4,431	210	210	120	120	337	337
6	Total value $	–	–	31,088	35,448	840	840	742	1,200	933	933
	Prince County—										
7	East Prince	–	–	2,165	2,165	–	–	–	–	710	710
8	West Prince	–	–	490	490	210	210	10	10	305	305
9	Total quantity	–	–	2,655	2,655	210	210	10	10	1,015	1,015
10	Total value $	–	–	21,247	21,247	1,160	1,160	100	100	2,335	2,335

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Hake and Cusk					Herring				Mackerel				Alewives		
Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless		Used fresh	Pickled	Used as bait		Used fresh	Canned	Pickled		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	
16,617	886	5,978	1,242	7	49,818	10,014	70	19,797	10,591	3,809	429	2,160	30	30	1
13,017	1,396	18,468	4,968	63	50,090	20,860	560	58,791	29,265	18,126	2,246	29,576	30	60	2
6,709	–	1,477	1,242	7	6,698	2,844	–	1,927	2,861	120	–	913	–	–	3
6,709	–	4,490	4,968	63	6,698	5,688	–	5,181	12,159	840	–	17,510	–	–	4
2,710	510	1,090	–	–	12,712	890	30	5,866	4,493	3,095	–	466	30	30	5
2,710	1,020	3,745	–	–	12,892	1,780	240	17,598	12,872	15,475	–	6,990	30	60	6
–	–	–	–	–	12,288	5,544	–	3,372	297	29	164	51	–	–	7
7,198	376	3,411	–	–	18,120	736	40	8,632	2,940	565	265	730	–	–	8
7,198	376	3,411	–	–	30,408	6,280	40	12,004	3,237	594	429	781	–	–	9
3,598	376	10,233	–	–	30,500	13,392	320	36,012	4,234	1,811	2,246	5,076	–	–	10

Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters					Oysters		Tongues and Sounds	Hair Seals		
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed	Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Canned		Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tomalley		Used fresh			Skins	
bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	no.	no.	
4,921	1,690	2,507	80,820	4,574	48	31,935	506	4,888	4,888	52	398	398	1
7,537	3,680	12,392	539,730	48,205	4,800	635,961	5,261	26,516	41,495	624	994	994	2
1,150	–	1,150	28,269	–	–	12,720	100	–	–	8	3	3	3
1,437	–	5,750	173,264	–	–	256,411	850	–	–	96	7	7	4
2,736	823	1,207	17,213	1,344	–	6,737	47	4,341	4,341	–	395	395	5
4,104	1,646	5,742	122,813	13,440	–	137,569	475	24,931	39,069	–	987	987	6
1,035	867	150	16,034	1,885	48	4,679	66	547	547	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	19,304	1,345	–	7,799	293	–	–	44	–	–	8
1,035	867	150	35,338	3,230	48	12,478	359	547	547	44	–	–	9
1,996	2,034	900	243,653	34,765	4,800	241,981	3,936	1,585	2,426	528	–	–	10

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod				
			Marketed			
		Caught and landed	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Canned
	Nova Scotia	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**1,065,133**	**82,872**	**26,298**	**76,099**	**5,793**
2	**Value** $	**1,978,386**	**311,676**	**304,426**	**313,536**	**28,394**
	Richmond County—					
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	9,819	333	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	2,016	–	–	18	–
5	Total quantity	11,835	333	–	18	–
6	Total value $	15,568	666	–	180	–
	Cape Breton County—					
7	Richmond county line to White Point, inclusive, and Head of East Bay inclusive	2,211	–	–	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport, inclusive	8,966	1,494	–	1,432	–
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line	32,014	13,734	2,690	9,845	–
10	Total quantity	43,191	15,228	2,690	11,277	–
11	Total value $	61,254	57,284	29,805	45,784	–
	Victoria County—					
12	South of Path End, inclusive	2,829	364	–	403	–
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	37,951	2,323	–	4,830	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	16,020	–	–	5,674	–
15	Total quantity	56,800	2,687	–	10,907	–
16	Total value $	82,261	5,738	–	44,957	–
	Inverness County—					
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove	25,537	828	–	10,964	–
18	Broad Cove, inclusive, to Richmond county line	14,841	5,000	2,518	1,306	4,242
19	Total quantity	40,378	5,828	2,518	12,270	4,242
20	Total value $	58,785	18,443	25,260	47,575	16,246
	Cumberland County—					
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy shore	22	5	–	1	–
24	Total quantity	22	5	–	1	–
25	Total value $	60	25	–	8	–
	Colchester County—					
26	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–
27	Bay of Fundy shore	56	18	–	19	–
28	Total quantity	56	18	–	19	–
29	Total value $	206	144	–	171	–
	Pictou County—					
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–
31	Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	307	75	–	–	–
32	Total quantity	307	75	–	–	–
33	Total value $	337	300	–	–	–
	Antigonish County (all)—					
34	Total quantity	1,110	150	–	300	–
35	Total value $	1,388	600	–	1,500	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Cod—con.					Haddock									
Marketed						Marketed								
Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil	Caught and landed	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
33,544	184,409	23,207	40,526	98,354	471,639	125,302	59,295	15,123	34,109	4,122	10,054	12,495	1,751	1
395,518	1,020,108	237,340	27,730	47,151	975,864	530,590	743,363	95,014	288,498	48,161	25,674	52,794	14,236	2
–	184	–	–	–	11,330	742	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	592	51	–	–	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	4
–	776	51	–	–	11,475	742	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	5
–	5,136	595	–	–	13,890	2,226	–	–	–	–	–	210	–	6
–	737	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	1,536	–	–	–	291	234	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	8
1,197	50	880	2,988	–	1,380	3,805	22	–	1,046	–	5	–	–	9
1,197	2,323	880	2,988	80	1,671	4,039	22	–	1,046	–	5	19	–	10
15,514	13,189	10,560	2,206	25	2,798	17,873	264	–	10,491	–	20	76	–	11
–	553	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	510	–	–	–	29,159	–	–	–	–	–	3,851	4,784	–	13
–	1,878	–	–	–	1,440	70	–	–	–	–	515	225	–	14
–	2,941	–	–	–	30,599	70	–	–	–	–	4,366	5,009	–	15
–	15,286	–	–	–	32,354	175	–	–	–	–	10,914	21,416	–	16
–	911	12	–	2,130	1,315	624	–	–	–	–	281	43	–	17
9,442	175	–	–	300	11,127	6,448	2,182	688	5,423	494	53	18	–	18
9,442	1,086	12	–	2,430	12,442	7,072	2,182	688	5,423	494	334	61	–	19
113,304	6,266	144	–	774	18,206	29,432	24,490	2,645	45,592	5,928	1,367	296	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	5	–	–	–	21	14	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	23
–	5	–	–	–	21	14	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	24
–	55	–	–	–	84	84	–	–	–	–	16	11	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	120	–	–	–	170	60	–	–	–	–	40	10	–	34
–	960	–	–	–	255	300	–	–	–	–	200	80	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Hake and Cusk							
		Caught and landed	Marketed						
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**190,203**	**7,139**	**8,081**	**1,193**	**18,789**	**9,367**	**31,798**	**1,520**
2	**Value** $	**136,148**	**11,816**	**72,731**	**6,562**	**43,711**	**80,346**	**87,159**	**10,887**
	Richmond County—								
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total quantity	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Total value $	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—								
7	Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and Head of East Bay, inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Victoria County—								
12	South of Path End inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	214	–	–	–	107	–	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	214	–	–	–	107	–	–	–
16	Total value $	160	–	–	–	214	–	–	–
	Inverness County—								
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove	585	70	–	–	70	–	125	–
18	Broad Cove inclusive, to Richmond county line	8,535	178	16	–	757	907	92	–
19	Total quantity	9,120	248	16	–	827	907	217	–
20	Total value $	4,763	477	128	–	2,012	9,056	765	–
	Cumberland County—								
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Total value $	10	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—								
26	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pictou County—								
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	731	10	–	–	–	–	240	–
32	Total quantity	731	10	–	–	–	–	240	–
33	Total value $	731	30	–	–	–	–	1,440	–
	Antigonish County (all)—								
34	Total quantity	2,070	171	–	–	528	–	281	–
35	Total value $	2,070	513	–	–	2,112	–	1,967	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Pollock				Catfish			Halibut			
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		
	Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Fresh fillets		Used fresh	Canned	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	
39,422	8,003	5,603	6,642	1,905	1,886	4	27,258	27,081	135	1
38,184	16,794	12,450	28,145	1,917	4,571	32	332,237	418,397	1,364	2
89	29	–	13	–	–	–	6	3	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	4
89	29	–	13	–	–	–	11	8	–	5
53	29	–	95	–	–	–	96	90	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	121	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,971	3,765	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,104	3,898	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,320	61,999	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	130	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	132	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	262	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,662	2,620	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	55	–	17
587	409	274	–	–	–	–	82	465	–	18
587	409	274	–	–	–	–	137	520	–	19
441	1,227	702	–	–	–	–	1,516	7,564	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Flounders, Brill, Plaice			Skate		Soles	
		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets		Used fresh		Used fresh
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Nova Scotia—con.							
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**4,726**	**4,693**	**11**	**2,352**	**2,352**	**10,584**	**10,584**
2	**Value** $	**6,401**	**22,170**	**121**	**2,352**	**4,446**	**22,708**	**51,402**
	Richmond County—							
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—							
7	Richmond county line to White Point, inclusive and Head of East Bay, inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line	118	118	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	118	118	–	–	–	–	–
11	Total value $	147	630	–	–	–	–	–
	Victoria County—							
12	South of Path End inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Inverness County—							
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line	727	694	11	–	–	–	–
19	Total quantity	727	694	11	–	–	–	–
20	Total value $	1,200	2,778	121	–	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—							
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—							
26	Nortbumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pictou County—							
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Antigonish County (all)—							
34	Total quantity	70	70	–	–	–	–	–
35	Total value $	70	105	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Herring							Mackerel					
Caught and landed	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed				
	Used fresh	Boneless	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer		Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	
204,745	73,467	8	6,419	10,621	49,780	129	130,359	24,979	40	131	35,028	1
209,482	200,499	80	33,591	55,627	145,705	308	314,767	125,184	140	846	305,373	2
4,683	91	–	–	250	81	–	8,901	–	–	–	1,800	3
1,080	330	–	–	250	–	–	20,250	678	–	–	6,334	4
5,763	421	–	–	500	81	–	29,151	678	–	–	8,134	5
6,718	421	–	–	3,750	162	–	50,151	1,035	–	–	56,410	6
198	78	–	–	40	–	–	2,712	12	–	–	900	7
3,750	32	–	–	60	1,769	–	7,489	484	–	–	2,335	8
4,940	140	–	–	–	3,540	–	711	831	–	–	–	9
8,888	250	–	–	100	5,309	–	10,912	1,327	–	–	3,235	10
9,068	649	–	–	1,000	10,918	–	19,539	5,894	–	–	25,249	11
11,620	300	–	–	30	5,615	–	402	202	–	–	67	12
340	–	–	–	–	170	–	6,800	110	–	–	2,146	13
870	–	–	–	20	405	–	257	–	–	–	128	14
12,830	300	–	–	50	6,190	–	7,459	312	–	–	2,341	15
10,431	300	–	–	440	12,242	–	8,379	1,597	–	–	18,445	16
6,800	6,800	–	–	–	–	–	4,480	43	–	–	1,479	17
6,317	6,848	–	1,438	200	2,700	–	260	2,362	–	–	359	18
13,117	13,648	–	1,438	200	2,700	–	4,740	2,405	–	–	1,838	19
13,117	24,605	–	13,551	1,200	2,700	–	16,211	10,819	–	–	25,070	20
1,450	74	–	165	–	349	35	9	9	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	900	–	1,300	–	25	25	–	–	–	22
144	50	–	1	12	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
1,594	124	–	1,066	12	1,677	35	34	34	–	–	–	24
1,013	242	–	3,547	84	3,784	17	358	410	–	–	–	25
20	6	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
93	73	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
113	79	–	5	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
206	237	–	25	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
55	15	–	–	–	1,220	–	4	4	–	–	–	30
2,276	601	–	–	191	550	–	498	498	–	–	–	31
2,331	616	–	–	191	1,770	–	502	502	–	–	–	32
2,336	1,848	–	–	1,528	3,510	–	2,263	4,024	–	–	–	33
7,590	224	–	–	50	3,608	–	430	199	–	–	77	34
9,487	672	–	–	500	10,804	–	2,150	1,791	–	–	1,540	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Alewives					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**	**30,719**	**10,649**	**165**	**3,008**	**5,736**	**31**	**31**
2	**Value** $	**29,336**	**15,305**	**280**	**13,665**	**9,549**	**330**	**350**
	Richmond County—							
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	45	45	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total quantity	45	45	–	–	–	–	–
6	Total value $	23	38	–	–	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—							
7	Richmond county line to White Point, inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Victoria County—							
12	South of Path End inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Inverness County—							
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove	1,110	175	–	340	–	–	–
18	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Total quantity	1,110	175	–	340	–	–	–
20	Total value $	833	175	–	1,422	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—							
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	250	–	–	–	125	–	–
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	700	425	–	100	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	950	425	–	100	125	–	–
25	Total value $	475	425	–	350	312	–	–
	Colchester County—							
26	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Bay of Fundy shore	600	600	–	–	–	4	4
28	Total quantity	600	600	–	–	–	4	4
29	Total value $	1,180	1,800	–	–	–	60	80
	Pictou County—							
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Antigonish County (all)—							
34	Total quantity	350	250	–	37	–	–	–
35	Total value $	350	625	–	296	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Perch		Salmon				Shad			Smelts		Sturgeon		Albacore		
Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Salted	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
52	52	14,198	12,893	1,459	55	440	384	22	7,906	8,192	225	225	2,666	2,666	1
100	120	192,095	229,933	18,244	1,785	5,347	6,617	550	88,725	136,909	675	1,350	12,130	16,761	2
–	–	181	31	–	–	–	–	–	631	208	–	–	16	16	3
–	–	65	69	–	–	–	–	–	47	47	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	246	91	–	–	–	–	–	678	255	–	–	16	16	5
–	–	3,517	1,638	–	–	–	–	–	5,446	2,134	–	–	128	128	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	127	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	795	795	–	–	10	10	–	56	53	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	191	282	–	–	–	–	–	210	283	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	986	1,077	–	–	10	10	–	393	463	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	11,887	18,182	–	–	100	150	–	3,577	6,896	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	787	787	–	–	–	–	–	238	117	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	232	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	430	214	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	1,450	1,049	–	–	–	–	–	238	117	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	18,480	17,214	–	–	–	–	–	2,184	1,655	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	2,836	2,253	569	–	–	–	–	74	60	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	551	795	280	4	–	–	–	571	844	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	3,387	3,048	849	4	–	–	–	645	904	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	36,247	40,081	10,944	100	–	–	–	7,094	13,919	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	726	726	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	968	968	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	84	84	–	–	187	121	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	84	84	–	–	187	121	22	1,694	1,694	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	1,626	2,040	–	–	2,244	2,420	550	20,437	35,574	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	181	181	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	278	247	–	–	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	278	247	–	–	86	86	–	181	181	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	4,390	4,945	–	–	1,176	1,495	–	1,790	2,172	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	751	625	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	592	440	–	–	–	–	–	829	662	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	592	440	–	–	–	–	–	1,580	1,287	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	7,609	8,556	–	–	–	–	–	15,276	20,922	–	–	–	–	33
40	40	2,433	1,599	–	–	–	–	–	456	163	–	–	–	–	34
40	60	28,130	29,639	–	–	–	–	–	6,384	3,623	–	–	–	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Eels		Grayfish[1]	Squid	
		Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used as bait
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**1,666**	**1,666**	**700**	**5,965**	**5,965**
2	**Value** $	**12,530**	**17,091**	**140**	**17,041**	**28,847**
	Richmond County—					
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	185	6	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total quantity	185	6	–	–	–
6	Total value $	740	30	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—					
7	Richmond county line to White Point, inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive	–	–	–	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	–	–	–	–	–
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–
11	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–
	Victoria County—					
12	South of Path End inclusive	–	–	–	–	–
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	–	–	–	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–
	Inverness County—					
17	Victoria County line to Broad Cove	–	–	–	830	830
18	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line	–	47	–	96	802
19	Total quantity	–	47	–	926	1,632
20	Total value $	–	705	–	2,020	7,146
	Cumberland County—					
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–
25	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—					
26	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–
27	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–
28	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–
	Pictou County—					
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–
31	Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	49	49	–	–	–
32	Total quantity	49	49	–	–	–
33	Total value $	490	735	–	–	–
	Antigonish County (all)—					
34	Total quantity	240	240	700	110	110
35	Total value $	1,200	3,360	140	220	440

[1] Used in the production of fish oil and meal.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish[1]	Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters					
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed				
	Used fresh		Used fresh			Used fresh	Canned		Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tomalley	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	
11,933	11,933	359	359	79,512	10,683	7,210	4,088	208,201	85,885	209	63,422	2,090	1
139,145	214,806	460	660	10,380	17,155	13,641	22,794	2,204,153	1,645,812	12,100	1,367,957	20,215	2
336	198	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,842	1,271	–	1,719	56	3
99	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,782	719	–	1,241	57	4
435	274	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,624	1,990	–	2,960	113	5
4,645	3,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	47,091	25,648	–	70,057	1,345	6
100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,694	500	–	805	41	7
4,388	4,388	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,668	756	–	2,506	84	8
2,099	2,099	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,947	12	–	1,782	158	9
6,587	6,587	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,309	1,268	–	5,093	283	10
79,372	122,196	–	–	–	–	–	–	73,854	16,817	–	112,304	3,045	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,510	–	–	1,365	74	12
1,817	1,817	–	–	–	–	–	–	352	–	–	176	–	13
1,608	1,608	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,102	–	–	2,051	45	14
3,425	3,425	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,964	–	–	3,592	119	15
39,492	64,271	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,684	–	–	79,936	1,218	16
3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,701	5	–	3,198	17	17
–	194	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,655	258	–	2,545	109	18
3	197	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,356	263	–	5,743	126	19
15	3,561	–	–	–	–	–	–	100,492	2,990	–	122,669	1,068	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,316	1,268	–	2,024	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,717	60	–	5,902	77	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	101	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,134	1,429	–	7,926	77	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	131,430	13,092	–	143,126	660	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,048	97	–	258	7	26
–	–	–	–	–	467	–	469	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	467	–	469	1,048	97	–	258	7	28
–	–	–	–	–	700	–	3,041	7,336	970	–	5,185	84	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,139	12,420	–	7,252	365	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,232	867	–	1,830	100	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,371	13,287	–	9,082	465	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	156,497	213,420	–	188,276	4,750	33
–	–	200	200	–	–	–	–	12,208	1,528	–	5,504	333	34
–	–	200	400	–	–	–	–	85,456	16,937	–	121,187	3,324	35

[1] Used in the production of fish oil and meal.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Crabs		Oysters		Scallops		
		Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Shelled	Marketed: Canned
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	cases
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**80**	**80**	**1,995**	**1,995**	**16,488**	**32,411**	**195**
2	**Value** $	**160**	**240**	**12,142**	**15,166**	**76,476**	**79,796**	**1,823**
	Richmond County—							
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's Canal, including Ile Madame	–	–	9	9	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total quantity	–	–	9	9	–	–	–
6	Total value $	–	–	63	63	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—							
7	Richmond county line to White Point, inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line	–	–	50	50	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	–	–	50	50	–	–	–
11	Total value $	–	–	250	250	–	–	–
	Victoria County—							
12	South of Path End inclusive	–	–	418	418	–	–	–
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	–	–	418	418	–	–	–
16	Total value $	–	–	1,898	2,508	–	–	–
	Inverness County—							
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove	–	–	15	15	–	–	–
18	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line	–	–	521	521	–	–	–
19	Total quantity	–	–	536	536	–	–	–
20	Total value $	–	–	2,720	2,720	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—							
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	500	500	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	–	–	500	500	–	–	–
25	Total value $	–	–	3,500	5,000	–	–	–
	Colchester County—							
26	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	130	130	–	–	–
27	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Total quantity	–	–	130	130	–	–	–
29	Total value $	–	–	910	1,170	–	–	–
	Pictou County—							
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	65	65	–	–	–
31	Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	–	–	144	144	–	–	–
32	Total quantity	–	–	209	209	–	–	–
33	Total value $	–	–	1,595	2,025	–	–	–
	Antigonish County (all)—							
34	Total quantity	–	–	125	125	–	–	–
35	Total value $	–	–	1,062	1,250	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Tongues and Sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Hair Seals			Miscellaneous							
Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Green	Marketed: Dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Skins	Marketed: Oil	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish glue	Fish skins and bones	Fish meal	Fish fertilizer	Fish offal	Other products	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	no.	gal.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	ton	ton	ton	$	
876	492	492	88	45	3,170	3,170	2,376	19,839	4,465	30,067	3,218	90	11,015	–	1
3,114	864	864	440	1,100	4,683	4,936	953	7,402	3,649	29,478	207,920	2,870	30,899	985	2
–	–	–	–	–	356	356	150	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	356	356	150	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	312	267	45	270	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	709	709	1,486	–	–	–	64	3	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	709	709	1,486	80	–	–	64	3	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	425	425	594	25	–	–	4,513	175	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	350	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	97	97	320	440	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	4,222	1,000	1,190	60	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	123	123	320	4,662	1,000	1,190	60	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	148	148	64	1,864	1,250	1,725	2,700	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	229	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	573	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	800	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	15	15	20	120	–	–	35	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	37	37	10	60	–	–	280	–	–	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod				
		Caught and landed	Marketed			
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Canned
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases
	Guysborough County—					
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	6,895	2,371	233	182	-
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour river included	35,040	125	-	-	1,131
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line	13,782	-	-	2,567	-
4	Total quantity	55,717	2,496	233	2,749	1,131
5	Total value $	83,591	7,912	2,563	13,010	9,048
	Halifax County—					
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	7,379	540	-	-	-
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour	8,000	800	-	-	-
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included	136,515	37,412	14,289	14,841	-
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line	8,930	410	-	2,456	-
10	Total quantity	160,824	39,162	14,289	17,297	-
11	Total value $	342,603	152,458	165,822	64,139	-
	Hants County (all)—					
12	Total quantity	11	11	-	-	-
13	Total value $	30	60	-	-	-
	Lunenburg County—					
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	11,546	131	-	60	-
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line	511,140	2,786	528	-	-
16	Total quantity	522,686	2,917	528	60	-
17	Total value $	1,013,475	8,471	5,280	210	-
	Queens County (all)—					
18	Total quantity	43,447	2,831	3,406	11,228	-
19	Total value $	75,151	16,559	43,858	46,915	-
	Shelburne County—					
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town	40,497	4,147	2,108	3,997	-
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line	42,630	1,221	40	1,634	130
23	Total quantity	83,127	5,368	2,148	5,631	130
24	Total value $	165,760	27,559	26,447	28,443	780
	Yarmouth County—					
25	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River	2,686	-	-	-	-
26	From the Tusket River to Digby county line, including Tusket Islands	23,170	1,461	322	2,900	-
26	Total quant'ty	25,856	1,461	322	2,900	-
27	Total value $	47,289	3,601	3,896	16,230	-
	Digby County—					
28	From Yarmouth county line to Sissiboo River	3,192	-	-	870	-
29	The Sissiboo River inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	12,031	2,696	162	572	290
30	Total quantity	15,223	2,696	162	1,442	290
31	Total value $	21,896	8,260	1,473	4,414	2,320
	Annapolis County (all)—					
32	Total quantity	2,286	891	2	-	-
33	Total value $	3,834	1,782	22	-	-
	Kings County (all)—					
34	Total quantity	2,257	715	-	-	-
35	Total value $	4,898	1,814	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Cod—con.					Haddock								
Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed							
Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
1,174	100	–	–	10,000	3,164	2,057	196	–	1,846	–	220	–	–	1
594	85	339	–	2,123	6,867	1,821	–	249	367	7	190	–	–	2
–	1,694	–	–	2,435	4,373	–	–	–	–	–	–	378	–	3
1,768	1,879	339	–	14,558	14,404	3,878	196	249	2,213	7	410	378	–	4
18,880	10,314	3,832	–	4,865	21,326	10,815	2,156	1,992	17,661	84	1,152	1,505	–	5
–	1,989	218	–	–	300	126	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	6
–	2,387	–	–	–	285	60	–	–	–	–	–	75	–	7
8,320	76	600	–	25,709	209,546	62,967	41,516	–	6,240	1,882	2,416	153	–	8
–	585	140	–	600	1,925	525	–	–	–	–	125	133	–	9
8,320	5,037	958	–	26,309	212,056	63,678	41,516	–	6,240	1,882	2,541	419	–	10
130,309	26,438	9,376	–	19,260	499,389	280,928	528,245	–	55,405	22,945	5,892	1,908	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	3,725	–	–	–	2,095	145	–	–	–	–	–	583	–	14
5,249	162,924	3,920	–	32,500	37,380	8,675	2,458	–	6,717	–	60	2,510	–	15
5,249	166,649	3,920	–	32,500	39,475	8,820	2,458	–	6,717	–	60	3,093	–	16
62,988	920,955	35,330	–	13,000	94,522	34,990	29,496	–	53,736	–	150	10,153	–	17
1,389	312	62	–	1,680	28,985	9,665	5,956	–	1,538	–	566	31	–	18
16,668	1,872	733	–	605	77,307	55,723	83,304	–	13,617	–	1,257	124	–	19
4,601	1,827	397	2,050	1,645	39,431	9,350	3,399	–	7,273	–	–	1,273	–	20
60	–	8,536	–	480	16,926	4,118	43	586	637	–	1,531	118	1,542	21
4,661	1,827	8,933	2,050	2,125	56,357	13,468	3,442	586	7,910	–	1,531	1,391	1,542	22
49,595	11,041	90,860	1,845	802	113,552	58,397	34,316	3,546	66,702	–	4,102	7,620	12,336	23
–	–	2,073	–	–	486	–	–	538	–	–	–	72	4	24
26	131	5,111	775	1,738	6,640	521	370	–	671	15	98	351	168	25
26	131	7,184	775	1,738	7,126	521	370	538	671	15	98	423	172	26
338	718	76,884	491	642	13,196	2,278	4,480	2,470	5,738	240	201	1,815	1,628	27
–	27	374	–	150	6,940	783	–	3,273	10	–	100	233	–	28
1,490	256	485	28,473	16,350	43,939	7,047	3,153	9,789	2,308	1,724	1	1,224	37	29
1,490	283	859	28,473	16,500	50,879	7,830	3,153	13,062	2,318	1,724	101	1,457	37	30
14,900	1,638	8,918	19,132	6,961	77,294	25,744	36,612	84,361	19,226	18,964	403	6,767	272	31
2	449	9	6,240	434	5,157	4,944	–	–	33	–	–	49	–	32
22	2,694	108	4,056	217	9,794	10,370	–	–	330	–	–	171	–	33
–	514	–	–	–	822	501	–	–	–	–	–	107	–	34
–	3,084	–	–	–	1,897	1,255	–	–	–	–	–	642	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Hake and Cusk							
		Caught and landed	Marketed						
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Guysborough County—								
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included..	182	157	–	–	–	939	–	–
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour river included....	216	–	–	–	–	–	72	–
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line.....	501	–	–	–	–	–	167	–
4	Total quantity.....	899	157	–	–	–	939	239	–
5	Total value.....$	708	392	–	–	–	7,512	722	–
	Halifax County—								
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	7,359	1,415	649	–	1,118	507	–	–
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	415	125	–	–	15	–	87	–
10	Total quantity.....	7,774	1,540	649	–	1,133	507	87	–
11	Total value.....$	7,895	3,971	6,569	–	2,296	6,853	478	–
	Hants County (all)—								
12	Total quantity.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Total value.....$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—								
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	690	–	–	–	–	–	230	–
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	6,520	–	384	–	115	300	870	1,163
16	Total quantity.....	7,210	–	384	–	115	300	1,100	1,163
17	Total value.....$	7,386	–	3,072	–	290	2,400	3,278	8,141
	Queens County (all)—								
18	Total quantity.....	8,601	924	80	–	3,063	366	–	–
19	Total value.....$	8,601	2,337	560	–	8,563	2,928	–	–
	Shelburne County—								
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	12,275	–	1,604	–	–	–	2,419	–
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	3,526	–	–	–	1,497	–	–	157
22	Total quantity.....	15,801	–	1,604	–	1,497	–	2,419	157
23	Total value.....$	15,801	–	18,856	–	4,675	–	10,522	1,034
	Yarmouth County—								
24	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River.....	85	–	–	–	–	–	54	56
25	From the Tusket River to Digby county line, including Tusket Islands.....	10,390	98	273	–	2,301	330	1,157	91
26	Total quantity.....	10,475	98	273	–	2,301	330	1,211	147
27	Total value.....$	10,563	68	3,185	–	7,271	4,261	4,118	1,361
	Digby County—								
28	From Yarmouth county line to Sissiboo River.....	263	–	–	1,193	132	–	–	–
29	The Sissiboo River inclusive, to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	108,752	–	4,965	–	9,086	5,933	21,444	50
30	Total quantity.....	109,015	–	4,965	1,193	9,218	5,933	21,444	50
31	Total value.....$	65,934	–	39,151	6,562	16,278	46,401	46,762	321
	Annapolis County (all)—								
32	Total quantity.....	18,235	3,981	110	–	–	85	4,553	3
33	Total value.....$	11,451	3,995	1,210	–	–	935	17,065	30
	Kings County (all)—								
34	Total quantity.....	30	9	–	–	–	–	7	–
35	Total value.....$	60	18	–	–	–	–	42	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Pollock				Catfish			Halibut			
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		
	Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Fresh fillets		Used fresh	Canned	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	306	190	–	1
861	4	5	251	–	–	–	174	131	–	2
79	–	–	26	–	–	–	733	733	–	3
940	4	5	277	–	–	–	1,213	1,054	–	4
940	4	15	1,108	–	–	–	12,134	12,943	–	5
195	–	–	65	–	–	–	325	325	–	6
105	–	–	35	–	–	–	275	275	–	7
16,484	7,075	4,516	–	1,102	1,102	–	3,432	3,537	–	8
271	35	68	33	–	–	–	202	202	–	9
17,055	7,110	4,584	133	1,102	1,102	–	4,234	4,339	–	10
16,491	14,575	9,932	565	1,102	2,204	–	54,496	89,835	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
130	–	–	43	–	–	–	75	75	–	14
1,980	–	–	660	–	–	–	2,600	2,577	–	15
2,110	–	–	703	–	–	–	2,675	2,652	–	16
2,174	–	–	1,926	–	–	–	31,370	30,900	–	17
1,270	–	282	239	633	621	4	3,271	3,791	–	18
1,270	–	673	731	645	1,863	32	43,934	70,570	–	19
224	–	–	75	163	163	–	735	735	–	20
1,863	–	277	436	–	–	–	4,031	3,433	102	21
2,087	–	277	511	163	163	–	4,766	4,168	102	22
2,087	–	693	2,255	163	504	–	55,678	52,074	968	23
129	–	–	53	–	–	–	37	37	–	24
3,608	–	–	1,201	–	–	–	6,062	5,950	–	25
3,737	–	–	1,254	7	–	–	6,099	5,987	–	26
3,737	–	–	6,055	7	–	–	86,502	84,176	–	27
495	–	60	125	–	–	–	51	51	–	28
9,792	–	120	3,118	–	–	–	309	240	33	29
10,287	–	180	3,243	–	–	–	360	291	33	30
8,941	–	428	14,007	–	–	–	4,335	3,735	396	31
573	39	–	178	–	–	–	71	71	–	32
619	78	–	857	–	–	–	794	1,491	–	33
685	412	–	91	–	–	–	40	40	–	34
1,427	881	–	546	–	–	–	400	400	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Flounders, Brill, Plaice			Skate		Soles	
		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets		Used fresh		Used fresh
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Guysborough County—							
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	4	4	–	7	7	–	–
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour river included	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Total quantity	4	4	–	7	7	3	3
5	Total value $	4	12	–	7	14	3	6
	Halifax County—							
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	20	20	–	–	–	–	–
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour	80	80	–	–	–	–	–
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included	260	260	–	1,802	1,802	10,581	10,581
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	360	360	–	1,802	1,802	10,581	10,581
11	Total value $	720	1,671	–	1,802	3,253	22,705	51,396
	Hants County (all)—							
12	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—							
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line	342	342	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total quantity	342	342	–	–	–	–	–
17	Total value $	576	61,710	–	–	–	–	–
	Queens County (all)—							
18	Total quantity	261	261	–	498	498	–	–
19	Total value $	261	1,320	–	498	1,013	–	–
	Shelburne County—							
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town	2,622	2,622	–	45	45	–	–
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line	222	222	–	–	–	–	–
22	Total quantity	2,844	2,844	–	45	45	–	–
23	Total value $	3,423	13,944	–	45	166	–	–
	Yarmouth County—							
24	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	From the Tucket River to Digby county line including Tusket Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Digby County—							
28	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	The Sissiboo River inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Annapolis County (all)—							
32	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kings County (all)—							
34	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Herring							Mackerel					
Caught and landed	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed				
	Used fresh	Boneless	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer		Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	
5,048	2,013	–	–	400	1,944	–	6,076	1,646	–	–	1,804	1
10,608	–	–	–	289	3,175	–	3,089	–	–	–	969	2
2,226	–	–	–	330	618	–	15,657	–	–	–	5,219	3
17,882	2,013	–	–	1,019	5,737	–	24,822	1,646	–	–	7,992	4
17,882	7,046	–	–	5,911	15,061	–	58,485	7,137	–	–	72,788	5
2,380	200	–	–	493	350	–	800	160	–	–	213	6
2,400	230	–	–	457	400	–	750	100	–	–	217	7
3,282	1,088	–	268	365	699	–	5,571	2,729	–	–	1,610	8
6,825	45	–	–	1,876	–	–	20,233	2,070	–	–	5,380	9
14,887	1,563	–	268	3,191	1,449	–	27,354	5,059	–	–	7,420	10
19,817	4,291	–	2,429	13,178	8,400	–	82,813	37,762	–	–	67,960	11
115	10	–	15	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
172	35	–	120	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
12,312	–	–	–	2,462	1,775	–	12,156	3,753	–	–	2,601	14
14,500	10,548	–	98	1,000	650	–	2,070	2,718	–	54	–	15
26,812	10,548	–	98	3,462	2,425	–	14,226	6,471	–	54	2,601	16
36,962	31,264	–	392	18,707	5,481	–	39,360	22,131	–	216	24,337	17
10,093	10,487	8	12	113	496	–	4,735	2,471	–	75	719	18
10,093	29,890	80	30	565	1,764	–	19,082	14,226	–	600	7,310	19
23,600	20,799	–	119	185	800	–	11	11	–	–	–	20
7,606	994	–	–	30	3,261	–	562	500	40	–	–	21
31,206	21,793	–	119	215	4,061	–	573	511	40	–	–	22
25,198	71,614	–	1,021	1,290	19,385	–	1,865	3,555	140	–	–	23
1,413	35	–	–	26	650	–	37	37	–	–	–	24
25,864	5,040	–	683	1,081	7,987	–	5,046	3,099	–	2	641	25
27,277	5,075	–	683	1,107	8,637	–	5,083	3,136	–	2	641	26
20,462	15,037	–	1,523	5,196	39,167	–	12,068	13,032	–	30	5,904	27
1,205	5	–	–	–	600	–	120	120	–	–	–	28
12,496	1,524	–	1,121	131	4,169	–	20	–	–	–	–	29
13,701	1,529	–	1,121	131	4,769	–	140	120	–	–	–	30
14,305	3,189	–	7,547	1,048	11,124	–	512	600	–	–	–	31
6,195	4,472	–	15	85	625	94	43	43	–	–	–	32
7,864	8,944	–	90	510	937	291	430	430	–	–	–	33
4,351	215	–	1,579	170	234	–	155	65	–	–	30	34
4,351	215	–	3,316	595	225	–	1,101	741	–	–	360	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Alewives					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	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour River included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line	19	–	–	7	–	–	–
4	Total quantity	19	–	–	7	–	–	–
5	Total value $	19	–	–	35	–	–	–
	Halifax County—							
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	300	190	–	40	–	–	–
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour	275	125	–	55	–	–	–
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line	146	80	–	24	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	721	395	–	119	–	–	–
11	Total value $	1,117	1,175	–	417	–	–	–
	Hants County (all)—							
12	Total quantity	1,140	1,085	–	20	–	–	–
13	Total value $	2,270	2,800	–	100	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—							
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	40	40	–	–	–	–	–
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total quantity	40	40	–	–	–	–	–
17	Total value $	40	40	–	–	–	–	–
	Queens County (all)—							
18	Total quantity	5,374	2,782	100	870	–	–	–
19	Total value $	5,374	2,965	150	4,350	–	–	–
	Shelburne County—							
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town	26	26	–	–	–	–	–
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line	1,525	1,525	–	–	–	–	–
22	Total quantity	1,551	1,551	–	–	–	–	–
23	Total value $	2,182	2,182	–	–	–	–	–
	Yarmouth County—							
24	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River	13,698	–	65	735	5,611	–	–
25	From the Tusket River to Digby county line including Tusket Islands	355	204	–	173	–	–	–
26	Total quantity	14,053	204	65	908	5,611	–	–
27	Total value $	10,700	431	130	4,571	9,237	–	–
	Digby County—							
28	From Yarmouth county line to Sissiboo River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	The Sissiboo River inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Annapolis County (all)—							
32	Total quantity	7	7	–	–	–	27	27
33	Total value $	14	14	–	–	–	270	270
	Kings County (all)—							
34	Total quantity	4,759	3,090	–	607	–	–	–
35	Total value $	4,759	2,635	–	2,124	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Perch		Salmon				Shad			Smelts		Sturgeon		Albacore		
Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Salted	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
–	–	912	796	610	–	–	–	–	59	667	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	30	39	–	–	–	–	–	39	2	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	546	546	–	–	–	–	–	180	179	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	1,488	1,381	610	–	–	–	–	278	848	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	18,726	24,922	7,300	–	–	–	–	2,173	15,538	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	192	192	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	200	187	–	–	20	20	–	210	210	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	430	745	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	485	485	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	1,686	1,686	9
–	–	1,306	1,608	–	–	20	20	–	412	412	–	–	1,686	1,686	10
–	–	21,071	34,458	–	–	80	100	–	4,668	5,284	–	–	5,130	8,230	11
–	–	44	44	–	–	101	111	–	–	–	225	225	–	–	12
–	–	880	1,100	–	–	1,515	2,220	–	–	–	675	1,350	–	–	13
–	–	167	98	–	41	–	–	–	132	132	–	–	864	864	14
–	–	390	373	–	10	–	–	–	545	545	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	557	471	–	51	–	–	–	677	677	–	–	864	864	16
–	–	11,814	9,910	–	1,685	–	–	–	7,388	7,562	–	–	4,584	6,048	17
–	–	675	1,082	–	–	20	20	–	23	540	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	13,280	21,640	–	–	120	120	–	279	9,601	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	62	62	–	–	19	19	20
–	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	38	38	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	19	19	22
–	–	735	735	–	–	–	–	–	1,201	1,201	–	–	58	125	23
–	–	46	46	–	–	–	–	–	382	382	–	–	4	4	24
–	–	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	96	96	–	–	65	65	25
–	–	110	110	–	–	–	–	–	478	478	–	–	69	69	26
–	–	3,563	3,563	–	–	–	–	–	9,424	9,424	–	–	2,122	2,122	27
–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	28
–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	58	58	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	58	58	–	–	12	12	30
–	–	200	230	–	–	–	–	–	1,200	1,200	–	–	108	108	31
12	12	141	141	–	–	16	16	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	32
60	60	3,090	4,230	–	–	112	112	–	204	204	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	377	377	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	–	6,850	6,850	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Eels		Grayfish	Squid	
		Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used as bait
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.
	Guysborough County—					
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	5	137	–	3,280	3,297
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour River included	40	40	–	1,620	897
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line	21	21	–	–	–
4	Total quantity	66	198	–	4,900	4,194
5	Total value $	348	1,745	–	14,700	21,090
	Halifax County—					
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	85	85	–	–	–
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour	100	100	–	–	–
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included	–	–	–	–	–
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	185	185	–	–	–
11	Total value $	1,110	1,480	–	–	–
	Hants County (all)—					
12	Total quantity	24	24	–	–	–
13	Total value $	240	360	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—					
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	76	76	–	15	15
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line	30	30	–	–	–
16	Total quantity	106	106	–	15	15
17	Total value $	1,120	1,212	–	45	45
	Queens County (all)—					
18	Total quantity	272	272	–	14	14
19	Total value $	2,186	2,368	–	56	126
	Shelburne County—					
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town	–	–	–	–	–
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line	–	–	–	–	–
22	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–
23	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–
	Yarmouth County—					
24	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River	386	386	–	–	–
25	From the Tusket River to Digby county line, including Tusket Islands	136	136	–	–	–
26	Total quantity	522	522	–	–	–
27	Total value $	4,926	4,926	–	–	–
	Digby County—					
28	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo River	–	–	–	–	–
29	The Sissiboo River inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	–	–	–	–	–
30	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–
31	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–
	Annapolis County (all)—					
32	Total quantity	17	17	–	–	–
33	Total value $	170	170	–	–	–
	Kings County (all)—					
34	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–
35	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish[1]	Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters					
Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Marketed Canned	Caught and landed	Marketed Shipped in shell	Marketed Meat	Marketed Canned	Marketed Tomalley	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	
2	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,136	1,182	–	1,549	128	1
922	828	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,491	4,268	–	2,445	123	2
419	419	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,981	4,318	–	4,832	109	3
1,343	1,310	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,608	9,768	–	8,826	360	4
13,719	18,912	–	–	–	–	–	–	207,572	165,715	–	191,238	2,968	5
–	–	–	–	–	70	70	–	10,188	3,289	–	3,396	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	2,392	650	2,355	5,233	3,400	–	908	–	7
27	27	–	–	79,512	–	–	–	812	1,109	–	228	–	8
26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,761	979	–	–	–	9
53	53	–	–	79,512	2,462	720	2,355	17,994	8,777	–	4,532	–	10
675	1,209	–	–	10,380	2,462	900	11,775	144,759	123,485	–	93,296	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,265	1,224	–	288	31	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,100	1,313	–	230	5	15
15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,365	2,537	–	518	36	16
225	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	50,243	48,074	–	11,684	355	17
18	18	–	–	–	545	175	370	3,600	1,501	8	141	8	18
248	360	–	–	–	1,635	625	3,230	51,261	21,615	560	3,102	56	19
1	1	–	–	–	18	18	–	2,727	2,143	–	1,002	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,716	14,822	94	3,073	85	21
1	1	–	–	–	18	18	–	26,443	16,965	94	4,075	85	22
12	20	–	–	–	72	72	–	463,398	437,882	4,705	99,639	572	23
–	–	24	24	–	7	7	–	3,385	3,089	–	965	25	24
53	53	109	109	–	30	30	–	23,550	14,865	59	3,882	38	25
53	53	133	133	–	37	37	–	26,935	17,954	59	4,847	63	26
742	477	208	208	–	118	118	–	478,121	375,584	2,963	117,347	584	27
–	–	–	–	–	2,705	1,811	894	2,692	2,851	–	93	6	28
–	–	–	–	–	2,984	2,984	–	4,603	5,173	48	232	9	29
–	–	–	–	–	5,689	4,795	894	7,295	8,024	48	325	15	30
–	–	–	–	–	9,973	8,709	4,748	146,623	172,353	3,872	8,911	186	31
–	–	26	26	–	1,465	1,465	–	880	430	–	–	–	32
–	–	52	52	–	2,195	3,217	–	16,996	9,890	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	67	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,340	1,340	–	–	–	35

[1]Used in the production of fish oil and meal.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Crabs		Oysters		Scallops		
		Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Shelled	Marketed: Canned
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	cases
	Guysborough County—							
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour River included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Halifax County—							
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	30	30	–	–	–	–	–
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour	50	50	18	18	–	–	–
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	80	80	18	18	–	–	–
11	Total value $	160	240	144	180	–	–	–
	Hants County (all)—							
12	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—							
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	–	–	–	–	2,897	5,388	–
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line	–	–	–	–	490	1,320	–
16	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	3,387	6,708	–
17	Total value $	–	–	–	–	15,925	17,608	–
	Queens County (all)—							
18	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	200	–
19	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	600	–
	Shelburne County—							
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line	–	–	–	–	8	16	–
22	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	8	16	–
23	Total value $	–	–	–	–	48	48	–
	Yarmouth County—							
24	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	From the Tusket River to Digby county line, including Tusket Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Digby County—							
28	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo River		–	–	–	–	–	–
29	The Sissiboo River inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	–	–	–	–	9,439	18,744	–
30	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	9,439	18,744	–
31	Total value $	–	–	–	–	41,810	43,531	–
	Annapolis County (all)—							
32	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	3,654	6,743	195
33	Total value $	–	–	–	–	18,693	18,009	1,823
	Kings County (all)—							
34	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Tongues and sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Hair Seals			Miscellaneous							
Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Green	Marketed: Dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Skins	Marketed: Oil	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish glue	Fish skins and bones	Fish meal	Fish fertilizer	Fish offal	Other products	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	no.	gal.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	ton	ton	ton	$	
24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,465	101	–	86	48	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	147	147	–	335	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
31	–	–	–	–	147	147	–	335	3,465	101	–	86	48	–	4
141	–	–	–	–	368	515	–	134	2,399	212	–	2,685	92	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	378	378	300	2,460	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	194	194	100	667	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,000	–	100	2,561	–	10,305	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	574	574	400	5,127	–	100	2,561	–	10,305	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	280	316	240	1,617	–	300	174,068	–	28,476	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	124	124	–	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	220	220	–	–	–	2,700	23	–	90	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	344	344	–	450	–	2,700	23	–	90	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	860	860	–	180	–	6,000	1,380	–	900	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	109	109	–	1,950	–	105	281	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	272	272	–	683	–	210	13,786	–	–	–	19
1	–	–	–	–	146	146	–	–	–	1,776	167	–	–	–	20
–	120	120	–	–	349	349	–	–	–	3,153	–	–	–	–	21
1	120	120	–	–	495	495	–	–	–	4,929	167	–	–	–	22
11	120	120	–	–	1,237	1,237	–	–	–	11,684	10,043	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	63	63	–	–	–	644	–	–	–	–	24
2	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	10	–	19,378	–	–	572	–	25
2	–	–	–	–	68	68	–	10	–	20,022	–	–	572	–	26
14	–	–	–	–	169	169	–	4	–	8,459	–	–	1,431	–	27
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	725	–	84	–	1	–	–	28
816	372	372	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	836	–	–	–	200	29
819	372	372	–	–	–	–	–	725	–	920	–	1	–	–	30
2,442	744	744	–	–	–	–	–	363	–	888	–	10	–	200	31
23	–	–	88	45	1	1	–	5,480	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
506	–	–	440	1,100	2	3	–	2,202	–	–	–	–	–	785	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod								
		Caught and landed	Marketed							
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—									
1	**Quantity**	**137,436**	**9,220**	**559**	**2,895**	**20**	**40,978**	**336**	**15,410**	**26,775**
2	**Value** $	**231,636**	**37,860**	**5,996**	**13,520**	**183**	**285,263**	**4,026**	**13,665**	**9,195**
	Charlotte County—									
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay	372	1,154	25	350	20	330	56	–	–
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John County line	1,263	–	–	187	–	78	–	–	–
5	West Isles	150	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Campobello	2,219	192	–	70	–	69	–	11,899	4,217
7	Grand Manan Island	5,254	–	–	1,314	–	582	310	3,511	1,583
8	Total quantity	9,258	1,496	25	1,921	20	1,059	366	15,410	5,800
9	Total value $	15,062	6,161	203	8,293	183	6,086	4,026	13,665	2,903
	Saint John County (all)—									
10	Total quantity	2,035	777	374	110	–	48	–	–	–
11	Total value $	4,070	3,369	3,873	642	–	291	–	–	–
	Albert County (all)—									
12	Total quantity	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Total value $	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—									
14	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kent County—									
18	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	2,178	720	160	339	–	100	–	–	–
20	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	428	428	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Total quantity	2,606	1,148	160	339	–	100	–	–	–
22	Total value $	4,480	3,143	1,920	1,720	–	600	–	–	–
	Northumberland County—									
23	From Kent county line to Point au Car	1,580	1,202	–	–	–	126	–	–	–
24	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	350	25	–	50	–	75	–	–	–
25	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Total quantity	1,930	1,227	–	50	–	201	–	–	–
27	Total value $	4,020	7,287	–	300	–	1,356	–	–	–
	Gloucester County—									
28	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	985	275	–	30	–	217	–	–	–
29	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	82,150	196	–	–	–	28,193	–	–	13,800
30	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	4,655	770	–	180	–	1,175	–	–	175
31	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	3,406	2,405	–	265	–	157	–	–	–
32	Miscou and Shippegan Islands	29,585	100	–	–	–	9,828	–	–	7,000
33	Total quantity	120,781	3,746	–	475	–	39,570	–	–	20,975
34	Total value $	200,488	12,192	–	2,565	–	276,930	–	–	6,292
	Restigouche County (all)—									
35	Total quantity	804	804	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Total value $	3,436	5,628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Haddock						Hake and Cusk							
Caught and landed	Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed						
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Smoked	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
13,203	10,080	62	480	138	554	87,554	426	372	13,082	274	17,860	340	1
27,407	40,473	561	4,784	378	2,366	55,038	1,068	3,378	24,377	2,995	58,906	2,731	2
1,551	8,762	62	21	6	159	413	–	174	1,500	–	2,701	22	3
644	–	–	–	17	30	13,797	–	–	3,621	–	1,902	–	4
132	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
7,579	132	–	–	–	–	42,591	–	–	1,240	–	10,224	–	6
1,335	370	–	–	115	245	13,366	–	–	3,274	–	106	270	7
11,241	9,396	62	21	138	434	70,167	–	174	9,635	–	14,933	292	8
22,129	36,921	561	194	378	1,886	39,952	–	1,398	14,581	–	47,368	2,331	9
1,475	557	–	459	–	–	6,700	369	198	1,682	274	560	48	10
4,425	2,790	–	4,590	–	–	4,355	923	1,980	2,776	2,995	1,624	400	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,110	10	–	1,725	–	1,550	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,110	10	–	1,725	–	1,550	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,120	30	–	6,900	–	7,096	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
360	–	–	–	–	120	1,110	–	–	–	–	367	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	935	30	–	40	–	275	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	525	–	–	–	–	175	–	32
360	–	–	–	–	120	2,560	30	–	40	–	817	–	33
360	–	–	–	–	480	2,560	30	–	120	–	2,818	–	34
127	127	–	–	–	–	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	35
493	762	–	–	–	–	51	85	–	–	–	–	–	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Pollock					Halibut	
		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless		Used fresh
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—							
1	**Quantity**	**12,894**	**20**	**1,096**	**3,659**	**14**	**100**	**100**
2	**Value** $	**14,152**	**50**	**3,138**	**19,948**	**137**	**1,400**	**1,607**
	Charlotte County—							
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf Back Bay	153	–	804	198	14	–	19
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay, to Saint John County line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	West Isles	515	20	–	165	–	–	–
6	Campobello	8,932	–	–	2,276	–	17	–
7	Grand Manan Island	3,294	–	292	1,020	–	52	50
8	Total quantity	12,894	20	1,096	3,659	14	69	69
9	Total value $	14,152	50	3,138	19,948	137	1,121	1,245
	Saint John County (all)—							
10	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Albert County (all)—							
12	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—							
14	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kent County—							
18	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Northumberland County—							
23	From Kent county line to Point au Car	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Gloucester County—							
28	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	–	–	–	–	–	31	31
30	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Miscou and Shippegan Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	31	31
34	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	279	362
	Restigouche County (all)—							
35	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Flounders, Brill, Plaice		Skate		Herring											
					Marketed										
Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Used fresh	Boneless	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer	Oil	Meal	Scales	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	ton.	cwt.	
1,683	1,683	61	61	427,406	59,061	680	2,740	42,569	3,189	43,909	88,748	37,665	1,125	182	1
3,665	5,650	80	183	170,772	28,608	6,730	11,335	116,068	22,447	72,025	73,412	6,617	40,299	447	2
324	760	38	61	22,258	4,332	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
183	–	15	–	5,893	20	–	2,740	–	–	450	–	37,665	1,125	182	4
67	67	–	–	27,770	4,692	–	–	–	–	3,894	7,810	–	–	–	5
419	166	8	–	16,530	2,900	–	–	–	–	6,055	1,250	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	115,290	32,770	680	–	27,733	–	11,740	–	–	–	–	7
993	993	61	61	187,741	44,714	680	2,740	27,755	–	22,139	9,060	37,665	1,125	182	8
2,285	3,646	80	183	53,555	13,981	6,730	11,335	69,186	–	14,917	5,436	6,617	40,299	447	9
290	290	–	–	9,000	362	–	–	–	–	80	3,074	–	–	–	10
580	1,204	–	–	1,800	1,386	–	–	–	–	160	1,280	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	163	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	91,156	1,952	–	–	14,814	337	7,263	31,581	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	91,156	1,952	–	–	14,814	337	7,263	31,581	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	34,639	976	–	–	46,882	2,022	28,789	23,685	–	–	–	17
400	400	–	–	36,188	2,698	–	–	–	168	4,240	12,253	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	22,605	25	–	–	–	–	1,995	9,295	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	2,100	–	–	–	–	–	1,050	–	–	–	–	20
400	400	–	–	60,893	2,723	–	–	–	168	7,285	21,548	–	–	–	21
800	800	–	–	31,854	1,574	–	–	–	1,008	15,145	21,548	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	3,100	–	–	–	–	–	1,550	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	2,814	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	407	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	5,914	–	–	–	–	–	2,550	407	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	5,914	–	–	–	–	–	6,650	407	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	4,200	310	–	–	–	180	525	1,150	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	35,360	2,277	–	–	–	1,311	500	14,075	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	7,985	75	–	–	–	170	1,020	2,680	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	5,078	3,979	–	–	–	25	219	293	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	15,850	1,200	–	–	–	800	2,000	4,125	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	68,473	7,841	–	–	–	2,486	4,264	22,323	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	37,621	7,686	–	–	–	17,437	5,954	20,113	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	4,181	1,421	–	–	–	198	328	755	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	5,226	2,842	–	–	–	1,980	410	943	–	–	–	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Mackerel			Sardines		
		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh	Salted		Canned	Sold fresh and salted
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	bbl.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—						
1	**Quantity**	**6,062**	**5,998**	**30**	**129,424**	**244,238**	**79,314**
2	**Value** $	**10,676**	**15,629**	**210**	**172,013**	**979,299**	**95,043**
	Charlotte County—						
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay	–	26	–	25,823	–	15,937
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John County line	–	–	–	44,237	243,450	25,906
5	West Isles	–	–	–	36,089	788	17,870
6	Campobello	9	9	–	3,895	–	3,895
7	Grand Manan Island	–	–	–	4,060	–	1,677
8	Total quantity	9	35	–	114,104	244,238	65,285
9	Total value $	112	320	–	158,225	979,299	79,406
	Saint John County (all)—						
10	Total quantity	–	–	–	15,320	–	14,029
11	Total value $	–	–	–	13,788	–	15,637
	Albert County (all)—						
12	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—						
14	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Northumberland Strait shore	393	393	–	–	–	–
16	Total quantity	393	393	–	–	–	–
17	Total value $	1,965	1,965	–	–	–	–
	Kent County—						
18	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	608	608	–	–	–	–
20	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	149	149	–	–	–	–
21	Total quantity	757	757	–	–	–	–
22	Total value $	1,685	3,889	–	–	–	–
	Northumberland County—						
23	From Kent county line to Point au Car	480	480	–	–	–	–
24	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Total quantity	480	480	–	–	–	–
27	Total value $	1,000	2,400	–	–	–	–
	Gloucester County—						
28	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	400	400	–	–	–	–
29	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	3,130	3,040	30	–	–	–
30	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	10	10	–	–	–	–
31	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	634	634	–	–	–	–
32	Miscou and Shippegan Islands	50	50	–	–	–	–
33	Total quantity	4,224	4,134	30	–	–	–
34	Total value $	5,118	5,662	210	–	–	–
	Restigouche County (all)—						
35	Total quantity	199	199	–	–	–	–
36	Total value $	796	1,393	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Alewives						Bass		Perch		Salmon		Shad		
Caught and landed	Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	Used as bait	Fertilizer		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
49,247	4,451	1,000	11,595	275	1,875	88	88	3	3	33,326	34,198	3,490	3,490	1
32,971	9,358	4,000	57,869	187	937	1,243	1,733	9	9	479,710	641,734	21,410	28,117	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	203	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	203	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,064	–	–	9
29,925	4,106	1,000	8,739	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,925	5,722	1,770	1,770	10
22,443	8,723	4,000	44,895	–	–	–	–	–	–	79,098	65,038	13,275	16,507	11
5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	12
20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	114	161	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	114	161	161	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,862	1,862	2,918	2,918	17
100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
1,518	–	–	552	–	–	39	39	3	3	3,746	3,746	210	210	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	192	192	–	–	20
1,618	100	–	552	–	–	47	47	3	3	3,938	3,938	210	210	21
1,643	125	–	3,312	–	–	681	833	9	9	53,506	71,971	630	1,050	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	–	10,024	10,024	–	–	23
824	200	–	227	–	–	12	12	–	–	1,714	1,714	719	719	24
3,937	40	–	1,417	–	–	10	10	–	–	299	299	630	630	25
4,761	240	–	1,644	–	–	41	41	–	–	12,037	12,037	1,349	1,349	26
6,896	440	–	7,387	–	–	562	900	–	–	180,490	291,981	4,587	7,642	27
3,938	–	–	650	275	1,875	–	–	–	–	1,480	1,480	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,300	2,300	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,084	1,084	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,557	2,557	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
3,938	–	–	650	275	1,875	–	–	–	–	7,421	7,421	–	–	33
1,969	–	–	2,275	187	937	–	–	–	–	102,498	119,883	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,889	4,671	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62,224	86,903	–	–	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Smelts		Trout	
		Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—				
1	**Quantity**	38,385	38,933	88	88
2	**Value** $	408,811	551,443	1,760	2,150
	Charlotte County—				
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf Back Bay	154	164	–	–
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John County line	25	15	–	–
5	West Isles	–	–	–	–
6	Campobello	–	–	–	–
7	Grand Manan Island	–	–	–	–
8	Total quantity	179	179	–	–
9	Total value $	1,820	2,296	–	–
	Saint John County (all)—				
10	Total quantity	–	–	–	–
11	Total value $	–	–	–	–
	Albert County (all)—				
12	Total quantity	–	–	–	–
13	Total value $	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—				
14	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	–	–
15	Northumberland Strait shore	2,604	2,604	–	–
16	Total quantity	2,604	2,604	–	–
17	Total value $	22,772	22,772	–	–
	Kent County—				
18	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	3,388	3,388	10	10
19	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	2,530	2,530	–	–
20	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	28	28	–	–
21	Total quantity	5,946	5,946	10	10
22	Total value $	53,425	65,162	200	200
	Northumberland County—				
23	From Kent county line to Point au Car	6,040	6,040	–	–
24	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	12,680	12,680	–	–
25	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	–	–	–	–
26	Total quantity	18,720	18,720	–	–
27	Total value $	239,482	349,040	–	–
	Gloucester County—				
28	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	565	501	–	–
29	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	3,752	5,109	–	–
30	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	833	452	–	–
31	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	1,279	1,279	–	–
32	Miscou and Shippegan Islands	2,235	1,323	–	–
33	Total quantity	8,664	8,664	–	–
34	Total value $	64,048	78,333	–	–
	Restigouche County (all)—				
35	Total quantity	2,272	2,820	78	78
36	Total value $	27,264	33,840	1,560	1,950

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Eels		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		
	Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	
258	258	13,322	13,322	42	42	22,450	6,023	17,012	1
1,798	2,200	17,410	47,896	42	42	33,122	11 786	85,901	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	7,802	34	7,232	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,387	2,109	6,675	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	358	30	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	76	76	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	16,623	2,249	13,907	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	23,179	2,587	68,974	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	90	90	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	99	99	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	275	695	15
–	–	7	7	–	–	–	275	695	16
–	–	9	9	–	–	–	2,200	5,807	17
–	–	500	500	–	–	605	395	210	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	500	500	–	–	605	395	210	21
–	–	1,000	1,000	–	–	1,987	1,296	1,897	22
26	26	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	11,248	11,248	–	–	1,593	–	600	24
15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
41	41	11,308	11,308	–	–	1,593	–	600	26
298	700	15,540	45,232	–	–	1,593	–	2,400	27
195	195	–	–	–	–	300	–	1,600	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	2,235	2,010	–	29
–	–	60	60	–	–	160	160	–	30
–	–	1,058	1,058	–	–	60	60	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	650	650	–	32
195	195	1,118	1,118	–	–	3,405	2,880	1,600	33
1,170	1,170	314	1,108	–	–	5,691	5,031	6,823	34
22	22	299	299	42	42	224	224	–	35
330	330	448	448	42	42	672	672	–	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Lobsters					Oysters	
		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed
			Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tomalley		Used fresh
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—conc.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbl.	bbl.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—							
1	**Quantity**	**90,567**	**33,592**	**135**	**31,983**	**624**	**13,862**	**13,862**
2	**Value** $	**717,526**	**574,456**	**9,470**	**618,286**	**4,784**	**63,226**	**90,212**
	Charlotte County:—							
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay	30	113	–	–	–	–	–
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line	295	295	–	–	–	–	–
5	West Isles	98	98	–	–	–	–	–
6	Campobello	244	244	–	–	–	–	–
7	Grand Manan Island	6,209	7,609	–	–	–	–	–
8	Total quantity	6,876	8,359	–	–	–	–	–
9	Total value $	155,433	193,389	–	–	–	–	–
	Saint John County (all)—							
10	Total quantity	1,034	974	–	–	–	–	–
11	Total value $	21,714	22,648	–	–	–	–	–
	Albert County (all)—							
12	Total quantity	8	8	–	–	–	–	–
13	Total value $	160	160	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—.							
14	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Northumberland Strait shore	23,622	16,042	135	8,245	83	161	161
16	Total quantity	23,622	16,042	135	8,245	83	161	161
17	Total value $	141,732	256,458	9,470	162,368	664	1,610	1,610
	Kent County—							
18	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	13,796	3,031	–	3,888	–	6,601	6,601
19	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	9,595	1,671	–	3,815	12	1,617	1,617
20	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	5,661	1,095	–	2,318	15	–	–
21	Total quantity	29,052	5,797	–	10,021	27	8,218	8,218
22	Total value $	177,461	71,314	–	195,172	330	36,121	36,121
	Northumberland County—							
23	From Kent county line to Point au Car	6,926	62	–	3,353	–	4,116	4,116
24	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	4,486	672	–	1,906	500	932	932
25	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Total quantity	11,412	734	–	5,259	500	5,048	5,048
27	Total value $	79,184	8,270	–	102,276	3,500	21,630	48,616
	Gloucester County—							
28	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	2,270	60	–	1,105	–	–	–
29	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	1,972	165	–	913	–	–	–
30	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	2,525	65	–	1,364	14	435	435
31	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	1,362	419	–	399	–	–	–
32	Miscou and Shippigan Islands	9,392	715	–	4,283	–	–	–
33	Total quantity	17,521	1,424	–	8,064	14	435	435
34	Total value $	133,506	16,481	–	150,284	290	3,865	3,865
	Restigouche County (all)—							
35	Total quantity	1,042	254	–	394	–	–	–
36	Total value $	8,336	5,736	–	8,186	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Scallops		Tongues and Sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Hair Seals		Miscellaneous						
Caught and landed	Marketed: Shelled	Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Green	Marketed: Dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Skins	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish glue	Fish meal, n.e.s.	Fish offal	Fish skins and bones	Other products	
bbl.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	no.	gal.	gal.	ton	ton	cwt.	$	
1,395	2,790	590	86	86	5,050	720	606	606	10,845	23,488	63	40	1,067	–	1
9,426	9,426	1,765	244	244	9,206	9,206	1,348	1,348	4,801	32,794	2,435	160	596	3,491	2
–	–	17	48	48	–	–	–	–	550	–	–	–	54	–	3
–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,855	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	426	18	18	–	–	–	–	525	–	–	–	3	–	6
1,340	2,680	–	20	20	5,050	720	160	160	2,395	–	–	–	960	–	7
1,340	2,680	523	86	86	5,050	720	160	160	9,565	–	–	–	1,017	–	8
9,305	9,305	1,562	244	244	9,206	9,206	160	160	4,366	–	–	–	506	1,731	9
55	110	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,280	23,488	63	–	50	–	10
121	121	203	–	–	–	–	–	–	438	32,794	2,435	–	90	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1,460	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	147	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	147	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	367	367	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	149	149	–	–	–	40	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	133	133	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	296	296	–	–	–	40	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	814	814	–	–	–	160	–	300	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—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**	**543**	**257**	**104**	**7**
2	**Value caught and landed** $	**1,291**	–	–	**105**
3	**Value marketed** $	–	**579**	**712**	**105**
4	Victoria County quantity	–	–	–	–
5	value $	–	–	–	–
6	Carleton County quantity	–	–	–	–
7	value $	–	–	–	–
8	York County quantity	–	65	–	–
9	value $	–	195	–	–
10	Sunbury County quantity	–	80	44	–
11	value $	–	160	352	–
12	Queens County quantity	–	62	36	2
13	value $	–	124	216	30
14	Kings County quantity	–	50	24	5
15	value $	–	100	144	75

[1] The values given for the counties are the marketed values.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Eels	Mullets	Perch	Pickerel	Salmon	Shad	Suckers	Sturgeon	Caviar	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	
80	145	7	270	932	1,331	5	15	50	15	1
240	435	31	3,240	21,152	7,160	15	300	–	160	2
240	435	31	3,240	21,152	7,160	15	300	50	160	3
–	–	–	–	6	50	–	–	–	5	4
–	–	–	–	180	450	–	–	–	60	5
–	–	–	–	120	2	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	3,000	30	–	–	–	–	7
–	15	–	–	255	16	–	–	–	–	8
–	45	–	–	5,610	96	–	–	–	–	9
10	–	5	80	71	19	5	–	–	–	10
30	–	25	960	1,775	152	15	–	–	–	11
45	110	1	115	9	1,032	–	–	–	–	12
135	330	3	1,380	225	5,160	–	–	–	–	13
25	20	1	75	471	212	–	15	50	10	14
75	60	3	900	10,362	1,272	–	300	50	100	15

NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken by anglers in inland waters of New Brunswick 939 cwt. of fish, valued at $16,795.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod							
		Caught and landed	Marketed						
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—								
1	**Quantity**	**392,642**	**9,262**	**518**	**43,431**	**97,142**	**920**	**28,660**	**50,777**
2	**Value** ...$	**929,850**	**39,986**	**5,180**	**165,280**	**809,008**	**7,820**	**23,651**	**22,911**
	Bonaventure County—								
3	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascapedia river inclusive	600	510	–	45	–	–	–	–
5	From, but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive	6,496	1,346	–	292	1,522	–	300	–
6	Paspebiac included to Gaspe county line	25,426	2,290	518	594	6,798	–	–	3,007
7	Total quantity	32,522	4,146	518	931	8,320	–	300	3,007
8	Total value ...$	81,305	15,084	5,180	4,345	73,557	–	120	1,202
	Gaspe County—								
9	From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river	50,224	68	–	10,865	9,498	–	–	8,730
10	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay	69,894	15	–	7,164	18,522	–	3,420	9,770
11	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspe including Gaspe Bay	14,540	100	–	–	4,813	–	3,500	800
12	From Cape Gaspe to Little Fox river inclusive	28,774	100	–	–	9,558	–	8,075	190
13	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive	9,900	75	–	–	3,275	–	4,000	100
4	From St. Helier to Western Boundary township of Duchesnay	36,480	100	–	151	12,026	–	7,000	2,000
15	From Western Boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat	950	950	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total quantity	210,762	1,408	–	18,180	57,692	–	25,995	21,590
17	Total value ...$	564,957	4,422	–	79,585	539,801	–	22,042	9,164
	Magdalen Islands—								
18	Southern subdistrict	65,194	–	–	10,012	13,830	920	1,665	11,283
19	Northern subdistrict	10,209	205	–	5,002	–	–	–	2,780
20	Total quantity	75,403	205	–	15,014	13,830	920	1,665	14,063
21	Total value ...$	132,911	410	–	51,864	89,850	7,820	999	7,031
	Saguenay County—								
22	Tadoussac to but not including Godbout river	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive	190	130	–	30	–	–	–	–
24	From but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive	500	200	–	150	–	–	–	–
25	From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive	14,589	–	–	1,122	4,135	–	–	4,469
26	From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including river Kegashka	13,898	–	–	5,254	1,130	–	–	2,300
27	Kegashka river included to but not including Mutton Bay	5,916	–	–	408	1,700	–	–	952
28	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive	13,053	47	–	710	3,862	–	700	1,409
29	From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive	22,683	–	–	1,632	6,473	–	–	2,987
30	Total quantity	70,829	377	–	9,306	17,300	–	700	12,117
31	Total value ...$	131,961	1,354	–	29,486	105,800	–	490	5,514
	Matane County—								
32	Total quantity	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Total value ...$	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rimouski County—								
34	Total quantity	3,106	3,106	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Total value ...$	18,636	18,636	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Halibut		Herring						Mackerel			Sardines		
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: Pickled	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh and salted	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	
451	451	221,732	9,170	20 788	6,920	53,801	13,915	31,452	1,023	10,136	35	35	1
3,202	3,312	140,103	35,636	74,939	42,964	56,416	9,472	87,435	3,760	96,929	145	145	2
–	–	465	30	–	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	5,040	140	250	–	10	2,190	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	12,410	60	250	504	355	4,814	500	500	–	–	–	5
–	–	4,000	50	–	–	1,500	475	253	253	–	–	–	6
–	–	21,915	280	500	649	1,865	7,479	753	753	–	–	–	7
–	–	15,175	380	750	6,490	3,040	7,479	2,259	2,385	–	–	–	8
–	–	8,000	20	–	–	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	5,000	70	–	–	2,465	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	2,080	–	–	–	1,040	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	11,118	150	–	320	4,800	204	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	5,625	125	–	200	2,350	100	–	–	–	–	–	13
100	100	10,728	200	–	50	5,000	189	–	–	–	–	–	14
35	35	7,700	200	–	2,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
135	135	50,251	765	–	3,070	19,655	493	–	–	–	–	–	16
700	700	49,081	2,080	–	19,460	36,745	493	–	–	–	–	–	17
45	45	96,108	600	14,094	1,250	21,580	4,064	17,916	–	5,965	–	–	18
–	–	42,126	150	6,084	950	10,353	1,860	12,778	265	4,171	–	–	19
45	45	138,234	750	20,178	2,200	31,933	5,924	30,694	265	10,136	–	–	20
250	360	35,132	187	73,859	8,800	15,967	1,481	85,126	1,325	96,929	–	–	21
–	–	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	22
1	1	179	–	–	32	33	9	5	5	–	–	–	23
25	25	75	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
230	230	219	–	–	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	200	9	–	57	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	826	–	–	142	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	876	–	–	215	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	240	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
256	256	2,695	164	–	599	348	19	5	5	–	20	20	30
2,102	2,102	5,441	567	–	4,998	664	19	50	50	–	100	100	31
15	15	2,637	1,211	110	402	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	32
150	150	5,274	2,422	330	3,216	–	–	–	–	–	45	45	33
–	–	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	–	30,000	30,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Salmon				Smelts	
		Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Canned	Pickled		Used fresh
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—						
1	**Quantity**	**16,856**	**13,468**	**227**	**1,611**	**3,409**	**2,575**
2	**Value** $	**186,944**	**177,743**	**2,407**	**12,855**	**32,911**	**26,104**
	Bonaventure County—						
3	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point	879	879	–	–	290	149
4	Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascapedia river inclusive	1,722	1,722	–	–	235	235
5	From, but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive	494	494	–	–	91	91
6	Paspebiac included to Gaspe county line	998	216	–	–	407	–
7	Total quantity	4,093	3,311	–	–	1,023	475
8	Total value $	61,395	58,518	–	–	10,230	4,750
	Gaspe County—						
9	From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river	337	337	–	–	389	389
10	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay	515	494	25	–	195	195
11	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspe including Gaspe Bay	746	746	–	–	784	784
12	From Cape Gaspe to Little Fox river inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	From St. Helier to Western Boundary township of Duchesnay	600	600	–	–	–	–
15	From Western Boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat	50	50	–	–	–	–
16	Total quantity	2,248	2,227	25	–	1,368	1,368
17	Total value	30,770	34,906	387	–	13,680	13,680
	Magdalen Islands—						
18	Southern subdistrict	–	–	–	–	463	177
19	Northern subdistrict	–	–	–	–	175	175
20	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	638	352
21	Total value $	–	–	–	–	5,201	3,874
	Saguenay County—						
22	Tadoussac to but not including Godbout river	370	370	–	–	230	230
23	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive	1,434	1,434	–	–	–	–
24	From but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive	1,580	1,580	–	–	–	–
25	From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive	910	910	–	–	–	–
26	From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including river Kegashka	1,522	1,286	–	157	–	–
27	Kegashka river included to but not including Mutton Bay	932	74	79	528	–	–
28	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive	1,813	1,027	123	456	–	–
29	From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive	1,326	621	–	470	–	–
30	Total quantity	9,887	7,302	202	1,611	230	230
31	Total value $	86,659	76,199	2,020	12,855	2,300	2,300
	Matane County—						
32	Total quantity	292	292	–	–	150	150
33	Total value $	4,088	4,088	–	–	1,500	1,500
	Rimouski County—						
34	Total quantity	336	336	–	–	–	–
35	Total value $	4,032	4,032	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Sturgeon		Caplin		Eels		Squid		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 as bait	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
24	24	2,598	2,598	420	420	607	607	190	190	5,877	5,877	1
240	240	4,675	4,675	2,644	2,644	2,527	2,527	305	305	29,317	29,317	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	150	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	50	50	–	–	–	–	150	150	–	–	7
–	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	225	225	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	400	400	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	200	200	–	–	150	150	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	50	50	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	200	200	–	–	600	600	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	600	600	–	–	2,500	2,500	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	120	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	120	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	840	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	90	90	2	2	–	–	40	40	–	–	22
–	–	16	16	–	–	4	4	–	–	17	17	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	805	805	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	300	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	450	450	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	1,718	1,718	102	102	7	7	40	40	17	17	30
–	–	3,420	3,420	220	220	27	27	80	80	17	17	31
–	–	630	630	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	630	630	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
24	24	–	–	198	198	–	–	–	–	5,860	5,860	34
240	240	–	–	1,584	1,584	–	–	–	–	29,300	29,300	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Clams and Quahaugs		Lobsters			
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		
			Used fresh		In shell	Canned	Tomalley
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries—concluded	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—						
1	**Quantity**	**2,668**	**2,668**	**27,677**	**1,085**	**11,769**	**42**
2	**Value** $	**15,138**	**15,139**	**216,303**	**15,335**	**251,592**	**409**
	Bonaventure County—						
3	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascapedia river inclusive	–	–	168	168	–	–
5	From, but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive	–	–	253	253	–	–
6	Paspebiac included to Gaspe county line	–	–	911	283	315	–
7	Total quantity	–	–	1,332	704	315	–
8	Total value $	–	–	13,320	10,560	7,893	–
	Gaspe County—						
9	From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river	–	–	125	105	10	–
10	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay	–	–	991	95	448	19
11	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspe including Gaspe Bay	–	–	169	35	67	–
12	From Cape Gaspe to Little Fox river inclusive	–	–	32	32	–	–
13	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	From St. Helier to Western Boundary township of Duchesnay	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	From Western Boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total quantity	–	–	1,317	267	525	19
17	Total value $	–	–	13,170	3,635	12,909	133
	Magdalen Islands—						
18	Southern subdistrict	2,220	2,220	9,118	111	4,228	23
19	Northern subdistrict	343	343	15,507	–	6,501	–
20	Total quantity	2,563	2,560	24,625	111	10,729	23
21	Total value $	14,919	14,919	185,783	1,110	225,978	276
	Saguenay County—						
22	Tadoussac to but not including Godbout river	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive	48	48	–	–	–	–
24	From but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	From but not including Havre St. Pierre to, but not including river Kegashka	25	25	–	–	–	–
27	Kegashka river included to but not including Mutton Bay	–	–	210	–	105	–
28	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive	32	32	193	3	95	–
29	From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Total quantity	105	105	403	3	200	–
31	Total value $	219	219	4,030	30	4,812	–
	Matane County—						
32	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rimouski County—						
34	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Scallops		Tongues and Sounds	Hair Seals			Porpoises			Miscellaneous			
Caught and landed	Marketed	Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish meal	Fish skins and bones	
	Shelled			Skins	Oil		Skins	Oil				
bbl.	gal.	cwt.	No.	No.	gal.	No.	No.	gal.	gal.	ton	cwt.	
753	1,506	37	6,361	6,361	20,001	9	9	300	365	198	440	1
4,330	4,477	335	16,805	10,889	8,833	200	76	152	138	12,488	710	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
280	560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
280	560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
1,540	1,540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
431	862	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	365	44	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
431	862	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	365	44	–	16
2,370	2,370	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	2,580	–	17
–	–	–	1,200	1,200	4,800	–	–	–	–	77	220	18
–	–	–	1,576	1,576	3,115	–	–	–	–	77	220	19
–	–	–	2,776	2,776	7,915	–	–	–	–	154	440	20
–	–	–	3,076	3,076	2,841	–	–	–	–	9,908	710	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	7	27	27	54	2	2	100	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	200	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	600	600	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	486	486	1,944	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
42	84	–	719	719	2,876	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	1,753	1,753	7,012	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
42	84	7	3,585	3,585	12,086	9	9	300	–	–	–	30
420	567	35	13,729	7,813	5,992	200	76	152	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Bass	Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring	Maski-nonge
	Quebec—Inland Fisheries[1]	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Total Inland Fisheries for Province—						
1	**Quantity**	**617**	**4,783**	**4,243**	**12,734**	**5,441**	**147**
2	**Value** $	**10,230**	**38,900**	**41,640**	**115,939**	**30,281**	**3,975**
	Below Quebec—						
3	Bellechasse County quantity	147	108	–	2,662	–	–
4	value $	1,470	324	–	21,296	–	–
5	Charlevoix-Saguenay County quantity	–	–	–	246	418	–
6	value $	–	–	–	1,968	5,016	–
7	Kamouraska County quantity	7	–	–	710	175	–
8	value $	126	–	–	7,455	875	–
9	Montmorency County quantity	79	86	–	2,085	–	–
10	value $	1,185	688	–	16,680	–	–
11	Temiscouata County quantity	–	36	–	328	4,818	–
12	value $	–	360	–	3,280	24,090	–
13	Total quantity	233	230	–	6,031	5,411	–
14	Total value $	2,781	1,372	–	50,679	29,981	–
	Above Quebec—						
15	Argenteuil County quantity	14	32	194	21	–	5
16	value $	150	256	1,746	210	–	60
17	Beauharnois County quantity	30	31	38	90	–	8
18	value $	600	310	460	900	–	240
19	Berthier County quantity	–	14	134	53	–	–
20	value $	–	112	1,340	636	–	–
21	Chambly County quantity	–	76	67	32	–	–
22	value $	–	304	800	224	–	–
23	Champlain County quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Chateauguay County quantity	–	330	364	220	–	63
26	value $	–	3,300	5,390	2,200	–	1,890
27	Hull County quantity	–	103	104	4	–	–
28	value $	–	515	1,040	40	–	–
29	Huntingdon County quantity	–	40	46	99	–	–
30	value $	–	400	460	990	–	–
31	Jacques-Cartier County quantity	–	97	27	5	–	10
32	value $	–	776	270	50	–	300
33	Labelle County quantity	2	7	76	41	–	–
34	value $	36	70	1,408	410	–	–
35	Laprairie County quantity	20	920	48	11	–	–
36	value $	248	9,200	480	110	–	–
37	L'Assomption County quantity	–	222	139	48	–	4
38	value $	–	2,220	2,085	864	–	100
39	Levis and Lotbiniere Counties quantity	7	–	1	3,477	–	–
40	value $	70	–	10	34,770	–	–
41	Maskinonge County quantity	–	60	705	150	–	–
42	value $	–	240	3,090	900	–	–
43	Missisquoi County quantity	–	82	82	–	–	–
44	value $	–	2,460	656	–	–	–
45	Montreal County quantity	–	74	78	52	–	–
46	value $	–	444	840	416	–	–
47	Nicolet County quantity	105	668	233	364	–	21
48	value $	2,550	3,340	2,330	3,640	–	525
49	Pontiac County quantity	6	12	25	29	–	4
50	value $	90	60	250	290	–	80
51	Richelieu County quantity	140	210	392	252	–	28
52	value $	2,100	1,260	2,352	1,512	–	700
53	St. Hyacinthe County quantity	3	2	3	8	–	4
54	value $	45	10	30	80	–	80
55	St. Jean County quantity	–	108	330	838	–	–
56	value $	–	1,080	3,300	9,218	–	–
57	Soulanges County quantity	–	136	38	364	–	–
58	value $	–	1,088	190	2,548	–	–
59	Temiskamingue and Abitibi Counties quantity	–	371	–	20	30	–
60	value $	–	2,226	–	200	300	–
61	Trois-Rivières County quantity	57	105	195	71	–	–
62	value $	1,560	1,050	2,925	1,420	–	–
63	Vaudreuil County quantity	–	239	332	93	–	–
64	value $	–	3,585	4,756	744	–	–
65	Vercheres County quantity	–	152	122	31	–	–
66	value $	–	912	732	248	–	–
67	Yamaska County quantity	–	462	470	330	–	–
68	value $	–	2,310	4,700	2,640	–	–
69	Total quantity	384	4,553	4,243	6,703	30	147
70	Total value $	7,449	37,528	41,640	65,260	300	3,975

[1] In the statistics for the inland fisheries of Quebec no distinction is made between value as caught and landed and value as marketed.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Mixed Fish	Perch	Pickerel or Doré	Pike	Salmon	Shad	Smelts	Sturgeon	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
8,216	**3,022**	**3,565**	**2,101**	**349**	**692**	**7,177**	**3,138**	**1,989**	1
51,515	**26,380**	**49,150**	**18,115**	**4,849**	**9,413**	**56,334**	**49,597**	**19,882**	2
162	–	87	–	–	123	261	589	212	3
810	–	870	–	–	984	1,566	2,945	2,120	4
363	–	–	–	323	–	112	–	–	5
1,089	–	–	–	4,199	–	336	–	–	6
191	–	–	–	5	9	–	70	28	7
2,483	–	–	–	125	135	–	1,260	140	8
1,807	–	51	–	–	88	–	170	193	9
9,035	–	612	–	–	1,056	–	1,190	2,702	10
3,246	–	–	–	21	–	6,804	339	–	11
16,230	–	–	–	525	–	54,432	3,390	–	12
5,769	–	138	–	349	220	7,177	1,168	433	13
29,647	–	1,482	–	4,849	2,175	56,334	8,785	4,962	14
–	235	8	78	–	6	–	6	–	15
–	3,290	96	468	–	48	–	72	–	16
–	43	41	32	–	–	–	65	–	17
–	645	1,025	640	–	–	–	1,625	–	18
82	84	13	85	–	2	–	9	–	19
656	840	221	850	–	40	–	162	–	20
32	99	16	70	–	–	–	13	–	21
256	1,188	560	700	–	–	–	390	–	22
98	–	348	191	–	–	–	–	419	23
784	–	3,480	1,146	–	–	–	–	4,190	24
648	225	180	92	–	60	–	209	–	25
6,480	1,800	3,600	920	–	1,020	–	4,180	–	26
5	–	17	29	–	–	–	9	–	27
25	–	204	290	–	–	–	108	–	28
22	–	–	–	–	–	–	354	–	29
110	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,850	–	30
–	118	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	1,180	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	63	19	29	–	–	–	110	8	33
–	945	418	290	–	–	–	1,540	200	34
–	52	8	84	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	624	120	840	–	–	–	–	–	36
–	132	8	35	–	3	–	–	–	37
–	1,320	200	350	–	75	–	–	–	38
112	–	42	3	–	8	–	34	72	39
560	–	420	30	–	160	–	204	720	40
–	300	120	150	–	–	–	135	–	41
–	1,800	960	750	–	–	–	1,350	–	42
–	346	79	–	–	–	–	–	68	43
–	2,768	1,580	–	–	–	–	–	1,360	44
33	–	27	69	–	–	–	19	22	45
264	–	1,080	552	–	–	–	855	264	46
396	159	99	118	–	60	–	452	178	47
3,960	1,272	1,980	1,062	–	900	–	9,040	1,246	48
–	14	5	9	–	–	–	2	21	49
–	140	100	90	–	–	–	40	126	50
360	197	49	140	–	280	–	21	323	51
2,880	985	735	2,100	–	4,200	–	420	1,615	52
–	6	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	53
–	60	20	40	–	–	–	–	–	54
175	240	57	117	–	–	–	–	–	55
875	1,200	1,140	1,170	–	–	–	–	–	56
–	43	7	15	–	–	–	45	–	57
–	645	126	150	–	–	–	900	–	58
382	54	1,964	428	–	–	–	130	293	59
4,202	810	23,568	3,424	–	–	–	2,470	3,223	60
–	75	33	45	–	53	–	89	19	61
–	750	825	270	–	795	–	3,560	114	62
102	83	71	54	–	–	–	65	–	63
816	1,660	1,420	540	–	–	–	1,170	–	64
–	94	49	84	–	–	–	23	109	65
–	658	490	288	–	–	–	276	1,526	66
–	360	165	135	–	–	–	180	24	67
–	1,800	3,300	1,080	–	–	–	3,600	336	68
2,447	3,022	3,427	2,101	–	472	–	1,970	1,556	69
21,868	26,380	47,668	18,115	–	7,238	–	40,812	14,920	70

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring	Mixed Fish
	Ontario[1]	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—					
1	**Quantity**	7,251	4,372	1,100	59,573	29,528
2	**Value caught and landed** $	21,028	34,976	7,700	172,762	88,584
3	**Value marketed** $	28,279	34,976	7,700	256,164	88,584
4	Lake of the Woods and inland waters of Kenora and Rainy River Districts — quantity	31	640	–	–	2,066
5	value $	121	5,120	–	–	6,198
6	Lake Superior — quantity	1	–	–	27,435	341
7	value $	5	–	–	117,971	1,023
8	North Channel (Lake Huron) — quantity	7	1	–	58	3,214
9	value $	27	8	–	249	9,642
10	Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) — quantity	815	63	–	426	936
11	value $	3,178	504	–	1,832	2,808
12	Lake Huron (proper) — quantity	49	3	–	3,284	3,962
13	value $	191	24	–	14,121	11,886
14	Lake St. Clair, river St. Clair and Detroit River — quantity	1,253	327	–	1	2,125
15	value $	4,887	2,616	–	4	6,375
16	Lake Erie and Upper Niagara River — quantity	2,778	1,027	1	5,066	10,321
17	value $	10,834	8,216	7	21,784	30,963
18	Lake Ontario, Lower Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers — quantity	576	1,450	991	23,199	2,434
19	value $	2,246	11,600	6,937	99,756	7,302
20	Inland Waters—Lake Nipigon, Lake Nipissing, Lake Simcoe, etc., including Ottawa River — quantity	1,741	861	108	104	4,129
21	value $	6,790	6,888	756	447	12,387

	Fishing Districts	Bass	Catfish	Goldeyes			Mixed Fish
				Caught and landed	Marketed		
					Used fresh	Smoked	
	Manitoba[1]	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—						
1	**Quantity**	6	339	5,745	302	3,266	38
2	**Value caught and landed** $	26	2,237	36,607	–	–	335
3	**Value marketed** $	39	3,213	–	2,400	94,428	438
	SUMMER						
4	Buffalo Bay and Indian Bay — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	15
5	value $	–	–	–	–	–	180
6	The Pas — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Lake Winnipegosis — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Lake Winnipeg — quantity	6	339	–	302	–	23
11	value $	39	3,213	–	2,400	–	258
12	Total quantity	6	339	–	302	–	38
13	Total value marketed $	39	3,213	–	2,400	–	438
	WINTER						
14	Lake Winnipeg — quantity	–	–	–	–	3,266	–
15	value $	–	–	–	–	94,428	–
16	Lake Winnipegosis — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Falcon Lake, Crow, Duck, Buffalo Bay, Shoal Lake and Whiteshell Lake — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	The Pas (Kississing, Kissinew, Kipahigan, Sissipuk, Nokomis, Bartlett and Russic Lakes, Churchill River watershed) — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	The Pas (Egg, Payak, Ristoo, Naosap, Schist, Embury, Wabistok, Aimie, Manistkwan and Athapapuskow Lakes, emptying into Sturgeon River) — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	The Pas (Clearwater, Cormorant, Moose, Cedar, Rocky and Lost Lakes, Saskatchewan River watershed and Williams Lake, emptying into Lake Winnipeg) — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	The Pas (Pikwitonia, Wintering, Reed, Herb, Little Herb, Setting, Election, Cranberry, Simon House, Pakwa, Wedge and Snow Lakes, Grassy River watershed) — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	The Pas (Cross, Sepiwisk and Landing Lakes) — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Lake Manitoba — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Lake St. Martin — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	Lake Waterhen — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Lake Dauphin — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	3,266	–
39	Total value marketed $	–	–	–	–	94,428	–

[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 40,530 cwt. of fish, valued at $231,200, and by anglers, 2,915 cwt., valued at $21,165.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Perch	Pickerel or Doré	Pickerel (blue)	Pike	Sturgeon	Sturgeon caviar	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
36,991	**20,913**	**59,284**	**12,174**	**1,277**	**3,597**	**51,205**	**10,406**	**55,433**	1
240,442	**204,947**	**361,632**	**42,609**	**44,695**	–	**691,268**	**61,395**	**720,629**	2
281,132	**248,864**	**420,917**	**64,522**	**51,080**	**3,597**	**844,882**	**77,004**	**886,928**	3
120	12,002	–	7,823	153	764	1,380	2,643	6,756	4
912	142,824	–	41,462	6,120	764	22,770	19,558	108,096	5
1	666	7	99	27	–	15,302	11	3,717	6
8	7,925	50	525	1,080	–	252,483	82	59,472	7
89	1,108	–	762	147	41	3,513	–	1,924	8
676	13,185	–	4,039	5,880	41	57,965	–	30,784	9
42	589	–	801	16	41	13,171	778	9,939	10
319	7,009	–	4,245	640	41	217,321	5,757	159,024	11
306	1,532	–	21	81	772	12,663	5,733	2,466	13
2,326	18,231	–	111	3,240	772	208,939	42,424	39,456	13
702	300	36	282	203	466	–	–	7	14
5,335	3,570	256	1,494	8,120	466	–	–	112	15
34,197	2,746	58,991	416	270	1,042	111	–	10,877	16
259,897	32,677	418,836	2,205	10,800	1,042	1,832	–	174,032	17
1,351	237	250	1,331	34	22	3,637	–	5,519	18
10,268	2,820	1,775	7,054	1,360	22	60,010	–	88,304	19
183	1,733	–	639	346	449	1,428	1,241	14,228	20
1,391	20,623	–	3,387	13,840	449	23,562	9,183	227,648	21

Mullets	Perch	Pickerel	Pike	Saugers	Sturgeon	Trout	Tullibee			Whitefish	
							Caught and landed	Marketed			
								Used fresh	Smoked		
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
9,069	**1,351**	**69,053**	**31,027**	**8,961**	**21**	**1,450**	**47,499**	**47,474**	**15**	**61,382**	1
9,586	**13,975**	**440,092**	**83,595**	**48,074**	**525**	**11,908**	**306,278**	–	–	**423,935**	2
14,010	**16,653**	**581,018**	**115,736**	**62,482**	**630**	**14,690**	–	**369,674**	**400**	**536,151**	3
78	56	132	110	14	–	–	–	12	–	2	4
156	336	1,320	365	42	–	–	–	36	–	20	5
–	–	342	–	–	–	277	–	–	–	1,502	6
–	–	2,480	–	–	–	2,250	–	–	–	12,200	7
17	–	8,780	1,084	–	–	–	–	41	–	1,593	8
21	–	57,748	3,355	–	–	–	–	102	–	9,454	9
8	54	22,424	8,364	832	–	–	–	6,611	–	26,177	10
16	455	146,616	45,085	3,521	–	–	–	45,470	–	212,353	11
103	110	31,678	9,558	846	–	277	–	6,664	–	29,274	12
193	791	208,164	48,805	3,563	–	2,250	–	45,608	–	234,027	13
102	500	4,905	1,990	7,850	–	–	–	28,340	15	8,269	14
409	7,487	50,537	6,817	57,064	–	–	–	275,276	400	84,415	15
4,312	93	15,679	8,668	–	–	–	–	2,484	–	4,720	16
6,482	1,317	161,613	24,710	–	–	–	–	11,543	–	40,941	17
137	–	170	330	–	–	90	–	70	–	470	18
274	–	2,380	990	–	–	1,080	–	560	–	6,580	19
–	–	203	521	–	–	387	–	–	–	3,503	20
–	–	1,732	2,084	–	–	3,898	–	–	–	29,244	21
–	–	212	295	–	–	290	–	26	–	3,465	22
–	–	1,768	1,198	–	–	3,020	–	104	–	30,737	23
–	–	807	1,423	–	19	125	–	59	–	3,804	24
–	–	8,024	5,668	–	570	1,374	–	236	–	39,574	25
–	–	602	935	–	–	281	–	172	–	4,909	26
–	–	6,128	3,560	–	–	3,068	–	688	–	44,052	27
–	–	52	103	–	2	–	–	62	–	422	28
–	–	404	412	–	60	–	–	248	–	3,212	29
4,114	281	12,043	9,245	265	–	–	–	9,060	–	1,576	30
6,171	2,529	108,387	18,490	1,855	–	–	–	31,710	–	13,914	31
155	31	564	416	–	–	–	–	36	–	660	32
232	279	5,103	832	–	–	–	–	90	–	5,940	33
7	125	9	26	–	–	–	–	3	–	235	34
10	748	140	94	–	–	–	–	18	–	2,448	35
139	211	2,129	517	–	–	–	–	498	–	75	36
239	3,502	26,638	2,076	–	–	–	–	3,593	–	1,067	37
8,966	1,241	37,375	24,469	8,115	21	1,173	–	40,810	15	32,108	38
13,817	15,862	372,854	66,931	58,919	630	12,440	–	324,066	400	302,124	39

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Fishing Districts	Gold-eyes	Her-ring	Ling	Mixed Fish	Mul-lets	Pick-erel	Pike	Trout	Tulli-hee	White-fish
Saskatchewan[1]	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—										
Quantity	**57**	**99**	**651**	**1,351**	**3,314**	**3,387**	**3,152**	**1,827**	**1,471**	**31,522**
Value caught and landed $	**600**	**792**	**391**	**1,283**	**4,243**	**8,181**	**4,658**	**6,805**	**2,754**	**95,094**
Value marketed $	**670**	**990**	**391**	**1,650**	**6,857**	**15,258**	**9,961**	**13,784**	**5,471**	**179,469**
SUMMER										
Turtle lake District—quantity	–	–	–	12	150	–	31	–	–	141
value $	–	–	–	4	150	–	185	–	–	1,410
Lac des Isles District—quantity	–	–	–	1	2	2	3	–	–	10
value $	–	–	–	1	4	18	12	–	–	90
Okemasis lake District—quantity	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	17
value $	–	–	–	–	18	9	–	–	–	153
Candle lake District—quantity	–	–	–	7	14	2	18	–	–	81
value $	–	–	–	14	42	16	126	–	–	810
Brightsand lake District—quantity	–	–	–	1	15	–	32	–	–	44
value $	–	–	–	1	60	–	200	–	–	406
Saskatchewan River District—quantity	57	–	–	32	130	11	60	–	–	–
value $	670	–	–	316	1,040	122	690	–	–	–
Total quantity	57	–	–	53	317	16	144	–	–	293
Total value marketed $	670	–	–	336	1,314	165	1,213	–	–	2,869
WINTER										
Jackfish lake District—quantity	–	–	–	6	12	26	24	–	–	773
value $	–	–	–	24	55	240	168	–	–	6,795
Murray lake District—quantity	–	–	–	3	6	18	5	–	–	156
value $	–	–	–	12	27	151	35	–	–	1,227
Turtle lake District—quantity	–	–	–	17	136	58	–	–	–	336
value $	–	–	–	68	680	380	–	–	–	4,311
Brightsand lake District—quantity	–	–	–	20	30	3	75	–	–	298
value $	–	–	–	80	150	27	525	–	–	6,427
Makwa lake District—quantity	–	–	–	23	12	25	38	–	–	325
value $	–	–	–	92	56	199	212	–	–	4,087
Ministikwan lake District—quantity	–	–	–	15	17	9	13	–	153	177
value $	–	–	–	60	85	102	82	–	1,322	3,384
Pierce lake District—quantity	–	–	–	135	35	16	30	61	–	141
value $	–	–	–	135	105	101	162	453	–	1,041
Lac des Isles District—quantity	–	–	–	52	38	24	9	8	–	281
value $	–	–	–	52	88	160	54	57	–	2,323
Waterhen lake District—quantity	–	–	–	18	20	33	22	–	12	560
value $	–	–	–	18	100	264	132	–	72	4,480
Flotten lake District—quantity	–	–	–	21	20	17	14	–	–	156
value $	–	–	–	21	60	139	89	–	–	1,295
Creig lake District—quantity	–	–	–	26	11	18	20	–	48	114
value $	–	–	–	26	39	140	115	–	333	999
Keeley lake District—quantity	–	–	41	–	110	174	212	–	–	554
value $	–	–	41	–	110	870	424	–	–	2,770
Peter Pond lake District—quantity	–	–	–	276	–	102	270	–	24	5,674
value $	–	–	–	69	–	332	540	–	48	26,951
Churchill lake District—quantity	–	–	–	154	–	298	141	–	17	5,520
value $	–	–	–	39	–	969	282	–	34	26,220
Deep River District—quantity	–	–	11	–	19	24	26	–	10	680
value $	–	–	3	–	5	78	52	–	20	2,890
Isle a la Crosse District—quantity	–	–	196	–	466	529	215	13	240	1,641
value $	–	–	49	–	117	1,851	430	143	480	6,974
Shagwenan lake District—quantity	–	–	5	–	30	8	70	6	33	163
value $	–	–	1	–	8	28	18	66	8	693
Frobisher or Island lake District—quantity	–	–	–	22	–	12	16	–	–	169
value $	–	–	–	6	–	39	32	–	–	803
Knee lake District—quantity	–	–	13	–	26	30	42	–	126	528
value $	–	–	3	–	7	105	11	–	32	2,244
La Plonge lake District—quantity	–	–	16	–	19	–	8	102	–	761
value $	–	–	8	–	9	–	16	1,122	–	3,044
Dore lake District—quantity	–	–	100	–	202	1,119	756	–	–	4,146
value $	–	–	50	–	101	3,916	1,512	–	–	16,584
Smoothstone lake District—quantity	–	–	21	–	67	52	89	–	16	734
value $	–	–	10	–	33	182	178	–	32	2,936
Green lake District—quantity	–	–	20	–	25	24	41	–	2	158
value $	–	–	10	–	25	84	82	–	4	632

[1] For the districts the values as marketed are given.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Fishing Districts		Gold-eyes	Her-ring	Ling	Mixed Fish	Mul-lets	Pick-erel	Pike	Trout	Tulli-bee	White-fish
Saskatchewan—Winter Fishing—concluded.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Okemasis lake District	quantity	–	–	39	–	67	25	58	–	–	158
	value $	–	–	39	–	100	87	116	–	–	632
Dog lake District	quantity	–	–	24	–	589	12	31	–	76	200
	value $	–	–	12	–	589	42	62	–	190	800
Swearing lake District	quantity	–	–	–	17	14	3	16	–	19	67
	value $	–	–	–	17	28	18	64	–	76	402
Nisbet lake District	quantity	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	14	–	22
	value $	–	–	–	–	–	20	36	98	–	176
Candle lake District	quantity	–	–	–	14	108	8	78	–	–	92
	value $	–	–	–	42	540	56	390	–	–	644
Lac la Ronge District	quantity	–	–	–	392	367	350	280	1,384	–	3,656
	value $	–	–	–	392	550	2,100	840	10,208	–	22,847
Pipestone lake District	quantity	–	–	–	15	15	119	74	18	–	113
	value $	–	–	–	15	30	595	222	90	–	565
Churchill River East District	quantity	–	–	–	14	26	14	27	–	–	38
	value $	–	–	–	28	56	70	108	–	–	228
Beaver lake District	quantity	–	–	45	–	123	128	153	221	25	2,288
	value $	–	–	45	–	246	896	765	1,547	100	16,016
Suggi lake District	quantity	–	–	–	38	47	36	36	–	–	198
	value $	–	–	–	38	94	180	144	–	–	990
Quill lake District	quantity	–	99	–	–	250	–	–	–	–	2
	value $	–	990	–	–	1,000	–	–	–	–	20
Long lake District	quantity	–	–	120	–	90	39	77	–	20	170
	value $	–	–	120	–	450	546	616	–	120	2,550
Qu'Appelle lake District	quantity	–	–	–	20	–	14	30	–	650	180
	value $	–	–	–	80	–	126	234	–	2,600	1,620
Total quantity		–	99	651	1,298	2,997	3,371	3,008	1,827	1,471	31,229
Total value marketed	$	–	990	391	1,314	5,543	15,093	8,748	13,784	5,471	176,600

NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Saskatchewan, under domestic licence, 32,354 cwt. of fish valued at $127,740 and under anglers' permits, 15,969 cwt., valued at $71,808.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Fishing Districts	Gold-eyes	Mixed Fish	Mullets	Perch	Pickerel	Pike	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Alberta[1]									
Totals for Province—									
Quantity	7	2,142	593	658	5,958	5,010	14,918	2,665	19,062
Value caught and landed $	69	3,161	2,111	4,758	34,745	18,550	50,114	9,304	113,294
Value marketed $	69	3,161	2,111	6,877	42,232	20,571	148,959	9,527	187,751
SUMMER									
Lesser Slave Lake—quantity	–	100	–	150	2,739	706	–	30	4,977
value $	–	100	–	1,354	21,878	2,824	–	60	44,788
Lesser Slave lake District—quantity	–	–	10	–	22	52	–	78	308
value $	–	–	10	–	158	155	–	312	3,350
Lake Athabaska[2]—quantity	–	300	–	–	3	–	14,213	–	1,054
value $	–	300	–	–	3	–	142,129	–	6,321
Lac la Biche—quantity	–	250	–	–	1,151	256	–	574	2,374
value $	–	250	–	–	6,904	511	–	1,147	35,608
Lac la Biche District—quantity	–	–	–	166	184	199	–	74	124
value $	–	–	–	1,992	1,836	800	–	446	1,800
Lake Wabamun—quantity	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	1,288
value $	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	12,875
Lake Wabamun District—quantity	–	73	–	–	62	197	–	–	76
value $	–	37	–	–	499	590	–	–	609
Moose Lake—quantity	–	–	–	8	16	43	–	12	31
value $	–	–	–	76	109	128	–	50	280
Moose Lake District—quantity	–	–	10	12	32	47	–	10	–
value $	–	–	10	120	256	188	–	21	–
Lac Ste. Anne—quantity	–	198	–	–	367	204	–	–	63
value $	–	419	–	–	1,835	514	–	–	454
Ashmont District—quantity	–	–	3	151	–	33	–	–	–
value $	–	–	12	1,809	–	65	–	–	–
Christena Lake—quantity	–	8	–	–	–	37	–	–	166
value $	–	40	–	–	–	74	–	–	1,665
Cold Lake District—quantity	–	–	4	–	61	23	–	–	104
value $	–	–	4	–	536	112	–	–	931
Pinehurst Lake—quantity	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	38
value $	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	–	460
Buffalo lake District—quantity	–	–	156	–	–	94	–	–	–
value $	–	–	629	–	–	482	–	–	–
Newall lake District—quantity	7	117	9	–	1	109	–	–	–
value $	69	687	45	–	14	1,089	–	–	–
Total quantity	7	1,046	192	487	4,676	2,021	14,213	778	10,603
Total value marketed $	69	1,833	710	5,351	34,328	7,596	142,129	2,036	109,141
WINTER									
Lesser Slave lake—quantity	–	–	–	4	51	366	–	56	476
value $	–	–	–	35	360	1,463	–	224	4,285
Lesser Slave lake District—quantity	–	33	–	86	48	389	–	25	1,232
value $	–	33	–	865	339	778	–	99	12,318
Peerless lake District—quantity	–	30	–	–	16	22	393	–	240
value $	–	30	–	–	112	44	3,932	–	1,923
Wabasca lake District—quantity	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	116	140
value $	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	464	1,120
Calling lake—quantity	–	–	–	–	234	4	–	25	613
value $	–	–	–	–	1,872	8	–	50	6,130
Calling lake District—quantity	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	134	346
value $	–	–	–	–	83	–	–	402	3,034
Lake Wabamun—quantity	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	269
value $	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	2,421
Lake Wahamun District—quantity	–	–	95	–	29	180	–	–	76
value $	–	–	189	–	174	720	–	–	765
Buffalo lake District—quantity	–	103	200	–	–	133	–	–	–
value	–	402	855	–	–	1,056	–	–	–
Newall lake District—quantity	–	–	55	–	13	419	–	–	–
value $	–	–	283	–	131	3,686	–	–	–
Moose lake District—quantity	–	–	24	–	22	107	–	129	50
value $	–	–	24	–	133	322	–	517	399
Cold lake—quantity	–	63	–	–	3	47	219	–	807
value $	–	63	–	–	21	187	1,967	–	7,284
Cold lake District—quantity	–	31	–	2	39	72	–	40	345
value $	–	31	–	20	234	217	–	160	2,763

[1]For the districts the values as marketed are given.
[2]The inclusion of the returns of lake Athabaska in the statistics of Alberta is due to the fact that the men engaged in fishing in this lake are residents of the province of Alberta.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Fishing Districts	Gold-eyes	Mixed Fish	Mullets	Perch	Pickerel	Pike	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish
Alberta[1]—Winter fishing—concluded	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Pinehurst lake District.....quantity	–	–	17	1	34	56	–	–	201
value $	–	–	26	10	239	223	–	–	1,813
Primrose lake.....quantity	–	649	–	–	227	264	–	–	2,150
value $	–	649	–	–	1,362	1,054	–	–	19,347
Lac la Biche.....quantity	–	80	–	–	474	365	–	1,234	70
value $	–	80	–	–	2,370	1,094	–	4,935	556
Lac la Biche District.....quantity	–	–	3	30	12	272	–	128	6
value $	–	–	3	212	87	1,089	–	640	54
Ashmont District.....quantity	–	–	–	48	–	15	–	–	–
value $	–	–	–	384	–	20	–	–	–
Winnifred lake.....quantity	–	104	–	–	64	195	–	–	791
value $	–	38	–	–	379	838	–	–	8,547
Winnifred lake District.....quantity	–	3	–	–	–	37	–	–	144
value $	–	2	–	–	–	74	–	–	1,380
Pigeon lake.....quantity	–	–	7	–	2	2	–	–	480
value $	–	–	21	–	8	6	–	–	4,216
Legend lake District.....quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	–	23
value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	931	–	255
Total quantity.....	–	1,096	401	171	1,282	2,989	705	1,887	8,459
Total value marketed.....$	–	1,328	1,401	1,526	7,904	12,975	6,830	7,491	78,610

—	Mixed Fish	Salmon	Trout	Whitefish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Yukon Territory				
Totals for Territory—				
Quantity.....	**237**	**549**	**270**	**344**
Value caught and landed.....$	**4,740**	**5,490**	**5,400**	**6,880**
Value marketed.....$	**5,925**	**8,235**	**6,750**	**8,600**

NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Alberta, under domestic licence, 15,744 cwt. of fish, valued at $78,722, and under anglers' permits, 22,120 cwt., valued at $110,598.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod			Hake and Cusk	
		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Green-salted		Used fresh
	British Columbia	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—					
1	**Quantity**	**955**	**818**	**69**	**2**	**2**
2	**Value** $	**2,601**	**4,121**	**483**	**4**	**4**
	District No. 1[1]—					
3	Total quantity	791	791	–	2	2
4	Total value $	2,373	4,008	–	4	4
	District No. 2—					
5	Massett Inlet, northern Graham Island, and Queen Charlotte Islands	–	–	–	–	–
6	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	–	–	–	–	–
7	The Naas River	–	–	–	–	–
8	Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and Upper Skeena	137	–	69	–	–
9	Grenville—Principe area	–	–	–	–	–
10	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal	–	–	–	–	–
11	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	–	–	–	–	–
12	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	–	–	–	–	–
13	Rivers Inlet	–	–	–	–	–
14	Smiths Inlet	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	137	–	69	–	–
16	Total value $	137	–	483	–	–
	District No. 3—					
17	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	–	–	–	–	–
18	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland opposite	–	–	–	–	–
19	Shelter Point to French Creek	4	4	–	–	–
20	Mainland waters and Georges Point to Gower Point	–	–	–	–	–
21	French Creek to Shoal Harbour	18	18	–	–	–
22	Shoal Harbour to Sambro Point, including Victoria	5	5	–	–	–
23	Sambro Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat	–	–	–	–	–
24	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	–	–	–	–	–
25	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound	–	–	–	–	–
26	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound	–	–	–	–	–
27	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound	–	–	–	–	–
28	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total quantity	27	27	–	–	–
30	Total value $	91	113	–	–	–

[1] Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Whiting		Halibut			Flounders, Brill, Plaice		Skate		Soles		
Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Smoked	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.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
40	40	254,796	254,784	6	5,013	5,013	968	968	8,485	8,485	1
168	211	2,402,574	2,446,645	130	16,009	20,268	3,056	4,241	39,491	46,217	2
20	20	11,387	11,375	6	1,842	1,842	757	757	4,675	4,675	3
108	108	100,170	103,578	130	5,586	8,665	2,271	3,308	23,386	23,386	4
–	–	–	–	–	53	53	–	–	20	20	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	239,617	239,617	–	2,420	2,420	8	8	877	877	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	453	453	–	–	–	–	–	662	662	10
–	–	525	525	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	240,595	240,595	–	2,473	2,473	8	8	1,559	1,559	15
–	–	2,279,101	2,313,374	–	7,402	7,410	30	30	3,867	7,346	16
–	–	164	164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	45	45	4	4	–	–	19
–	–	2	2	–	15	15	38	38	170	170	20
–	–	–	–	–	400	400	15	15	1,623	1,623	21
20	20	777	777	–	238	238	146	146	458	458	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	235	235	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	129	129	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	157	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	818	818	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	532	532	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
20	20	2,814	2,814	–	698	698	203	203	2,251	2,251	29
60	103	23,303	29,693	–	3,021	4,193	755	903	12,238	15,485	30

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Herring				
		Caught and landed	Marketed			
			Used fresh	Smoked	Dry-salted	Pickled
	British Columbia	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	hbl.
	Totals for Province—					
1	**Quantity**	**1,221,962**	**53,386**	**4,713**	**805,973**	**46**
2	**Value** $	**717,198**	**79,853**	**38,667**	**961,364**	**811**
	District No. 1[1]—					
3	Total quantity	52,518	13,007	3,395	19,114	46
4	Total value $	50,056	57,057	26,404	25,747	811
	District No. 2—					
5	Massett Inlet, northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands	310	–	–	–	–
6	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	–	–	–	–	–
7	The Naas River	–	–	–	–	–
8	Skeena River including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena	152,863	33,803	397	–	–
9	Grenville—Principe area	–	–	–	–	–
10	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal	4,238	–	–	–	–
11	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	1,021	1,021	–	–	–
12	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	–	–	–	–	–
13	Rivers Inlet	–	–	–	–	–
14	Smiths Inlet	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	158,432	34,824	397	–	–
16	Total value $	46,012	9,838	4,315	–	–
	District No. 3—					
17	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	–	–	–	–	–
18	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	–	–	–	–	–
19	Shelter Point to French Creek	–	–	–	–	–
20	Mainland waters from Georges Point to Gower Point	–	–	–	–	–
21	French Creek to Shoal Harbour	603,400	542	251	480,342	–
22	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria	88,993	5,013	670	66,000	–
23	Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat	–	–	–	–	–
24	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	259,327	–	–	198,393	–
25	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound	–	–	–	–	–
26	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound	14,435	–	–	11,548	–
27	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound	38,345	–	–	30,576	–
28	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	6,512	–	–	–	–
29	Total quantity	1,011,012	5,555	921	786,859	–
30	Total value $	621,130	12,958	7,948	935,617	–

[1]Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Herring—concluded			Pilchards						Perch		
Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed	
Used as bait	Oil	Meal		Used fresh	Canned	Used as bait	Oil	Meal		Used fresh	
bbl.	gal.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.	gal.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	
16,628	**60,373**	**1,774**	**1,501,404**	**25**	**55,166**	**926**	**3,204,058**	**18,934**	**1,678**	**1,678**	1
48,587	**18,871**	**74,150**	**613,947**	**154**	**220,468**	**2,415**	**678,115**	**688,457**	**14,683**	**15,447**	2
–	–	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	1,056	1,056	3
–	–	–	154	154	–	–	–	–	10,989	10,989	4
155	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
7,530	47,873	1,654	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
2,119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
9,801	47,873	1,654	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
24,855	16,121	69,350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	201	201	20
980	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	188	21
120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
2,468	12,500	120	664,155	–	20,407	595	1,542,822	11,104	–	–	24
–	–	–	125,040	–	–	–	300,377	1,178	210	210	25
–	–	–	656,586	–	34,647	203	1,268,127	6,201	–	–	26
–	–	–	13,380	–	–	125	23,000	114	–	–	27
3,256	–	–	42,218	–	112	–	69,732	337	–	–	28
6,824	12,500	120	1,501,379	–	55,166	926	3,204,058	18,934	622	622	29
23,732	2,750	4,800	613,793	–	220,468	2,415	678,115	688,457	3,694	4,458	30

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Salmon				
		Caught and landed	Marketed			
			Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Dry-salted
	British Columbia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—					
1	**Quantity**	**2,296,213**	**249,777**	**2,221,783**	**1,328**	**116,223**
2	**Value** $	**8,178,115**	**1,899,774**	**13,903,386**	**18,468**	**292,782**
	District No. 1[1]—					
3	Total quantity	387,167	116,048	282,137	1,328	18,985
4	Total value $	2,323,002	759,084	2,389,274	18,468	58,385
	District No. 2—					
5	Massett Inlet, northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands	173,849	–	206,964	–	–
6	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	100,544	–	64,185	–	37,255
7	The Naas River	95,306	–	113,460	–	–
8	Skeena River including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena	457,911	62,473	450,377	–	–
9	Grenville-Principe area	42,280	–	50,334	–	–
10	Butedale including Gardiner Canal	136,385	6,807	144,456	–	4,500
11	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	228,932	–	272,539	–	–
12	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	48,693	–	57,968	–	–
13	Rivers Inlet	104,697	–	124,640	–	–
14	Smiths Inlet	50,179	–	56,982	–	1,852
15	Total quantity	1,438,776	69,280	1,541,905	–	43,607
16	Total value $	4,020,633	516,368	9,374,488	–	102,135
	District No. 3—					
17	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	116,841	3,960	124,359	–	6,735
18	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	23,108	8,228	17,714	–	–
19	Shelter Point to French Creek	33,020	130	36,614	–	–
20	Mainland waters from Georges Point to Gower Point	10,678	4,428	–	–	5,000
21	French Creek to Shoal Harbour	23,001	3,789	25,412	–	–
22	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria	18,328	3,241	13,755	–	–
23	Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat	28,713	–	34,182	–	–
24	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	100,997	20,606	60,510	–	22,880
25	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound	22,412	8,599	16,444	–	–
26	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound	52,886	781	56,119	–	4,644
27	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound	28,136	9,148	–	–	14,372
28	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	12,150	1,539	12,632	–	–
29	Total quantity	470,270	64,449	397,741	–	53,631
30	Total value $	1,834,480	624,322	2,139,624	–	132,262

[1] Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Salmon—concluded				Shad		Smelts		Sturgeon		Trout		
Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
Mild cured	Pickled	Roe	Used as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
25,095	**851**	**19,333**	**729**	**35**	**35**	**1,455**	**1,455**	**277**	**277**	**51**	**51**	1
463,394	**6,153**	**24,040**	**2,837**	**350**	**617**	**17,975**	**18,416**	**5,197**	**5,778**	**764**	**764**	2
5,092	–	16,077	–	35	35	1,325	1,325	246	246	51	51	3
87,978	–	16,077	–	350	617	16,150	16,153	4,920	5,353	764	764	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	21	765	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
12,766	349	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
1,420	481	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
14,186	851	859	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
282,929	6,153	2,058	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	12	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	–	21
2,355	–	–	–	–	–	89	89	11	11	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
2,780	–	1,178	693	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	781	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
682	–	284	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
5,817	–	2,397	693	–	–	130	130	31	31	–	–	29
92,487	–	5,905	2,812	–	–	1,825	2,263	277	425	–	–	30

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Black Cod				
		Caught and landed	Marketed			
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked	Dried
	British Columbia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—					
1	**Quantity**.....$	**16,517**	**13,414**	**51**	**1,584**	**156**
2	**Value**.....$	**90,239**	**86,705**	**943**	**29,979**	**2,956**
	District No. 1[1]—					
3	Total quantity.....	8,965	6,202	–	1,053	156
4	Total value.....$	54,947	46,216	–	22,218	2,956
	District No. 2—					
5	Massett Inlet, northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands.....	–	–	–	–	–
6	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet..	–	–	–	–	–
7	The Naas River.....	–	–	–	–	–
8	Skeena River including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena..	5,544	5,366	11	490	–
9	Grenville—Principe area.....	–	–	–	–	–
10	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal.....	9	9	–	–	–
11	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound.....	4	4	–	–	–
12	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels.....	–	–	–	–	–
13	Rivers Inlet.....	–	–	–	–	–
14	Smiths Inlet.....	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity.....	5,557	5,379	11	490	–
16	Total value.....$	22,682	22,710	143	7,350	–
	District No. 3—					
17	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland.....	–	–	–	–	–
18	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite.	–	–	–	–	–
19	Shelter Point to French Creek.....	–	–	–	–	–
20	Mainland waters from Georges Point to Gower Point.....	–	–	–	–	–
21	French Creek to Shoal Harbour.....	–	–	–	–	–
22	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria.....	779	617	40	41	–
23	Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat.....	–	–	–	–	–
24	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni.....	1,216	1,216	–	–	–
25	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound.....	–	–	–	–	–
26	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound.....	–	–	–	–	–
27	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound.....	–	–	–	–	–
28	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, inclusing Quatsino Sound.....	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total quantity.....	1,995	1,833	40	41	–
30	Total value.....$	12,610	17,779	800	411	–

[1]Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Ling Cod		Red Cod		Grayfish			Octopus		Oulachon		Tom Cod		
Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Oil	Marketed Meal	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
48,591	**48,591**	**4,248**	**4,248**	**98 680**	**114,558**	**899**	**355**	**355**	**899**	**899**	**30**	**30**	**1**
362,071	**333,564**	**21,455**	**24,577**	**30,372**	**22,229**	**45,165**	**2,555**	**2,569**	**2,762**	**4,214**	**90**	**90**	**2**
27,532	27,532	2,396	2,396	–	–	–	330	330	779	779	30	30	3
187,723	187,723	14,376	16,021	–	–	–	2,460	2,460	2,642	3,934	90	90	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
272	272	473	473	–	–	–	3	3	120	120	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
2	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
23	23	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
297	297	508	508	–	–	–	3	3	120	120	–	–	15
538	672	1,060	1,221	–	–	–	7	7	120	280	–	–	16
88	88	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
4,985	4,985	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
73	73	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
4,241	4,241	529	529	–	–	–	22	22	–	–	–	–	20
4,420	4,420	585	585	35,360	32,758	330	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
3,639	3,639	105	105	63,320	81,800	569	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
2,038	2,038	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
708	708	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
203	203	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
259	259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
108	108	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
20,762	20,762	1,344	1,344	98,680	114,558	899	22	22	–	–	–	–	29
113,810	145,169	6,019	7,335	30,372	22,229	45,165	88	102	–	–	–	–	30

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Clams and Quahaugs			Crabs		
		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh	Canned		Used fresh	Canned
	British Columbia—con.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cases
	Totals for Province—						
1	**Quantity**	**23,987**	**2,886**	**21,101**	**4,852**	**4,459**	**295**
2	**Value** $	**65,271**	**14,586**	**141,271**	**27,475**	**26,036**	**3,141**
	District No. 1[1]—						
3	Total quantity	1,528	1,528	–	2,928	2,928	–
4	Total value $	9,094	9,096	–	14,640	14,640	–
	District No. 1—						
5	Massett Inlet northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands	10,857	–	10,857	393	–	295
6	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	The Naas River	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena	–	–	–	1,036	1,036	–
9	Grenville-Principe area	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Rivers Inlet	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Smiths Inlet	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	10,857	–	10,857	1,429	1,036	295
16	Total value $	27,143	–	79,807	7,008	5,036	3,141
	District No. 3—						
17	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Shelter Point to French Creek	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Mainland waters from Georges Point to Gower Point	650	650	–	–	–	–
21	French Creek to Shoal Harbour	708	708	–	–	–	–
22	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria	10,244	–	10,244	470	470	–
23	Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point; including Clayoquot Sound	–	–	–	25	25	–
26	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook including Kyuquot Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total quantity	11,602	1,358	10,244	495	495	–
30	Total value $	29,034	5,490	61,464	5,827	6,360	–

[1] Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—con.

Abalone		Oysters		Shrimps		Whales				
Caught and landed	Marketed: Canned	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Whalebone meal	Marketed: Whale fertilizer	Marketed: Whale oil	
bbl.	cases	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	ton	ton	gal.	
466	350	3,197	3,197	1,578	1,578	320	273	581	525,533	1
1,864	3,500	56,825	58,146	18,458	20,426	227,993	6,775	29,050	192,168	2
–	–	2,290	2,290	988	988	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	43,481	43,481	11,556	13,556	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	88	103	172	202,145	5
408	350	–	–	–	–	232	170	409	323,388	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	568	568	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
466	350	–	–	568	568	320	273	581	525,533	15
1,864	3,500	–	–	6,535	6,535	227,993	6,775	29,050	192,168	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	550	550	1	1	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	300	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	907	907	22	22	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	13,344	14,665	367	335	–	–	–	–	30

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1930—concluded

Fishing Districts	Fur Seals		Hair Seals		Miscellaneous			
	Caught and landed	Marketed: Skins	Caught and landed	Marketed: Skins	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish meal, n.e.s.	Fish fertilizer	Other products
British Columbia—concluded	no.	no.	no.	no.	gal.	ton	ton	$
Totals for Province—								
Quantity	**2,291**	**2,291**	**9**	**9**	**68,078**	**362**	**300**	-
Value $	**13,746**	**13,746**	**23**	**23**	**21,998**	**16,107**	**11,250**	**6,000**
District No. 1[1]—								
Total quantity	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-
Total value $	-	-	-	-	-	4,780	-	-
District No. 2—								
Masset Inlet, northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	155	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Naas River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena	-	-	-	-	53,784	-	300	-
Grenville-Principe area	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butedale, including Gardiner Canal	-	-	-	-	12,096	139	-	-
Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rivers Inlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smiths Inlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total quantity	195	195	-	-	65,880	139	300	-
Total value $	1,170	1,170	-	-	21,713	5,842	11,250	-
District No. 3—								
Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelter Point to French Creek, including Nanaimo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mainland waters from Georges Point to Gower Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Creek to Shoal Harbour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	509	509	-	-	1,450	44	-	-
Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound	1,587	1,587	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound	-	-	9	9	748	73	-	-
Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total quantity	2,096	2,096	9	9	2,198	117	-	-
Total value $	12,576	12,576	23	23	285	5,485	-	6,000

[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 marketed fresh—District No. 1: halibut, 427 cwt.; District No. 2: halibut, 169,551 cwt.; salmon, 7,107 cwt.; black cod, 2,290 cwt.; octopus, 1 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, 32,825 cwt.

District No. 2: by Indians, 22,326 cwt.

II. Agencies of Production, 1930

Part I

In Primary Operations

II. Agencies of Production, 1930.—Part I. In Primary Operations

	Fishing Districts	Vessels				Boats				
		Sailing and Gasolene				Sail and Row		Gasolene		Total Men
		40 tons and over	10–20 tons	Total Value	Total Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.
	Prince Edward Island	No.	No.	$	No.		$		$	
1	**Totals for Province**	1	5	8,900	29	670	10,313	1,186	296,865	2,237
2	Kings County—Totals	–	3	5,000	15	88	880	369	97,250	641
3	Queens County—Totals	1	–	2,500	8	310	2,480	209	44,935	569
	Prince County—									
4	Eastern portion	–	–	–	–	92	4,673	279	75,430	393
5	Western portion	–	2	1,400	6	180	2,280	329	79,250	634
6	Totals for County	–	2	1,400	6	272	6,953	608	154,680	1,027

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear—con.							
		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines		Lobster Traps		Lobster Pounds	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	Prince Edward Island—con.		$		$		$		$
1	**Totals for Province**	728	15,260	1,478	2,751	267,222	267,222	1	1,200
2	Kings County—Totals	154	3,080	318	665	94,450	94,450	–	–
3	Queens County—Totals	70	2,100	468	702	52,710	52,710	–	–
	Prince County—								
4	Eastern portion	4	80	212	424	53,947	53,947	1	1,200
5	Western portion	500	10,000	480	960	66,115	66,115	–	–
6	Totals for County	504	10,080	692	1,384	120,062	120,062	1	1,200

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Carrying Smacks			Fishing Gear								
			Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Trap Nets		Smelt Nets		
No.	Value	Mea	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$	No.		$		$		$		$	
10	6,000	15	2,833	36,072	11	1,750	3	1,800	5,037	37,339	1
4	1,600	4	657	4,753	11	1,750	3	1,800	397	2,529	2
1	300	1	734	19,300	–	–	–	–	690	11,900	3
–	–	–	362	2,989	–	–	–	–	2,195	15,365	4
5	4,100	10	1,080	9,030	–	–	–	–	1,755	7,545	5
5	4,100	10	1,442	12,019	–	–	–	–	3,950	22,910	6

Fishing Gear—concluded

Oyster Rakes		Quahaug Rakes		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$	
216	648	39	117	36	35,650	16	800	307	17,975	1
–	–	–	–	4	31,000	–	–	84	8,900	2
195	585	22	66	32	4,650	14	700	66	2,040	3
21	63	17	51	–	–	2	100	43	1,905	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	5,130	5
21	63	17	51	–	–	2	100	157	7,035	6

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. 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**	**7**	**1,050**	**410,000**	**132**	**2**	**30**	**6,000**	**16**
	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 inclusive and head of East Bay inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Victoria County—								
9	South of Path End inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Inverness County—								
13	Inverness county line to Broad Cove	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Broad Cove, inclusive, to Richmond county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—								
16	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—								
20	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pictou County—								
23	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Antigonish County (all)—Totals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Men fishing without boats	
Sailing and Gasolene					Sail and Row		Gasolene		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.	
81	25	239	1,847,594	2,741	4,805	109,491	5,319	1,454,434	11,575	167	221,050	345	456	1
–	–	6	7,364	18	290	6,800	173	42,899	450	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	230	6,385	206	61,800	667	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	6	7,364	18	520	13,185	379	104,699	1,117	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	22	530	38	11,400	121	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	10	11,000	34	10	715	204	43,295	383	3	2,800	6	–	6
–	8	23	69,200	144	57	1,614	33	11,500	176	7	4,200	7	–	7
–	8	33	80,200	178	89	2,859	275	66,195	680	10	7,000	13	–	8
–	–	1	800	3	131	3,930	59	9,050	215	6	1,800	12	–	9
–	1	11	8,100	47	76	1,520	80	16,000	233	1	250	2	–	10
–	–	5	4,600	20	100	4,300	99	18,900	260	2	1,200	4	–	11
–	1	17	13,500	70	307	9,750	238	43,950	708	9	3,250	18	–	12
–	–	6	3,400	27	12	1,125	180	76,300	460	8	4,050	12	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	98	2,426	186	44,325	365	20	34,450	35	27	14
–	–	6	3,400	27	110	3,551	366	120,625	825	28	38,500	47	27	15
–	–	–	–	–	20	200	60	9,000	127	2	1,000	4	33	16
–	–	–	–	–	70	700	155	17,250	218	4	2,000	8	70	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1,700	15	–	–	–	26	18
–	–	–	–	–	90	900	224	27,950	360	6	3,000	12	129	19
–	–	–	–	–	8	80	23	3,450	23	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	29	400	15	2,375	49	–	–	–	7	21
–	–	–	–	–	37	480	38	5,825	72	–	–	–	7	22
–	–	1	700	3	27	270	127	19,050	160	14	35,700	31	25	23
–	–	–	–	–	45	1,000	105	23,625	188	5	2,350	11	–	24
–	–	1	700	3	72	1,270	232	42,675	348	19	38,050	42	25	25
–	–	–	–	–	120	3,600	198	35,000	395	16	5,000	20	50	26

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Salmon Trap Nets	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	Nova Scotia		$		$		$
1	**Totals for Province**	**41,123**	**488,884**	**73**	**11,823**	**267**	**71,115**
	Richmond County—						
2	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal including Ile Madame	2,045	25,702	–	–	–	–
3	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	1,400	16,800	–	–	–	–
4	Totals for County	3,445	42,502	–	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—						
5	Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and head of East Bay inclusive	250	3,000	–	–	–	–
6	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	1,226	24,520	–	–	36	3,600
7	Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line	651	9,545	–	–	10	5,000
8	Totals for County	2,127	37,065	–	–	46	8,600
	Victoria County—						
9	South of Path End inclusive	358	5,295	–	–	–	–
10	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	460	8,800	–	–	–	–
11	Green Cove to Inverness county line	362	9,760	–	–	–	–
12	Totals for County	1,180	23,855	–	–	–	–
	Inverness County—						
13	Inverness county line to Broad Cove	786	12,800	–	–	82	30,100
14	Broad Cove inclusive, to Richmond county line	516	7,594	–	–	19	6,000
15	Totals for County	1,302	20,394	–	–	101	36,100
	Cumberland County—						
16	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	80	800	–	–	–	–
17	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	20	200	–	–	–	–
18	Bay of Fundy shore	90	1,272	–	–	–	–
19	Totals for County	190	2,272	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—						
20	Northumberland Strait shore	5	75	–	–	–	–
21	Bay of Fundy shore	63	689	25	4,350	–	–
22	Totals for County	68	764	25	4,350	–	–
	Pictou County—						
23	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	20	240	–	–	–	–
24	Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	475	4,750	–	–	36	18,000
25	Totals for County	495	4,990	–	–	36	18,000
26	Antigonish County (all)—Totals	750	7,500	–	–	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear														
Seines		Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Skates of Gear		Hand Lines		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
284	34,330	493	220,590	4,251	41,589	70	19,095	14,390	202,287	357	5,415	21,603	23,029	1
–	–	2	8,000	944	5,488	–	–	342	5,880	–	–	734	882	2
–	–	5	5,000	28	140	–	–	35	350	–	–	1,000	1,000	3
–	–	7	13,000	972	5,628	–	–	377	6,230	–	–	1,734	1,882	4
–	–	–	–	85	425	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	145	5
–	–	–	–	38	420	–	–	183	1,647	–	–	523	523	6
–	–	12	14,400	16	240	–	–	238	7,158	–	–	497	744	7
–	–	12	14,400	139	1,085	–	–	421	8,805	–	–	1,165	1,412	8
–	–	42	5,390	24	885	–	–	104	1,005	–	–	253	253	9
–	–	15	15,500	–	–	–	–	120	960	–	–	450	450	10
–	–	3	3,000	–	–	–	–	101	808	–	–	770	770	11
–	–	60	23,890	24	885	–	–	325	2,773	–	–	1,473	1,473	12
4	4,200	1	1,000	21	85	–	–	573	5,380	–	–	1,045	1,265	13
–	–	2	1,000	341	3,823	–	–	305	3,965	–	–	483	734	14
4	4,200	3	2,000	362	3,908	–	–	878	9,345	–	–	1,528	1,999	15
–	–	–	–	53	3,710	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	60	3,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1,135	5	41	–	–	23	23	18
–	–	–	–	113	7,310	7	1,135	5	41	–	–	23	23	19
–	–	–	–	61	1,185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	270	5	40	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	61	1,185	5	270	5	40	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	566	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	23
–	–	–	–	251	6,990	–	–	25	200	–	–	110	55	24
–	–	–	–	817	10,990	–	–	25	200	–	–	120	65	25
–	–	64	32,000	950	3,800	–	–	160	1,280	–	–	500	250	26

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear—con.					
		Crab Nets		Eel Traps		Lobster Traps	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	Nova Scotia		$		$		$
1	**Totals for Province**	**100**	**100**	**416**	**1,847**	**878,593**	**1,234,893**
	Richmond County—						
2	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	–	–	6	1,000	28,600	28,600
3	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	–	–	–	–	10,400	20,800
4	Totals for County	–	–	6	1,000	39,000	49,400
	Cape Breton County—						
5	Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and head of East Bay inclusive	–	–	–	–	2,900	7,800
6	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	–	–	–	–	19,980	24,975
7	Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line	–	–	–	–	7,000	10,500
8	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	29,880	43,275
	Victoria County—						
9	South of Path End inclusive	–	–	–	–	10,180	10,180
10	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	–	–	–	–	2,500	3,750
11	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	7,490	11,085
12	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	20,170	25,015
	Inverness County—						
13	Inverness county line to Broad Cove	–	–	–	–	34,800	34,800
14	Broad Cove, inclusive, to Richmond county line	–	–	–	–	37,495	65,610
15	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	72,295	100,410
	Cumberland County—						
16	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	10,000	10,000
17	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	26,250	26,250
18	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	438	438
19	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	36,688	36,688
	Colchester County—						
20	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	6,000	6,000
21	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	6,000	6,000
	Pictou County—						
23	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	38,100	38,100
24	From Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	–	–	–	–	22,000	22,000
25	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	60,100	60,100
26	Antigonish County (all)—Totals	–	–	–	–	65,000	65,000

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—con.														
Lobster Pounds		Oyster Rakes		Scallop Drags		Quahaug Rakes		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
33	18,050	280	924	276	6,621	20	20	1,079	557,830	238	68,000	3,499	288,468	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	4,005	1	350	67	8,560	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	18,000	–	–	165	6,950	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	22,005	1	350	232	15,510	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6,000	–	–	20	510	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	2,805	6	950	134	8,920	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	8,805	6	950	154	9,430	8
–	–	60	60	–	–	–	–	6	650	5	650	102	2,640	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	36,000	3	2,400	60	1,200	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	5,600	5	1,700	44	6,900	11
–	–	60	60	–	–	–	–	38	42,250	13	4,750	206	10,740	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13,300	5	4,800	36	23,750	13
–	–	59	118	–	–	–	–	12	3,800	1	4,000	38	5,000	14
–	–	59	118	–	–	–	–	27	17,100	6	8,800	74	28,750	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	200	–	–	2	150	16
–	–	67	402	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	135	18
–	–	67	402	–	–	–	–	2	200	–	–	6	285	19
–	–	4	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	21
–	–	4	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	22
2	2,400	8	80	–	–	–	–	2	1,000	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	22	44	–	–	–	–	9	1,225	30	2,800	12	1,550	24
2	2,400	30	124	–	–	–	–	11	2,225	30	2,800	12	1,550	25
–	–	60	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	3,000	90	4,500	26

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels			
						Steam			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
	Nova Scotia—con.			$	no.			$	no.
	Guysborough County—								
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour River included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Halifax County—								
5	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included	6	920	360,000	120	–	–	–	–
8	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Totals for County	6	920	360,000	120	–	–	–	–
10	Hants County (all)—Totals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—								
11	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line	1	130	50,000	12	–	–	–	–
13	Totals for County	1	130	50,000	12	–	–	–	–
14	Queens County (all)—Totals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shelburne County—								
15	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Yarmouth County—								
18	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	From the Tusket River to Digby county line including Tusket Islands	–	–	–	–	2	30	6,000	16
20	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	2	30	6,000	16
	Digby County—								
21	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	The Sissiboo River inclusive to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Annapolis County (all)—Totals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Kings County (all)—Totals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Men fishing without boats	
Sailing and Gasolene					Sail and Row		Gasolene		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.	
–	–	–	–	–	224	5,600	124	24,800	343	8	5,000	16	–	1
–	4	19	40,000	130	500	10,500	235	67,500	525	10	10,000	20	–	2
–	–	6	6,400	25	254	10,160	233	104,850	394	8	7,200	24	–	3
–	4	25	46,400	155	978	26,260	592	197,150	1,262	26	22,200	60	–	4
–	–	9	9,400	18	94	1,087	71	15,800	395	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	5	1,360	20	102	1,137	129	18,040	304	–	–	–	100	6
2	–	8	31,000	50	145	2,950	120	40,350	231	3	15,000	9	–	7
–	2	34	31,200	154	428	8,560	218	43,600	395	–	–	–	–	8
2	2	56	72,960	242	769	13,734	538	117,790	1,325	3	15,000	9	100	9
–	–	–	–	–	45	650	6	1,250	51	–	–	–	–	10
1	1	27	43,000	110	296	6,490	186	41,000	330	4	1,000	5	38	11
65	1	18	1,326,000	1,418	20	400	220	66,000	320	–	–	–	–	12
66	2	45	1,369,000	1,528	316	6,890	406	107,000	650	4	1,000	5	38	13
2	1	9	58,900	81	197	4,900	220	44,100	516	–	–	–	–	14
6	–	6	77,500	129	265	3,000	160	27,000	245	2	3,500	6	–	15
–	4	16	29,400	101	143	3,575	501	200,400	893	8	14,400	22	–	16
6	4	22	106,900	230	408	6,575	661	227,400	1,138	10	17,900	28	–	17
–	1	–	1,200	7	80	1,200	78	23,300	213	7	2,100	11	21	18
5	2	5	64,800	168	204	4,080	300	90,000	632	15	13,500	20	–	19
5	3	5	66,000	175	284	5,280	378	113,300	845	22	15,600	31	21	20
–	–	–	–	–	38	760	123	36,900	322	3	1,150	6	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	182	2,912	295	132,300	568	11	53,400	54	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	220	3,672	418	169,200	890	14	54,550	60	–	23
–	–	14	22,270	34	200	4,000	131	28,625	307	–	–	–	37	24
–	–	–	–	–	43	1,935	19	1,700	86	–	–	–	22	25

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Salmon Trap Nets	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	Nova Scotia—con.		$		$		$
	Guysborough County—						
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	3,685	36,850	29	6,400	–	–
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour River included	2,600	39,000	–	–	–	–
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line	2,983	31,322	–	–	–	–
4	Totals for County	9,268	107,172	29	6,400	–	–
	Halifax County—						
5	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	1,130	5,550	–	–	–	–
6	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour	1,475	6,925	–	–	–	–
7	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included	1,775	36,330	–	–	4	415
8	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line	5,232	34,615	–	–	80	8,000
9	Totals for County	9,612	83,420	–	–	84	8,415
10	Hants County (all)—Totals	85	900	12	1,000	–	–
	Lunenburg County—						
11	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	2,300	13,350	–	–	–	–
12	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line	3,500	52,500	–	–	–	–
13	Totals for County	5,800	65,850	–	–	–	–
14	Queens County (all)—Totals	2,351	29,130	–	–	–	–
	Shelburne County—						
15	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town	1,100	20,000	–	–	–	–
16	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line	1,700	15,300	6	48	–	–
17	Totals for County	2,800	35,300	6	48	–	–
	Yarmouth County—						
18	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River	300	6,000	–	–	–	–
19	From the Tusket River to Digby county line including Tusket Islands	640	12,800	–	–	–	–
20	Totals for County	940	18,800	–	–	–	–
	Digby County—						
21	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo River	100	2,000	1	25	–	–
22	The Sissiboo River inclusive to the Annapolis county line including Digby Neck	412	4,020	–	–	–	–
23	Totals for County	512	6,020	1	25	–	–
24	Annaplis County (all)—Totals	170	2,710	–	–	–	–
25	Kings County (all)—Totals	24	240	–	–	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear														
Seines		Trap Nets		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Skates of Gear		Hand Lines		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
–	–	38	7,600	34	272	–	–	670	6,700	–	–	250	250	1
–	–	22	7,000	11	110	–	–	800	10,000	–	–	1,800	1,800	2
–	–	4	4	24	156	–	–	284	4,260	–	–	718	718	3
–	–	64	15,000	69	538	–	–	1,754	20,960	–	–	2,768	2,768	4
–	–	1	100	20	90	–	–	40	410	–	–	1,400	1,400	5
–	–	13	1,300	30	150	–	–	35	595	–	–	1,200	1,200	6
43	4,300	3	1,200	–	–	–	–	306	4,790	92	1,840	934	470	7
162	16,200	40	16,000	10	100	–	–	710	1,775	40	200	950	425	8
205	20,500	57	18,600	60	340	–	–	1,091	7,570	132	2,040	4,484	3,495	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
52	5,200	174	34,800	325	1,200	–	–	222	676	–	–	800	400	11
6	900	15	7,500	250	2,000	–	–	2,200	39,600	–	–	1,800	2,700	12
58	6,100	189	42,300	575	3,200	–	–	2,422	40,276	–	–	2,600	3,100	13
5	2,250	32	18,900	10	200	–	–	660	12,400	–	–	1,200	1,200	14
–	–	–	–	10	150	1	200	1,195	23,500	–	–	175	200	15
–	–	–	–	64	320	1	1,000	1,920	28,800	225	3,375	400	500	16
–	–	–	–	74	470	2	1,200	3,115	52,300	225	3,375	575	700	17
–	–	–	–	7	115	1	400	25	400	–	–	306	412	18
–	–	5	40,500	3	60	–	–	564	7,652	–	–	1,346	2,019	19
–	–	5	40,500	10	175	1	400	589	8,052	–	–	1,652	2,431	20
4	400	–	–	–	–	4	1,200	185	1,850	–	–	475	475	21
8	880	–	–	15	1,875	10	5,500	2,030	22,330	–	–	902	902	22
12	1,280	–	–	15	1,875	14	6,700	2,215	24,180	–	–	1,377	1,377	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3,540	314	7,665	–	–	315	765	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	22	5,600	34	170	–	–	89	89	25

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear—con.					
		Crab Traps		Eel Traps		Lobster Traps	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	Nova Scotia—con.		$		$		$
	Guysborough County—						
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included.	–	–	–	–	18,050	27,075
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour River included...	–	–	–	–	38,000	57,000
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line....	–	–	–	–	41,500	41,500
4	Totals for County.....	–	–	–	–	97,550	125,575
	Halifax County—						
5	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	50	50	95	142	29,000	44,500
6	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	50	50	90	90	26,720	40,150
7	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	–	–	–	–	7,400	5,600
8	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	–	–	–	–	13,000	13,000
9	Totals for County.....	100	100	185	232	76,120	103,250
10	Hants County (all)—Totals.....	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—						
11	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	–	–	5	150	19,000	19,000
12	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	–	–	–	–	16,500	16,500
13	Totals for County.....	–	–	5	150	35,500	35,500
14	Queens County (all)—Totals.....	–	–	–	–	25,000	31,140
	Shelburne County—						
15	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	–	–	–	–	21,000	40,000
16	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	–	–	–	–	125,500	188,250
17	Totals for County.....	–	–	–	–	146,500	228,250
	Yarmouth County—						
18	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River.....	–	–	90	205	15,575	31,150
19	From the Tusket River to Digby county line including Tusket Islands.....	–	–	130	260	84,870	169,740
20	Totals for County.....	–	–	220	465	100,445	200,890
	Digby County—						
21	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo River..	–	–	–	–	13,825	27,650
22	The Sissiboo River inclusive, to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	–	–	–	–	38,200	76,400
23	Totals for County.....	–	–	–	–	52,025	104,050
24	Annapolis County (all)—Totals.....	–	–	–	–	16,000	20,000
25	Kings County (all)—Totals.....	–	–	–	–	320	350

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—concluded.

Lobster Pounds		Oyster Rakes		Scallop Drags		Quahaug Rakes		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2,000	6	7,500	80	8,000	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	6,000	4	2,000	100	10,000	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	5,475	13	1,300	73	3,650	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	142	13,475	23	10,800	253	21,650	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	4,000	–	–	140	6,000	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	46	2,070	–	–	215	9,338	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	16,100	–	–	109	26,970	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204	30,600	2	200	240	24,000	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	434	52,770	2	200	704	66,308	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	150	1	100	10
1	100	–	–	168	1,176	–	–	115	6,700	8	1,100	179	14,000	11
1	500	–	–	65	325	–	–	14	112,000	1	2,500	330	39,600	12
2	600	–	–	233	1,501	–	–	129	118,700	9	3,600	509	53,600	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	23,400	4	12,600	278	13,150	14
1	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	7,000	3	150	75	3,550	15
1	5,400	–	–	1	10	–	–	87	21,200	17	1,700	134	5,370	16
2	6,000	–	–	1	10	–	–	115	28,200	20	1,850	209	8,920	17
4	2,650	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3,000	4	750	28	2,610	18
20	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	180,000	9	10,000	200	20,000	19
24	6,650	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	183,000	13	10,750	228	22,610	20
1	800	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	200	11	550	120	9,600	21
2	1,600	–	–	28	3,500	–	–	28	36,000	11	4,850	231	7,550	22
3	2,400	–	–	28	3,500	–	–	29	36,200	22	5,400	351	17,150	23
–	–	–	–	14	1,610	–	–	10	9,500	14	900	164	12,850	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	1,100	27	1,350	25

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels				
		Sailing and Gasolene				
		40 tons and over	20 to 40 tons	10 to 20 tons	Total value	Total men
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries	no.	no.	no.	$	no.
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	1	47	255	284,600	1,128
	Charlotte County—					
2	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay	–	–	2	600	6
3	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line	–	–	–	–	–
4	West Isles	–	–	–	–	–
5	Campobello	–	–	1	300	2
6	Grand Manan Island	–	3	20	62,000	46
7	Totals for County	–	3	23	62,900	54
8	Saint John County—Totals	–	–	–	–	–
9	Albert County—Totals	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—					
10	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	–	–	–
11	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–
12	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–
	Kent County—					
13	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	–	–	–	–	–
14	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	–	–	8	4,000	22
15	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	–	–	4	2,500	12
16	Totals for County	–	–	12	6,500	34
	Northumberland County—					
17	From Kent county line to Point au Car	–	–	60	48,000	120
18	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	–	–	5	5,000	16
19	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	–	–	–	–	–
20	Totals for County	–	–	65	53,000	136
	Gloucester County—					
21	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	–	–	7	7,000	24
22	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	1	44	82	62,700	553
23	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	–	–	4	1,500	21
24	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	–	–	–	–	–
25	Miscou and Shippegan Islands	–	–	60	90,000	300
26	Totals for County	1	44	153	161,200	898
27	Restigouche County—Totals	–	–	2	1,000	6

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Boats					Carrying Smacks			Men fishing without boats	
Sail and Row		Gasolene		Total men					
No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	Men		
	$		$	no.		$	no.	no.	
4,499	135,047	2,408	784,410	8,156	82	185,005	142	2,173	1
145	4,350	36	9,000	209	9	4,500	15	–	2
193	4,825	69	20,700	317	17	105,105	29	51	3
340	17,000	158	106,500	262	–	–	–	–	4
185	9,250	141	72,100	302	2	8,000	5	–	5
430	14,375	350	174,000	460	2	9,000	4	20	6
1,293	49,800	754	382,300	1,550	30	126,605	53	74	7
275	11,500	215	79,500	465	2	2,000	4	–	8
1	40	1	155	2	–	–	–	4	9
8	440	1	155	11	–	–	–	1	10
432	4,834	266	53,200	824	10	29,100	20	324	11
440	5,274	267	53,355	835	10	29,100	20	325	12
454	9,925	210	55,500	874	20	10,200	25	425	13
47	2,350	163	48,900	362	3	1,700	5	–	14
46	9,200	125	12,000	320	3	1,800	6	50	15
547	21,475	498	116,400	1,556	26	13,700	36	475	16
190	18,000	120	20,000	620	7	3,500	14	90	17
181	1,153	47	18,800	276	7	10,100	15	390	18
80	800	5	1,200	85	–	–	–	–	19
451	19,953	172	40,000	981	14	13,600	29	480	20
170	5,700	72	17,000	465	–	–	–	35	21
15	350	65	19,500	145	–	–	–	55	22
570	6,840	90	22,500	380	–	–	–	40	23
125	1,875	79	23,700	350	–	–	–	50	24
500	10,000	175	24,000	1,300	–	–	–	200	25
1,380	24,765	481	106,700	2,640	–	–	–	380	26
112	2,240	20	6,000	127	–	–	–	435	27

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Seines	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.		$		$		$
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	9,279	96,832	6,924	136,540	2,796	82,455
	Charlotte County—						
2	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay	6	180	–	–	78	7,800
3	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line	15	150	–	–	48	19,200
4	West Isles	20	500	–	–	85	12,750
5	Campobello	20	500	–	–	38	5,700
6	Grand Manan Island	400	10,000	–	–	26	7,800
7	Totals for County	461	11,330	–	–	275	53,250
8	Saint John County—Totals	360	10,800	825	16,500	21	4,200
9	Albert County—Totals	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—						
10	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	10	560	–	–
11	Northumberland Strait shore	3,150	28,500	–	–	–	–
12	Totals for County	3,150	28,500	10	560	–	–
	Kent County—						
13	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	1,435	5,022	–	–	–	–
14	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	–	–	1,634	32,680	–	–
15	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	160	3,200	140	2,800	–	–
16	Totals for County	1,595	8,222	1,774	35,480	–	–
	Northumberland County—						
17	From Kent county line to Point au Car	300	9,000	3,675	70,000	–	–
18	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	177	890	90	1,800	–	–
19	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	60	420	–	–	–	–
20	Totals for County	537	10,310	3,765	71,800	–	–
	Gloucester County—						
21	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	500	4,000	340	6,800	–	–
22	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	1,550	15,500	90	1,800	–	–
23	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	750	6,000	–	–	–	–
24	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	130	650	–	–	–	–
25	Miscou and Shippegan Islands	200	600	120	3,600	2,500	25,000
26	Totals for County	3,130	26,750	550	12,200	2,500	25,000
27	Restigouche County—Totals	46	920	–	–	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear												
Trap Nets		Smelt Nets		Pound Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
396	216,488	6,426	510,011	73	14,600	272	333,154	1,837	27,921	8,169	9,369	1
-	-	4	120	-	-	73	73,000	44	660	28	28	2
10	150	-	-	-	-	48	52,800	186	1,860	40	40	3
-	-	20	500	-	-	72	88,386	25	200	200	200	4
-	-	20	500	-	-	18	19,575	617	4,936	675	675	5
1	2,000	-	-	-	-	26	60,100	300	6,000	1,500	2,250	6
11	2,150	44	1,120	-	-	237	293,861	1,172	13,656	2,443	3,193	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	39,000	220	2,640	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	267	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	326	24,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	326	24,335	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	700	39,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
13	4,100	780	78,000	-	-	-	-	30	300	227	227	14
12	2,400	80	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	750	15
25	6,500	1,560	122,600	-	-	-	-	30	300	477	977	16
20	10,000	900	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1,050	17
110	22,008	1,770	177,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	18
-	-	-	-	73	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
130	32,008	2,670	231,231	73	14,600	-	-	-	-	375	1,075	20
25	1,000	350	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	325	21
-	-	325	22,750	-	-	-	-	240	7,200	1,600	1,600	22
16	9,600	80	3,200	-	-	-	-	75	1,125	500	250	23
70	70,000	52	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	300	24
-	-	420	21,000	-	-	-	-	100	3,000	2,000	1,600	25
111	80,600	1,227	55,850	-	-	-	-	415	11,325	4,825	4,075	26
119	95,230	599	74,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	27

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear—con.					
		Lobster Traps		Lobster Pounds		Oyster Rakes	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—concluded		$		$		$
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	334,853	446,595	41	43,500	953	3,769
	Charlotte County—						
2	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay	60	90	2	300	–	–
3	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line	4,950	9,900	–	–	–	–
4	West Isles	1,900	2,850	1	10,000	–	–
5	Campobello	1,000	1,500	–	–	–	–
6	Grand Manan Island	43,000	107,500	28	17,000	–	–
7	Totals for County	50,910	121,840	31	27,300	–	–
8	Saint John County—Totals	4,850	7,725	–	–	–	–
9	Albert County—Totals	48	54	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—						
10	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Northumberland Strait shore	41,525	31,893	5	9,400	30	122
12	Totals for County	41,525	31,893	5	9,400	30	122
	Kent County—						
13	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	45,970	45,970	4	800	365	1,825
14	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	27,250	34,063	–	–	127	254
15	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	30,000	45,000	–	–	70	350
16	Totals for County	103,220	125,033	4	800	562	2,429
	Northumberland County—						
17	From Kent county line to Point au Car	37,000	55,000	–	–	150	750
18	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	8,710	8,710	–	–	101	303
19	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Totals for County	45,710	63,710	–	–	251	1,053
	Gloucester County—						
21	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	8,000	10,000	–	–	–	–
22	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	12,000	12,000	–	–	–	–
23	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	16,000	16,000	–	–	110	165
24	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	6,840	6,840	1	6,000	–	–
25	Miscou and Shippegan Islands	40,000	40,000	–	–	–	–
26	Totals for County	82,840	84,840	1	6,000	110	165
27	Restigouche County—Totals	5,750	11,500	–	–	–	–

	Fishing Districts	Boats	
		Sail and Row	
		No.	Value
	New Brunswick—Inland Fisheries		$
1	**Total Inland Fisheries for Province**	318	2,148
2	Victoria County	20	100
3	Carleton County	55	220
4	York County	106	684
5	Sunbury County	33	264
6	Queens County	64	640
7	Kings County	40	240

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—concluded										
Scallop Drags		Quahaug Rakes		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$	
34	524	220	516	404	136,450	93	134,000	1,133	453,860	1
–	–	–	–	5	950	1	400	3	3,450	2
–	–	130	195	6	4,300	1	2,000	10	6,900	3
–	–	–	–	76	7,600	–	–	53	7,208	4
–	–	–	–	64	5,400	–	–	97	13,192	5
32	500	–	–	178	51,000	3	700	500	368,900	6
32	500	130	195	329	69,250	5	3,100	663	399,650	7
2	24	–	–	60	27,000	3	5,000	80	23,500	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	43	86	–	–	3	3,000	–	–	11
–	–	43	86	–	–	3	3,000	–	–	12
–	–	47	235	–	–	3	2,000	3	3,000	13
–	–	–	–	5	21,300	5	11,500	2	800	14
–	–	–	–	1	1,000	2	7,000	–	–	15
–	–	47	235	6	22,300	10	20,500	5	3,800	16
–	–	–	–	3	4,000	8	16,000	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	22,000	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1,600	1	500	19
–	–	–	–	3	4,000	23	39,600	1	500	20
–	–	–	–	1	400	4	6,000	8	1,500	21
–	–	–	–	5	13,500	3	33,000	205	20,500	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	16	800	65	1,950	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	20	12,000	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,000	35	1,750	25
–	–	–	–	6	13,900	44	52,800	313	25,700	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10,000	71	710	27

Boats		Total men	Fishing Gear			
Gasolene			Gill Nets		Eel Traps	
No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	No.	Value
	$			$		$
2	550	448	652	6,625	80	200	1
–	–	20	25	175	–	–	2
–	–	70	72	720	–	–	3
–	–	113	140	1,200	–	–	4
–	–	33	60	600	20	80	5
1	300	130	165	1,650	40	80	6
1	250	82	190	2,280	20	40	7

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there was equipment used by anglers in inland New Brunswick, as follows: rods and lines, 2,338, value $17,305; canoes, 254, value $5,910.

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels			
		Sailing and Gasolene			
		20 to 40 tons	10 to 20 tons	Total value	Total men
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries	no.	no.	$	no.
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	**1**	**10**	**9,100**	**50**
	Bonaventure County—				
2	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point	–	–	–	–
3	Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascapedia river inclusive	–	1	700	3
4	From, but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive	–	1	400	5
5	Paspebiac included to Gaspe county line	–	1	700	2
6	Totals for County	–	3	1,800	10
	Gaspe County—				
7	From Gaspe county line to west side of Breche-a-manon river	–	4	3,500	16
8	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay	–	–	–	–
9	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspe including Gaspe Bay	–	–	–	–
10	From Cape Gaspe to Little Fox river inclusive	–	–	–	–
11	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive	–	–	–	–
12	From St. Helier to Western Boundary township of Duchesnay	–	–	–	–
13	From Western Boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat	–	–	–	–
14	Totals for County	–	4	3,500	16
	Magdalen Islands—				
15	Southern subdistrict	1	3	3,800	24
16	Northern subdistrict	–	–	–	–
17	Totals	1	3	3,800	24
	Saguenay County—				
18	Tadoussac to, but not including Godbout river	–	–	–	–
19	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive	–	–	–	–
20	From, but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive	–	–	–	–
21	From, but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive	–	–	–	–
22	From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including river Kegashka	–	–	–	–
23	Kegashka river included to, but not including Mutton Bay	–	–	–	–
24	Mutton Bay included, to Bonne Esperance inclusive	–	–	–	–
25	From, but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive	–	–	–	–
26	Totals for County	–	–	–	–
27	Matane County (all)—Totals	–	–	–	–
28	Rimouski County (all)—Totals	–	–	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of men fishing without boats	
Sail and Row		Gasolene		Total men					
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	Men		
	$		$			$	no.		
2,168	75,229	2,980	935,885	9,470	4	2,000	8	208	1
17	310	14	2,800	31	–	–	–	107	2
65	2,600	16	6,400	135	–	–	–	12	3
480	12,000	34	10,200	622	–	–	–	–	4
215	5,375	148	65,600	810	–	–	–	22	5
777	20,285	212	85,000	1,598	–	–	–	141	6
130	3,900	100	50,000	560	–	–	–	23	7
110	3,300	213	95,850	634	–	–	–	16	8
120	1,850	170	48,000	462	–	–	–	25	9
22	616	278	68,110	560	–	–	–	–	10
16	448	115	28,175	230	–	–	–	–	11
28	1,960	384	96,000	756	–	–	–	–	12
110	7,700	40	10,000	185	–	–	–	–	13
536	19,774	1,300	396,135	3,387	–	–	–	64	14
340	10,200	453	135,300	1,569	4	2,000	8	–	15
95	3,040	345	102,900	926	–	–	–	–	16
435	13,240	798	238,200	2,495	4	2,000	8	–	17
70	6,000	65	13,000	285	–	–	–	–	18
5	150	18	5,400	30	–	–	–	3	19
50	2,500	40	4,000	105	–	–	–	–	20
33	1,980	121	36,300	361	–	–	–	–	21
23	460	71	17,750	200	–	–	–	–	22
3	240	121	48,400	193	–	–	–	–	23
11	880	122	48,800	221	–	–	–	–	24
49	3,920	65	26,000	245	–	–	–	–	25
244	16,130	623	199,650	1,640	–	–	–	3	26
140	4,200	32	6,400	210	–	–	–	–	27
36	1,600	15	10,500	140	–	–	–	–	28

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Seines		Salmon Trap Nets	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries—con.		$		$		$
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	**13,948**	**353,090**	**224**	**32,125**	**45**	**32,100**
	Bonaventure County—						
2	From head of tidal waters to, but not including Miguasha Point	60	600	–	–	17	5,100
3	Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascapedia river inclusive	250	3,000	14	2,100	25	25,000
4	From, but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive	1,460	29,200	2	200	3	2,000
5	Paspebiac included to Gaspe county line	900	29,375	22	2,200	–	–
6	Totals for County	2,670	62,175	38	4,500	45	32,100
	Gaspe County—						
7	From Gaspe county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river	650	17,600	23	2,300	–	–
8	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay	1,417	35,900	11	990	–	–
9	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspe including Gaspe Bay	607	23,015	20	2,000	–	–
10	From Cape Gaspe to Little Fox river inclusive	600	15,000	–	–	–	–
11	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive	250	6,250	–	–	–	–
12	From St. Helier to Western Boundary township of Duchesnay	870	29,000	–	–	–	–
13	From Western Boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat	203	5,900	–	–	–	–
14	Totals for County	4,597	132,665	54	5,290	–	–
	Magdalen Islands—						
15	Southern subdistrict	4,092	61,380	18	9,000	–	–
16	Northern subdistrict	1,517	21,255	3	1,350	–	–
17	Totals	5,609	82,635	21	10,350	–	–
	Saguenay County—						
18	Tadoussac to but not including Godbout river	45	990	35	3,500	–	–
19	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive	55	1,925	–	–	–	–
20	From, but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive	125	37,500	10	600	–	–
21	From, but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive	33	6,600	22	1,760	–	–
22	From, but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including river Kegashka	79	6,500	5	600	–	–
23	Kegashka river included to, but not including Mutton Bay	200	6,000	9	1,800	–	–
24	Mutton Bay included ,to Bonne Esperance inclusive	205	6,150	4	800	–	–
25	From, but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive	90	2,700	16	2,800	–	–
26	Totals for County	832	68,415	101	11,860	–	–
27	Matane County (all)—Totals	240	7,200	–	–	–	–
28	Rimouski County (all)—Totals	–	–	10	125	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—con.										
Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$	
223	134,980	2,693	36,530	4	80	3,547	55,789	19,260	22,382	1
–	–	185	20,800	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	17	2,550	–	–	–	–	80	80	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	350	350	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,190	14,875	1,360	1,360	5
–	–	202	23,350	–	–	1,190	14,875	1,790	1,790	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	832	10,400	800	800	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	500	6,250	1,025	1,025	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	40	500	1,700	1,700	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	20	300	2,100	1,365	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	12	180	1,534	997	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,200	1,600	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	225	300	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,404	17,630	9,584	7,787	14
19	31,500	925	4,080	–	–	600	13,869	2,230	4,460	15
14	21,000	1,564	8,800	–	–	235	5,875	1,490	2,980	16
33	52,500	2,489	12,880	–	–	835	19,744	3,720	7,440	17
35	7,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	19
10	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	97	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,224	1,836	21
1	480	–	–	–	–	–	–	700	1,050	22
59	29,500	–	–	–	–	5	150	579	579	23
38	19,000	–	–	–	–	18	540	504	504	24
47	23,500	–	–	–	–	95	2,850	735	735	25
190	82,480	–	–	–	–	118	3,540	3,906	4,815	26
–	–	2	300	–	–	–	–	250	500	27
–	–	–	–	4	80	–	–	10	50	28

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear—con.			
		Lobster Traps		Lobster Pounds	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries—concluded		$		$
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	**112,916**	**168,118**	**2**	**890**
	Bonaventure County—				
2	From head of tidal waters to, but not including Miguasha Point	-	-	-	-
3	Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascapedia river inclusive	700	1,050	1	800
4	From, but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive	1,204	1,806	-	-
5	Paspebiac included to Gaspe county line	5,000	7,500	1	90
6	Totals for County	6,904	10,356	2	890
	Gaspe County—				
7	From Gaspe county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river	3,800	5,700	-	-
8	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay	6,000	9,000	-	-
9	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspe including Gaspe Bay	1,200	1,800	-	-
10	From Cape Gaspe to Little Fox river inclusive	300	300	-	-
11	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive	-	-	-	-
12	From St. Helier to Western Boundary township of Duchesnay	-	-	-	-
13	From Western Boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat	-	-	-	-
14	Totals for County	11,300	16,800	-	-
	Magdalen Islands—				
15	Southern subdistrict	41,000	61,500	-	-
16	Northern subdsitrict	51,500	77,250	-	-
17	Totals	92,500	138,750	-	-
	Saguenay County—				
18	Tadoussac to but not including Godbout river	-	-	-	-
19	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive	-	-	-	-
20	From, but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive	-	-	-	-
21	From, but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive	-	-	-	-
22	From, but not including Havre St. Pierre to, but not including river Kagashka	-	-	-	-
23	Kagashka river included to, but not including Mutton Bay	1,278	1,278	-	-
24	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive	934	934	-	-
25	From, but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive	-	-	-	-
26	Totals for County	2,212	2,212	-	-
27	Matane County (all)—Totals	-	-	-	-
28	Rimouski County (all)—Totals	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—concluded

Scallop Drags		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$	
12	2,615	243	39,125	250	75,680	1,984	120,270	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	80	1,600	2
5	1,000	-	-	15	600	12	360	3
-	-	-	-	1	1,750	76	3,040	4
-	-	-	-	15	1,500	200	8,000	5
5	1,000	-	-	31	3,850	368	13,000	6
-	-	4	2,000	10	400	10	400	7
4	1,600	12	1,200	11	3,300	100	4,000	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	210	10,500	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	208	6,240	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	80	2,400	11
-	-	4	2,000	20	1,500	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	4	1,000	20	2,000	13
4	1,600	20	5,200	45	6,200	628	25,540	14
-	-	10	5,300	7	1,500	314	14,130	15
-	-	13	11,900	8	2,400	38	2,750	19
-	-	23	17,200	15	3,900	352	16,880	17
-	-	-	-	78	15,600	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	27	2,300	-	-	19
-	-	1	400	6	18,000	75	7,000	20
-	-	3	1,500	5	4,950	100	1,500	21
-	-	24	1,925	22	5,280	107	5,350	22
-	-	78	5,850	1	500	173	25,950	23
3	15	54	4,050	4	7,500	81	12,150	24
-	-	40	3,000	2	4,000	85	12,750	25
3	15	200	16,725	145	58,130	621	64,700	26
-	-	-	-	12	1,200	15	150	27
-	-	-	-	2	2,400	-	-	28

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. 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**	1,219	41,438	145	33,825	1,490	515	48,282
	Below Quebec—							
2	Bellechasse County	70	1,357	2	600	70	8	400
3	Charlevoix-Saguenay County	25	715	3	670	28	16	500
4	Kamouraska County	3	140	–	–	100	24	102
5	Montmorency County	1	40	1	400	135	5	525
6	Temiscouata County	63	2,113	1	115	55	8	435
7	Totals	162	4,365	7	1,785	388	61	1,962
	Above Quebec—							
8	Argenteuil County	15	205	1	100	20	27	150
9	Beauharnois County	42	1,260	12	3,000	33	24	240
10	Berthier County	14	380	5	750	29	5	150
11	Chambly County	26	360	–	–	22	3	120
12	Champlain County	7	1,220	5	1,000	40	32	900
13	Chateauguay County	30	2,180	–	–	24	–	–
14	Hull County	32	485	–	–	35	19	95
15	Huntingdon County	30	750	6	900	26	–	–
16	Jacques-Cartier County	8	250	5	850	7	–	–
17	Labelle County	15	430	–	–	5	–	–
18	Laprairie County	4	120	7	1,120	35	18	540
19	L'Assomption County	46	935	8	1,000	50	14	525
20	Levis and Lotbiniere Counties	113	1,145	–	–	135	51	34,675
21	Maskinonge County	37	370	14	950	35	–	–
22	Missisquoi County	16	960	–	–	30	8	1,800
23	Montreal County	138	3,450	–	–	221	65	985
24	Nicolet County	139	2,563	10	1,420	51	12	380
25	Pontiac County	–	–	2	250	21	12	800
26	Richelieu County	82	9,550	20	6,000	25	60	300
27	St. Hyacinthe County	21	1,600	–	–	5	–	–
28	St. Jean County	38	1,490	3	250	38	46	980
29	Soulanges County	43	800	1	100	32	26	400
30	Temiscamingue and Abitibi Counties	14	680	11	4,800	25	13	2,630
31	Trois-Rivieres County	18	340	2	300	50	7	195
32	Vaudreuil County	6	100	3	300	15	–	–
33	Verchéres County	20	300	1	150	32	11	430
34	Yamaska County	103	5,150	22	8,800	61	1	25
35	Totals	1,057	37,073	138	32,040	1,102	454	46,320

	Fishing Districts	Steam Tugs				Boats					Fishing Gear	
						Sail and Row		Gasolene		Total Men	Gill Nets	
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Yards	Value
	Ontario			$	no.		$		$		no.	$
1	**Totals for Province**	110	2,974	738,800	452	1,056	58,451	962	701,985	3,622	7,089,639	846,794
2	Lake of the Woods and Inland waters of Kenora and Rainy River Districts	–	–	–	–	167	7,477	135	71,345	423	375,080	58,851
3	Lake Superior	15	551	71,300	62	87	4,815	73	38,765	302	1,005,456	108,012
4	North Channel (Lake Huron)	11	298	71,500	36	51	4,440	33	25,000	120	383,950	39,935
5	Georgian Bay (Lake Huron)	29	620	196,500	120	114	5,640	156	117,165	422	1,433,085	146,108
6	Lake Huron (proper)	17	520	133,500	70	28	1,715	75	59,375	208	1,009,446	139,580
7	Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair and Detroit River	–	–	–	–	86	3,950	38	12,525	142	–	–
8	Lake Erie and Upper Niagara River	29	790	226,500	124	160	12,850	152	209,905	662	1,337,152	199,348
9	Lake Ontario, Lower Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers	–	–	–	–	205	10,385	247	137,215	736	1,230,920	123,765
10	Inland waters—Lake Nipigon, Lake Nipissing, Lake Simcoe, etc., including Ottawa River	9	195	39,500	40	158	7,179	53	30,690	607	314,550	31,195

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. 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	
	$		$		$		$	
1,169	122,269	1,116	9,546	288	19,938	93	4,158	1
66	61,250	–	–	38	1,465	–	–	2
–	–	60	600	1	1,000	–	–	3
68	5,510	–	–	1	25	2	130	4
127	38,100	2	10	5	500	–	–	5
–	–	53	532	–	–	36	1,805	6
261	104,860	115	1,142	45	2,990	38	1,935	7
–	–	12	84	4	120	–	–	8
–	–	20	120	2	100	25	125	9
49	245	100	3,000	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
3	820	–	–	3	2,500	–	–	12
–	–	18	125	20	1,000	–	–	13
2	10	31	95	1	85	–	–	14
45	260	78	156	2	325	–	–	15
–	–	36	246	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	6	38	1	150	–	–	17
10	300	12	48	–	–	–	–	18
83	830	21	63	6	150	3	125	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	225	2,250	30	1,200	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
8	32	68	340	–	–	–	–	23
183	3,760	155	427	66	629	21	513	24
–	–	20	220	1	400	–	–	25
200	5,000	20	200	10	3,000	–	–	26
–	–	12	130	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	15	35	1	2,000	–	–	28
–	–	18	200	6	175	1	500	29
36	1,650	12	270	9	2,450	3	950	30
–	–	16	32	72	864	2	10	31
–	–	8	80	–	–	–	–	32
17	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
272	4,352	98	245	9	1,800	–	–	34
908	17,409	1,001	8,404	243	16,948	55	2,223	35

Fishing Gear—Concluded																
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	
no.	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
28,857	22,747	1,181	622,225	849	28,347	70	1,033	502	5,470	93	680	350	110,685	487	285,795	1
–	–	40	12,400	54	2,495	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	14,990	130	35,460	2
–	–	60	26,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	10,250	21	10,475	3
–	–	115	54,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	21,300	27	15,915	4
1,200	935	96	91,150	47	1,005	1	3	229	4,062	7	36	61	20,190	46	26,080	5
–	–	122	75,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	5,125	48	25,410	6
6,485	4,911	153	16,675	–	–	–	–	84	552	–	–	13	2,950	24	10,050	7
13,436	9,360	560	337,650	27	492	3	13	30	100	–	–	62	29,200	100	135,600	8
795	660	–	–	541	18,520	3	700	99	455	–	–	25	4,445	47	13,650	9
6,941	6,881	35	8,850	180	5,835	63	317	60	301	86	644	18	2,235	44	13,155	10

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels				Boats					Barges	
		Steam Tugs				Sail and Row		Gasolene		Total Men		
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value
	Manitoba			$	no.		$		$			$
1	**Totals for Province**	20	1,903	275,895	186	972	42,428	155	121,450	1,382	3	5,000
2	Lake Winnipeg	15	1,736	235,895	155	889	36,943	87	79,750	1,146	–	–
3	Lake Winnipegosis	5	167	40,000	31	66	4,860	64	38,200	199	3	5,000
4	The Pas	–	–	–	–	12	475	2	2,500	27	–	–
5	Buffalo Bay and Indian Bay	–	–	–	–	5	150	2	1,000	10	–	–
6	Lake Manitoba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Lake St. Martin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Lake Waterhen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Lake Dauphin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Falcon lake, Crow, Duck, Buffalo Bay, Shoal lake and Whiteshell Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Saskatchewan											
11	**Totals for Province**	–	–	–	–	36	1,025	7	1,675	51	–	–
12	Jackfish Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Murray Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Turtle Lake	–	–	–	–	15	525	6	1,500	29	–	–
15	Brightsand Lake	–	–	–	–	4	140	–	–	4	–	–
16	Makwa Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Ministikwan Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Pierce Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Lac des Isles	–	–	–	–	4	140	–	–	4	–	–
20	Waterhen Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Flotten Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Creig Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Keeley Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Peter Pond Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Churchill Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Deep River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Isle a la Crosse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Shagwenan Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Frobisher or Island Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Knee Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	La Plonge Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Dore Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Smoothstone Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	Green Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Okemasis Lake	–	–	–	–	1	20	1	175	2	–	–
36	Dog Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Swearing Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Nisbet Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Candle Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Lac La Ronge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	Pipestone Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	Churchill River East	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	Beaver Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	Suggi Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	Quill Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	Long Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	Qu'Appelle Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	Saskatchewan Rivers	–	–	–	–	12	200	–	–	12	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Men fishing without boats	Fishing Gear														
	Gill Nets		Hoop Nets		Dip Nets		Lines		Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
3,213	67,642	589,601	12	160	65	230	50	200	57	83,040	93	150,037	89	41,100	1
1,230	27,792	273,467	10	120	30	90	50	200	47	45,640	81	130,037	29	11,800	2
433	12,616	118,838	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	37,400	9	17,000	14	12,000	3
301	3,654	36,540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3,000	7	4,700	4
–	50	600	2	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
908	18,016	126,112	–	–	35	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	9,000	6
54	540	3,240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1,100	7
12	216	1,296	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,000	8
251	4,518	27,108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1,500	9
24	240	2,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
894	6,350	81,128	26	260	–	–	–	–	6	525	14	2,200	7	500	11
143	858	10,296	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
32	192	2,304	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
42	426	5,112	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	400	5	1,000	3	300	14
20	120	1,440	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	200	–	–	15
14	84	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
17	102	1,224	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
12	72	864	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
17	126	1,260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
22	132	1,320	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
3	18	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
12	72	720	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
15	102	1,530	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
38	348	4,870	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
38	430	5,160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
19	190	2,850	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
30	300	4,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
14	84	1,260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
2	16	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
13	78	1,170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
9	90	1,350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
57	570	8,550	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	250	4	200	32
6	52	780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
12	48	576	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
10	87	944	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	125	3	750	–	–	35
13	99	1,188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
3	30	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
1	6	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
12	40	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
53	450	8,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
7	70	980	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
3	30	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
29	290	2,900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
7	42	504	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
12	72	864	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
63	190	1,900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
69	414	4,140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47
25	20	200	26	260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels				Boats				
		Tugs				Sail and Row		Gasolene		Total Men
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.
	Alberta			$	no.		$		$	
1	**Totals for Province**	6	232	89,000	20	102	5,220	185	94,795	483
2	Lesser Slave Lake	–	–	–	–	15	1,500	56	36,000	106
3	Lesser Slave Lake District	–	–	–	–	8	400	2	500	10
4	Lake Athabasca	6	232	89,000	20	6	600	32	30,000	87
5	Peerless Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Lac la Biche	–	–	–	–	31	930	48	19,200	179
7	Lac la Biche District	–	–	–	–	3	115	15	1,650	27
8	Wabasca Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Calling Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Calling Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Lake Wabamun	–	–	–	–	14	300	16	3,000	34
12	Lake Wabamun District	–	–	–	–	4	350	3	1,500	10
13	Moose Lake	–	–	–	–	2	100	2	970	4
14	Moose Lake District	–	–	–	–	2	70	–	–	2
15	Lac Ste. Anne	–	–	–	–	10	300	5	800	8
16	Buffalo Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Lake Newall District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Ashmont District	–	–	–	–	3	330	1	200	5
19	Cold Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Cold Lake District	–	–	–	–	2	100	2	300	4
21	Christena Lake	–	–	–	–	1	50	2	475	3
22	Pinehurst Lake	–	–	–	–	1	75	1	200	4
23	Pinehurst Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Primrose Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Lac la Biche	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Lac la Biche District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Winnifred Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Winnifred Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Pigeon Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Legend Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Yukon Territory									
31	**Totals for Territory**	–	–	–	–	19	1,060	24	11,740	38

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Barges			Men fishing without boats	Fishing Gear												
				Gill Nets		Pound Nets		Fish Wheels		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	Men	No.	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$	no.			$		$		$		$		$		$	
5	37,500	20	656	7,588	145,682	1	300	–	–	70	35,025	76	69,465	36	62,780	1
–	–	–	35	1,288	25,740	–	–	–	–	20	17,500	14	18,500	2	150	2
–	–	–	56	336	6,720	–	–	–	–	2	100	2	300	3	150	3
5	37,500	20	–	870	17,400	1	300	–	–	6	15,000	7	40,000	7	60,000	4
–	–	–	8	48	960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	1,120	22,400	–	–	–	–	5	550	5	6,000	4	850	6
–	–	–	–	152	3,240	–	–	–	–	10	360	8	640	–	–	7
–	–	–	4	24	480	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	36	216	4,320	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	100	–	–	9
–	–	–	15	90	1,800	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	50	–	–	10
–	–	–	30	384	7,680	–	–	–	–	12	400	14	900	9	430	11
–	–	–	14	144	2,860	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	500	2	200	12
–	–	–	–	24	480	–	–	–	–	1	150	3	400	1	250	13
–	–	–	12	84	1,584	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	100	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	48	960	–	–	–	–	6	90	3	200	3	100	15
–	–	–	25	138	1,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	16	96	[960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	2	42	840	–	–	–	–	3	500	2	100	–	–	18
–	–	–	31	186	3,720	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	500	19
–	–	–	21	150	3,000	–	–	–	–	1	100	2	300	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	18	360	–	–	–	–	3	200	3	275	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	24	288	–	–	–	–	1	75	1	100	–	–	22
–	–	–	16	96	1,920	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	112	672	10,070	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	150	24
–	–	–	65	390	7,800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	25	150	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	11	66	990	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,000	–	–	27
–	–	–	2	12	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	114	684	13,680	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	6	36	720	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	113	2,520	–	–	6	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	31

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. 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**[1]	1	95	60,000	10	6	600	150,000	66
	District No. 1—								
2	Fraser River and Howe Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	District No. 2—								
3	Massett Inlet, northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands	–	–	–	–	3	300	75,000	33
4	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	–	–	–	–	4	400	100,000	44
5	The Naas River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena	1	95	60,000	10	–	–	–	–
7	Grenville-Principe area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Rivers Inlet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Smiths Inlet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	District No. 3—								
13	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Shelter Point to French Creek	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	French Creek to Shoal Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] The province totals show the actual aggregate of the agencies of production in use. Figures for fishing districts show the agencies of production employed in each, and as such agencies in some cases were engaged in several districts, the total number shown in this table exceeds the provincial aggregate.

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Scows			
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline						
40 tons and over	20–40 tons	10–20 tons	Total Value	Total Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	Total Men	No.	Value	Men	
no.	no.	no.	$	no.		$		$	no.		$	no.	
36	201	314	5,703,850	2,715	2,429	209,335	4,844	4,003,775	9,070	379	461,890	139	1
4	16	10	423,600	102	111	8,325	1,883	953,010	2,316	72	129,600	84	2
–	15	23	291,500	177	11	275	63	62,075	101	20	26,700	–	3
–	23	33	499,000	284	1	30	55	98,800	125	14	12,500	–	4
–	11	24	286,500	160	206	19,910	220	187,275	478	4	2,900	2	5
2	27	49	853,800	322	692	84,680	871	1,015,290	2,506	77	70,140	20	6
–	16	15	270,050	144	10	1,625	15	43,350	94	2	3,000	–	7
–	18	26	376,800	234	71	3,540	77	110,450	219	8	6,800	–	8
–	22	32	525,200	293	82	8,400	182	173,200	295	6	5,600	–	9
–	9	15	211,500	123	173	14,700	124	89,900	297	10	16,200	10	10
–	13	26	339,500	126	707	52,430	734	581,500	1,508	8	5,950	–	11
–	4	16	184,500	79	238	17,850	231	167,475	470	27	78,400	36	12
18	58	12	601,000	433	19	2,000	149	77,000	186	7	10,500	–	13
–	8	27	277,500	229	171	6,947	195	87,750	372	2	3,000	4	14
–	16	10	237,730	124	78	2,725	119	74,000	221	2	2,000	–	15
–	–	9	40,500	45	34	1,020	119	58,250	206	–	–	–	16
2	20	21	331,770	350	62	2,225	108	79,300	224	33	15,500	–	17
–	6	13	174,500	117	45	1,505	137	119,270	201	3	6,000	–	18
1	6	9	234,500	100	–	–	6	11,800	24	–	–	–	19
21	75	54	2,285,500	901	–	–	511	438,400	571	57	66,800	–	20
3	25	13	618,000	211	–	–	121	122,400	174	26	343,000	63	21
18	30	11	841,500	321	3	120	47	54,300	83	45	60,200	–	22
–	11	5	216,500	90	–	–	118	153,950	123	7	6,500	–	23
1	5	6	117,000	53	–	–	51	101,500	83	–	–	–	24

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear			
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
	British Columbia—con.		$		$
1	**Totals for Province**[1]	97	9,260	5,611	1,283,115
	District No. 1—				
2	Fraser River and Howe Sound	36	3,600	1,590	387,100
	District No. 2—				
3	Massett Inlet, northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands	–	–	6	276
4	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	–	–	–	–
5	The Naas River	–	–	397	63,250
6	Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena	21	1,050	1,453	343,270
7	Grenville-Principe area	–	–	–	–
8	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal	–	–	71	14,200
9	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	–	–	142	43,200
10	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	–	–	472	106,133
11	Rivers Inlet	–	–	1,475	331,875
12	Smiths Inlet	–	–	489	127,241
	District No. 3—				
13	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	–	–	137	11,360
14	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	–	–	122	24,400
15	Shelter Point to French Creek	–	–	–	–
16	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point	4	450	115	11,200
17	French Creek to Shoal Harbour	26	3,700	1	400
18	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria	–	–	–	–
19	Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat	–	–	–	–
20	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	–	–	134	26,800
21	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound	2	300	–	–
22	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound	–	–	6	1,525
23	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound	–	–	–	–
24	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	–	–	2	200

[1] The province totals show the actual aggregate of the agencies of production in use. Figures for fishing districts show the agencies of production in each and as such agencies in some cases were engaged in several districts, the total number shown in this table exceeds the provincial aggregate.

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear										
Salmon Purse Seines		Salmon Drags		Seines		Trap Nets		Smelt Nets		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$	
395	767,375	19	10,875	170	273,750	6	95,000	75	2,160	1
–	–	9	4,500	–	–	–	–	68	1,360	2
23	35,700	–	–	1	1,600	–	–	–	–	3
56	99,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
31	56,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	6	10,600	–	–	–	–	6
30	55,600	7	7,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
45	86,100	2	1,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
48	95,150	–	–	1	1,000	–	–	–	–	9
16	33,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
8	16,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
9	19,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
76	190,000	12	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
31	62,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
23	32,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
16	16,400	–	–	11	1,050	–	–	–	–	16
18	28,700	–	–	12	48,000	–	–	2	100	17
17	32,300	–	–	1	3,000	6	95,000	2	300	18
22	34,700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
103	214,300	–	–	76	119,300	–	–	–	–	20
36	53,000	–	–	10	24,300	–	–	–	–	21
23	52,300	–	–	23	80,500	–	–	–	–	22
10	15,000	–	–	3	7,100	–	–	–	–	23
7	14,000	–	–	10	23,500	–	–	–	–	24

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear—con.			
		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
	British Columbia—con.		$		$
1	**Totals for Province**[1]	**2,461**	**54,636**	**13,189**	**96,254**
	District No. 1—				
2	Fraser River and Howe Sound	465	4,680	247	345
	District No. 2—				
3	Massett Inlet, northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands	307	2,763	–	–
4	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	398	3,525	–	–
5	The Naas River	992	8,928	–	–
6	Skeena River including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena	1,499	39,090	2,677	24,093
7	Grenville-Principe area	39	351	–	–
8	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal	88	2,236	176	1,408
9	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	551	7,000	–	–
10	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	126	1,134	–	–
11	Rivers Inlet	180	1,620	–	–
12	Smiths Inlet	60	540	–	–
	District No. 3—				
13	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	20	250	150	1,500
14	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	–	–	510	2,745
15	Shelter Point to French Creek	41	507	320	1,620
16	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point	36	1,440	514	2,980
17	French Creek to Shoal Harbour, including Nanaimo	37	488	428	2,590
18	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria	69	1,195	804	4,250
19	Samhrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat	–	–	–	–
20	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	–	–	3,913	15,652
21	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound	12	300	530	9,500
22	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound	–	–	258	4,030
23	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound	100	2,500	468	7,700
24	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	156	3,900	164	1,025

[1] The province totals show the actual aggregate of the agencies of production in use. Figures for fishing districts show the agencies of production employed in each, and as such agencies in some cases were engaged in several districts, the total number shown in this table exceeds the provincial aggregate.

II.—Agencies of Production, 1930.—Part I. In Primary Operations—concluded

Fishing Gear—concluded											
Crab Traps		Oyster Plant and Equipment		Other Gear	Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$	$		$		$		$	
4,770	16,830	1	21,208	15,625	31	42,600	6	4,200	23	36,750	1
3,900	15,600	1	21,208	9,575	–	–	–	–	20	30,000	2
120	330	–	–	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
1,860	5,580	–	–	3,250	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	800	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	2	1,100	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	7	1,900	5	1,200	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	1,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
700	700	–	–	775	1	2,000	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	14	18,600	1	3,000	–	–	20
50	200	–	–	150	6	18,000	–	–	2	6,000	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	1	1,000	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	750	24

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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**	**699**	**30,827,607**	**15,722**	**5,326,463**	**193**
2	Lobster canneries	333	1,257,185	5,609	515,181	102
3	Salmon canneries	68	17,927,102	5,844	2,310,808	9
4	Clam canneries	23	204,969	299	52,869	13
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	10	1,405,921	395	237,448	1
6	Fish curing establishments	234	7,562,694	3,120	1,785,110	67
7	Reduction plants	31	2,469,736	455	425,047	1
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**95**	**189,375**	**1,214**	**95,114**	**43**
9	Lobster canneries	85	168,875	1,163	87,368	37
10	Clam canneries	5	6,900	26	1,296	6
11	Fish curing establishments	5	13,600	25	6,450	–
	Kings County—					
12	Lobster canneries	29	73,400	418	25,678	21
13	Clam canneries	3	1,100	13	703	4
14	Fish curing establishments	4	11,100	22	5,450	–
	Queens County—					
	Lobster canneries	19				
15	Clam cannery	1	33,500	251	17,033	11
	Fish curing establishment	1				
	Prince County—					
	Lobster canneries	37				
16	Clam cannery	1	70,275	510	46,250	7
17	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**228**	**3,901,261**	**3,885**	**1,239,245**	**53**
18	*Lobster canneries*	106	633,365	2,383	286,610	12
	Salmon cannery	1				
19	Clam canneries	6	15,261	73	5,874	6
20	Other fish canneries	6	200,059	91	32,120	–
21	Fish curing establishments	101	2,815,982	1,298	876,234	34
22	Reduction plants	8	236,594	40	38,407	1
	Richmond County—					
	Lobster canneries	5				
23	Fish curing establishments	2	18,492	138	13,695	–
	Cape Breton County—					
24	Lobster canneries	8	34,485	268	26,432	–
	Fish curing establishments	7				
25	Reduction plant	1	97,537	52	41,703	2
	Victoria County—					
26	Lobster canneries	10	27,650	167	12,715	–
27	Fish curing establishments	4	29,482	35	4,416	2
	Inverness County—					
	Lobster canneries	15				
28	Salmon cannery	1	75,400	296	31,992	–
29	Fish curing establishments	6	662,738	171	96,766	–
	Cumberland County—					
	Lobster canneries	14				
30	Fish curing establishments	2	39,600	187	15,377	5
	Colchester County—					
	Lobster cannery	1				
31	Clam canneries	2	4,800	39	2,621	2
	Pictou County—					
32	*Lobster canneries*	6	53,415	316	32,796	–
	Antigonish County—					
33	Lobster canneries	9	33,667	249	22,926	1
	Guysborough County—					
	Lobster canneries	10				
34	Other fish cannery	1	341,280	301	71,918	
	Fish curing establishments	6				
35	Reduction plant	1	134,829	60	38,096	

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics

Fuel and Electricity Used	Value of Materials Used					Value of Products			
	Fish	Containers	Salt	Other Materials	Total	Fish Marketed Fresh	Fish, Canned, Cured or otherwise Prepared	Total	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
449,179	**15,939,137**	**4,569,026**	**348,201**	**225,125**	**21,081,489**	**7,639,557**	**25,333,751**	**32,973,308**	1
53,582	2,950,799	340,837	19,639	4,406	3,315,681	1,296,099	3,123,109	4,419,208	2
161,500	5,920,500	3,271,068	30,245	72,695	9,294,508	224,734	14,925,220	15,149,954	3
7,657	91,507	56,222	1,026	1,489	150,244	529	254,047	254,576	4
24,068	192,688	353,377	11,574	44,536	602,175	49,075	1,131,241	1,180,316	5
91,464	6,152,721	512,498	283,997	90,111	7,039,327	6,069,120	4,198,301	10,267,421	6
110,908	630,922	35,024	1,720	11,888	679,554	–	1,701,833	1,701,833	7
13,461	**541,614**	**82,804**	**7,842**	**222**	**632,482**	**103,805**	**727,780**	**831,585**	8
12,680	497,254	76,961	2,676	222	577,113	103,805	658,690	762,495	9
699	4,496	4,119	4	–	8,619	–	12,350	12,350	10
82	39,864	1,724	5,162	–	46,750	–	56,740	56,740	11
5,484	178,593	31,657	2,119	–	212,369	28,000	267,641	295,641	12
278	1,437	2,220	–	–	3,657	–	5,750	5,750	13
37	26,689	1,724	3,750	–	32,163	–	39,315	39,315	14
2,288	118,669	15,432	1,495	–	135,596	7,620	161,211	168,831	15
5,374	216,226	31,771	478	222	248,697	68,185	253,863	322,048	16
98,179	**4,517,192**	**505,862**	**76,959**	**48,615**	**5,148,628**	**3,823,377**	**3,779,282**	**7,602,659**	17
24,115	1,551,717	166,521	12,127	2,625	1,732,990	735,360	1,562,349	2,297,709	18
460	8,887	3,937	340	–	13,164	–	28,601	28,601	19
3,040	84,040	19,935	1,359	1,858	107,192	49,075	91,118	140,193	20
45,691	2,827,857	308,021	63,133	44,056	3,243,067	3,038,942	1,876,626	4,915,568	21
24,873	44,691	7,448	–	76	52,215	–	220,588	220,588	22
1,124	51,449	6,812	135	–	58,396	16,542	73,358	89,900	23
1,925	74,586	12,450	–	70	87,106	14,507	115,349	129,856	24
1,094	213,951	16,881	3,538	2,010	236,380	220,212	93,393	313,605	25
1,249	54,115	8,436	930	–	63,481	–	93,592	93,592	26
76	74,921	3,708	5,239	–	83,868	54,655	53,362	108,017	27
2,336	124,225	15,943	3,529	309	144,006	27,438	170,139	197,577	28
15,426	188,208	38,485	6,514	8,152	241,359	177,639	251,086	428,725	29
2,880	88,579	18,295	252	–	107,126	2,620	149,033	151,653	30
273	4,364	1,003	–	–	5,367	–	8,601	8,601	31
2,546	159,178	22,493	390	55	182,116	53,558	189,622	243,180	32
1,813	92,452	12,795	368	–	105,615	30,025	124,736	154,761	33
5,957	260,969	25,750	3,671	953	291,343	130,299	258,451	388,750	34
6,048	128,851	6,899	3,506	692	139,948	116,674	87,411	204,085	

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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—					
	Lobster canneries	8				
1	Clam cannery	1	22,154	199	22,254	1
	Fish curing establishments	3				
2	Reduction plant	1	580,285	366	381,529	-
	Lunenburg County—					
	Lobster canneries	2				
3	Fish curing establishments	3	251,998	130	61,284	-
	Queens County—					
	Lobster cannery	1				
4	Clam canneries	2	3,500	9	860	5
5	Fish curing establishments	6	344,458	91	67,654	3
	Shelburne County—					
	Lobster canneries	7				
6	Other fish canneries	2	55,473	128	19,744	-
	Fish curing establishments	25				
7	Reduction plant	1	498,271	210	101,251	15
	Yarmouth County—					
	Lobster canneries	7				
8	Other fish cannery	1	57,190	150	21,064	1
	Fish curing establishments	14				
9	Reduction plant	1	123,250	94	40,396	2
	Digby County—					
	Lobster canneries	3				
10	Other fish canneries	2	86,767	86	28,606	-
	Fish curing establishments	21				
11	Reduction plants	2	318,313	137	80,030	7
	Annapolis County—					
	Clam cannery	1				
12	Fish curing establishments	2	6,227	6	3,120	2
	Reduction plant	1				
13	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**162**	**1,882,479**	**2,269**	**380,026**	**43**
14	Lobster canneries	98	376,063	1,532	101,981	14
15	Clam canneries	10	67,450	170	19,881	1
16	Sardine canneries	3	1,205,862	297	204,328	1
17	Fish curing establishments	48	212,918	260	43,758	27
18	Reduction plants	3	20,186	10	10,078	-
	Charlotte County—					
19	Clam canneries	5	55,209	115	16,330	-
20	Sardine canneries	3	1,205,862	297	204,328	1
	Fish curing establishments	33				
21	Reduction plants	2	135,018	120	25,890	26
	St. John County—					
	Fish curing establishments	6				
22	Reduction plant	1	80,466	36	22,391	1
	Westmorland County—					
	Lobster canneries	10				
23	Clam cannery	1	71,330	252	40,828	2
24	Fish curing establishments	9	17,620	114	5,555	-
	Kent County—					
	Lobster canneries	16				
25	Clam canneries	2	94,530	417	23,913	3
	Northumberland County—					
	Lobster canneries	13				
26	Clam cannery	1	69,227	278	15,984	1
	Gloucester County[1]—					
	Lobster canneries	59				
27	Clam cannery	1	153,217	640	24,807	9

[1] The statistics for Gloucester County include 2 lobster canneries in Restigouche County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2.—In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—con.

Fuel and Electricity Used	Value of Materials Used					Value of Products			
	Fish	Containers	Salt	Other Materials	Total	Fish Marketed Fresh	Fish, Canned, Cured or otherwise Prepared	Total	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,376	99,373	12,522	558	276	112,729	45,945	116,236	162,181	1
25,797	995,826	132,950	2,934	18,049	1,149,759	1,403,173	485,121	1,888,294	2
4,760	221,057	25,425	2,240	47	248,769	120,056	247,649	367,705	3
64	6,622	862	335	–	7,819	560	10,808	11,368	4
2,740	210,775	13,990	4,559	560	229,884	350,662	94,619	445,281	5
1,631	354,914	11,157	1,841	65	367,977	300,975	122,846	423,821	6
8,828	337,426	37,465	15,895	3,291	394,077	260,747	355,139	615,886	7
2,305	107,504	13,437	26	–	120,967	38,631	125,329	163,960	8
1073,	228,205	11,079	5,886	1,833	247,003	124,495	178,402	302,897	9
1,982	141,303	27,306	2,016	2,708	173,333	100,991	114,930	215,921	10
4,791	281,640	29,051	11,730	9,385	331,806	223,542	243,194	466,736	11
85	16,699	668	867	160	18,394	9,431	16,876	26,307	12
43,527	**1,100,761**	**450,828**	**35,490**	**55,775**	**1,642,854**	**636,156**	**2,051,858**	**2,688,014**	**13**
12,219	703,255	71,910	4,487	1,459	781,111	424,457	649,084	1,073,541	14
2,910	31,876	18,758	685	1,489	52,808	529	92,592	93,121	15
21,028	106,898	332,760	10,215	42,666	492,539	–	1,036,623	1,036,623	16
4,155	250,194	27,400	20,103	1,421	299,118	211,170	222,053	433,223	17
3,215	8,538	–	–	8,740	17,278	–	51,506	51,506	18
2,379	25,926	13,780	666	1,187	41,559	529	73,736	74,265	19
21,028	106,898	332,760	10,215	42,666	492,539	–	1,036,623	1,036,623	20
1,919	127,627	7,270	11,662	1,000	147,559	87,160	138,043	225,203	21
3,706	121,570	15,143	7,063	9,107	152,883	124,010	101,726	225,736	22
2,207	309,783	23,515	1,340	–	334,638	284,105	177,305	461,410	23
1,745	9,535	4,987	1,378	54	15,954	–	33,790	33,790	24
3,560	207,497	21,638	1,249	540	230,924	123,186	209,390	332,576	25
1,946	70,012	11,674	826	801	83,313	1,050	108,562	109,612	26
5,037	121,913	20,061	1,091	420	143,485	16,116	172,683	188,799	27

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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**	86	511,403	1,007	139,748	51
2	Lobster canneries	44	78,882	531	39,222	39
3	Salmon canneries	7	6,628	7	218	7
	Fish curing establishments	34				
4	Reduction plant	1	425,893	469	100,308	5
	Bonaventure County—					
5	*Lobster* canneries	4	4,790	31	991	3
6	Fish curing establishments	3	116,610	13	5,740	–
	Gaspe County—					
	Lobster canneries	4				
7	Salmon cannery	1	18,105	48	2,507	1
8	Fish curing establishment	17	169,017	206	57,760	2
	Magdalen Islands—					
9	Lobster canneries	13	50,200	434	35,508	–
	Fish curing establishments	12				
10	Reduction plant	1	105,166	226	32,308	–
	Saguenay County—					
11	Lobster canneries	23	9,387	23	374	35
	Salmon canneries	6				
12	Fish curing establishments	2	38,128	26	4,560	10
13	**British Columbia—Totals**	128	24,343,089	7,347	3,472,330	3
14	Salmon canneries	60	17,920,474	5,830	2,310,342	2
	Clam canneries	2				
15	Other fish cannery	1	115,358	44	27,066	–
16	Fish curing establishments	46	4,112,817	1,079	760,460	1
17	Reduction plants	19	2,194,440	394	374,462	–
	District No. 1—					
18	Salmon canneries	8	2,249,962	661	249,781	1
	Fish curing establishments	10				
19	Reduction plant	1	1,145,830	226	273,376	1
	District No. 2—					
20	Salmon canneries	38	11,937,785	4,116	1,518,498	1
	Clam cannery	1				
	Other fish cannery	1				
21	Fish curing establishments	8	2,710,666	417	428,677	–
	Reduction plants	3				
	District No. 3—					
22	Salmon canneries	14	3,732,727	1,053	542,063	–
	Clam cannery	1				
23	Fish curing establishments	28	837,600	644	264,170	–
24	Reduction plants	15	1,728,519	230	195,765	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—concluded

Fuel and Electricity Used	Value of Materials Used					Value of Products			
	Fish	Containers	Salt	Other Materials	Total	Fish Marketed Fresh	Fish, Canned, Cured or otherwise Prepared	Total	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
13,062	**424,481**	**54,881**	**25,052**	**475**	**504,889**	**33,422**	**686,561**	**719,983**	1
4,568	198,573	25,445	349	100	224,467	32,477	252,986	285,463	2
125	1,502	434	33	–	1,969	–	2,792	2,792	3
8,369	224,406	29,002	24,670	375	278,453	945	430,783	431,728	4
349	11,697	606	–	–	12,303	10,020	7,893	17,913	5
262	7,883	55	578	–	8,516	–	14,816	14,816	6
386	8,837	1,082	33	100	10,052	1,266	13,371	14,637	7
447	164,170	8,782	11,508	375	184,835	75	271,596	271,671	8
3,649	175,855	23,400	349	–	199,604	21,191	227,862	249,053	9
7,501	43,933	20,015	9,900	–	73,848	–	127,861	127,861	10
233	2,648	397	–	–	3,045	–	4,626	4,626	11
235	9,458	544	2,684	–	12,686	870	18,536	19,406	12
280,950	**9,355,089**	**3,474,651**	**202,858**	**120,038**	**13,152,636**	**3,042,797**	**18,088,270**	**21,131,067**	13
161,348	5,917,588	3,270,074	30,209	72,695	9,290,566	224,734	14,918,998	15,143,732	14
3,615	49,408	30,650	–	12	80,070	–	127,434	127,434	15
34,007	2,812,437	146,701	170,929	44,259	3,174,326	2,818,063	1,618,053	4,436,116	16
81,980	575,656	27,226	1,720	3,072	607,674	–	1,423,785	1,423,785	17
15,465	1,184,000	436,075	2,447	8,892	1,631,414	62,785	2,422,300	2,485,085	18
12,759	920,923	27,401	12,407	24,116	984,847	1,055,336	347,903	1,403,239	19
84,854	3,633,037	2,171,877	17,979	54,706	5,877,599	111,216	9,630,758	9,741,974	20
50,284	1,515,037	27,065	15,094	2,206	1,559,402	1,720,839	660,223	2,381,062	21
61,029	1,100,551	662,122	9,783	9,097	1,781,553	50,733	2,865,940	2,916,673	22
6,380	443,485	126,822	143,428	17,955	731,690	41,888	1,107,095	1,148,983	23
50,179	558,056	23,289	1,720	3,066	586,131	–	1,054,051	1,054,051	24

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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	**699**	**17,618,967**	**9,058,433**	**4,150,207**	**30,827,607**
Lobster canneries	333	896,650	171,392	189,143	1,257,185
Salmon canneries	68	9,610,720	6,793,533	1,522,849	17,927,102
Clam canneries	23	95,866	81,599	27,504	204,969
Sardine and other fish canneries	10	1,020,019	210,092	175,810	1,405,921
Fish curing establishments	234	4,084,119	1,462,587	2,015,988	7,562,694
Reduction plants	31	1,911,593	339,230	218,913	2,469,736
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**95**	**186,975**	**900**	**1,500**	**189,375**
Lobster canneries	85	166,875	500	1,500	168,875
Clam canneries	5	6,500	400	–	6,900
Fish curing establishments	5	13,600	–	–	13,600
Kings County—					
Lobster canneries	29	73,400	–	–	73,400
Clam canneries	3	1,100	–	–	1,100
Fish curing establishments	4	11,100	–	–	11,100
Queens County—					
Lobster canneries	19				
Clam cannery	1	33,100	400	–	33,500
Fish curing establishment	1				
Prince County—					
Lobster canneries	37				
Clam cannery	1	68,275	500	1,500	70,275
Nova Scotia—Totals	**228**	**2,278,022**	**1,000,503**	**622,736**	**3,901,261**
Lobster canneries	106	404,398	94,131	134,836	633,365
Salmon cannery	1				
Clam canneries	6	11,032	3,449	780	15,261
Other fish canneries	6	121,226	58,352	20,481	200,059
Fish curing establisbments	101	1,606,354	827,441	382,187	2,815,982
Reduction plants	8	135,012	17,130	84,452	236,594
Richmond County—					
Lobster canneries	5				
Fish curing establisbments	2	16,900	940	652	18,492
Cape Breton County—					
Lobster canneries	8	30,150	2,135	2,200	34,485
Fish curing establishments	7				
Reduction plant	1	52,903	18,790	25,844	97,537
Victoria County—					
Lobster canneries	10	24,600	1,750	1,300	27,650
Fish curing establishments	4	28,648	579	255	29,482
Inverness County—					
Lobster canneries	15				
Salmon cannery	1	57,800	1,800	15,800	75,400
Fish curing establishments	6	427,118	190,956	44,664	662,738
Cumberland County—					
Lobster canneries	14				
Fish curing establishments	2	39,600	–	–	39,600
Colchester County—					
Lobster cannery	1				
Clam canneries	2	3,000	1,500	300	4,800
Pictou County—					
Lobster canneries	6	42,825	990	9,600	53,415
Antigonish County—					
Lobster canneries	9	30,053	404	3,210	33,667
Guysborough County—					
Lobster canneries	10				
Other fish cannery	1	178,645	68,194	94,441	341,280
Fish curing establishments	6				
Reduction plant	1	92,595	30,546	11,688	134,829
Halifax County—					
Lobster canneries	8				
Clam cannery	1	17,891	2,167	2,096	22,154
Fish curing establishments	3				
Reduction plant	1	191,719	229,837	158,729	580,285
Lunenburg County—					
Lobster canneries	2				
Fish curing establishments	3	143,113	51,053	57,832	251,998
Queens County—					
Lobster cannery	1				
Clam canneries	2	3,000	350	150	3,500
Fish curing establisbments	6	218,235	71,690	54,533	344,458
Shelburne County—					
Lobster canneries	7				
Other fish canneries	2	35,650	16,183	3,640	55,473
Fish curing establishments	25				
Reduction plant	1	360,217	92,670	45,384	498,271
Yarmouth County—					
Lobster canneries	7				
Other fish cannery	1	31,300	9,664	16,226	57,190
Fish curing establishments	14				
Reduction plant	1	49,360	38,840	35,050	123,250

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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
Nova Scotia—concluded	no.	$	$	$	$
Digby County—					
Lobster canneries	3				
Other fish canneries	2	31,841	48,774	6,152	86,767
Fish curing establishments	21				
Reduction plants	2	166,333	119,320	32,660	318,313
Annapolis County—					
Clam cannery	1				
Fish curing establishments	2	4,526	1,371	330	6,227
Reduction plant	1				
New Brunswick—Totals	**162**	**1,340,502**	**299,049**	**242,928**	**1,882,479**
Lobster canneries	98	260,019	65,737	50,307	376,063
Clam canneries	10	24,433	26,650	16,367	67,450
Sardine canneries	3	898,793	151,740	155,329	1,205,862
Fish curing establishments	48	148,544	44,049	20,325	212,918
Reduction plants	3	8,713	10,873	600	20,186
Charlotte County—					
Clam canneries	5	17,049	21,793	16,367	55,209
Sardine canneries	3	898,793	151,740	155,329	1,205,862
Fish curing establishments	33				
Reduction plants	2	99,001	27,891	8,126	135,018
St. John County—					
Fish curing establishments	6				
Reduction plant	1	41,756	26,231	12,479	80,466
Westmorland County—					
Lobster canneries	10	46,500	17,680	7,150	71,330
Clam cannery	1				
Fish curing establishments	9	16,500	800	320	17,620
Kent County—					
Lobster canneries	16				
Clam canneries	2	64,800	3,200	26,530	94,530
Northumberland County—					
Lobster canneries	13				
Clam cannery	1	57,664	5,509	6,054	69,227
Gloucester County[1]—					
Lobster canneries	59				
Clam cannery	1	98,439	44,205	10,573	153,217
Quebec—Totals	**86**	**390,640**	**84,423**	**36,340**	**511,403**
Lobster canneries	44	65,358	11,024	2,500	78,882
Salmon canneries	7	4,675	1,953	–	6,628
Fish curing establishments	34				
Reduction plant	1	320,607	71,446	33,840	425,893
Bonaventure County—					
Lobster canneries	4	2,750	1,540	500	4,790
Fish curing establishments	3	56,310	60,300	–	116,610
Gaspe County—					
Lobster canneries	4				
Salmon cannery	1	10,900	5,205	2,000	18,105
Fish curing establishments	17	129,647	6,530	32,840	169,017
Magdalen Islands—					
Lobster canneries	13	50,200	–	–	50,200
Fish curing establishments	12				
Reduction plant	1	101,650	3,516	–	105,166
Saguenay County—					
Lobster canneries	23	5,108	4,279	–	9,387
Salmon canneries	6				
Fish curing establishments	2	34,075	3,053	1,000	38,128
British Columbia—Totals	**128**	**13,422,828**	**7,673,558**	**3,246,703**	**24,343,089**
Salmon canneries	60	9,606,045	6,791,580	1,522,849	17,920,474
Clam canneries	2				
Other fish cannery	1	53,901	51,100	10,357	115,358
Fish curing establishments	46	2,010,014	523,167	1,579,636	4,112,817
Reduction plants	19	1,752,868	307,711	133,861	2,194,440
District No. 1—					
Salmon canneries	8	1,093,723	857,569	298,670	2,249,962
Fish curing establishments	10				
Reduction plant	1	254,782	228,839	662,209	1,145,830
District No. 2—					
Salmon canneries	38	6,562,998	4,450,462	924,325	11,937,785
Clam cannery	1				
Other fish cannery	1				
Fish curing establishments	8	1,681,047	273,646	755,973	2,710,666
Reduction plants	3				
District No. 3—					
Salmon canneries	14	1,949,324	1,483,549	299,854	3,732,727
Clam cannery	1				
Fish curing establishments	28	509,148	105,382	223,070	837,600
Reduction plants	15	1,371,806	274,111	82,602	1,728,519

[1] The statistics for Gloucester County include 2 lobster canneries in Restigouche County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages

	Province	Establishments	Employees on Salaries		
			Male	Female	Total Salaries
		no.	no.	no.	$
1	**Canada—Totals**	**699**	**529**	**62**	**918,952**
2	Lobster canneries	333	79	8	42,242
3	Salmon canneries	68	140	3	280,720
4	Clam canneries	23	7	2	5,532
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	10	25	6	67,465
6	Fish curing establishments	234	224	37	416,049
7	Reduction plants	31	54	6	106,944
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**95**	**16**	**–**	**7,160**
9	Lobster canneries	85	14	–	6,060
10	Clam canneries	5	–	–	–
11	Fish curing establishments	5	2	–	1,100
12	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**228**	**138**	**25**	**221,392**
13	Lobster canneries	106	32	2	25,011
	Salmon cannery	1			
14	Clam canneries	6	3	–	1,245
15	Other fish canneries	6	2	1	7,596
16	Fish curing establishments	101	94	22	180,714
17	Reduction plants	8	7	–	9,826
18	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**162**	**59**	**11**	**79,124**
19	Lobster canneries	98	28	2	10,126
20	Clam canneries	10	2	1	1,737
21	Sardine canneries	3	23	5	59,869
22	Fish curing establishments	48	4	3	4,220
23	Reduction plants	3	2	–	3,172
24	**Quebec—Totals**	**86**	**26**	**4**	**18,035**
25	Lobster canneries	44	5	4	1,045
26	Salmon canneries	7	–	–	–
	Fish curing establishments	34			
27	Reduction plant	1	21	–	16,990
28	**British Columbia—Totals**	**128**	**290**	**22**	**590,241**
29	Salmon canneries	60	140	3	280,720
	Clam canneries	2			
30	Other fish cannery	1	2	1	2,550
31	Fish curing establishments	46	103	12	213,025
32	Reduction plants	19	45	6	93,946

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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.	$	
6,193	**3,774**	**3,383,902**	**2,591**	**2,573**	**1,023,609**	1
2,359	3,139	472,279	12	12	660	2
873	217	1,125,772	2,327	2,284	904,316	3
80	160	39,804	13	37	7,533	4
157	40	105,699	1	166	64,284	5
2,387	199	1,344,815	199	74	24,246	6
337	19	295,533	39	–	22,570	7
536	**627**	**86,754**	**19**	**16**	**1,200**	8
507	622	80,708	10	10	600	9
10	5	896	5	6	400	10
19	–	5,150	4	–	200	11
2,353	**1,340**	**1,010,696**	**29**	**–**	**4,157**	12
1,161	1,187	261,554	1	–	45	13
20	42	3,946	8	–	683	14
49	39	24,524	–	–	–	15
1,091	71	692,091	20	–	3,429	16
32	1	28,581	–	–	–	17
741	**1,149**	**227,253**	**47**	**262**	**73,649**	18
473	1,026	91,840	1	2	15	19
38	98	11,694	–	31	6,450	20
102	–	80,175	1	166	64,284	21
120	25	36,638	45	63	2,900	22
8	–	6,906	–	–	–	23
602	**357**	**120,850**	**18**	**–**	**863**	24
218	304	38,177	–	–	–	25
6	1	218	–	–	–	26
378	52	82,455	18	–	863	27
1,961	**301**	**1,938,349**	**2,478**	**2,295**	**943,740**	28
864	212	1,125,306	2,327	2,284	904,316	29
21	20	24,516	–	–	–	30
790	51	530,581	112	11	16,854	32
286	18	257,946	39	–	22,570	32

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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**	**699**	**1,926**	**111**	**1,435**	**147**	**1,781**	**269**	**3,320**	**728**
2	Lobster canneries	333	19	–	16	1	203	119	826	443
3	Salmon canneries	68	126	3	167	39	374	38	999	86
4	Clam canneries	23	29	56	29	72	25	77	33	113
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	10	157	8	62	1	78	1	203	38
6	Fish curing establishments	234	1,476	41	1,005	31	959	32	1,057	43
7	Reduction plants	31	119	3	156	3	142	2	202	5
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**95**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**21**	**2**
9	Lobster canneries	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	2
10	Clam canneries	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Fish curing establishments	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**228**	**898**	**24**	**676**	**16**	**962**	**140**	**1,471**	**452**
13	Lobster canneries	106	17	–	14	1	201	119	621	366
	Salmon cannery	1								
14	Clam canneries	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	24
15	Other fish canneries	6	93	8	8	–	9	–	70	37
16	Fish curing establishments	101	760	16	633	15	726	21	749	25
17	Reduction plants	8	28	–	21	–	26	–	23	–
18	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**162**	**107**	**52**	**88**	**52**	**104**	**60**	**352**	**146**
19	Lobster canneries	98	2	–	2	–	2	–	161	75
20	Clam canneries	10	16	52	16	50	16	58	17	68
21	Sardine canneries	3	64	–	48	–	63	–	127	–
22	Fish curing establishments	48	20	–	18	2	19	2	43	3
23	Reduction plants	3	5	–	4	–	4	–	4	–
24	**Quebec—Totals**	**86**	**2**	–	**2**	–	**3**	–	**64**	**3**
25	Lobster canneries	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–
26	Salmon canneries	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Fish curing establishments	34								
27	Reduction Plant	1	2	–	2	–	3	–	41	3
28	**British Columbia—Totals**	**128**	**919**	**35**	**669**	**79**	**712**	**69**	**1,412**	**125**
29	Salmon canneries	60	126	3	167	39	374	38	999	86
	Clam Canneries	2								
30	Other fish canneries	1	13	4	19	23	15	20	14	22
31	Fish curing establishments	46	694	25	352	14	211	9	224	12
32	Reduction plants	19	86	3	131	3	112	2	175	5

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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.	
5,806	**3,370**	**6,182**	**3,228**	**4,731**	**917**	**4,474**	**850**	**3,909**	**682**	**3,142**	**519**	**2,622**	**152**	**1,962**	**101**	**1**
2,383	2,964	2,181	2,787	519	447	323	349	332	355	318	285	108	15	61	–	2
1,284	136	1,455	170	1,584	219	1,629	278	1,179	130	576	76	281	9	121	3	3
54	122	66	134	34	53	38	51	26	29	21	8	14	4	12	4	4
200	30	223	39	195	35	180	33	124	20	127	19	116	19	42	17	5
1,564	113	1,857	87	1,902	150	1,716	119	1,743	132	1,931	123	2,001	101	1,642	74	6
321	5	400	11	497	13	588	20	505	16	169	8	102	4	84	3	7
519	**597**	**510**	**570**	**33**	**–**	**58**	**49**	**56**	**49**	**54**	**44**	**7**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**8**
507	592	488	565	14	–	37	49	37	49	30	44	–	–	–	–	9
8	5	10	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
4	–	12	–	19	–	19	–	19	–	24	–	7	–	2	–	11
2,338	**1,316**	**2,345**	**1,222**	**1,454**	**264**	**1,193**	**145**	**1,175**	**132**	**1,091**	**123**	**1,241**	**95**	**1,150**	**63**	**1**
1,304	1,219	1,138	1,094	301	171	153	48	134	44	147	45	102	15	59	–	13
15	38	16	40	4	4	3	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	14
40	29	68	39	41	35	49	33	30	20	33	19	26	19	16	17	15
954	30	1,096	48	1,079	53	957	59	978	67	882	58	1,086	60	1,049	45	16
25	–	27	1	29	1	31	1	33	1	28	1	26	1	25	1	17
636	**931**	**630**	**898**	**338**	**94**	**386**	**294**	**358**	**302**	**312**	**217**	**125**	**2**	**51**	**–**	**18**
357	857	332	827	38	28	133	252	159	262	138	196	2	–	2	–	19
24	64	35	66	33	53	28	30	21	22	15	3	3	–	–	–	20
154	–	155	–	154	–	131	–	94	–	94	–	90	–	26	–	21
93	10	102	5	105	13	86	12	76	18	58	18	23	2	18	–	22
8	–	6	–	8	–	8	–	8	–	7	–	7	–	5	–	23
526	**356**	**666**	**324**	**637**	**317**	**406**	**31**	**251**	**18**	**139**	**1**	**73**	**–**	**12**	**–**	**24**
215	296	223	301	166	248	–	–	2	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	25
–	–	6	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
311	60	437	22	465	68	406	31	249	18	136	1	69	–	12	–	27
1,787	**170**	**2,031**	**214**	**2,269**	**242**	**2,431**	**331**	**2,069**	**181**	**1,546**	**134**	**1,176**	**55**	**747**	**38**	**28**
1,284	136	1,449	169	1,575	214	1,626	274	1,179	130	576	76	281	9	121	3	29
13	16	5	23	–	–	8	21	5	7	5	5	10	4	11	4	30
214	13	221	12	245	16	258	17	431	29	831	46	816	39	561	29	31
276	5	356	10	449	12	539	19	454	15	134	7	69	3	54	2	32

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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**	**699**	**23,787**	**189,864**	**692**	**8,358**	**145**	**800**
2	Lobster canneries	333	2,997	29,570	46	465	26	237
3	Salmon canneries	68	7,378	76,104	–	–	114	513
4	Clam canneries	23	272	2,712	17	245	–	–
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	10	2,513	17,372	–	–	–	–
6	Fish curing establishments	234	5,802	25,187	34	543	5	50
7	Reduction plants	31	4,825	38,919	595	7,105	–	–
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**95**	**645**	**6,873**	**12**	**180**	–	–
9	Lobster canneries	85	645	6,873	–	–	–	–
10	Clam canneries	5	–	–	12	180	–	–
11	Fish curing establishments	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**228**	**9,565**	**54,559**	**624**	**7,542**	**26**	**237**
13	Lobster canneries	106	1,768	16,603	41	410	26	237
	Salmon cannery	1						
14	Clam canneries	6	38	260	5	65	–	–
15	Other fish canneries	6	289	2,647	–	–	–	–
16	Fish curing establishments	101	5,623	23,236	18	347	–	–
17	Reduction plants	8	1,847	11,813	560	6,720	–	–
18	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**162**	**3,092**	**22,951**	**19**	**238**	–	–
19	Lobster canneries	98	288	2,737	5	55	–	–
20	Clam canneries	10	239	2,479	–	–	–	–
21	Sardine canneries	3	2,224	14,725	–	–	–	–
22	Fish curing establishments	48	3	40	9	118	–	–
23	Reduction plants	3	338	2,970	5	65	–	–
24	**Quebec—Totals**	**86**	**392**	**4,458**	–	–	–	–
25	Lobster canneries	44	296	3,357	–	–	–	–
26	Salmon canneries	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Fish curing establishments	34						
27	Reduction plant	1	96	1,101	–	–	–	–
28	**British Columbia—Totals**	**128**	**10,093**	**101,023**	**37**	**398**	**119**	**563**
29	Salmon canneries	60	7,373	76,077	–	–	114	513
	Clam canneries	2						
30	Other fish cannery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Fish curing establishments	46	150	1,650	7	78	5	50
32	Reduction plants	19	2,570	23,296	30	320	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used—concluded

Gasolene		Petroleum Distillate		Fuel Oil		Wood		Electricity	Other Fuel	Total Value	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value		
gal.	$	gal.	$	gal.	$	cord	$	$	$	$	
107,960	**27,597**	**931**	**219**	**2,150,743**	**126,629**	**8,172**	**50,835**	**38,279**	**6,598**	**449,179**	1
21,131	5,752	–	–	876	105	3,199	17,049	293	111	53,582	2
51,008	12,177	931	219	842,069	55,623	2,417	13,924	1,537	1,403	161,500	3
12,661	3,130	–	–	2,672	168	257	1,158	189	55	7,657	4
1,034	297	–	–	48,605	5,961	9	95	82	261	24,068	5
18,586	5,307	–	–	133,305	8,774	2,274	18,525	28,651	4,427	91,464	6
3,540	934	–	–	1,123,216	55,998	16	84	7,527	341	110,908	7
3,544	**976**	–	–	**282**	**37**	**1,060**	**5,345**	**50**	–	**13,461**	8
3,261	895	–	–	–	–	971	4,912	–	–	12,680	9
133	36	–	–	–	–	89	433	50	–	699	10
150	45	–	–	282	37	–	–	–	–	82	11
17,002	**4,491**	–	–	**26,477**	**3,004**	**1,744**	**12,212**	**13,702**	**2,432**	**98,179**	12
11,654	3,089	–	–	876	105	624	3,441	163	67	24,115	13
2	1	–	–	–	–	25	125	9	–	460	14
725	212	–	–	–	–	9	95	82	4	3,040	15
4,530	1,162	–	–	25,601	2,899	1,082	8,532	7,154	2,361	45,691	16
91	27	–	–	–	–	4	19	6,294	–	24,873	17
7,723	**2,101**	–	–	**48,605**	**5,961**	**1,890**	**11,066**	**324**	**886**	**43,527**	18
4,408	1,250	–	–	–	–	1,475	8,018	130	29	12,219	19
656	192	–	–	–	–	49	239	–	–	2,910	20
309	85	–	–	48,605	5,961	–	–	–	257	21,028	21
2,208	534	–	–	–	–	366	2,809	54	600	4,155	22
142	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	140	–	3,215	23
4,132	**1,202**	–	–	–	–	**700**	**6,491**	–	**911**	**13,062**	24
1,808	518	–	–	–	–	129	678	–	15	4,568	25
42	12	–	–	–	–	24	113	–	–	125	26
2,282	672	–	–	–	–	547	5,700	–	896	8,369	27
75,559	**18,827**	**931**	**219**	**2,075,379**	**117,627**	**2,778**	**15,721**	**24,203**	**2,369**	**280,950**	28
50,966	12,165	931	219	842,069	55,623	2,393	13,811	1,537	1,403	161,348	29
11,870	2,901	–	–	2,672	168	94	361	130	55	3,615	30
9,416	2,894	–	–	107,422	5,838	279	1,484	21,443	570	34,007	31
3,307	867	–	–	1,123,216	55,998	12	65	1,093	341	81,980	32

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(f) Power Equipment

	Province	Establishments	Steam Engines and Turbines		Gas, Gasolene and Oil Engines		Water Wheels and Turbines	
		no.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.
1	**Canada—Totals**	**699**	**233**	**5,742**	**647**	**4,285**	**69**	**1,178**
2	Lobster canneries	333	54	349	263	633	–	–
3	Salmon canneries	68	112	2,251	139	1,822	59	1,061
4	Clam canneries	23	7	92	13	40	–	–
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	10	13	500	12	137	–	–
6	Fish curing establishments	234	11	673	186	1,151	2	12
7	Reduction plants	31	36	1,877	34	502	8	105
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**95**	**16**	**86**	**73**	**174**	–	–
9	Lobster canneries	85	16	86	66	145	–	–
10	Clam canneries	5	–	–	5	11	–	–
11	Fish curing establishments	5	–	–	2	18	–	–
12	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**228**	**48**	**1,027**	**181**	**665**	–	–
13	Lobster canneries	106	28	144	101	262	–	–
	Salmon cannery	1						
14	Clam canneries	6	2	11	1	1	–	–
15	Other fish canneries	6	3	153	6	26	–	–
16	Fish curing establishments	101	10	648	70	371	–	–
17	Reduction plants	8	5	71	3	5	–	–
18	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**162**	**22**	**500**	**128**	**519**	–	–
19	Lobster canneries	98	6	66	65	141	–	–
20	Clam canneries	10	5	72	6	20	–	–
21	Sardine canneries	3	10	347	6	111	–	–
22	Fish curing establishments	48	–	–	49	243	–	–
23	Reduction plants	3	1	15	2	4	–	–
24	**Quebec—Totals**	**86**	**6**	**118**	**59**	**171**	–	–
25	Lobster canneries	44	4	53	31	85	–	–
26	Salmon canneries	7	–	–	1	2	–	–
	Fish curing establishments	34						
27	Reduction palnt	1	2	65	27	84	–	–
28	**British Columbia—Totals**	**128**	**141**	**4,011**	**206**	**2,756**	**69**	**1,178**
29	Salmon canneries	60	111	2,248	138	1,820	59	1,061
	Clam canneries	2						
30	Other fish cannery	1	1	12	1	8	–	–
31	Fish curing establishments	46	–	–	38	435	2	12
32	Reduction plants	19	29	1,751	29	493	8	105

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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 Establishments in which hours per day normally worked were			
		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	**699**	**289**	**182**	**103**	**58**	**67**	**288**	**138**	**257**	**16**
Lobster canneries	333	232	81	3	8	9	136	41	155	1
Salmon canneries	68	22	19	18	5	4	18	43	1	6
Clam canneries	23	7	10	2	3	1	12	4	7	–
Sardine and other fish canneries	10	–	–	6	1	3	4	3	3	–
Fish curing establishments	234	24	62	67	35	46	107	42	81	4
Reduction plants	31	4	10	7	6	4	11	5	10	5
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**95**	**60**	**32**	**1**	**2**	**–**	**30**	**7**	**58**	**–**
Lobster canneries	85	58	27	–	–	–	28	7	50	–
Clam canneries	5	1	4	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
Fish curing establishments	5	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	–
Nova Scotia—Totals	**228**	**75**	**39**	**36**	**34**	**44**	**84**	**70**	**73**	**1**
Lobster canneries	106	65	23	2	7	9	35	29	42	–
Salmon cannery	1									
Clam canneries	6	5	–	1	1	–	3	3	1	–
Other fish canneries	6	–	–	3	1	2	1	3	2	–
Fish curing establishments	101	4	15	28	23	31	39	34	27	1
Reduction plants	8	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	1	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(f) Power Equipment—concluded

Total Primary Power		Electric Motors operated by purchased power		Total Power Equipment		Electric Motors operated by power generated by primary power		Total Electric Motors		Boilers		
no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	
949	**11,205**	**124**	**2,122**	**1,073**	**13,327**	**74**	**664**	**198**	**2,786**	**341**	**17,077**	**1**
317	982	9	23	326	1,005	–	–	9	23	177	3,909	2
310	5,134	29	284	339	5,418	14	173	43	457	81	7,619	3
20	132	4	15	24	147	–	–	4	15	11	342	4
25	637	3	17	28	654	31	211	34	228	9	792	5
199	1,836	74	1,678	273	3,514	26	215	100	1,893	20	1,065	6
78	2,484	5	105	83	2,589	3	65	8	170	43	3,350	7
89	**260**	**2**	**2**	**91**	**262**	–	–	**2**	**2**	**50**	**1,026**	**8**
82	231	–	–	82	231	–	–	–	–	49	1,011	9
5	11	2	2	7	13	–	–	2	2	1	15	10
2	18	–	–	2	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
229	**1,692**	**55**	**575**	**284**	**2,267**	**30**	**239**	**85**	**814**	**106**	**3,115**	**12**
129	406	9	23	138	429	–	–	9	23	76	1,529	13
3	12	1	5	4	17	–	–	1	5	4	54	14
9	179	3	17	12	196	6	36	9	53	4	340	15
80	1,019	40	495	120	1,514	24	203	64	698	15	950	16
8	76	2	35	10	111	–	–	2	35	7	242	17
150	**1,019**	**2**	**13**	**152**	**1,032**	**26**	**225**	**28**	**238**	**51**	**1,604**	**18**
71	207	–	–	71	207	–	–	–	–	38	967	19
11	92	–	–	11	92	–	–	–	–	5	145	20
16	458	–	–	16	458	25	175	25	175	5	452	21
49	243	1	3	50	246	–	–	1	3	1	10	22
3	19	1	10	4	29	1	50	2	60	2	30	23
65	**289**	–	–	**65**	**289**	–	–	–	–	**19**	**576**	**24**
35	138	–	–	35	138	–	–	–	–	14	402	25
1	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	14	26
29	149	–	–	29	149	–	–	–	–	4	160	27
416	**7,945**	**65**	**1,532**	**481**	**9,477**	**18**	**200**	**83**	**1,732**	**115**	**10,756**	**28**
308	5,129	29	284	337	5,413	14	173	43	457	79	7,591	29
2	20	1	8	3	28	–	–	1	8	2	142	30
40	447	33	1,180	73	1,627	2	12	35	1,192	1	25	31
66	2,349	2	60	68	2,409	2	15	4	75	33	2,998	32

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(g) Time in Operation and Hours Worked—concluded

Province	Total Number of Establishments	Number of Establishments operating during the year					Number of Establishments in which hours per day normally worked were			
		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	**162**	**83**	**42**	**25**	**4**	**8**	**81**	**11**	**69**	**1**
Lobster canneries	98	76	20	1	1	–	43	5	49	1
Clam canneries	10	2	5	1	2	–	6	2	2	–
Sardine canneries	3	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	1	–
Fish curing establishments	48	5	17	19	1	6	30	3	15	–
Reduction plants	3	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	2	–
Quebec—Totals	**86**	**42**	**22**	**15**	**7**	**–**	**38**	**–**	**47**	**1**
Lobster canneries	44	33	11	–	–	–	30	–	14	–
Salmon canneries	7	7	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–
Fish curing establishments	34	2	11	15	7	–	2	–	32	1
Reduction plant	1									
British Columbia—Totals	**128**	**29**	**47**	**26**	**11**	**15**	**55**	**50**	**10**	**13**
Salmon canneries	60	14	19	18	5	4	12	42	–	6
Clam canneries	2	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	1	–
Other fish cannery	1									
Fish curing establishments	46	12	19	4	2	9	36	5	2	3
Reduction plants	19	3	8	3	4	1	5	3	7	4

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—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.
Canada—Totals	**699**	**240**	**114**	**128**	**86**	**131**
Lobster canneries	333	123	67	84	42	17
Salmon canneries	68	8	–	–	–	60
Clam canneries	23	12	5	3	1	2
Sardine and other fish canneries	10	2	2	2	3	1
Fish curing establishments	234	88	37	36	33	40
Reduction plants	31	7	3	3	7	11
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**95**	**35**	**32**	**?**	**7**	**–**
Lobster canneries	85	30	29	[illegible]	6	–
Clam canneries	5	4	1	–	–	–
Fish curing establishments	5	1	2	1	1	–
Nova Scotia—Totals	**228**	**63**	**37**	**51**	**46**	**31**
Lobster canneries	106	8	21	37	31	9
Salmon cannery	1					
Clam canneries	6	5	1	1	–	–
Other fish canneries	6	–	1	2	3	–
Fish curing establishments	101	45	13	10	12	21
Reduction plants	8	5	1	1	–	1
New Brunswick—Totals	**162**	**95**	**25**	**24**	**10**	**8**
Lobster canneries	98	57	13	18	5	5
Clam canneries	10	4	3	2	1	–
Sardine canneries	3	1	1	–	–	1
Fish curing establishments	48	32	8	3	3	2
Reduction plants	3	1	–	1	1	–
Quebec—Totals	**86**	**42**	**15**	**22**	**6**	**1**
Lobster canneries	44	28	4	9	3	–
Salmon canneries	7	7	–	–	–	–
Fish curing establishments	34					
Reduction plant	1	7	11	13	3	1
British Columbia—Totals	**128**	**5**	**5**	**10**	**20**	**88**
Salmon canneries	60	–	–	–	–	60
Clam canneries	2					
Other fish cannery	1	1	–	–	–	2
Fish curing establishments	46	3	4	9	14	16
Reduction plants	19	1	1	1	6	10

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(i) Classification of Establishments According to Number of Employees

Province	Total Number of Establishments	Establishments		
		Employing fewer than five persons	Employing five persons and over	Having no employees
		no.	no.	no.
Canada—Totals	**699**	**113**	**503**	**53**
Lobster canneries	333	37	275	21
Salmon canneries	68	1	62	5
Clam canneries	23	6	15	2
Sardine and other fish canneries	10	2	7	1
Fish curing establisbments	234	88	122	24
Reduction plants	31	9	22	–
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**95**	**21**	**74**	**–**
Lobster canneries	85	14	71	–
Clam canneries	5	3	2	–
Fish curing establishments	5	4	1	–
Nova Scotia—Totals	**228**	**53**	**159**	**16**
Lobster canneries	106	2	104	–
Salmon cannery	1	1	4	2
Clam canneries	6			
Other fish canneries	6	1	5	–
Fish curing establishments	101	42	45	14
Reduction plants	8	7	1	–
New Brunswick—Totals	**162**	**46**	**102**	**14**
Lobster canneries	98	12	81	5
Clam canneries	10	2	8	–
Sardine canneries	3	1	1	1
Fish curing establishments	48	29	11	8
Reduction plants	3	2	1	–
Quebec—Totals	**86**	**17**	**48**	**21**
Lobster canneries	44	9	19	16
Salmon canneries	7	1	1	5
Fish curing establishments	34			
Reduction plant	1	7	28	–
British Columbia—Totals	**128**		**120**	**2**
Salmon canneries	60	–	60	–
Clam canneries	2			
Other fish cannery	1	–	3	–
Fish curing establishments	46		38	2
Reduction plants	19	–	19	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1930—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(j) Classification of Wage-earners According to Hours of Work

Province	Establishments	Number of Wage-earners working in month of highest employment			
		8 hours or less per day	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Canada—Totals	**699**	**3,682**	**3,605**	**5,527**	**491**
Lobster canneries	333	1,723	1,102	3,329	2
Salmon canneries	68	453	1,551	68	207
Clam canneries	23	153	49	64	–
Sardine and other fish canneries	10	17	58	209	61
Fish curing establishments	234	1,205	761	1,463	139
Reduction plants	31	131	84	394	82
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**95**	**342**	**94**	**803**	**–**
Lobster canneries	85	340	94	761	–
Clam canneries	5	2	–	13	–
Fish curing establishments	5	–	–	29	–
Nova Scotia—Totals	**238**	**1,108**	**1,522**	**1,989**	**15**
Lobster canneries	106	758	835	1,124	–
Salmon cannery	1				
Clam canneries	6	25	42	1	–
Other fish canneries	6	4	38	138	3
Fish curing establishments	101	287	604	719	12
Reduction plants	8	34	3	7	–
New Brunswick—Totals	**162**	**717**	**222**	**1,162**	**60**
Lobster canneries	98	546	173	956	2
Clam canneries	10	97	14	33	–
Sardine canneries	3	6	20	71	58
Fish curing establishments	48	68	10	98	–
Reduction plants	3	–	5	4	–
Quebec—Totals	**86**	**83**	**–**	**1,073**	**12**
Lobster canneries	44	79	–	488	–
Salmon canneries	7	2	–	5	–
Fish curing establishments	34				
Reduction plant	1	2	–	580	12
British Columbia—Totals	**128**	**1,432**	**1,767**	**500**	**404**
Salmon canneries	60	451	1,544	63	207
Clam canneries	2				
Other fish cannery	1	36	–	17	–
Fish curing establishments	46	848	147	37	127
Reduction plants	19	97	76	383	70

SPECIAL TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BOUNTIES, ETC.

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930

	Fishing Districts	Vessels fishing for				Boats fishing for		
		Groundfish				Groundfish		
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	Prince Edward Island			$	no.		$	no.
1	Kings County	3	31	5,000	15	369	97,250	537
2	Queens County	1	79	2,500	8	89	19,135	226
	Prince County—							
3	East Prince	–	–	–	–	108	26,200	121
4	West Prince	2	36	1,400	6	341	79,850	434

	Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for							
		Groundfish				Halibut			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
	Nova Scotia			$	no.			$	no.
	Richmond County—								
1	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	6	94	7,364	18	–	–	–	–
2	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—								
3	Richmond county line to White Point, inclusive and head of East Bay, inclusive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	10	130	11,000	34	–	–	–	–
5	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line	31	542	69,200	144	31	542	69,200	144
	Victoria County—								
6	South of Path End inclusive	1	16	800	3	–	–	–	–
7	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	11	138	7,100	40	–	–	–	–
8	Green Cove to Inverness county line	5	65	4,600	20	–	–	–	–
	Inverness County—								
9	Inverness county line to Broad Cove	6	65	3,400	27	–	–	–	–
10	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—								
11	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Bay of Fundy Shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—								
14	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Bay of Fundy shore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pictou County—								
16	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	1	16	700	3	–	–	–	–
17	Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Antigonish County (all)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

Boats Fishing for

Quahaugs			Oysters			Lobster			Salmon			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	$	no.		$	no.		$	no.		$	no.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	350	87,400	641	9	2,250	9	1
22	154	22	195	1,560	195	199	42,785	355	–	–	–	2
16	160	22	21	210	21	279	75,430	371	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	329	79,250	622	–	–	–	4

Vessels Fishing for

Scallops				Lobsters				Swordfish				
No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Ton-nage	Value	Men	
		$	no.			$	no.			$	no.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	49	3,600	12	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	130	11,000	34	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	542	69,200	144	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	138	7,100	40	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	65	4,600	20	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Boats fishing for					
		Groundfish			Scallops		
		No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	Nova Scotia		$	no.		$	no.
	Richmond County—						
1	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	209	41,699	351	–	–	–
2	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	436	68,185	667	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—						
3	Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive	60	11,930	121	–	–	–
4	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive	214	44,010	383	–	–	–
5	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line	90	13,114	176	–	–	–
	Victoria County—						
6	South of Path End inclusive	89	9,750	119	–	–	–
7	Path End to Green Cove inclusive	100	1,700	132	–	–	–
8	Green Cove to Inverness county line	116	17,660	74	–	–	–
	Inverness County—						
9	Inverness county line to Broad Cove	174	75,500	460	–	–	–
10	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line	195	44,443	340	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—						
11	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Bay of Fundy shore	4	950	7	–	–	–
	Colchester County—						
14	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Bay of Fundy shore	2	250	2	–	–	–
	Pictou County—						
16	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Pictou Harhour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line	21	4,715	28	–	–	–
18	Antigonish County (all)	70	12,250	140	–	–	–

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

Boats fishing for															
Oysters			Lobsters			Halibut			Salmon			Swordfish			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	$	no.		$	no.		$	no.		$	no.		$	no.	
–	–	–	173	35,400	347	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	206	61,800	335	–	–	–	8	2,000	16	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	38	11,400	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	163	30,900	284	–	–	–	24	4,600	40	77	19,520	180	4
–	–	–	90	13,114	176	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
23	660	38	85	9,630	119	–	–	–	22	1,380	29	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	90	14,100	102	–	–	–	12	450	16	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	128	16,100	150	–	–	–	13	610	15	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	135	48,000	225	–	–	–	49	15,500	70	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	144	37,200	300	–	–	–	7	1,600	14	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	60	9,000	107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
67	670	67	115	17,250	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	8	1,550	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	23	3,450	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	2,775	49	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	127	19,050	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
11	220	11	105	23,625	143	–	–	–	27	540	27	–	–	–	17
26	780	37	220	33,000	308	–	–	–	68	6,800	75	–	–	–	18

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels fishing for							
		Groundfish				Halibut			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
	Nova Scotia —con.			$	no.			$	no.
	Guysborough County—								
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour River included	23	390	40,000	130	23	390	40,000	130
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line	6	70	6,400	25	6	70	6,400	25
	Halifax County—								
4	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	9	73	9,400	18	9	73	9,400	18
5	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour	5	71	1,360	20	5	71	1,360	20
6	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included	16	1,172	391,000	170	2	156	24,000	26
7	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line	36	411	31,200	154	–	–	–	–
8	Hants County (all)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—								
9	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	29	474	43,000	110	–	–	–	–
10	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line	85	6,785	1,376,000	1,430	–	–	–	–
11	Queens County (all)	12	249	58,900	81	11	237	58,500	79
	Shelburne County—								
12	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town	12	460	77,500	129	6	368	65,000	94
13	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line	20	329	29,400	101	–	–	–	–
	Yarmouth County—								
14	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River	2	63	5,400	21	–	–	–	–
15	From the Tusket River to Digby county line including Tusket Islands	6	212	26,000	65	8	396	43,400	116
	Digby County—								
16	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	The Sissiboo River inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Annapolis County (all)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Kings County (all)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

Vessels fishing for												
Scallops				Lobsters				Swordfish				
No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	
		$	no.			$	no.			$	no.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	390	40,000	130	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	70	6,400	25	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	151	8,000	39	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	1	10	2,500	12	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
14	224	22,270	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for					
		Groundfish			Scallops		
		No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	Nova Scotia—con.		$	no.		$	no.
	Guysborough County—						
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	175	25,000	275	–	–	–
2	From Fox Island to New Harbour River included	235	67,500	400	–	–	–
3	From New Harbour West to Halifax county line	232	104,850	359	–	–	–
	Halifax County—						
4	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	71	15,800	122	–	–	–
5	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour	129	18,040	190	–	–	–
6	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included	130	36,840	183	–	–	–
7	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line	150	21,000	200	–	–	–
8	Hants County (all)	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—						
9	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	60	9,000	91	56	12,000	108
10	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line	220	66,000	300	30	9,000	60
11	Queens County (all)	143	27,500	223	–	–	–
	Shelburne County—						
12	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town	182	28,000	210	–	–	–
13	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line	300	12,000	650	1	500	3
	Yarmouth County—						
14	From Shelburne county line to and including Tusket River	8	2,500	18	–	–	–
15	From the Tusket River to Digby county line including Tusket Islands	147	54,100	441	15	4,500	30
	Digby County—						
16	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo River	82	10,250	164	–	–	–
17	The Sissiboo River inclusive to the Annapolis county line including Digby Neck	419	115,140	499	14	28,000	56
18	Annapolis County (all)	131	28,625	208	–	–	–
19	Kings County (all)	27	2,300	57	–	–	–

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

Boats Fishing for															
Oysters			Lobsters			Halibut			Salmon			Swordfish			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	$	no.		$	no.		$	no.		$	no.		$	no.	
–	–	–	275	27,500	300	–	–	–	16	450	20	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	425	74,500	500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	233	104,850	389	233	104,850	359	77	31,300	77	95	42,750	190	3
–	–	–	157	15,623	400	–	–	–	26	1,560	42	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	212	17,983	372	–	–	–	12	450	22	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	166	32,480	199	12	4,000	22	10	200	15	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	193	2,000	260	–	–	–	65	5,800	80	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	1,400	47	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	146	16,000	246	–	–	–	50	1,000	50	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	145	43,500	223	–	–	–	25	7,500	25	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	165	35,500	250	–	–	–	196	4,900	196	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	165	21,000	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	485	19,400	750	–	–	–	6	150	6	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	101	31,222	162	–	–	–	29	435	31	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	345	103,500	650	–	–	–	8	320	16	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	79	22,910	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	190	39,900	325	–	–	–	1	30	2	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	94	15,040	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	15	1,500	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels fishing for Groundfish			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
				$	no.
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries				
	Charlotte County—				
1	From International Boundary line to Public wharf, Back Bay	2	28	600	6
2	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line	–	–	–	–
3	West Isles	–	–	–	–
4	Campobello	1	10	300	2
5	Grand Manan Island	1	10	300	4
6	Saint John County (all)	–	–	–	–
7	Albert County (all)	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—				
8	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	–	–
9	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–
	Kent County—				
10	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	–	–	–	–
11	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	8	88	4,000	22
12	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	–	–	–	–
	Northumberland County—				
13	From Kent county line to Point au Car	–	–	–	–
14	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	2	20	2,000	7
15	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	–	–	–	–
	Gloucester County—				
16	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	7	73	7,000	24
17	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	127	2,241	67,700	598
18	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	4	48	1,500	21
19	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	–	–	–	–
20	Miscou and Shippegan Islands	60	900	90,000	300
21	Restigouche County (all)	2	24	1,000	6

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

Vessels fishing for								
Salmon				Mackerel				
No.	Tonnage.	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	
		$	no.			$	no.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
								8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
7	77	3,500	17	5	53	2,500	14	11
4	40	2,500	12	-	-	-	-	12
60	60	48,000	120	-	-	-	-	13
3	30	3,000	9	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
7	73	7,000	20	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	2	24	1,000	6	21

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for					
		Groundfish			Scallops		
		No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries		$	no.		$	no.
	Charlotte County—						
1	From International Boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay	37	4,800	50	–	–	–
2	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line	40	10,625	54	–	–	–
3	West Isles	26	13,000	54	–	–	–
4	Campobello	139	71,100	202	–	–	–
5	Grand Manan Island	400	73,500	400	13	8,400	28
6	Saint John County (all)	55	16,500	70	2	600	4
7	Albert County (all)	2	195	2	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—						
8	Bay of Fundy watershed	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Northumberland Strait shore	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kent County—						
10	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish River	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	From Chockfish River to Point Sapin	106	31,800	212	–	–	–
12	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	50	10,000	100	–	–	–
	Northumberland County—						
13	From Kent county line to Point au Car	25	4,000	50	–	–	–
14	From Point au Car to Gloucester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Gloucester County—						
16	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included	120	15,000	250	–	–	–
17	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet included	18	14,000	72	–	–	–
18	From Upper Caraquet to Glen Anglin included	80	20,000	160	–	–	–
19	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	49	14,700	112	–	–	–
20	Miscou and Shippegan Islands	600	30,000	1,200	–	–	–
21	Restigouche County (all)	–	–	–	–	–	–

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—*con.*

Boats Fishing for												
Oysters			Lobsters			Sardines			Salmon			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	$	no.		$	no.		$	no.		$	no.	
–	–	–	4	1,000	8	142	7,950	145	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	52	11,750	80	195	11,450	195	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	29	1,450	40	446	110,050	210	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	21	1,050	34	164	8,250	98	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	140	52,000	225	200	80,000	500	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	55	14,000	85	80	13,700	65	124	43,400	240	6
–	–	–	1	155	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	595	11	8
18	198	25	251	50,200	332	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
365	5,375	365	285	51,225	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
79	16,200	79	125	37,500	250	–	–	–	26	7,800	55	11
46	9,200	70	125	12,000	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
100	3,000	100	120	20,000	240	–	–	–	45	27,000	130	13
54	540	54	47	18,800	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	50	8,000	90	–	–	–	8	2,500	20	16
–	–	–	60	15,500	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	65	16,250	130	–	–	–	32	320	64	18
–	–	–	60	18,000	112	–	–	–	55	825	65	19
–	–	–	300	45,000	576	–	–	–	6	6,000	24	20
–	–	–	8	2,400	12	–	–	–	110	2,200	110	21

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels fishing for			
		Groundfish			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
				$	no.
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries				
	Bonaventure County—				
1	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point	–	–	–	–
2	Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascapedia river inclusive	1	11	700	3
3	From but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive	1	11	400	5
4	Paspebiac included to Gaspe county line	1	10	700	2
	Gaspe County—				
5	From Gaspe county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river	4	40	3,500	16
6	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay	–	–	–	–
7	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspe including Gaspe Bay	–	–	–	–
8	From Cape Gaspe to Little Fox river inclusive	–	–	–	–
9	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive	–	–	–	–
10	From St. Helier to Western Boundary township of Duchesnay	–	–	–	–
11	From Western Boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat	–	–	–	–
	Magdalen Islands—				
12	Southern subdistrict	4	62	3,800	24
13	Northern subdistrict	–	–	–	–
	Saguenay County—				
14	Tadoussac to but not including Godbout river	–	–	–	–
15	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive	–	–	–	–
16	From, but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive	–	–	–	–
17	From, but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive	–	–	–	–
18	From, but not including Havre St. Pierre to, but not including river Kegashka	–	–	–	–
19	Kegashka river included, but not including Mutton Bay	–	–	–	–
20	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive	–	–	–	–
21	From, but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive	–	–	–	–
22	Matane County (all)	–	–	–	–
23	Rimouski County[1] (all)	–	–	–	–

[1] Information not available.

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

Boats fishing for												
Groundfish			Scallops			Salmon			Lobsters			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	$	no.		$	no.		$	no.		$	no.	
17	310	17	–	–	–	14	2,800	14	–	–	–	1
31	4,720	74	5	2,000	10	27	1,560	27	18	720	24	2
48	21,330	589	–	–	–	3	120	3	30	750	30	3
263	67,725	698	–	–	–	25	1,000	27	75	2,250	85	4
203	53,030	512	–	–	–	6	240	6	21	630	42	5
259	96,320	544	2	1,000	4	17	510	17	45	1,320	69	6
222	46,615	394	–	–	–	50	2,875	50	18	360	18	7
300	68,720	560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
131	28,623	230	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
392	96,560	736	–	–	–	20	1,400	20	–	–	–	10
145	17,350	175	–	–	–	5	350	10	–	–	–	11
460	135,510	1,373	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	39,600	264	12
367	100,100	869	–	–	–	–	–	–	191	57,300	381	13
100	12,000	210	–	–	–	35	7,000	75	–	–	–	14
3	900	6	–	–	–	15	4,500	27	–	–	–	15
40	4,000	55	–	–	–	50	2,500	50	–	–	–	16
121	36,300	306	–	–	–	33	1,980	55	–	–	–	17
71	17,750	174	–	–	–	23	460	26	–	–	–	18
98	39,200	169	–	–	–	6	1,440	9	20	8,000	25	19
115	42,480	200	3	1,200	4	15	6,000	17	–	–	–	20
103	29,040	223	–	–	–	11	880	22	–	–	–	21
160	10,240	198	–	–	–	12	360	12	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for							
		Groundfish				Halibut			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
	British Columbia			$	no.			$	no.
	District No. 1—								
1	Fraser River and Howe Sound	7	54	27,000	14	30	840	423,600	108
	District No. 2—								
2	Massett Inlet, northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	The Naas River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena	1	95	60,000	10	35	634	392,000	195
6	Grenville-Principe area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal	1	32	12,000	6	1	28	15,000	7
8	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rivers Inlet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Smiths Inlet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	District No. 3—								
12	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	–	–	–	–	12	117	30,000	44
13	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Shelter Point to French Creek	4	140	64,300	16	–	–	–	–
15	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	French Creek to Shoal Harbour, including Nanaimo	1	23	18,200	4	–	–	–	–
17	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound	–	–	–	–	1	6	1,200	2
21	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook including Kyuquot Sound	–	–	–	–	5	93	54,000	23
23	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—con.

Vessels Fishing for												
Herring				Pilchards				Salmon				
No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	
		$	no.			$	no.			$	no.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	13	6,000	5	–	–	–	–	23	386	131,500	131	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	882	370,500	251	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	466	187,000	130	4
5	112	49,000	28	–	–	–	–	1	17	12,000	5	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	437	166,050	119	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	671	293,500	203	7
1	24	13,000	4	–	–	–	–	44	915	445,700	263	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	327	145,000	98	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	175	97,000	46	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	177	84,000	53	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	1,341	571,000	389	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	645	277,500	229	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	485	220,100	118	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	133	40,500	45	15
29	689	199,000	273	–	–	–	–	19	453	186,400	107	16
2	39	14,000	14	–	–	–	–	17	346	160,500	163	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	395	234,500	100	18
23	749	418,500	115	48	1,481	870,000	270	80	1,778	1,186,000	552	19
–	–	–	–	24	595	254,000	203	22	602	260,000	124	20
–	–	–	–	44	1,697	703,500	215	16	384	138,000	106	21
2	62	32,000	16	1	22	10,000	7	10	240	135,500	56	22
–	–	–	–	5	160	74,500	23	12	193	117,000	53	23

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—concluded.

	Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for Groundfish		
		No.	Value	Men
			$	no.
	British Columbia—concluded			
	District No. 1—			
1	Fraser River and Howe Sound	24	39,750	27
	District No. 2—			
2	Massett Inlet, northern Graham Island and Queen Charlotte Islands	–	–	–
3	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet	–	–	–
4	The Naas River	–	–	–
5	Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena	1	350	2
6	Grenville—Principe area	–	–	–
7	Butedale including Gardiner Canal	–	–	–
8	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound	20	10,000	20
9	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels	–	–	–
10	Rivers Inlet	–	–	–
11	Smiths Inlet	–	–	–
	District No. 3—			
12	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland	–	–	–
13	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	–	–	–
14	Shelter Point to French Creek	30	18,972	36
15	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point	57	23,050	63
16	French Creek to Shoal Harbour including Nanaimo	41	37,353	66
17	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point including Victoria	44	20,120	45
18	Sambrio Point to Pachena Point including Nitinat	–	–	–
19	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni	41	32,800	41
20	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point including Clayoquot Sound	9	7,500	9
21	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point including Nootka Sound	–	–	–
22	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook including Kyuquot Sound	–	–	–
23	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound	–	–	–

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1930—concluded.

Boats Fishing for									
Halibut			Herring			Salmon			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	$	no.		$	no.		$	no.	
-	-	-	22	1,100	44	1,592	767,750	1,861	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	68	62,300	95	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	57	104,830	127	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	415	175,135	458	4
45	165,400	156	2	7,500	8	1,446	765,715	2,242	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	29,475	84	6
4	14,000	12	-	-	-	141	94,990	201	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	275	161,000	297	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	302	118,600	305	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,441	633,930	1,508	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	491	251,625	503	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	168	79,000	186	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	366	94,697	372	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	168	62,200	175	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	144	82,560	186	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	127	58,300	140	16
3	1,000	3	-	-	-	108	46,775	112	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11,800	24	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	464	400,800	524	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	121	122,400	174	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	56	455,800	86	21
1	4,000	3	-	-	-	113	146,650	129	22
9	47,500	36	-	-	-	48	96,500	73	23

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Values of Fish and Fishery Products Imported into Canada for Consumption during the calendar years 1928, 1929 and 1930

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1928		1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$
Fish and Fishery Products—						
Fish—						
Cod, haddock and pollock—						
Dried ..... lb.	4,920,998	261,446	3,911,828	200,521	4,727,052	193,335
Fresh ..... lb.	1,049,090	38,609	1,025,028	46,696	868,376	34,947
Smoked ..... lb.	17,540	2,427	97,385	11,330	126,355	15,019
Wet salted or pickled ..... lb.	3,465,419	131,478	3,710,455	145,492	2,783,919	83,633
Halibut, fresh ..... lb.	1,524,497	153,809	1,427,820	163,925	1,100,765	118,354
Herrings, canned ..... lb.	1,031,047	114,019	806,955	83,186	465,809	44,716
Herrings, fresh ..... lb.	143,407	2,734	380,788	10,052	392,796	10,252
Herrings, pickled or salted ..... lb.	5,848,949	294,693	5,625,876	261,589	5,805,638	267,537
Herrings, smoked ..... lb.	579,237	58,441	496,468	47,064	234,808	27,779
Live fish and fish eggs for propagating purposes	–	23,162	–	20,300	–	17,653
Lobsters, canned, n.o.p. ..... lb.	122,191	54,162	283,423	107,678	199,553	79,795
Lobsters, fresh ..... lb.	28,225	5,306	60,227	5,726	14,269	2,727
Mackerel, fresh ..... lb.	91,624	8,825	70,080	6,541	100,320	8,018
Mackerel, pickled ..... lb.	60	15	1,405	155	2,200	96
Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint ..... can	291,036	46,847	311,281	45,556	162,084	21,157
Oysters, canned, in cans over one pint but not over one quart ..... can	1,596	989	2,424	1,551	3,637	1,781
Oysters, canned, in cans exceeding one quart ..... qt.	3,471	3,049	4,167	3,422	3,827	2,992
Oysters, in the shell ..... bbl.	2,227	21,210	2,296	21,852	1,844	17,323
Oysters, shelled in bulk ..... gal.	136,797	350,572	153,744	390,544	128,222	328,332
Oysters, prepared or preserved, n.o.p. ..... lb.	20,289	15,850	20,150	14,265	16,003	7,886
Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters	–	4,644	–	4,962	–	3,536
Salmon, canned, prepared or preserved, n.o.p. ..... lb.	411,672	68,252	573,631	111,487	90,053	17,567
Salmon, fresh ..... lb.	789,247	110,121	729,801	98,364	1,024,507	144,932
Salmon, pickled or salted ..... lb.	236,704	16,667	192,923	16,609	326,269	25,921
Salmon, smoked ..... lb.	23,223	6,433	17,090	6,204	15,491	5,758
Sardines, anchovies, sprats, and other fish, packed in boxes weighing—						
Over 20 but not over 36 ounces each ..... box	18,456	9,373	30,948	8,181	40,824	8,957
Over 12 but not over 20 ounces each ..... box	56,206	14,758	219,140	30,866	370,142	44,118
Over 8 but not over 12 ounces ..... box	55,833	10,357	124,192	16,359	177,266	22,971
8 ounces or less ..... box	7,993,514	642,915	9,194,841	733,094	5,642,895	449,287
Squid, fresh	–	63,707	–	37,271	–	26,567
Other fish—						
Dried ..... lb.	314,143	82,906	352,948	81,587	304,954	64,319
Fresh ..... lb.	1,207,885	126,393	1,477,290	163,133	1,706,342	168,023
Pickled or salted ..... lb.	1,119,825	74,607	1,083,163	98,137	1,019,884	61,841
Preserved in oil, n.o.p.	–	67,623	–	87,864	–	76,047
Preserved or prepared, n.o.p.	–	425,154	–	495,704	–	399,755
Smoked or boneless ..... lb.	84,780	13,626	104,840	13,859	69,897	9,747
Fishery Products—						
Ambergris ..... cwt.	–	107	–	73	–	66
Fish offal or refuse ..... cwt.	11,699	4,693	15,485	15,143	19,720	11,503
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals.	–	13,356	–	5,662	–	7,400
Oils—						
Cod liver oil ..... gal.	212,185	223,448	206,476	178,414	220,896	191,719
Seal oil ..... gal.	38,948	23,786	60,902	37,346	123,500	52,582
Whale and spermaceti oil ..... gal.	52,750	33,212	11,569	9,576	5,668	4,740
Other fish oil ..... gal.	48,382	36,032	22,646	18,097	22,205	15,411
Pearl, mother of, unmanufactured	–	40,756	–	16,567	–	19,465
Shells—						
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured	–	21,191	–	10,548	–	23,443
Shells, n.o.p. crushed or ground	–	124,316	–	125,347	–	114,184
Sponges of marine production	–	100,565	–	93,544	–	84,743
Turtles	–	4,514	–	5,693	–	5,335
Whalebone, unmanufactured ..... lb.	2,025	450	3,228	684	2,098	1,109
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries, n.o.p. ...	–	116,469	–	126,106	–	102,223
Total Fish and Fish Products	–	**4,068,074**	–	**4,233,906**	–	**3,446,601**

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Values of Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the calendar years, 1928, 1929 and 1930

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1928		1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$
Fish and Fishery Products—						
Fish—						
Alewives, salted....cwt.	29,224	81,684	30,706	94,875	33,830	101,524
Bait fish....ton	2,126	45,857	1,714	59,907	1,484	45,697
Clams, canned....cwt.	13,030	182,662	12,994	204,753	9,024	137,317
Clams, fresh....cwt.	13,317	23,858	11,522	24,067	16,842	26,561
Codfish, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p....cwt.	22,277	230,502	30,909	315,975	20,767	205,749
Codfish, dried....cwt.	594,384	4,953,119	514,998	4,748,472	448,399	3,774,333
Codfish, fresh and frozen....cwt.	14,986	107,878	12,113	107,253	21,278	225,206
Codfish, green-salted (pickled)....cwt.	81,933	380,016	78,409	369,830	113,424	497,432
Cofish, smoked....cwt.	23,169	284,297	12,950	168,423	11,450	148,909
Eels, fresh and frozen....cwt.	15,971	210,289	10,173	136,987	10,954	133,657
Haddock, canned....cwt.	447	6,333	207	2,837	203	2,468
Haddock, dried....cwt.	28,378	180,764	26,023	180,672	23,672	151,011
Haddock, fresh and frozen....cwt.	6,056	44,417	4,649	26,095	13,961	163,703
Haddock, smoked....cwt.	12,858	114,626	15,476	160,005	13,928	157,364
Halibut, fresh and frozen....cwt.	43,685	508,293	48,514	667,543	35,517	464,870
Herrings, lake, fresh and frozen....cwt.	20,003	362,661	17,113	195,054	22,974	249,117
Herrings, sea, canned....cwt.	27	206	9	90	2	20
Herrings, sea, dry salted....cwt.	1,169,805	2,023,664	1,090,267	1,948,725	925,270	1,567,974
Herrings, sea, fresh and frozen....cwt.	365,407	272,077	291,446	234,979	162,721	139,463
Herrings, sea, pickled....cwt.	61,865	170,251	46,351	177,906	52,678	191,653
Herrings, sea, smoked....cwt.	73,416	292,390	80,849	328,905	69,054	252,938
Lobsters, canned....cwt.	48,115	3,107,292	50,385	3,113,631	54,785	3,234,892
Lobsters, fresh....cwt.	50,501	1,514,719	80,195	2,266,008	96,330	2,279,238
Mackerel, fresh and frozen....cwt.	19,697	148,153	18,076	124,111	13,590	75,241
Mackerel, pickled....cwt.	66,167	384,278	73,033	462,424	86,454	502,115
Oysters, fresh....cwt.	3,336	24,866	6,393	60,088	4,710	40,953
Pilchards, canned....cwt.	24,178	221,557	18,361	173,621	10,931	107,049
Pollock, hake and cusk, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p....cwt.	301	2,375	254	1,716	91	660
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried....cwt.	43,738	264,826	61,223	382,269	52,682	328,786
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen....cwt.	1,084	4,075	967	4,314	910	2,662
Pollock, hake and cusk, green-salted....cwt.	30,080	61,298	24,325	50,498	15,482	35,405
Pollock, hake and cusk, smoked....cwt.	225	2,925	100	1,000	138	1,721
Salmon, canned....cwt.	643,399	9,227,442	605,053	8,865,089	457,279	6,479,255
Salmon, dry salted (chum)....cwt.	209,060	756,957	89,963	315,341	144,729	395,371
Salmon, fresh and frozen....cwt.	83,653	1,035,711	69,407	1,119,617	94,328	1,514,429
Salmon, pickled....cwt.	23,974	535,903	22,817	536,691	22,040	426,316
Salmon, smoked....cwt.	794	10,356	957	11,817	174	3,668
Salmon trout or lake trout, fresh and frozen....cwt.	46,955	554,562	44,984	523,319	36,484	402,086
Sardines (little fish in oil)....cwt.	55,036	536,833	57,556	578,015	42,360	412,786
Shell fish, other, fresh....cwt.	5,655	93,940	3,591	56,394	3,366	59,918
Smelts, fresh and frozen....cwt.	81,161	1,165,640	67,583	989,916	53,292	816,121
Sturgeon, fresh and frozen....cwt.	2,295	101,663	1,871	65,522	1,142	41,507
Swordfish, fresh and frozen....cwt.	7,310	121,440	5,981	78,093	10,350	162,552
Tongues and sounds....cwt.	380	2,898	887	9,085	900	4,010
Tullibee, fresh and frozen....cwt.	99,662	620,055	87,859	723,022	63,570	514,842
Whale meat, canned or preserved, n.o.p....cwt.	–	–	523	2,008	417	1,903
Whitefish, fresh and frozen....cwt.	109,540	1,401,762	114,927	1,518,658	100,709	1,215,118
Other fresh water fish, fresh and frozen....cwt.	309,825	2,563,776	317,365	2,748,526	283,971	2,286,320
Other fresh water fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled....cwt.	51	493	1,035	4,324	62	522
Other sea fish, fresh and frozen....cwt.	6,043	47,535	6,547	55,086	7,064	68,107
Other sea fish, salted, dried smoked or pickled..cwt.	4,249	16,833	5,311	37,105	7,625	46,011
Other sea fish, canned or preserved, n.o.p....cwt.	106	1,877	120	1,034	60	1,105
Fishery Products—						
Fish meal....cwt.	337,013	925,600	324,451	826,260	322,666	884,430
Fish offal or refuse....cwt.	33,499	81,497	29,395	64,772	18,590	36,596
Oils—						
Cod liver oil....gal.	266,348	216,709	169,457	129,911	172,423	124,260
Seal oil....gal.	1,553	728	37,603	19,920	3,596	1,761
Whale oil....gal.	381,979	160,091	541,585	220,089	309,527	112,675
Other fish oil....gal.	3,434,013	1,359,994	2,934,461	1,098,669	2,591,177	555,247
Seal skins, undressed....no.	8,517	70,487	24,146	108,532	6,924	24,993
Other articles of the fisheries....		273,255	–	45,945	–	31,753
Total Fish and Fishery Products....	–	**38,095,245**	–	**37,546,393**		**31,869,350**

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1930.

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Countries to which Exported	Alewives salted	Bait fish	Clams		Codfish					Eels, fresh and frozen	Haddock				Halibut fresh and frozen
			Canned	Fresh	Boneless, canned or preserved n.o.p.	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Green-salted (pickled)	Smoked		Canned	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Smoked	
	cwt.	tons	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	–	–	3	–	–	1,133	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Irish Free State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British East	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Africa, British South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British West—															
Gambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gold Coast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bermuda	3	–	6	–	273	3,640	35	4	27	–	14	–	6	332	–
British East Indies—															
British India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Straits Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Guiana	520	–	–	–	–	2,761	–	–	–	–	–	219	–	30	–
British Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British West Indies—															
Barbadoes	304	–	–	–	–	7,646	42	–	2	–	–	558	2	21	–
Jamaica	16,669	–	–	–	–	30,223	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	1	–
Trinidad and Tobago	176	–	–	–	10	33,421	67	–	63	–	3	651	2	–	–
Other	773	–	–	–	–	3,695	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	4	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	20	30
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	4	–	9	7	–	4,706	–	8,753	–	–	–	–	–	65	10
Oceania—															
Australia	–	–	45	–	–	10	51	–	55	–	–	–	–	–	97
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	2
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	33,439	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	2,063	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	68,344	–	–	–	–	–	2,879	–	–	–

Czecho-Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Oceania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	2,003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pierre and Miquelon	4	–	24	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,010	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayti	2,150	–	–	–	–	3,438	260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	59,062	–	–	–	–	–	1,670	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	36	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	3	–	–
Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch Guiana	2,471	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	2,235	–	–	–
Dutch West Indies	5	–	–	–	–	365	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	5	–	–	–	–	6,369	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	5,818	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azores and Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Asia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roumania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Domingo	30	–	–	–	–	215	–	–	–	–	–	8,162	–	–	–
Siam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canary Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States	10,616	1,266	8,012	16,831	20,484	93,203	20,807	104,667	11,282	7,604	181	5,393	13,948	13,335	35,268
Alaska	–	218	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6
American Virgin Islands	16	–	–	–	–	322	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103
Porto Rico	84	–	–	–	–	85,221	–	–	–	–	–	1,892	–	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Exports	33,830	1,484	9,024	16,842	20,767	448,399	21,278	113,424	11,450	10,954	203	23,672	13,961	13,928	35,517
To British Empire	18,440	–	63	7	283	87,563	195	8,757	165	–	22	1,527	10	480	130
To Foreign Countries	15,381	1,484	8,961	16,835	20,484	360,836	21,083	104,667	11,285	10,954	181	22,145	13,951	13,448	35,378

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1930—con.

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Countries to which Exported	Herrings, Lake, fresh and frozen	Herrings, Sea					Lobsters		Mackerel		Shell Fish		Pilchards canned
		Canned	Dry salted	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Smoked	Canned	Fresh	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Oysters, fresh	Other, fresh	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	4	12	24,881	–	–	–	1	–	–
Irish Free State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British East	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	279
Africa, British West—													
Gambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gold Coast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bermuda	–	2	–	6	11	127	22	–	–	454	9	–	70
British East Indies—													
British India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Straits Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
British Guiana	–	–	–	–	956	1,182	7	–	–	5,346	2	–	113
British Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	111	–	–	–
British West Indies—													
Barbados	–	–	–	6	1,037	2,284	2	–	–	244	–	–	620
Jamaica	–	–	–	–	25,804	1,527	–	–	–	63,004	2	–	13
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	862	35,146	4	–	–	200	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	4,774	2,905	–	–	–	1,332	–	–	3
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	212,926	251	–	102	2	–	–	–	17	–	25
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	–	–	1	37	4	8	34	3	–	14	58	–	–
Oceania—													
Australia	–	–	–	23	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	4,867
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,563
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	2,028
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180
Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Argentine	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,568	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	144
China	–	–	451,800	2,045	–	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	36	52	–	–	–	245	–	–	–
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	426	–	–	–	195	–	–	–
Czecho-Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	12

Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,325	–	–	–	–	–	291
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,271	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Oceania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French West Indies	–	–	–	–	24	966	–	–	–	440	–	–	–
St. Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	19	1	–	–	–	110	9	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	313	–	–	–	–	–	12
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayti	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	30	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	259,697	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	70
Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	811	–	–	–	24	–	–	–
Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	65	–	–	1
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	425	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–	108	48	1	–	–	1,324	–	–	101
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azores and Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Portuguese Asia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roumania	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Domingo	–	–	–	–	67	2,173	–	–	–	324	–	–	–
Siam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canary Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,427	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States	22,974	–	846	160,345	11,992	20,854	12,194	96,327	13,590	12,860	4,511	3,357	38
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	5	4	–	–	–	44	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porto Rico	–	–	–	–	6,992	272	–	–	–	198	–	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96
Total Exports	22,974	2	925,270	162,721	52,678	69,054	54,785	96,330	13,590	86,454	4,710	3,366	10,931
To British Empire	–	2	212,927	323	33,452	43,307	24,991	3	–	70,705	89	–	9,947
To Foreign Countries	22,974	–	712,343	162,398	19,226	25,747	29,794	96,327	13,590	15,749	4,621	3,366	984

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1930—con.

Countries to which Exported	Pollock, hake and cusk					Salmon					Salmon trout or lake trout, fresh and frozen	Sardines (little fish in oil)	Smelts, fresh and frozen	Sturgeon, fresh and frozen	Swordfish, fresh and frozen	Tongues and sounds
	Boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Green salted	Smoked	Canned	Dry-salted (chum)	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Smoked						
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	–	4	12	–	–	120,402	–	31,120	349	–	111	200	–	–	–	–
Irish Free State	–	–	–	–	–	816	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British East	–	–	–	–	–	892	–	4	–	–	6	54	–	–	–	–
Africa, British South	–	–	–	–	–	12,569	–	–	–	–	–	3,875	–	–	–	–
Africa, British West—																
Gambia	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gold Coast	–	–	–	–	–	2,592	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	3,632	–	–	–	–	–	89	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	663	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	1,110	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	–	–	–
Bermuda	–	184	1	–	–	460	–	52	39	–	–	319	–	–	–	–
British East Indies—																
British India	–	–	–	–	–	4,146	–	–	–	–	–	190	–	–	–	–
Ceylon	–	–	–	–	–	643	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Straits Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	1,351	–	6	–	–	–	600	–	–	–	–
British Guiana	–	2,948	–	–	–	745	–	10	113	–	–	1,889	–	–	–	–
British Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	267	–	–	–	–	–	178	–	–	–	–
British West Indies—																
Barbados	–	402	–	–	–	1,458	–	17	179	–	–	1,108	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	5,482	–	–	–	2,124	–	2	157	–	–	8,088	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	4,175	–	–	–	3,259	–	12	425	–	–	3,151	–	–	–	–
Other	–	8,153	–	–	–	340	–	–	27	–	–	1,338	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	–	–	–	273	10,921	34	–	16	–	–	10	–	–	–
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	1,552	13	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	16	34	84	468	–	–	638	–	–	–	–
Oceania—																
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	65,850	10	233	113	121	–	5,766	–	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	2,668	–	7	–	–	–	364	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	21,944	–	60	–	2	–	2,082	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	727	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	546	–	–	–	–	–	470	–	–	–	–
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	1,211	–	179	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	464	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	11	–	–	–	21,878	–	707	2	–	–	400	–	–	–	–
Belgian Congo	–	–	–	–	–	102	–	–	–	–	–	1,020	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	12,948	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	16,455	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	356	7,280	77	–	16	–	495	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	1,026	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	–	790	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	516	–	–	–	–

Czecho-Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	1,179	–	–	297	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	262	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	1,935	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	68,715	–	4,278	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Africa	–	–	–	–	–	960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Oceania	–	–	–	–	–	2,032	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French West Indies	–	670	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	1,035	–	3,276	10,966	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–
Hayti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	112	–	–	–	63,961	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	123,429	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	369	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	475	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,320	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	203	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	3,851	–	297	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	1,029	–	17	–	–	–	–	2,251	–	–	–	–
Dutch Guiana	–	3,806	–	–	–	377	–	–	–	–	–	–	238	–	–	–	–
Dutch West Indies	–	60	–	–	–	2,648	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,629	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	117	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	469	–	–	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	28	–	–	–	615	–	–	110	–	–	–	68	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	1,466	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azores and Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Africa	–	–	–	–	–	3,733	–	–	–	–	–	–	278	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Asia	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roumania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Domingo	–	6,067	–	–	–	643	–	–	–	–	–	–	444	–	–	–	–
Siam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canary Islands	–	–	–	–	–	1,393	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish Africa	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	1,361	2	–	1,204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	143	–	420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States	91	5,694	897	15,482	138	94	3,040	51,895	7,231	18	36,367	–	53,280	1,142	10,350	900	–
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,413	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Virgin Islands	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	71	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Porto Rico	–	1,096	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	4,703	–	–	–	–	–	–	164	–	–	–	–
Total Exports	91	52,682	910	15,482	138	457,279	144,729	94,328	22,040	174	36,484	42,360	53,292	1,142	10,350	900	–
To British Empire	–	21,348	13	–	–	251,210	10,978	31,641	1,870	139	117	30,674	10	–	–	–	–
To Foreign Countries	91	31,334	897	15,482	138	206,069	133,751	62,687	20,170	35	36,367	11,686	53,282	1,142	10,350	900	–

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1930—concluded

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Countries to which Exported	Tullibee, fresh and frozen	Whale meat canned or preserved n.o.p.	White fish fresh and frozen	Other freshwater fish		Other sea fish			Fish meal (a)	Fish offal or refuse	Cod liver oil	Fish oil other	Seal oil	Whale oil	Seal skins, undressed
				Fresh and frozen	Salted, dried, smoked or pickled	Fresh and frozen	Salted, dried, smoked or pickled	Canned or preserved, n.o.p.							
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	no.
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	274	–	–	579,031	–	11,627	4,576
Irish Free State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British East	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British West—															
Gambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gold Coast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bermuda	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	8	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
British East Indies—															
British India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Straits Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	220	–	–	–	125	–	–	–	–
British Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British West Indies—															
Barbados	–	–	–	–	–	1	291	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,045	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	16	4	8	10	16	3,642	–	44	160	732
Oceania—															
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	6	260	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,423	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Czecho-Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,000	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Oceania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71,586	–	–	6,483	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62,829	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azores and Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Asia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roumania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Domingo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canary Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States	63,570	–	100,709	283,971	62	7,028	4,209	17	187,966	18,574	168,576	2,000,777	3,552	297,740	1,616
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1,886	–	–	–
American Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Exports	63,570	417	100,709	283,971	62	7,064	7,625	60	322,666	18,590	172,423	2,591,177	3,596	309,527	6,924
To British Empire	–	–	–	–	–	34	1,937	41	284	16	3,847	579,031	44	11,787	5,308
To Foreign Countries	63,570	417	100,709	283,971	62	7,030	5,688	19	322,382	18,574	168,576	2,012,146	3,552	297,740	1,616

III. (3) Statement showing the Salmon-pack[1] of the Province of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1920 to 1930, inclusive. (From reports of B.C. Salmon Canners' Association)

Species	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
FRASER RIVER											
Sockeyes	44,598	35,900	48,744	29,423	36,200	31,523	83,598	57,056	26,530	60,363	107,901
Springs, red	19,691	11,360	10,561	3,854	2,982	5,695	9,710	5,032	397	947	5,420
Springs, standard			2,433	664	592	2,294	3,073	2,893	776	2,358	5,946
Springs, white	3,392	5,949	3,867	3,615	4,056	27,701	20,169	10,528	3,909	6,699	9,761
Bluebacks and steelheads	4,522	1,331	817	15	1,822	5,152	13,776	10,658	795	12,013	27,879
Cohoes	22,934	29,978	23,587	20,173	21,401	36,717	21,783	24,079	27,061	40,520	25,585
Pinks	12,839	8,178	29,578	63,645	31,968	99,800	32,256	102,536	2,881	158,208	30,754
Chums	23,884	11,223	17,895	103,248	109,495	66,111	88,495	67,259	193,106	144,159	68,946
Total	**132,860**	**103,919**	**137,482**	**224,637**	**208,516**	**272,993**	**272,860**	**280,041**	**255,455**	**425,267**	**282,192**
SKEENA RIVER											
Sockeyes	90,869	41,018	100,667	121,721	144,747	81,146	82,360	83,996	34,559	78,017	132,372
Springs, red	37,403	18,599	7,080	8,863	9,366	15,978	13,377	11,955	3,717	1,890	6,293
Springs, standard			5,591	2,885	1,361	2,227	4,975	5,681	1,979	1,563	1,014
Springs, white	5,321	3,167	1,805	499	1,301	5,240	2,242	1,402	724	871	194
Steelheads	1,218	498	1,050	418	211	713	754	582	241	13	58
Cohoes	18,068	45,033	24,699	31,967	26,968	39,168	30,208	26,326	30,194	37,678	29,617
Pinks	177,679	124,457	301,655	145,973	181,313	130,079	210,081	38,768	209,679	95,305	275,642
Chums	3,834	1,993	39,758	16,527	25,588	74,308	63,527	19,006	17,716	4,908	5,187
Total	**334,392**	**234,765**	**482,305**	**338,863**	**390,858**	**348,859**	**407,524**	**187,716**	**298,790**	**220,245**	**450,377**
RIVERS INLET											
Sockeyes	121,254	46,300	60,700	112,350	91,760	171,510	74,628	87,143	60,044	65,787	104,830
Springs, red	1,522	364	216	230	153	113	81	238	51	–	145
Springs, standard			69	269	261	331	581	510	124	133	196
Springs, white	271	–	38	100	131	52	135	209	293	209	93
Steelheads	–	97	82	–	–	–	11	17	7	29	105
Cohoes	2,908	4,718	1,120	1,526	1,980	4,946	7,450	5,084	868	1,120	756
Pinks	25,647	5,305	24,292	10,057	15,105	8,625	13,504	1,403	16,546	2,386	18,023
Chums	1,226	173	311	3,242	4,924	11,510	11,758	3,727	3,594	989	492
Total	**152,828**	**56,957**	**86,828**	**127,774**	**114,311**	**197,087**	**108,148**	**98,331**	**81,527**	**70,653**	**124,640**
SMITH'S INLET[2]											
Sockeyes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,831	11,882	36,854
Springs, red	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	28
Springs, standard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	18	240
Springs, white	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	178	60	22
Steelheads	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	12	103
Cohoes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	230	275	1,460
Pinks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	167	853	16,615
Chums	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	113	1,660
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**29,539**	**13,213**	**56,982**
NAAS RIVER											
Sockeyes	16,740	9,364	31,277	17,821	33,590	18,945	15,929	12,026	5,540	16,077	26,405
Springs, red	3,586	1,431	1,466	2,522	2,142	3,067	4,616	3,158	937	78	1,693
Springs, standard			341	457	208	298	751	387	602	121	147
Springs, white	1,271	657	255	335	375	392	597	279	307	153	51
Steelheads	560	413	235	595	1,035	245	375	96	36	–	84
Cohoes	3,700	8,236	3,533	7,894	6,481	8,027	4,274	3,966	10,734	1,302	1,126
Pinks	43,151	29,488	75,687	44,165	72,496	35,530	50,815	16,609	83,183	10,342	79,976
Chums	12,145	2,176	11,277	25,791	26,612	22,504	15,392	3,307	3,538	1,212	3,978
Total	**81,153**	**51,765**	**124,071**	**99,580**	**142,939**	**89,008**	**92,749**	**39,828**	**104,877**	**29,185**	**113,460**

[1] Standard cases of 48 pounds.
[2] Prior to 1928 included with Rivers Inlet.

III. (3) Statement showing the Salmon-pack[1] of the Province of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1920 to 1930, inclusive. (From reports of B.C. Salmon Canners' Association)—concluded

Species	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS[2]											
Sockeyes	–	–	–	–	88	38	703	329	38	–	10
Springs, red	–	–	–	–	–	283	–	1,980	62	–	24
Springs, standard	–	–	–	–	–	–	560	81	344	–	107
Springs, white	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	30	–	–
Cohoes	–	–	–	433	2,268	2,157	3,716	4,845	7,619	2,243	7,091
Pinks	–	–	–	332	151,676	2,640	200,512	275	167,217	880	224,902
Chums	–	–	–	27,728	41,779	76,016	168,319	102,374	72,447	13,801	39,010
Total	–	–	–	28,493	195,811	81,134	373,815	109,889	247,757	16,924	271,144
VANCOUVER ISLAND											
Sockeyes	10,788	10,667	18,235	14,238	19,161	18,619	27,161	29,172	17,017	13,820	30,118
Springs, red	25,680	2,690	716	95	187	4,144	3,952	3,449	1,087	40	1,732
Springs, standard			58	40	–	1,105	609	1,619	641	893	1,097
Springs, white	3,531	540	112	3	96	415	661	1,701	541	712	602
Bluebacks and steelheads	435	3,151	5,495	7,097	2,510	4,832	5,383	10,194	5,249	10,284	14,177
Cohoes	20,555	11,120	18,575	21,342	30,593	59,747	51,551	58,834	23,345	36,338	30,206
Pinks	14,391	10,660	36,943	30,149	63,102	51,384	86,113	52,561	41,885	74,001	89,941
Chums	12,591	34,431	108,478	120,520	165,161	127,520	174,383	220,270	303,474	162,246	177,856
Total	87,971	73,259	188,612	193,484	280,810	267,766	349,813	377,800	393,239	298,334	345,729
OUTLYING DISTRICTS											
Sockeyes	67,156	20,665	39,991	20,084	44,057	70,737	52,628	38,330	30,983	35,331	39,188
Springs, red	8,101	2,281	1,124	1,975	2,829	1,091	899	1,946	639	–	724
Springs, standard			3,421	543	933	2,683	1,465	2,350	579	311	651
Springs, white	7,532	2,714	443	193	483	945	726	1,115	866	709	346
Bluebacks and steelheads	3,721	2,790	409	732	497	1,520	1,002	965	603	563	1,204
Cohoes	33,807	18,203	31,331	28,709	26,031	38,112	43,467	39,598	50,606	54,695	54,327
Pinks	247,149	14,818	113,824	146,611	141,878	118,107	179,731	35,474	270,914	135,878	376,084
Chums	30,946	21,412	80,485	120,999	195,357	229,240	180,363	147,251	269,336	97,462	104,771
Total	398,412	82,883	271,028	328,846	412,065	462,435	460,281	267,029	624,526	324,949	577,295
TOTAL SALMON-PACK[1] BY SPECIES											
Sockeyes	351,405	163,914	299,614	334,647	369,603	392,518	337,012	308,052	203,542	281,277	477,678
Springs, red	95,983	36,725	21,163	17,539	17,659	30,371	32,635	27,758	6,920	2,955	16,059
Springs, standard			11,913	4,858	3,355	8,938	12,014	13,521	5,123	5,397	9,398
Springs, white	22,318	13,027	6,520	4,745	6,442	32,745	24,530	15,239	6,848	9,413	11,069
Bluebacks and steelheads	10,456	8,280	8,088	8,857	6,078	12,462	21,301	22,512	6,927	23,748	43,610
Cohoes	101,972	117,288	102,845	112,044	115,722	188,874	162,449	162,732	150,657	173,237	150,168
Pinks	520,856	192,905	581,979	440,932	657,538	446,165	773,012	247,626	792,372	477,853	1,111,937
Chums	84,626	71,408	258,201	418,055	568,916	607,209	702,237	563,194	863,230	424,890	401,900
Total	1,187,616	603,548	1,290,326	1,341,677	1,745,313	1,719,282	2,065,190	1,360,634	2,035,629	1,398,770	2,221,819
TOTAL SALMON-PACK[1] BY DISTRICTS											
Fraser River	132,860	103,919	137,482	224,637	208,516	272,993	272,860	280,041	255,455	425,267	282,192
Skeena River	334,392	234,765	482,305	338,863	390,858	348,859	407,524	187,716	298,709	220,245	450,377
Rivers Inlet	152,828	56,957	86,828	127,774	114,314	197,087	108,148	98,331	81,527	70,653	124,640
Smith's Inlet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,539	13,213	56,982
Naas River	81,153	51,765	124,071	99,580	142,939	89,008	92,749	39,828	104,877	29,185	113,460
Queen Charlotte Islands	–	–	–	28,493	195,811	81,134	373,815	109,889	247,757	16,924	271,144
Vancouver Island	87,971	73,259	188,612	193,484	280,810	267,766	349,813	377,800	393,239	298,334	345,729
Outlying Districts	398,412	82,883	271,028	328,846	412,065	462,435	460,281	267,029	624,526	324,949	577,295
Total	1,187,616	603,548	1,290,326	1,341,677	1,745,313	1,719,282	2,065,190	1,360,634	2,035,629	1,398,770	2,221,819

[1] Standard cases of 48 pounds.
[2] Prior to 1923 included with Skeena River.

III. (4) The Lobster Pack[1] of Canada, by Provinces, 1918 to 1930

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Canada
	Number of Cases	Number of Cases	Number of Cases	Number of Cases	Number of Cases
1918	26,880	52,943	17,068	10,921	107,812
1919	31,911	61,714	19,241	15,893	128,759
1920	40,322	79,253	24,532	19,192	163,299
1921	31,155	69,255	22,356	14,841	137,607
1922	42,220	64,552	26,077	15,795	148,644
1923	43,831	63,971	26,098	17,139	151,039
1924	26,814	40,831	23,518	10,928	102,118
1925	34,121	53,745	27,236	12,395	127,497
1926	29,442	56,277	24,041	13,759	123,519
1927	27,896	55,771	18,866	11,401	113,937
1928	25,077	55,277	19,468	12,164	111,986
1929	28,399	60,661	27,146	11,310	127,516
1930	31,935	63,422	31,983	11,769	139,109

[1] Standard cases of 48 pounds.

III. (5) Table for Conversion of Weights of Fish

(Fresh fish in this table in the case of cod, haddock, hake and cusk and pollock means fish with the head on and the entrails removed. In the case of albacore, it means fish with the head, tail and insides removed. In all other cases, fresh fish means fish as it comes from the water.)

COD, HADDOCK, HAKE & CUSK OR POLLOCK

300 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of fresh fillets.
160 lb. of fresh produce one case of canned.
200 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of green salted.
300 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked fillets.
200 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked.
300 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. (100 lb.) of dried.
400 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of boneless.

HERRING

70 lb. of fresh produce one case of canned.
200 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked.
300 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of pickled.
200 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of bait, (fresh or salted)
200 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of fertilizer.
125 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of dry salted.

MACKEREL OR SHAD

70 lb. of fresh produce one case of canned.
300 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of pickled.
400 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of salt mackerel fillets.

ALEWIVES

200 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked.
275 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of pickled.

CLAMS

One barrel of fresh produces one case of canned. (48 tins of 6 oz. of clam meat each).

SCALLOPS

One barrel of fresh produces two gallons shelled.

SARDINES

One barrel of fresh produces 4½ cases canned.
(One case of 25 lbs. equals 100 tins ¼ lb. each).

SALMON

84 lb. of fresh produce one 48-lb. case canned.
170 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked.
125 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of dry salted.
150 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of mild cured.
150 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of pickled.

ALBACORE

100 lb. of fresh produce one case canned.

LOBSTERS

200 lb. of fresh produce one case of canned. (48 tins of 12 oz. lobster meat each).
500 lb. of fresh produce one hundred lb. of lobster meat.

PILCHARDS

70 lb. fresh produce one case of canned.
200 lb. fresh produce one barrel of bait.

III. (6) Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties Paid to Vessels and Boats for the Year 1930

Province and County	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	Average Tonnage	No. of Men	Amount Paid	No. of Boats	No. of Men	Amount Paid	Total Bounty Paid to Vessels and Boats
					$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island—									
Kings	2	21	10	4	49 80	240	360	2,526 00	2,575 80
Prince	2	30	15	7	80 40	400	749	5,156 15	5,236 55
Queens	1	79	79	5	115 00	135	275	1,881 25	1,996 25
Total	**5**	**130**	**26**	**16**	**245 20**	**775**	**1,384**	**9,563 40**	**9,808 60**
Nova Scotia—									
Annapolis	–	–	–	–	–	151	257	1,782 95	1,782 95
Antigonish	–	–	–	–	–	305	397	2,825 95	2,825 95
Cape Breton	36	579	16	158	1,716 60	323	564	3,904 40	5,621 00
Cumberland	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	22 05	22 05
Digby	–	–	–	–	–	340	562	3,908 70	3,908 70
Guysborough	29	458	15	143	1,487 60	413	753	5,194 55	6,682 15
Halifax	65	1,018	15	247	2,796 40	804	1,056	7,509 60	10,306 00
Inverness	6	70	11	27	264 40	277	586	3,998 10	4,262 50
Kings	–	–	–	–	–	36	57	397 95	397 95
Lunenburg	114	5,911	51	1,523	16,876 60	449	562	4,017 70	20,894 30
Pictou	–	–	–	–	–	26	37	260 95	260 95
Queens	10	225	22	64	685 80	137	230	1,597 50	2,283 30
Richmond	5	72	14	18	201 60	383	706	4,866 10	5,067 70
Shelburne	31	712	20	223	2,317 60	490	895	6,173 25	8,490 85
Victoria	7	116	16	28	317 60	321	491	3,438 85	3,756 45
Yarmouth	16	451	28	148	1,516 60	135	289	1,970 15	3,486 75
Total	**319**	**9,612**	**30**	**2,579**	**28,180 80**	**4,593**	**7,445**	**51,868 75**	**80,049 55**
New Brunswick—									
Charlotte	4	55	13	15	163 00	241	415	2,876 25	3,039 25
Gloucester	201	3,267	16	892	9,689 40	422	1,091	7,349 55	17,038 95
Kent	7	78	11	16	193 20	116	200	1,386 00	1,579 20
Northumberland	20	228	11	43	537 60	55	111	759 85	1,297 45
Restigouche	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	88 55	88 55
Saint John	–	–	–	–	–	34	53	370 55	370 55
Total	**232**	**3,628**	**15**	**966**	**10,583 20**	**874**	**1,883**	**12,830 75**	**23,413 95**
Quebec—									
Bonaventure	1	11	11	4	39 80	398	653	4,544 55	4,584 35
Gaspe	10	125	12	38	398 60	2,471	4,843	33,224 05	33,622 65
Matane	–	–	–	–	–	107	161	1,129 35	1,129 35
Saguenay	–	–	–	–	–	523	1,046	7,165 10	7,165 10
Total	**11**	**136**	**12**	**42**	**438 40**	**3,499**	**6,703**	**46,063 05**	**46,501 45**
Grand Total	**567**	**13,506**	**23**	**3,603**	**39,447 60**	**9,741**	**17,415**	**120,325 95**	**159,773 55**

CANADA—MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE
BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE
——SECTION DES PÊCHERIES——

STATISTIQUE DES PÊCHERIES

1930

(En collaboration avec les Services des Pêcheries du Gouvernement Fédéral et des Provinces)

Publié par ordre de l'hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.
Ministre du Commerce

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
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PRÉFACE

Ce rapport est publié en vertu d'une entente établissant la coopération en matière de statistique intervenue entre le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique et les différents services gouvernementaux ayant juridiction sur les pêcheries canadiennes. Ces services comprennent: le ministère des Pêcheries, qui exerce sa juridiction sur les pêcheries des Provinces Maritimes, de la Colombie Britannique et les Divisions des Pêcheries des provinces d'Ontario, Québec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta, qui régissent les pêcheries de leurs provinces respectives, sauf les pêcheries des îles de la Madeleine, en Québec, lesquelles sont sous la juridiction du ministère des Pêcheries du Dominion. La Colombie Britannique possède une Division des Pêcheries, mais cet organisme ne s'occupe pas de statistique pour son propre compte.

En vertu de l'arrangement dont il est parlé plus haut, les statistiques du poisson pêché, et des produits offerts en vente à l'état frais ou après une préparation sommaire, sont recueillies par les fonctionnaires locaux du ministère des Pêcheries, vérifiées et condensées au ministère des Pêcheries, puis compilées au Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique. En ce qui concerne le poisson industriellement préparé et ses sous-produits, des formules similaires à celles en usage dans le recensement des autres branches de production sont envoyées directement par le Bureau aux usines poissonnières, les fonctionnaires des services des pêcheries s'assurant que ces formules sont consciencieusement remplies et promptement retournées. Les fonctionnaires des gouvernements provinciaux voudront bien accepter nos remerciements pour le concours qu'ils nous ont prêté.

R. H. COATS,
Statisticien du Dominion.

BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE,
OTTAWA, 7 août 1931.

LES PÊCHERIES DU CANADA

Le début des pêcheries.—*La pêche est l'une des plus anciennes industries du Canada. Les Normands, les Bretons et les Basques pêchaient la morue à Terre-Neuve dès avant la découverte de l'Amérique. Lorsqu'en 1498 le continent nord-américain s'offrit à la vue de Cabot, ce navigateur lui donna le nom de «Bacalaos», nom basque de la morue que ces rudes pêcheurs poursuivaient déjà. Cap-Breton, l'un des plus anciens noms géographiques de l'Amérique, est un autre souvenir des premiers pêcheurs français que les Espagnols et les Portugais ne tardèrent pas à suivre. Fernandez de Navarrette nous apprend que des pêcheurs de ces trois nationalités fréquentaient le Grand Banc en 1502. La pêche se pratiquait au moyen de lignes à main passées sur des barils fixés à l'extérieur du passavant pour éviter le contact des lignes avec les flancs du navire; les bateaux de pêche se livraient à leurs opérations tant que durait le beau temps, puis s'en retournaient en France avec leurs prises de 30,000 à 50,000 morues. Les voyages entrepris le long du littoral démontrèrent bientôt que la morue était aussi abondante en vue du rivage que sur les bancs lointains; les équipages s'accoutumèrent alors à jeter l'ancre dans une baie, à construire une hutte sur la grève et à faire dans leurs petites chaloupes des excursions quotidiennes dont le produit était salé et séché à terre, puis expédié en France à la fin de la saison. Lorsqu'il remonta le Saint-Laurent, en 1534, Jacques-Cartier trouva partout les traces du passage de ces «capitaines courageux» et de leurs rivalités, lesquelles s'exerçaient aussi bien dans des rencontres armées que dans la capture du poisson qui les avait attirés si loin de chez eux. Chauvin fonda un établissement de cette sorte à Tadoussac, en 1599. Bientôt après les pêcheurs s'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'Utrecht de 1713 attribua Terre-Neuve à la Grande-Bretagne, dépossédant la France de son droit de pêcher et de faire sécher le poisson sur certaines sections du littoral de cette île, mais la France conserva les pêcheries de Cap-Breton et celles du golfe. La guerre de Sept ans (1756-63) interrompit les opérations de pêche sur une vaste échelle. Lorsqu'elle se termina, la famille Robin, de Jersey, vint au Canada et au moyen d'acquisitions graduelles s'empara de toutes les anciennes stations de pêche françaises. Jusqu'à l'arrivée des Loyalistes, les pêcheurs s'étaient occupés exclusivement de la morue. Seules les pêcheries côtières étaient exploitées durant cette phase, y compris celles du littoral du Labrador; ce ne fut qu'en 1873 qu'un navire de pêche en haute mer sortit du port de Lunenburg qui est maintenant le centre principal de la grande pêche.

Lieux de pêche du Canada.—*Les pêcheries canadiennes sont probablement les plus vastes de l'univers. Sur l'Atlantique, depuis Grand Manan jusqu'au Labrador, le rivage mesure plus de 5,000 milles, à l'exclusion des anses et 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. Sur le Pacifique, le littoral canadien mesure 7,180 milles; ses baies et fiords innombrables offrent aux pêcheurs une multitude d'abris très sûrs. Enfin, disséminés sur tout le territoire s'égrènent une série de lacs qui, tous ensemble, contiennent plus de la moitié des eaux douces du globe, la part du Canada dans les Grands Lacs seulement*

couvrant plus de 34,000 milles carrés, auxquels viennent s'ajouter le lac Winnipeg (9,457 milles carrés), le lac Manitoba et de nombreux autres non moins vastes.

Mais la qualité des produits des pêcheries canadiennes est encore plus remarquable. Chacun sait que l'excellence de la chair du poisson est en proportion directe de la pureté et de la fraîcheur des eaux qu'il habite. Considérés sous cet angle la morue, le flétan, le hareng, le maquereau, le poisson blanc et le saumon du Canada n'ont pas de rivaux dans l'univers. Il est donc évident, que les plus magnifiques pêcheries de l'hémisphère occidental, sinon du globe, appartiennent au Canada.

Le bref exposé qui précède démontre qu'il est impossible d'envisager les pêcheries canadiennes sous un unique aspect; embrassant tout un continent, elles offrent nécessairement une grande diversité. Laissant de côté 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 distincts, la pêche hauturière ou de haute mer et la pêche côtière. Cette dernière se pratique au moyen de petites embarcations le plus souvent automotrices, montées par deux ou trois hommes; on y emploie aussi de petits navires dont l'équipage se compose de quatre à sept hommes. Les engins de pêche le plus fréquemment employés sont les rets à mailles, les lignes à main et les chaluts; d'autre part, on dispose le long du rivage des filets, des sennes et des nasses. La pêche à l'églefin est aussi importante que celle de la morue; pendant le printemps et l'été ce poisson est ouvert et salé mais la meilleure saison est à l'automne, le poisson étant alors vendu frais ou fumé, sous le nom de «finnan haddie». La pêche en haute mer se pratique au moyen de navires de 40 à 100 tonnes, portant de douze à vingt hommes, qui pêchent dans les doris au moyen de lignes de fond. Les flotilles fréquentent tour à tour les différents bancs de pêche tels que le Grand Banc, le Banc Intermédiaire et le Banquereau. Ces navires, construits sur place, restent quelquefois plusieurs mois en mer; les naufrages sont rares, tant est grande l'habileté de leurs équipages. A leur retour, le poisson, qui a été vidé et salé à bord, est débarqué, lavé et séché. Les Antilles sont le principal débouché de ce produit; aucune autre morue ne pourrait supporter le climat tropical aussi bien que celle préparée par les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. De grands chalutiers à vapeur, tels que ceux en usage dans la mer du Nord, ont été introduits depuis plusieurs années dans les pêcheries canadiennes du littoral de l'Atlantique; on compte actuellement sept de ces navires appartenant aux ports de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Ils se livrent à la pêche presque toute l'année; leurs prises approvisionnent le commerce de poisson frais.*

La pêche du homard est également une industrie caractéristique. En 1870, il n'existait que trois homarderies sur le littoral de l'Atlantique; en 1930 on en compte 333 occupant environ 5,800 personnes; 30,000,000 de homards constituent une prise normale. L'un des constants problèmes de cette industrie, c'est d'assurer l'exécution des dispositions prohibant la capture des jeunes homards et des adultes au moment du frai; on croit toutefois avoir mis un frein au déclin de la production. Au Nouveau-Brunswick, la mise en boîtes des sardines, qui sont de jeunes harengs, est une industrie aussi importante que celle du homard. L'huître qui pullulait autrefois tout le long du rivage est maintenant moins abondante, mais le gouvernement s'attend à rétablir cette industrie au moyen de l'ostréiculture. Le naissain sera placé dans les endroits favorables des eaux de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard; ce

travail, de même que celui qui s'ensuivra, sera sous la direction d'experts en élevage des huîtres.

Les pêcheurs des Provinces Maritimes constituent une population industrielle spécialisée. La pêche côtière s'y pratique d'avril à novembre, et même en janvier, dans les districts abrités et, quoique les plus grands navires travaillent pendant tout l'hiver, plusieurs milliers d'hommes sont disponibles à certains moments de l'année pour d'autres travaux. Les uns cultivent de petites parcelles de terre entourant leurs maisons, les autres travaillent dans les chantiers de bois du Nouveau-Brunswick ou bien dans les charbonnages de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Quelques pêcheurs de Lunenburg et d'ailleurs font du négoce avec les Antilles Outre l'oisiveté forcée résultant soit du mauvais temps, soit de la fermeture de la pêche, la méthode consistant à rémunérer les pêcheurs au moyen d'une part de la prise tend à les pousser vers des occupations secondaires, surtout dans les mauvaises années.

2. PÊCHERIES INTÉRIEURES.—*Les Grands Lacs et les eaux tributaires du St-Laurent constituent une seconde grande division des pêcheries canadiennes. La valeur des pêcheries intérieures de Québec se compose principalement de produits de la pêche à l'anguille, au doré, à l'éperlan et à l'esturgeon. Le poisson blanc, la truite, le doré 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. 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 le doré sont les principaux d'entre eux, mais le brochet, le tullipi, l'œil d'or et nombre d'autres variétés s'y trouvent à profusion. En Saskatchewan et en Alberta, la pêche pour le commerce est confinée aux régions situées au nord de la rivière Saskatchewan où l'on prend de grandes quantités de poisson blanc. Le problème des transports devient particulièrement 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) eut 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 montée du saumon commence vers la fin de juillet*

et atteint son apogée dans les premières semaines d'août; néanmoins, les régions septentrionales ont une saison plus hâtive. Le saumon de printemps ou quinnat est un très gros poisson; c'est la première espèce qui fut mise en boîte aux 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 mis en boîte et une quantité considérable est salé pour l'exportation en Orient. Le saumon rose, lui aussi, suit le dos bleu. Le plus grand nombre de personnes qu'occupe cette pêche sont des Chinois, des Japonais et des Indiens, l'élément chinois étant prépondérant dans les usines, tandis que les Indiens et les Japonais se consacrent plutôt aux opérations de pêche.

Le flétan abonde à hauteur de l'île Vancouver et entre les îles de la Reine Charlotte et le continent; quoique la première tentative d'exploitation industrielle de ce poisson ait avorté, dès 1903 la Colombie Britannique contribuait pour 10,000,000 de livres à la production de 25,000,000 de livres pêchées sur le littoral du Pacifique, au nord de la Californie, chiffre qui a triplé depuis lors. La prise annuelle de hareng de la Colombie Britannique représente environ 56 p.c. de tout le hareng de mer pêché dans les eaux canadiennes. Ce poisson est presque en entier salé à sec et exporté en Chine et au Japon. Depuis quelques années, la pêche au pilchard a pris une certaine importance, la plus grande partie de la prise allant aux huileries qui produisent chaque année de grandes quantités d'huile et de poudre de poisson. En 1930, le pilchard était troisième par ordre de valeur parmi les poissons pêchés en Colombie Britannique; il est aussi le huitième, à ce point de vue, de tous les poissons du Canada. On y pêche aussi la baleine et deux stations sont en opérations 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, la poudre ou engrais en sont les produits les plus importants. La morue-lingue, la morue noire, l'oulachon, la plie, la raie, la sole, l'éperlan et l'esturgeon sont également abondants dans les eaux de la Colombie Britannique.

Ajoutons un mot concernant les pêcheries du phoque à 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. Ce traité, aux termes duquel la pêche pélagique ou pêche en haute mer est prohibée, a été conclu dans l'intérêt de la conservation du phoque. Comme compensation pour son privilège de la pêche du phoque, le Canada reçoit annuellement des gouvernements des Etats-Unis, de la Russie et du Japon, une partie du revenu de la pêche du phoque sur les îles Pribaloff et autres pêcheries appartenant à ces pays respectivement. Les Indiens de la côte du Pacifique sont exempts des dispositions de ce traité en autant qu'il leur est permis de prendre des phoques, pourvu qu'ils en fassent la chasse en bateaux ouverts dont l'équipage, de pas plus de cinq personnes, n'emploie pas d'armes à feu.

Le sport de la pêche.—*Nous n'avons envisagé jusqu'ici les pêcheries qu'au point de vue purement industriel et commercial; mais le sport lui-même comporte un aspect économique dans un pays 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 Confédération, le gouvernement fédéral administrait directement la marine et les pêcheries du Canada; un ministre du Cabinet exerçait cette juridiction au moyen d'un personnel consi-*

dérable d'inspecteurs, de surveillants et de gardes-pêche, en vue de la mise en vigueur des lois régissant les pêcheries. Cependant, dès le début de 1930, ce ministère a été divisé en deux organisations distinctes, la Marine et les Pêcheries, chacune sous la direction d'un ministre du Cabinet. Des décisions judiciaires intervenues en 1882, 1898, 1913 et 1920 ont sensiblement modifié la juridiction du Gouvernement fédéral à l'avantage des provinces, et en 1922, il y eut de nouveaux changements lorsque le Gouvernement fédéral transféra à la province de Québec l'administration des pêcheries de cette province, sauf celles des Iles de la Madeleine, et en 1930 alors que les pêcheries du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta furent transférées, en même temps que d'autres ressources naturelles, aux gouvernements de ces provinces. Aujourd'hui, le Dominion contrôle les Pêcheries en eau salée des provinces Maritimes et de la Colombie Britannique, les pêcheries en eau douce des Provinces des Prairies et celles des Iles de la Madeleine dans la province de Québec. Les pêcheries intérieures d'Ontario et des provinces Maritimes et les pêcheries, tant en eau douce qu'en eau salée, du Québec (sauf celles des Iles de la Madeleine) sont contrôlées par ces provinces respectivement, mais le Gouvernement fédéral possède seul le droit de légiférer sur toutes les matières concernant la pêche dans tout le pays. Les dépenses encourues par les pêcheries, et payées par le Dominion, au cours de l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1931, s'élevaient à $2,435,299; les recettes de cette même source se chiffraient à $136,935.

Conservation.—*Les pêcheries fluviales et lacustres incontestablement, et les pêcheries maritimes probablement, si elles étaient abandonnées à elles-mêmes, subiraient la loi économique de l'appauvrissement. Pour combattre cette tendance le gouvernement canadien dut légiférer, interdisant la pêche en certaines saisons, la pollution des rivières et l'obstruction de leur cours; il dut aussi spécifier les dimensions des mailles de filets, réglementer les agrès et les opérations de pêche. En outre, il a été créé en 1929 un système de pisciculture qui possède aujourd'hui 29 frayères, 10 viviers auxiliaires et 7 bassins à saumon, ayant couté $322,586, et distribuant 479,412,046 œufs, alevins et poissons par année, principalement le saumon de la Colombie Britannique, le doré et le poisson blanc. Ces alevins sont distribués gratuitement et placés dans les eaux qui leur conviennent le mieux.*

Recherches scientifiques.—*Des stations ou l'on procède à des recherches biologiques sur les problèmes aussi nombreux que complexes que présentent les pêcheries, et placées sous la direction de la Commission Biologique du Canada, sont établies à Halifax, N.-E., St. Andrews, N.-B., et à Nanaimo et Prince Rupert, C.B. Les Universités de Toronto, McGill, Queen's, du Manitoba, de la Colombie Britannique et les principales institutions des Provinces Maritimes détachent à chacune de ces stations, soit des professeurs, soit des spécialistes et techniciens. Parmi les problèmes pratiques que l'on y a abordés citons entre autres: l'histoire naturelle des poissons comestibles, la bactériologie du poisson, soit frais, soit préparé, l'amélioration des méthodes de manipulation et de préparation du poisson, etc. Des mémoires scientifiques et des rapports sont publiés chaque saison.*

Aide directe.—*Dans le domaine d'aide directe, outre le paiement de primes aux pêcheurs dont il est question dans un autre paragraphe, le gouvernement adopte différentes mesures de temps à autre. Depuis 1927 un service de transport du poisson a été fait sur plusieurs divisions de la côte de l'Atlantique par le ministère des Pêcheries. Ce service permet aux pêcheurs des territoires desservis par les bateaux du Ministère de vendre leurs prises rapidement, parce qu'ils peuvent les délivrer aux acheteurs à des points centraux, à un coût beaucoup moins élevé par quintal. Ainsi les régions qui peuvent bénéficier d'un marché immédiat pour le poisson frais se trouvent grandement étendues à une époque à laquelle le marché du poisson frais prendra une plus grande importance. Les pêcheurs peuvent obtenir une meilleure compensation pour leur travail beaucoup plus tôt qu'il leur serait possible autrement et de plus ils peuvent consacrer à la pêche tout le temps qu'ils devaient autrefois employer au saurissage du poisson. Un autre pas destiné*

à rendre de grands services aux pêcheurs est l'établissement d'un système de radio pour émettre des rapports sur les probabilités de température, les approvisionnements de boitte et de glace le long des côtes et les prix du marché aux poissons. Pendant la saison, ces rapports sont irradiés deux fois par jour d'Halifax à Louisbourg, et les rapports de température sont également irradiés de St. John. Comme la plupart des vaisseaux de pêche ont maintenant des appareils récepteurs, ce service est d'une grande valeur. Les informations télégraphiques sur les approvisionnements de boitte à la côte sont aussi irradiées par le département des Pêcheries et affichées dans nombre de ports dans les mois de printemps et d'été. Des bulletins statistiques traitant de la pêche maritime sont préparés par le ministère des Pêcheries et publiés mensuellement et trimestriellement et sont distribués par tout le Canada, pour le plus grand avantage des pêcheurs et de l'industrie poissonnière. On publie aussi des rapports mensuels sur les conditions du marché dans les principaux pays auxquels l'on exporte le poisson canadien. Depuis plusieurs années des primes ont été payées pour la destruction des phoques dans les ports de certaines régions. Afin d'améliorer la qualité du hareng salé, séché ou fumé, canadien, le gouvernement a employé un expert pour démontrer les méthodes écossaises de saurissage du poisson. En vertu de la Loi d'inspection du poisson, un système d'instruction sur les méthodes améliorées de préparer le poisson et de fabriquer les barils est en opération depuis plusieurs années de même que l'inspection du poisson préparé. Une flotte de petites canonnières circule dans les eaux côtières, aussi bien que dans les eaux intérieures pour assurer l'application des règlements de la pêche et prévenir le braconnage. Depuis plusieurs années on fait aussi dans les stations scientifiques du gouvernement des recherches et des expérimentations sur la pêche et les productions poissonnières. Cette partie des activités du gouvernement fait l'objet d'un autre paragraphe de cette revue, sous l'en-tête «Recherches Scientifiques».

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 iles de la Madeleine et sur la rive du golfe Saint-Laurent, à l'est de Pointe-Jolie; enfin de faire sécher et de préparer leur poisson dans les havres, baies et anses non habités 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 elles consenties. Cette commission siégea à Halifax en 1877 et y rendit une sentence arbitrale fixant cette indemnité à $5,500,000, dont $1,000,000 étaient attribués à Terre-Neuve. Cependant, en 1885, les Etats-Unis dénoncèrent les clauses de ce traité se rapportant à la pêche et cette action fut suivie d'une période de désagréments entre les deux pays. Une convention signée en 1888 porte le*

nom de «Traité non ratifié de 1888». Les plénipotentiaires qui l'ont négocié étaient tombés d'accord sur les points suivants: les bateaux de pêche des Etats-Unis recevraient annuellement et gratuitement des licences les autorisant à pénétrer dans les ports canadiens, à y acheter des provisions et des agrès, à transborder leurs prises et à embarquer des équipages. C'est ce traité qui donna naissance aux «licences de modus vivendi». Les négociateurs du traité ayant reconnu qu'il ne pouvait être ratifié par les deux gouvernements avant l'ouverture de la saison de la 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 l'année 1923 elles disparurent. Depuis lors on est revenu aux dispositions du traité de 1818.

Dans les Grands Lacs également les problèmes les plus importants, tels que le repeuplement et la disposition du poisson, ont nécessairement un caractère international et se compliquent du nombre d'Etats intéressés. Une situation analogue s'est créée en Colombie Britannique, où les industriels du 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 importantes relatives à la pêche entre les deux pays. En 1922, le Canada a proposé que la question du flétan fut étudiée séparément. La suggestion ayant été bien accueillie, il en est résulté le traité du 2 mars 1923 «pour la protection de 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. Une autre convention, signée à Ottawa, le 9 mai 1930, par les représentants des deux pays, prolonge la saison défendue pour la pêche au flétan, de façon à comprendre, chaque année, la période s'étendant du 1er novembre au 15 février, inclusivement; cette convention devant tenir lieu du traité du 2 mars 1923 et rester en vigueur pour une période de cinq ans et, cette période expirée, jusqu'à deux ans après la date d'avis, donné par l'un à l'autre des deux pays, quant à son désir d'annuler ledit traité.

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 depuis un siècle. En 1844, la valeur*

des prises n'était estimée qu'à $125,000; elle doubla dans la décade suivante, et dès 1860, 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-sept millions en 1930. Mais son apogée fut atteinte en 1918, année qui dépassa $60 millions. Ces chiffres représentent la valeur totale de tout le poisson vendu soit frais, soit séché, soit en conserve ou autrement préparé. Pendant ce temps le personnel de cette industrie a atteint 80,000 personnes et le capital qu'elle absorbait, $60,000,000. On estime à plus de 21 livres la consommation per capita annuelle de poisson au Canada.

Entre tous les poissons, la morue et le saumon se disputèrent longtemps la primauté; si l'on remontait jusqu'aux origines, la morue tiendrait la tête, mais si l'on ne considère que les trente dernières années, on constate que le saumon 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 ou 70 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 1930, les exportations totales se sont élevées à $31,869,350, dont $14,374,096, pour les Etats-Unis et $4,790,032 pour la Grande-Bretagne. Le plus important des poissons exportés est le saumon en boite (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 1930, le Canada a importé pour $3,446,601 de poisson.*

STATISTIQUE DES PÊCHERIES DU CANADA, 1930

La valeur totale de la production des pêcheries du Canada pour 1930 était de $47,804,216, comparativement à $53,518,521 en 1929 et $55,050,973 en 1928. Ces totaux représentent la valeur du produit vendu, soit à l'état frais, soit salé, mis en boîte ou autrement préparé dans les conserveries. Le tableau suivant indique la quantité des principaux poissons commerciaux pris et leur valeur, (ceux qui sont évalués à $100,000 ou plus) pendant les cinq dernières années, la dernière colonne indiquant l'augmentation ou la diminution en 1930 en regard de celle de 1929.

1. Quantité[1] et valeur[2] des principaux poissons, 1926-1930

Espèces		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Augmentation ou diminution en 1930 sur 1929 Aug. + Dim. −
Saumon	qtx	2,180,470	1,541,447	2,286,151	1,550,780	2,362,529	+ 811,749
	$	19,607,082	15,065,063	17,867,053	15,008,825	17,731,891	+ 2,723,066
Homard	qtx	339,583	316,831	322,437	372,820	407,265	+ 34,445
	$	5,883,672	5,426,176	5,183,988	5,696,542	5,214,643	− 481,899
Morue	qtx	2,733,864	1,978,803	2,150,078	1,979,440	1,662,421	− 317,019
	$	6,995,283	4,881,980	6,285,777	5,394,636	4,288,813	− 1,105,823
Flétan	qtx	339,918	299,854	329,923	335,824	282,605	− 53,219
	$	4,935,472	3,945,312	3,812,321	4,832,296	2,871,455	− 1,960,841

1. Quantité[1] et valeur[2] des principaux poissons, 1926-1930—fin

Espèces		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Augmentation ou diminution en 1930 sur 1929 Aug. + Dim. −
Hareng	qtx	2,423,457	2,724,113	2,396,054	2,317,806	2,190,776	− 127,030
	$	3,238,919	3,358,098	3,104,911	3,186,669	2,623,174	− 563,495
Eglefin	qtx	496,802	421,709	481,708	546,400	485,344	− 59,056
	$	1,754,846	1,483,844	1,733,781	1,951,642	1,851,724	− 99,918
Poisson blanc	qtx	190,644	185,664	180,695	196,386	169,747	− 26,639
	$	2,167,865	2,192,738	2,192,567	2,453,703	1,818,941	− 634,762
Pilchard	qtx	969,958	1,368,582	1,610,252	1,726,851	1,501,404	− 225,447
	$	1,256,721	1,838,867	2,563,137	2,199,834	1,589,609	− 610,225
Sardines	brl	173,166	174,695	285,090	249,194	129,459	− 119,735
	$	1,175,268	1,046,575	1,291,722	1,626,764	1,074,487	− 552,277
Truite	qtx	78,710	92,007	91,694	90,854	69,809	− 21,045
	$	1,051,196	1,397,294	1,347,779	1,324,775	1,031,979	− 292,796
Doré	qtx	126,086	140,019	142,610	128,500	103,146	− 25,354
	$	1,385,856	1,347,589	1,616,442	1,453,847	939,762	− 514,085
Eperlan	qtx	92,311	82,762	91,877	83,984	66,121	− 17,863
	$	1,174,185	1,117,330	1,241,452	1,190,908	853,034	− 337,874
Maquereau	qtx	115,487	158,797	123,768	152,756	178,464	+ 25,708
	$	443,155	582,705	528,267	536,021	598,019	+ 61,998
Tullipi	qtx	101,525	121,764	104,145	97,669	62,041	− 35,628
	$	645,945	633,150	612,931	687,731	461,676	− 226,055
Merluche et lotte	qtx	151,051	177,370	253,244	339,217	294,376	− 44,841
	$	203,502	232,404	368,237	517,311	431,566	− 85,745
Sandre	qtx	30,385	31,173	21,496	25,831	59,284	+ 33,453
	$	182,310	187,038	257,952	333,220	420,917	+ 87,697
Perche	qtx	30,498	34,573	53,176	67,055	43,762	− 23,293
	$	230,155	272,687	763,315	616,722	346,649	− 270,073
Morue lingue[3]	qtx	−	49,916	50,772	48,489	49,591	+ 1,102
	$	−	401,259	366,101	415,776	333,564	− 81,821
Coques et palourdes	brl	54,230	57,712	63,320	67,739	64,709	− 3,030
	$	268,887	274,287	322,874	346,772	319,469	− 27,303
Brochet	qtx	72,520	70,473	62,701	82,546	56,464	− 26,082
	$	407,181	356,992	362,922	409,970	228,905	− 181,065
Espadon	qtx	12,936	7,299	8,088	6,336	11,933	+ 5,597
	$	207,248	120,692	132,345	98,241	214,806	+ 116,565
Huîtres	brl	22,255	21,650	21,493	24,959	23,942	− 1,017
	$	209,378	197,781	214,180	226,876	205,019	− 21,857
Anguille	qtx	24,466	15,926	25,661	14,539	16,388	+ 1,849
	$	231,559	139,932	227,751	133,542	147,114	+ 13,572
Morue noire	qtx	10,358	16,430	13,388	15,308	16,517	+ 1,209
	$	89,371	123,421	101,452	118,362	120,583	+ 2,221
Gasparot	qtx	72,237	54,775	36,252	67,968	71,539	+ 3,571
	$	149,619	86,608	57,729	123,508	112,451	− 11,057
Esturgeon	qtx	5,198	4,788	4,866	5,143	4,977	− 166
	$	159,438	143,720	141,009	132,530	112,622	− 19,908

[1] Pris et débarqué. [2] Vendu. [3] Compris avec morue avant 1927.

L'étude suivante sur les pêcheries canadiennes pour l'année civile 1930 à été gracieusement fournie par le sous-ministre des Pêcheries; elle fait partie de son rapport annuel.

Études sur les pêcheries, 1930

Au cours de l'année civile 1930, la valeur marchande des pêcheries a été de $47,804,216, ou $5,714,000 de moins, en chiffres ronds, qu'en 1929. Les prises ont été moindres qu'en 1929 dans chacune des trois divisions des pêcheries,—les pêcheries du littoral de l'Atlantique, les pêcheries intérieures et celles

de la côte du Pacifique—la prise globale dans le Dominion accusant une diminution d'environ 53,000,000 de livres. Ce n'est cependant pas cette diminution dans les prises qui a été le principal facteur de la baisse de la valeur marchande de la production de l'année, mais plutôt la situation incertaine et languissante de la plupart des marchés où s'écoulent les produits des pêcheries canadiennes. Le niveau des prix a baissé et l'industrie a eu à faire face à maintes conditions adverses du marché.

Comparativement aux rapports de 1929 il y a eu des diminutions dans la valeur marchande de la production des pêcheries dans toutes les provinces. La valeur marchande de la production des pêcheries en eau salée cette année a été de $41,451,977, mais elle avait atteint $44,928,742 l'année dernière. La production des pêcheries intérieures, qui a été évaluée à $6,352,239, accuse une moins-value de $2,237,000 depuis 1929. La Colombie Britannique est encore en tête des provinces en ce qui concerne la valeur de la pêche, laquelle représente environ 48 p.c. de la valeur de la production du Dominion, comparativement à 34 p.c. pour les Provinces Maritimes, 7 p.c. pour l'Ontario, 5 p.c. pour le Québec, et 4 p.c. pour les Provinces des Prairies et le territoire du Yukon combinés.

Capitaux et personnel.—Nonobstant le fait que la pêche, de même que d'autres industries, a été sérieusement affectée pendant l'année par les conditions économiques généralement défavorables, il y a eu une augmentation considérable dans le capital engagé, lequel a atteint un chiffre sans précédent. En 1929, le capital engagé avait été d'un peu plus de $62,579,444, mais à la fin de 1930 cette somme avait augmenté de plus de $2,000,000, le capital de l'industrie se totalisant à $64,026,297. En 1930, il y eut une diminution de plus de $700,000 dans le placement en vaisseaux, bateaux et engins de pêche employés dans les opérations primaires, ayant été de $33,198,690; cependant, il a été engagé des sommes plus considérables dans les conserveries et les saurisseries, le total en étant de $30,827,607. Ainsi qu'il a été noté en plusieurs rapports précédents, le capital engagé dans l'industrie de la pêche s'est accru constamment ces dernières années. Il y a probablement lieu de croire que cette augmentation sera temporairement arrêtée par les conditions économiques adverses dans le monde entier actuellement; toutefois elle est significative, prouvant l'intérêt croissant des Canadiens, dans l'industrie poissonnière, ainsi que les possibilités de plus en plus grandes qu'offrent les ressources remarquables des pêcheries canadiennes; et on peut raisonnablement s'attendre à une nouvelle augmentation dans le capital engagé dans cette industrie, dès que les conditions générales seront plus favorables à l'expansion commerciale.

Le nombre de personne directement occupées dans cette industrie pendant l'année est de 79,558, soit 892 de moins que l'année précédente. Le personnel employé dans les opérations primaires est de 63,836, comparativement à 64,083 en 1929. On compte 15,722 personnes employées dans les conserveries et saurisseries, ou 645 de moins que l'année précédente.

Grandes pêcheries.—Un fait saillant des opérations de l'année a été le succès exceptionnel de la pêche de saumon, quant à la quantité des prises. Dans les pêcheries, tant d'un littoral que de l'autre, les prises de saumon ont considérablement augmenté, étant estimées à 229,600,000 livres en Colombie Britannique et à près de 6,500,000 livres dans les provinces de l'Atlantique. Il a été établi de nouveaux records dans les prises; en dépit des conditions défavorables du marché mondial, la production des pêcheries indique une plus-value de $2,700,000 depuis l'année précédente, ayant atteint une valeur totale de $17,697,655. La pêche au homard, qui ne se pratique que sur le littoral de l'Atlantique, n'a encore été inférieure qu'à celle du saumon au point de vue de la valeur marchande. La prise avait été plus considérable, mais l'industrie du homard, comme toutes les autres, eut à souffrir des conditions peu satisfaisantes du marché, et quoiqu'il y ait eu un gain dans les prises, la valeur marchande de la pro-

duction a été d'environ $481,000 inférieure à celle de 1929, n'étant que de $5,214,643. La pêche à la morue vient en troisième en valeur, les ventes ayant rapporté $4,288,813, comparativement à $5,394,636 l'année dernière. La valeur marchande des prises de flétan a diminué sensiblement n'ayant été que de $2,871,455 comparativement à plus de $4,832,296 en 1929. Le rendement de la pêche au hareng a été moindre, la valeur en ayant été de $2,623,174 contre $3,186,669. Le poisson blanc, le plus important des poissons des eaux intérieures, a rapporté $1,818,941, plus de $600,000 de moins que la valeur marchande de 1929.

Nouvelle-Écosse

Un accroissement de plus de 1,800,000 livres dans la prise de homard caractérise les opérations de 1930 en Nouvelle-Ecosse, quoique la baisse des prix ait diminué la valeur marchande de la production annuelle de homard ($3,046,084), d'environ $165,000. Il y a eu des augmentations considérables relativement dans les prises de saumon et d'espadon; ayant été, dans l'un et l'autre cas, deux fois celles de l'année précédente. La pêche au maquereau a aussi eu plus de succès qu'en 1929, tant dans les prises que la valeur marchande. Il a été pris des quantités beaucoup plus considérables de merluche et de lotte, de carrelet, de raie, de sole, de gasparot, d'éperlan, bonite, anguille, huîtres et une ou deux autres variétés. D'autre part, la prise de morue a baissé de plus de 23,000,000 de livres, tandis que la valeur marchande des produits a diminué de près de $800,000. Les conditions défavorables du commerce de morue sèche on contribué à dimiuer le rendement de l'industrie du homard. La prisen globale de poisson par la flotte de Lunenberg, qui s'occupe principalement du commerce de poisson séché, a été moindre qu'en 1929, ayant donné 14,078,000 livres contre 20,870,000 livres. La pêche de l'églefin, gade, flétan, hareng, de pétoncles, coques et palourdes, n'a pas eu d'aussi bons résultats qu'en 1929, au point de vue ni de la prise ni de la valeur marchande. La valeur de la production des pêcheries de la Nouvelle-Ecosse pour l'année s'est totalisée à $10,411,202, soit $1,016,289 de moins que l'année précédente.

Nouveau-Brunswick

La production des pêcheries en eau salée du Nouveau-Brunswick a été de $4,819,396, ou $1,000,000 de moins que le total de 1929, mais le rendement des pêcheries en eaux intérieures indique une légère augmentation de valeur dans les ventes, ou $34,179 comparativement à $31,452. La pêche au homard et celle à la sardine, ensemble, représentent environ 47 p.c. de la valeur marchande de la production globale des pêcheries de la province pour l'année. La prise de homard, estimée à un peu plus de 9,000,000 de livres, est une augmentation de 870,000 livres sur celles de l'année dernière; cependant, elle accuse une moins-value. Les pêcheries de sardine, qui occupaient la première place en 1929 parmi les pêcheries du Nouveau-Brunswick pour la valeur de la production, ont eu beaucoup moins de succès en 1930. La prise a diminué subitement et la valeur marchande a baissé de $550,000. Il y avait un total de 244,238 caisses de sardines en boîtes, comparativement à 329,204 caisses l'année précédente, la valeur en ayant diminué de $340,000. Il y a eu une diminution dans les prises, ainsi que dans la valeur marchande de l'éperlan, l'églefin, la morue, le hareng, la merluche et la lotte, le maquereau, l'alose, les huîtres et les coques et palourdes. Il y a eu une augmentation assez considérable dans la prise du gade, la valeur marchande s'en étant accrue de plus de $23,000. Les prises de saumon pour le commerce ont été près de deux fois aussi considérables que celles de 1929, s'élevant à 3,332,600 livres, comparativement à 1,765,000 livres; la valeur marchande en a été de $641,734 comparativement à $416,925.

Ile du Prince-Édouard

L'année a été remarquable dans les pêcheries de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard par un accroissement de près de 1,610,000 livres dans les prises de morue, lesquelles se sont totalisées à 6,625,500 livres. Les pêcheries de homard ont aussi été plus productives; il en a été pris plus de 8,000,000 de livres comparativement à 7,359,000 livres en 1929. En ce qui concerne la pêche de la morue, il y a eu une augmentation dans la valeur marchande, plus-value qui peut probablement s'attribuer aux méthodes perfectionnées dans la préparation de ce poisson, en certaines parties de la province, par suite d'instructions spéciales données aux pêcheurs par les fonctionnaires du ministère. La pêche au maquereau a été meilleure qu'en 1929, tant au point de vue de la prise que de la valeur marchande, mais la plupart des autres pêches accusent une diminution dans la prise et la valeur; toutefois, la prise de coques et palourdes a été plus productive que l'année précédente. La pêche des huîtres n'a pas été aussi bonne qu'en 1929.

Québec

Il y a eu dans le Québec une baisse dans la valeur marchande tant de la production des pêcheries en eau salée que dans celles des eaux intérieures. Les produits de ces premières ont été évalués à $1,976,798, soit plus de $392,000 de moins que le total de 1929. Les pêcheries intérieures ont donné une production dont les ventes ont été évaluées à $526,200, ou quelque $38,000 de moins que l'année précédente. Il y a eu une nouvelle augmentation importante dans la prise de saumon dans les pêcheries en eau salée, laquelle s'est élevée à 1,685,600 livres, contre 1,005,400 livres, la valeur s'en étant accrue d'environ $55,000. La pêche du maquereau indique aussi un gain dans la prise et la valeur marchande. La pêche des pétoncles a été plus considérable et la valeur en a augmenté. Cependant, la presque totalité des autres pêches, y inclus celles de la morue et du hareng, ont rapporté de moindres quantités et les bénéfices en ont diminué. Il y a eu une légère augmentation dans la pêche du homard; cependant, la valeur marchande en a diminué. Les pêcheurs dans les eaux intérieures ont pris de plus grandes quantités d'anguilles qu'en 1929, leurs profits augmentant de quelques milliers de dollars. La pêche du hareng a été un peu meilleure que celle de l'année dernière, et il en a été de même pour la pêche du poisson blanc et une couple d'autres variétés. La prise du doré n'a pas été aussi abondante qu'en 1929, mais la diminution n'en a pas été considérable. Comme dans les pêcheries maritimes, les pêcheurs de saumon dans les eaux intérieures ont pris des quantités beaucoup plus considérables que l'année précédente, cependant la prise du saumon marchand dans les eaux intérieures du Québec n'a pas été très importante.

Manitoba

Alors que les principales pêcheries indiquent de moindres bénéfices qu'en 1929, la production du Manitoba en 1930 ne s'est élevée qu'à $1,811,962, une diminution de plus de $933,000. La pêche du doré a été estimée à une valeur marchande de $581,018, tandis que la production de 1929 était évaluée à $988,563. La prise du poisson blanc s'est accrue, mais la valeur marchande en est tombée de quelque $80,000. La prise du tullipi, 4,749,900 livres, a été beaucoup moins considérable que l'année précédente, la valeur marchande, $370,074, indiquant une baisse de $218,000. La prise d'œil-d'or n'a été guère plus de la moitié de celle de 1929. La pêche de la truite a aussi diminué.

Saskatchewan

Les prises de doré, de tullipi et de mulet en Saskatchewan ont été plus abondantes en 1930 qu'en 1929, mais les prises de poisson blanc et de truite ont diminué. La pêche dans cette province accuse une diminution de 1,433,000

livres et de plus de $338,000 en valeur marchande, la valeur de la production se totalisant pour l'année à $234,500 comparativement à $572,871. Dans les pêcheries de poisson blanc, les plus importantes de la Saskatchewan, au point de vue des bénéfices, la prise s'est élevée à 3,152,200 livres comparativement à 4,593,400 l'année précédente.

Alberta

La pêche du poisson blanc et celle de la truite sont les plus importantes de l'Alberta, mais en 1930, elles ont été l'une et l'autre moins productives que l'année précédente. Ces diminutions expliquent en partie la baisse dans la valeur marchande de la production, soit de $732,214 en 1929 à $421,258 en l'année sous revue. La pêche de la truite en 1930 a rapporté 1,491,800 livres, une diminution de plus de 800,000 livres depuis les chiffres de 1929, tandis que la valeur marchande était de $148,959 contre $235,391. La pêche du poisson blanc a donné 1,906,200 livres contre 2,809,100 l'année précédente, et une valeur marchande de $187,751, soit une diminution de plus de $138,000. Les prises de toutes espèces de poisson dans l'Alberta, sauf le mulet, ont été moindres qu'en 1929. La pêche du mulet n'est guère importante.

Colombie Britannique

La valeur marchande des produits poissonniers de la Colombie Britannique en 1930 est de $23,103,302, ou $827,000 environ de moins qu'en 1929. Cette diminution est due en partie à la baisse des prix et en partie à une réduction des travaux dans certaines pêcheries en raison de la situation défavorable du marché. Le saumon ayant été exceptionnellement abondant, la valeur marchande de la production s'est accrue de quelque $2,345,000, mais la valeur marchande du flétan a diminué de plus de $1,870,000, celle du hareng, de près de $265,000 et celle du pilchard d'environ $600,000. D'autres pêcheries de la côte du Pacifique accusent aussi des diminutions dans la prise et la valeur du poisson. Ainsi, il n'a été capturé que 320 baleines, contre 407 en 1929, et la valeur marchande des produits n'a été que de $227,993, représentant une diminution de près de $160,000.

Territoire du Yukon

La valeur marchande du poisson pris dans le territoire du Yukon au cours de l'année est de quatre à cinq mille dollars de plus qu'en 1929, ou $29,510 en 1930, comparativement à $24,805. La prise de saumon, 54,900 livres, a été 23,000 livres de moins que le total de 1929, mais il a été pris plus de deux fois autant de truite que l'année précédente, et il en a été ainsi du poisson blanc et divers autres poissons.

Pêcheries du littoral de l'Atlantique

Au cours de l'année, les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et du Québec, les quatre provinces de l'Atlantique, ont pris en tout 483,935,700 livres de poisson comparativement à 536,193,900 livres en 1929. La valeur marchande de ces prises a été de $18,909,054, approximativement $1,090,000 que moins de l'année précédente. La pêche de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard a augmenté de beaucoup plus qu'un million de livres, tandis que dans les trois autres provinces elle a diminué.

Morue, églefin, merluche, lotte et gade.—Les prises totales de ces espèces de poisson sur ce littoral ont été moindres qu'en 1929 et la valeur marchande en a diminué. Sauf dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, où, comme en 1929, les prises ont été plus abondantes, la pêche de la morue a diminué sur le littoral de l'Atlantique. La prise de l'églefin dans les trois Provinces Maritimes a été moins considérable; aucune prise n'en a été rapportée dans le Québec, ni

en 1929 ni en 1930. La prise de merluche et de lotte en Nouvelle-Ecosse a été supérieure à celle de l'année précédente, mais la prise globale dans les eaux des Provinces Maritimes a diminué; on ne pêche ni la merluche ni la lotte dans le Québec. La pêche du gade au Nouveau-Brunswick a été plus productive qu'elle n'avait été l'année précédente, mais elle l'a été moins en Nouvelle-Ecosse et la production nette de ce poisson en ces deux provinces, les deux seules où l'on prenne le gade, a diminué de 186,000 livres.

La pêche de la morue sur le littoral de l'Atlantique a donné 166,146,600 livres d'une valeur marchande de $4,284,209, comparativement à 197,883,200 livres évaluées à plus de $5,391,627 en 1929. C'est dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse que la pêche de la morue est la plus fructueuse; les pêcheurs de cette province en ont pris 106,513,300 livres pendant l'année contre 129,784,600 livres l'année avant.

C'est aux pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse qu'est due toute la prise d'églefin de l'année, excepté une très faible quantité, et leur pêche en 1930 a rapporté 47,163,900 livres sur un total de 48,634,400 livres d'églefin de l'Atlantique. Comparativement à 1929, la pêche sur ce littoral accuse une diminution de 5,900,000 livres et il en a été pris quelque 4,450,000 livres de moins en Nouvelle-Ecosse. La pêche de l'églefin au Nouveau-Brunswick a donné 1,320,300 livres, moins de la moitié de celle de 1929. Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, où la pêche de l'églefin n'a jamais été abondante, la prise a été un peu moindre que celle de l'année précédente. La valeur marchande de l'églefin pris sur la côte entière a été de $1,851,724, ou $100,000 de moins qu'en 1929.

En Nouvelle-Ecosse, il a été pris 19,020,300 livres de merluche et de lotte, ce qui est une augmentation de 550,000 livres sur la pêche de 1929. Au Nouveau-Brunswick, ainsi que l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, cependant, les prises ont diminué, ne rapportant que 29,437,400 livres pour les trois provinces, ou 4,500,000 livres de moins que l'année précédente. La valeur marchande est calculée à $431,562 contre $517,296.

Les pêcheurs du Nouveau-Brunswick ont pris 1,289,400 livres de gade pendant l'année, ceux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse en ont pris 3,942,200 livres, soit un total de 5,231,600 livres comparativement à 5,417,900 livres l'année précédente. La prise du Nouveau-Brunswick s'est accrue de quelque 443,000 livres, mais celle de la Nouvelle-Ecosse a diminué de plus de 600,000 livres. La valeur marchande du gade dans les deux provinces s'est totalisée à $80,662, ou $4,300 de moins qu'en 1929.

La quantité de poisson vendu à l'état frais et sous forme de filets (poisson frais sans arêtes), morue, églefin, merluche, lotte et gade, s'est accrue de près de 1,800,000 livres, au total de 36,053,400 livres. D'autre part, la production de poisson séché et de poisson sans arêtes, de ces espèces, ne s'est totalisée qu'à 42,561,800 livres, ou environ 12,435,000 livres de moins que l'année précédente. La production de poisson fumé ou de filets fumés, de ce groupe, a aussi diminué, ayant été de 8,191,600 livres contre 10,453,100.

Hareng, maquereau et sardines.—La prise totale de ces variétés, sur le littoral de l'Atlantique en 1930, s'est élevée à 134,108,300 livres, ou quelque 25,700,000 livres de moins qu'en 1929. La valeur marchande en a été de $2,785,942, soit une diminution d'environ $752,000. Dans les pêcheries de hareng, il y a eu une diminution tant dans la prise que dans la valeur marchande, et il en a été de même de la pêche à la sardine. Les prises de maquereau ont augmenté; la valeur marchande en a été plus élevée, quoiqu'il y ait eu une diminution dans la production au Nouveau-Brunswick.

La pêche du hareng a été moins bonne, dans les quatre provinces, qu'elle n'avait été en 1929. La prise s'en est totalisée à 90,370,100 livres d'une valeur marchande de $1,113,436. En 1929, les chiffres ont été de 94,757,700 livres et $1,375,310.

La pêche du maquereau a donné en tout plus de 17,846,400 livres, ou approximativement 2,500,000 livres de plus qu'en 1929. La vleur marchande, $598,019, représente une augmentation de près de $62,000.

La prise de sardine, qu'il faut créditer, sauf quelque milliers de livres, au Nouveau-Brunswick, s'est élevée à 25,891,800 livres, ou près de 24,000,000 livres de moins qu'en 1929. La valeur marchande qui en était de $1,074,487, se compare à plus de $1,626,000 l'année précédente. Il n'a été empaqueté que 244,238 caisses de sardines, une diminution de plus de 84,900 caisses.

Plie, flétan et espadon.—La pêche de l'espadon, dont ne s'occupent que les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, a été beaucoup meilleure en 1930 qu'en 1929. Elle s'est élevée à plus de 1,193,300 livres, une augmentation de plus de 559,000 livres, d'une valeur marchande de $214,896 comparativement à $98,241 en 1929. Les prises de flétan ont diminué en Nouvelle-Ecosse, le principal producteur, ainsi que dans le Québec et le Nouveau-Brunswick; le flétan est une prise rare dans les eaux provinciales de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. La valeur marchande du flétan a baissé. La pêche dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse a rapporté 2,725,800 livres, près de 370,000 livres en-dessous des chiffres de 1929. La pêche dans le Québec n'a été que de 45,100 comparativement à plus de 73,000. Les prises du Nouveau-Brunswick,—(celle du flétan n'est jamais considérable, en cette province),—a été de 10,000 ou guère plus de la motié de la pêche de 1929. On ne pêche la plie qu'en Nouvelle-Ecosse et au Nouveau-Brunswick; en l'année sous revue, elle a été beaucoup plus abondante qu'en 1929; la prise s'en est élevée à 640,900 livres, une augmentation de plus de 178,000 livres, tandis que la valeur marchande en a été de $27,941 comparativement à $19,243 l'année précédente.

Poisson frayant dans les rivières.—Il y a eu une augmentation considérable dans la prise de saumon, et il en a été ainsi dans la prise de gasparot. D'autre part, la pêche de l'éperlan a encore diminué. La pêche du saumon avait rapporté 3,528,700 livres en 1929, mais celle de 1930 a été plus abondante donnant 6,448,600 livres et nonobstant les perturbations économiques, la valeur marchande indique un accroissement de plus de $375,000, se totalisant à $1,086,821. Il y a eu augmentation dans la prise du saumon dans les quatre provinces sur le littoral de l'Atlantique, mais la pêche dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard n'est jamais abondante. Il a été pris 3,332,600 livres de poisson au Nouveau-Brunswick comparativement à 1,765,000 livres en 1929. La prise dans le Québec a été de 1,685,600 livres, une augmentation de près de 680,000. La prise en Nouvelle-Ecosse a été de 1,419,800 livres, contre 755,600 livres l'année précédente. Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, la prise s'est totalisée à 10,600 livres, environ quatre fois celle de 1929.

Le Nouveau-Brunswick est de beaucoup le plus grand producteur d'éperlan, cependant la prise de 1930 en cette province a été bien moins abondante qu'en 1929, n'étant que de 3,838,500 livres comparativement à 5,102,300 livres; la valeur marchande était de $551,443, comparativement à $816,303. La prise d'éperlan dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard a été moins considérable que celle de l'année précédente, et il en a été ainsi dans les pêcheries du Québec, tandis qu'il y a eu un gain dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

La presque totalité des prises de gasparot du Dominion se font dans le Nouveau-Brunswick et la Nouvelle-Ecosse. En 1930, il a été pris dans cette province 4,079,000 livres (y compris la pêche dans les eaux intérieures), 300,000 livres de moins qu'en 1929. D'autre part, en Nouvelle-Ecosse, on en a pris 3,071,900 livres comparativement à 2,418,300 livres l'année précédente. Toutefois, ces deux provinces accusent une moins-value.

Homard.—Il y a encore eu une augmentation considérable dans la prise de homard dans les quatre provinces sur l'Atlantique. En 1929, il en avait été pris 5,000,000 de livres de plus qu'en 1928; en 1930 il y eut une nouvelle augmentation d'approximativement 3,500,000 livres. Il y a eu des gains dans les

quatre provinces en 1930, quoique l'augmentation dans le Québec n'ait pas été considérable. La valeur marchande de la production combinée des provinces, $5,214,643, a cependant été de $482,000 inférieure à celle de l'année précédente.

Autres mollusques.—La pêche de coques et palourdes, qui a été de 40,722 barils, a été de 8,760 barils de moins qu'en 1929. Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, la pêche a été plus considérable que l'année précédente, étant de 4,921 barils comparativement à 4,275. Dans le Québec, 2,668 barils représentent une diminution sur les chiffres de 1929. Dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, le plus grand producteur, il y en a eu quelque 5,600 barils de moins, 22,450 barils contre 28,065. La Nouvelle-Ecosse a produit 10,683 barils, comparativement à 14,462 barils l'année précédente.

Il a été pris 700 barils de plus de pétoncles qu'en 1929, ou 18,636 barils comparativement à 17,921.

La pêche d'huîtres a donné 20,745 barils, à peu près le même nombre qu'en 1929. Il y a eu des diminutions dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et le Nouveau-Brunswick, mais compensation dans le gain de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Pêcheries intérieures

Les pêcheries intérieures, telles que celles de l'Ontario, des Provinces des Prairies et du territoire du Yukon, ainsi que les pêcheries en eau douce du Québec et du Nouveau-Brunswick, ont été moins abondantes en 1930 qu'en l'année précédente, et la valeur marchande de la pêche a été de $6,352,239 comparativement à $8,589,779. Toutes les principales variétés de poisson pris dans les eaux intérieures, sauf le hareng, l'anguille et la sandre, ont été moins considérables que l'année avant. La pêche à la sandre, poisson que l'on prend exclusivement dans l'Ontario, a presque doublé celle de 1929.

L'Ontario a continué a être le plus grand producteur de poisson blanc, mais la prise de l'année se limite à 5,543,300 livres, ou 615,000 de moins qu'en 1929. La prise de poisson blanc au Manitoba a été plus considérable que l'année avant, mais la pêche dans la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta respectivement a été moindre que la précédente.

Au point de vue prise et poids, la pêche du doré au Manitoba a été plus considérable que dans les autres régions où l'on trouve ce poisson; cependant, les pêcheurs de cette province n'en ont pris que 6,905,300 livres, ou environ deux millions et demi de livres de moins qu'en 1929. L'Ontario, avec ses 2,091,300 livres, et la Saskatchewan avec 338,700, indiquent une augmentation dans les prises, tandis que l'Alberta accuse une baisse de 741,800 livres à 595,800.

Bien que le Manitoba ait pris plus de brochet qu'aucune autre province, sa prise évaluée à 3,402,700 livres est de plus de 2,000,000 inférieure à celle de 1929. La pêche de ce poisson dans la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, l'Ontario et le Québec, a été moins considérable que l'année précédente. La pêche de la barbotte, du saumon, du maskinongé, du sauger et de l'alose a augmenté en 1930, si nous calculons le total des pêcheries en eaux intérieures, mais il a été pris de moindres quantités de gasparot, d'achigan et d'éperlan.

Provinces des Prairies.—Les conditions du marché en 1930 ont mis un frein à l'expansion des pêcheries dont le progrès avait été constant depuis plusieurs années dans les Provinces des Prairies. La valeur marchande de la pêche de 1930 est de $2,467,721, le Manitoba à lui seul montrant une diminution de $277,000 sur 1929. Il ne faut cependant pas voir dans cet arrêt d'expansion un indice de dépérissement des ressources piscicoles des Provinces des Prairies, la situation étant due entièrement aux conditions si peu satisfaisantes du marché. Le poisson ne diminue pas dans les eaux des Provinces des Prairies déjà exploitées pour le commerce; il y a de nombreuses pêcheries où l'expansion n'attend qu'une saison plus favorable. Et la preuve en est que malgré les circonstances adverses les opérations commerciales des pêcheries ont été poursuivies toute l'année

dans un grand nombre de rivières du Manitoba septentrional où la pêche ne se pratiquait pas avant, et en certains cas il a été fait des prises importantes.

La pêche du Manitoba en 1930 est évaluée à $1,811,662 et se compare à $2,745,205 en 1929. La valeur du poisson de l'Alberta, qui s'était élevée à $732,214 en 1929, est baissée à $421,258. En Saskatchewan, la pêche de 1930 a eu une valeur marchande de $234,501, moins de la moitié de l'année précédente.

Le capital engagé dans les pêcheries des trois provinces se totalise à guère moins de celui de 1929, se chiffrant à $1,936,221 comparativement à $1,986,036. Le nombre de personnes employées dans les pêcheries de ces provinces est de 6,905, soit une diminution d'environ 600, bien que le personnel du Manitoba, 4,781, accuse une diminution de 94.

Ainsi qu'on pouvait s'y attendre en des conditions économiques aussi incertaines, on s'est moins intéressé au sport de la pêche à la ligne que l'année précédente, quoique le nombre de pêcheurs ait augmenté dans la Saskatchewan. Dans ces trois provinces, on a constaté les bons résultats des établissements de pisciculture du ministère, et les pêcheries en ont été améliorées. En plusieurs cas, notamment dans l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, on a pris d'excellent poisson dans des eaux dépourvues de poisson sportif avant que le département n'y eût introduit différentes espèces de truites.

Pêcheries de la Côte du Pacifique

Le succès remarquable des pêcheries de saumon au point de vue des montées et de la production a éclipsé tout record établi dans les pêcheries de la Colombie Britannique avant 1930. En effet, les montées ont été tellement considérables, que n'eût-ce été la restriction exercée sur la production par les conditions économiques des marchés, le rendement de l'industrie du saumon dans la Colombie Britannique se serait élevé en 1930 à des chiffres de beaucoup supérieurs à tous les précédents. Les conditions économiques, cependant, étaient tellement défavorables que non seulement les exploitants de l'industrie du saumon n'étaient pas encouragés à tirer avantage des montés exceptionnelles, mais l'industrie elle-même avait à parer à de très sérieuses difficultés pendant l'année. A ce sujet, nous pourrions ajouter, d'ailleurs, que la perspective actuelle est que l'industrie saumonière de 1931 aura à surmonter de grandes difficultés à cause de la situation languissante et incertaine du marché.

L'arrivée de montées considérables de saumon en 1930 fut une source de grande satisfaction, et particulièrement parce qu'elle prouvait que les mesures de réglementation et de conservation des pêcheries, prises ces dernières années, avaient été sages et qu'il n'y a apparamment aucune crainte à y avoir que l'on ne puisse préserver avec succès les différentes variétés de saumon. Il est intéressant à ce sujet d'examiner les chiffres de la production annuelle de saumon en boîtes dans la Colombie Britannique depuis 1916, ainsi que la moyenne quinquennale. De 1916 à 1920, inclusivement, la moyenne annuelle a été de 1,349,895 caisses. Les cinq années suivantes, la moyenne annuelle a été de 1,340,735 caisses seulement, mais cette période comprend un temps de commerce languissant et on peut raisonnablement croire que n'eût-ce été cette situation la moyenne de la production de saumon en boîtes eût dépassé celle des cinq années précédentes. De 1926 à 1930, la moyenne annuelle a été de 1,816,754 caisses, soit une augmentation de plus de 465,000 caisses sur les chiffres des premières périodes quinquennales. Cette augmentation indique clairement que les montées de saumon n'ont pas diminué, quoique l'on puisse justement dire que cette accroissement des produits des conserveries s'explique en partie par la plus grande activité dans la mise en boîte du saumon rose et du saumon "chum" ou saumon bécard, variétés pour lesquelles la demande a été considérable ces dernières années.

Les montées de sockeye ou saumon à dos bleu en 1930, notamment dans les rivières Naas, Skeena et Fraser, ont été très satisfaisantes, et dans le cas des dernières montées dans le fleuve Fraser, les poissons étaient plus gros, en général,

que les années passées. La production de saumon sockeye, 477,678 caisses, a été la plus considérable depuis 1914; comparativement à la production du cycle précédent (1926), celle de 1930 représente un gain de près de 42 p.c. Ces chiffres sont utiles en ce qu'ils donnent une idée de l'abondance des montées du sockeye, mais toute estimation des quantités de ce poisson pendant l'année, doit tenir compte du fait que, afin qu'il n'y ait aucun doute qu'un nombre suffisant de poissons puissent se rendre aux frayères, le ministère a ajouté différentes périodes de pêche prohibée à celles qui étaient déjà spécifiées dans les règlements. Ainsi, dans le fleuve Fraser, a-t-il été défendu de pêcher depuis le 20 septembre jusqu'au 20 octobre. Par suite de la mise en vigueur de ces nouveaux règlements de prohibition de pêche en certains endroits, les prises de saumon ont beaucoup diminué, naturellement, et les chiffres de production, par conséquent, n'indiquent nullement le volume des montées. Cependant, le volume croissant de la production de sockeye en boîtes suffit à prouver que ce poisson était beaucoup plus abondant en 1930 que depuis bien des années.

Les montées de saumon bécard, de saumon quinnat ou saumon du printemps, ainsi que de saumon argenté (cohoe) ont été très satisfaisantes, mais c'est l'abondance du saumon rose qui a été le fait saillant de l'industrie des pêcheries de saumon, à part le saumon "sockeye", dont il y avait aussi de grandes quantités. Le saumon rose est un poisson de deux ans,—c'est-à-dire que le saumon qui remonte les cours d'eau en une année quelconque est le produit de la fraye de deux années avant,—et il avait été pris de si grandes quantités de saumon rose en 1928 que l'on avait craint que les montées de 1930 n'en fussent diminuées. Les événements ont prouvé qu'une telle appréhension n'était pas fondée. Le surveillant en chef des pêcheries de la Colombie Britannique a rapporté que des "quantités énormes de cette variété de saumon étaient arrivées à presque tous les endroits où le saumon rose est attendu, en toutes les années de nombre pair, et en outre, les cours d'eau où l'on croyait que cette espèce de poisson était inconnue reçurent des quantités considérables de poissons anadromes". Il y avait une telle abondance de saumon rose en certaines parties de la province que les conserveurs trouvèrent nécessaire de placer une limite à la quantité qu'ils acheteraient des pêcheurs. Les saumoneries en remplirent près de 320,000 caisses de plus que le record précédent de production annuelle établi en 1928; 1,111,937 caisses en tout furent préparées pour le commerce.

Nonobstant le fait que des prises aussi considérables de saumon avaient rendu possible la production remarquable de 2,221,783 caisses de saumon en conserves, les frayères furent exceptionnellement bien repeuplées d'alevins. Les montées considérables de l'année nécessitaient une telle mesure, et le ministère en prohibant de temps à autres la pêche de ce poisson s'assurait que le poisson adulte pourrait ainsi plus sûrement et en nombres suffisants atteindre les frayères. A moins de circonstances extraordinaires, il devrait en résulter des montées satisfaisantes pendant le prochain cycle d'années, les cycles, naturellement, différant selon les variétés de saumon.

Ainsi que l'on pouvait s'y attendre, étant donné les conditions économiques mondiales, il y a eu une diminution considérable dans les exportations de saumon en boîtes de la Colombie Britannique. Les ventes au Royaume-Uni ont augmenté, mais les expéditions aux pays étrangers ont été beaucoup moins considérables qu'en 1929. Les exportations vers l'Italie se sont maintenues aux chiffres de l'année précédente, tandis qu'il y a eu une diminution sensible dans le commerce avec des marchés aussi importants que l'Australasie, la France et la Belgique.

La diminution dans les prises de flétan pendant l'année, dans la production de hareng salé à sec, dans le rendement des conserveries de pilchards, est attribuée à la situation adverse des marchés mondiaux plutôt qu'elle n'est un indice de la rareté du poisson. Les prix du flétan durant la saison ont été peu satisfaisants. Les conditions des marchés orientaux, où se vend la presque totalité

du hareng salé à sec, étaient tellement défavorables que l'industrie a diminué sa production. Les pilchards étaient abondants, mais le commerce de ce poisson en boîtes était tellement languissant qu'il n'était guère encourageant d'en augmenter la production. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que dans les circonstances les rendements des poissonneries aient diminué considérablement. Il a été pris 4,950,000 livres de poisson de moins qu'en 1929. La production de hareng salé à sec a beaucoup diminué; celle des pilchards en boîte ne s'est élevée qu'à 55,166 caisses comparativement à 98,821 caisses en 1929, alors qu'il y en avait eu une production sans précédent.

Ainsi que dans toutes les autres branches de l'industrie des pêcheries, les producteurs de farine et d'huile de poisson et les pêcheurs qui ont fourni la matière première aux huileries, ont eu à souffrir du marasme. Il a été fabriqué un peu moins d'huile qu'en 1929, ou 3,872,600 gallons en tout, mais les prix en étaient très bas. La production totale de la farine de poisson, a été de quelque deux mille tonnes de plus que l'année précédente, ou 23,123 tonnes contre 21,084. Les prix de la farine étaient aussi meilleurs que ceux de l'huile. Une grande partie de la farine et de l'huile de poisson de la Colombie Britannique est fournie par le pilchard, mais il en est aussi fourni une grande quantité par la baleine et le hareng. La truite de mer et les issues de poisson sont aussi utilisées dans cette industrie, dont l'expansion sur la côte du Pacifique a été très rapide ces dernières années, et cependant que la situation mondiale met temporairement obstacle à une telle expansion, il y a lieu de croire que lorsque la situation économique sera redevenue normale, il y aura une recrudescence d'activité dans ce champ industriel, et que le développement y sera plus grand que jamais. Les recherches expérimentales et scientifiques ont fait connaître de nouvelles utilisations des produits d'huileries, et la découverte par ceux qui s'occupent de ces recherches, que non seulement l'huile du foie, mais, aussi celle des issues de poisson, sont spécialement riches en vitamines, porte à croire qu'il y aura une utilisation croissante des sous-produits des pêcheries sous différentes formes.

Le tableau suivant est un relevé des pêcheries du Canada, indiquant les prises et le poisson vendu en 1930 avec une statistique comparative pour 1929. On y trouve d'abord la quantité et la valeur marchande de chaque espèce au navire ou bateau de pêche, puis, une indication de la forme sous laquelle chaque espèce est vendue au consommateur.

2. Quantité et valeur de tout poisson péché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1929 et 1930

Espèces		Pêcheries maritimes			
		1929		1930	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			$		$
Morue prise	qtx	**1,979,440**	**4,040,562**	**1,662,421**	**3,216,002**
Mise en vente—					
Fraîche	qtx	109,364	401,964	112,866	434,553
Filets frais	qtx	16,187	193,335	27,386	315,701
En saumure	qtx	138,929	605,292	149,070	599,122
En boîte	caisses	3,992	33,787	5,793	28,394
Fumée	qtx	392	3,166	–	–
Filets fumés	qtx	46,565	599,231	33,564	395,701
Séchée	qtx	424,087	3,057,839	322,960	2,116,889
Sans arêtes	qtx	31,766	339,766	24,760	252,524
Huile de foie, médicinale	gal.	91,022	83,167	84,596	65,046
Huile de morue	gal.	169,714	77,089	181,326	80,883
Total valeur marchande		–	5,394,636	–	4,288,813
Elgefin, pris	qtx	**545,409**	**1,052,563**	**486,341**	**1,006,144**
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	147,761	572,743	136,816	575,831
Filets frais	qtx	53,739	656,061	59,357	743,924
En boîte	caisses	11,996	89,672	15,123	95,014
Fumé	qtx	38,033	332,772	34,589	293,282
Filets fumés	qtx	10,400	132,119	4,122	48,161
En saumure	qtx	17,210	52,997	10,208	26,116
Séché	qtx	24,769	108,602	13,049	55,160
Sans arêtes	qtx	735	6,676	1,751	14,236
Total valeur marchande		–	1,951,642	–	1,851,724

2. Quantité et valeur de tout poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1929 et 1930—suite

Espèces		Pêcheries maritimes			
		1929		1930	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			$		$
Merluche et lingue, prises	qtx	**339,217**	**249,401**	**294,376**	**204,207**
Mise en vente—					
Fraîches	qtx	9,707	15,410	8,453	14,284
Filets frais	qtx	3,498	30,698	8,453	76,109
En boîte	caisses	–	–	1,193	6,562
En saumure	qtx	62,661	133,880	37,849	86,556
Filets fumés	qtx	9,156	88,776	9,641	83,341
Séchés	qtx	53,413	234,732	50,900	151,033
Sans arêtes	qtx	1,809	13,815	1,867	13,681
Total valeur marchande		–	517,311	–	431,566
Merlan, pris	qtx	**54,179**	**54,425**	**52,316**	**52,336**
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	2,881	7,265	8,023	16,844
Filets frais	qtx	97	1,170	–	–
En saumure	qtx	4,823	12,280	6,699	15,588
Séché	qtx	13,395	64,252	10,301	48,093
Sans arêtes	qtx	–	–	14	137
Total valeur marchande		–	84,967	–	80,662
Colin, pris	qtx	**12**	**69**	**40**	**168**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	12	69	40	211
Barbottes, prises	qtx	**781**	**781**	**1,905**	**1,917**
Mises en vente—					
Fraîches	qtx	781	2,411	1,886	4,571
Filets frais	qtx	–	–	4	32
Total valeur marchande		–	2,411	–	4,603
Flétan, pris	qtx	**335,824**	**3,970,898**	**282,605**	**2,739,413**
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	334,368	4,825,560	282,416	2,869,961
Fumé	qtx	412	3,890	6	130
En boîte	caisses	301	2,846	135	1,364
Total valeur marchande		–	4,832,296	–	2,871,455
Carrelet, barbue, plie, pris	qtx	**9,951**	**23,507**	**11,422**	**26,075**
Mise en vente—					
Frais	qtx	9,951	44,980	11,389	48,088
Filets frais	qtx	–	–	11	121
Total valeur marcahnde		–	44,980	–	48,209
Raie, prise	qtx	**2,926**	**5,073**	**3,381**	**5,488**
mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	2,926	9,810	3,381	8,870
Sole, prise	qtx	**17,939**	**55,943**	**19,069**	**62,199**
Mise en vente—					
Fraîche	qtx	15,540	80,894	19,069	97,619
Filets frais	qtx	801	13,678	–	–
Total valeur marchande		–	94,572	–	97,619
Hareng, pris	qtx	**2,263,244**	**1,700,603**	**2,125,663**	**1,287,645**
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	185,397	290,821	205,096	365,456
Sans arêtes	qtx	1,380	12,504	688	6,810
En boîte	caisses	2,207	8,853	2,740	11,335
Fumé	qtx	106,948	447,762	74,489	263,265
Salé à sec	qtx	923,848	1,248,832	805,973	961,364
Mariné	brl	37,597	232,779	20,846	122,409
Utilisé comme boëtte	brl	203,476	440,266	183,915	381,524
Engrais	brl	82,541	87,045	102,792	83,192
Huile	gal.	100,284	32,088	98,038	25,488
Poudre	tonnes	1,138	53,195	2,899	114,449
Ecailles	qtx	2,236	7,820	182	447
Total valeur marchande		–	2,861,965	–	2,335,739
Maquereau, pris	qtx	**152,756**	**363,926**	**178,464**	**442,143**
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	44,913	181,514	35,809	162,699
En boîte	caisses	455	2,103	469	2,386
Fumé	qtx	24	240	131	846
Salé	brl	36,699	352,111	47,354	432,088
Utilisé comme boëtte	brl	15	53	–	–
Total valeur marchande		–	536,021	–	598,019

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1929 et 1930—suite

Espèces		Pêcheries maritimes			
		1929		1930	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			$		$
Sardines, prises	brl	**249,194**	**363,983**	**129,459**	**172,158**
Mises en vente—					
En boîte	caisses	329,204	1,319,584	244,238	979,299
Fraîche et salée	brl	177,068	307,180	79,349	95,188
Total valeur marchande		–	1,626,764	–	1,074,487
Pilchard, pris	qtx	**1,726,851**	**966,999**	**1,501,404**	**613,947**
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	6	18	25	154
Fumé	qtx	20	140	–	–
En boîte	caisses	98,821	411,011	55,166	220,468
Utilisé comme boëtte	brl	1,538	3,634	926	2,415
Huile	gal.	2,856,579	1,128,164	3,204,058	678,115
Poudre	tonnes	15,826	656,867	18,934	688,457
Total valeur marchande		–	2,199,834	–	1,589,609
Gasparot, pris	qtx	**67,418**	**66,404**	**70,996**	**62,337**
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	14,428	30,594	15,130	24,673
Fumé	qtx	1,303	4,950	1,165	4,280
Salé	brl	17,672	85,869	14,593	71,534
Utilisé comme boëtte	brl	230	525	6,011	9,736
Engrais	brl	–	–	1,875	937
Total valeur marchande		–	121,938	–	111,160
Bar, pris	qtx	**179**	**2,172**	**119**	**1,573**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	179	3,022	119	2,083
Perche, prise	qtx	**2,228**	**19,538**	**1,733**	**14,792**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	2,228	21,811	1,733	15,576
Saumon, pris	qtx.	**1,549,325**	**7,855,867**	**2,360,699**	**9,038,984**
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	239,745	2,465,334	310,352	2,951,304
En boîte	caisses	1,399,541	11,625,831	2,223,469	13,924,037
Fumé	qtx	464	6,725	1,383	20,253
Salé sec	qtx	77,362	355,740	116,223	292,782
Fumé doux	qtx	22,246	511,590	25,095	463,394
Mariné	qtx	750	8,371	2,462	19,008
Utilisé comme boëtte	qtx	542	2,309	729	2,837
Œufs de	qtx	70	210	19,333	24,040
Total valeur marchande		–	14,976,110	–	17,697,655
Alose, prise	qtx	**6,389**	**37,963**	**3,965**	**27,107**
Mise en vente—					
Fraîche	qtx	6,329	50,933	3,909	35,351
Salée	qtx	20	500	22	550
Total valeur marchande		–	51,433	–	35,901
Eperlan, pris	qtx	**75,330**	**757,433**	**58,944**	**607,890**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	75,330	1,122,897	58,944	796,700
Esturgeon, pris	qtx	**334**	**6,266**	**526**	**6,112**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	334	7,445	526	7,368
Truite, prise	qtx	**198**	**3,457**	**139**	**2,524**
Mise en vente fraîche	qtx	198	3,917	139	2,914
Cabillaud, pris	qtx	**15,308**	**104,719**	**16,517**	**90,239**
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	5,911	44,675	13,414	86,705
En saumure	qtx	22	286	51	943
Fumé	qtx	4,677	73,401	1,584	29,979
Séché	qtx	–	–	156	2,956
Total valeur marchande		–	118,362	–	120,583
Morue lingue, prise	qtx	**48,489**	**383,462**	**48,591**	**302,071**
Mise en vente—					
Fraîche	qtx	48,351	414,916	48,591	333,564
Fumée	qtx	69	860	–	–
Total valeur marchande		–	415,776	–	333,564
Morue rouge, prise	qtx	**5,224**	**26,240**	**4,248**	**21,455**
Mise en vente—					
Fraîche	qtx	5,210	28,821	4,248	24,577
Fumée	qtx	7	63	–	–
Total valeur marchande		–	28,884	–	24,577

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada durant les années 1929 et 1930—suite

Espèces		Pêcheries maritimes			
		1929		1930	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			$		$
Bonite, prise	qtx	2,058	13,480	2,666	12,130
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	2,058	27,089	2,666	16,761
Capelan, pris	brl	2,429	4,600	3,639	9,014
Mis en vente, frais	brl	2,429	4,600	3,639	9,014
Anguille, prise	qtx	1,882	17,598	2,474	17,814
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	1,882	18,186	2,474	23,235
Roussette ou chien de mer, pris	qtx	260,240	91,049	99,380	30,512
Mis en vente[1]—					
Huile	gal.	–	–	14,558	22,229
Poudre	tonnes	–	–	899	45,165
Total valeur marchande		–	–	–	67,394
Poulpe, pris	qtx	283	1,816	355	2,555
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	283	2,264	355	2,569
Oulachon, pris	qtx	370	1,745	899	2,762
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	370	1,833	899	4,214
Encornet, pris	brl.	5,297	17,166	6,572	19,568
Utilisé comme boette	brl.	5,297	26,258	6,572	31,374
Espadon, pris	qtx	6,336	69,613	11,933	139,145
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	6,336	98,241	11,933	214,806
Tacaud, pris	qtx	28,107	38,486	15,253	21,533
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	28,107	100,993	15,253	52,219
Poissons divers, pris[2]	qtx	8,257	40,857	85,431	39,739
(Non compris les poissons énumérés ailleurs).					
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	8,257	40,874	5,919	29,359
Clovisses et mactres, prises	brl	67,739	138,732	64,709	138,223
Mises en vente—					
Fraîches	brl	13,345	42,222	19,677	57,111
En boîte	caisse	54,289	304,550	44,708	262,358
Total valeur marchande		–	346,772	–	319,469
Bucardes, prises	qtx	350	899	–	–
Mises en vente	qtx	350	936	–	–
Abalone, pris	brl	–	–	466	1,864
Mis en vente, frais	caisses	–	–	350	3,500
Crabes, pris	qtx	6,912	34,169	4,932	27,635
Mis en vente—					
Frais	qtx	5,571	30,193	4,539	26,276
En boîte	caisses	671	15,421	295	3,141
Total valeur marchande		–	45,614	–	29,417
Homard, pris	qtx	372,820	3,846,996	407,265	3,677,712
Mis en vente—					
Vivant	qtx	110,374	2,397,383	125,136	2,283,808
Chair	qtx	915	69,233	392	26,370
En boîte	caisses	127,516	3,179,022	139,109	2,873,796
Foie de	caisses	4,516	50,904	3,261	30,669
Total valeur marchande		–	5,696,542	–	5,214,643
Huîtres, prises	brl	24,959	176,952	23,942	158,709
Mises en vente, fraîches	brl	24,959	226,876	23,942	205,019
Pétoncles, pris	brl	17,921	104,452	18,636	90,232
Mis en vente—					
Ecaillés	gal.	34,532	113,163	36,707	93,699
En boîte	caisses	422	3,798	195	1,823
Total valeur marchande		–	116,961	–	95,522
Crevettes, prises	qtx	1,293	19,678	1,578	18,458
Mises en vente, fraîches	qtx	1,293	26,579	1,578	20,426
Langues et noues, marinées ou séchées	qtx	1,514	8,316	1,555	5,838
Bigorneau, pris	qtx	276	722	578	1,108
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	276	744	578	1,108

[1] En 1929 l'huile et la poudre de chien de mer étaient compris dans huile et poudre de poisson, n.a.é.
[2] Comprend 79,512 qtx ayant servi en 1930 à la préparation d'huile et poudre de poisson.

2. Quantité et valeur de tout poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1929 et 1930—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes			
	1929		1930	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		$		$
Algue, verte qtx	7,748	10,260	5,138	9,646
Mise en vente, séchée qtx	1,124	10,620	765	10,306
Phoque à fourrure, pris nomb.	3,347	28,776	2,291	13,746
Peaux vendues nomb.	3,347	33,272	2,291	13,746
Phoque, commun nomb.	24,076	62,872	10,544	23,853
Peaux vendues nomb.	23,866	56,222	10,544	18,190
Huile de gal.	43,176	34,989	22,377	9,786
Total valeur marchande	–	91,211	–	27,976
Marsouins, pris nomb.	26	87	9	200
Peaux vendues nomb.	26	104	9	76
Huile gal.	800	400	300	152
Total valeur marchande	–	504	–	228
Baleines, prises nomb.	407	387,049	320	227,993
Mises en vente—				
Os poudre tonnes	416	13,728	273	6,775
Huile de gal.	712,597	327,686	525,533	192,168
Engrais de tonnes	779	45,635	581	29,050
Total valeur marchande	–	387,049	–	227,993
Produits divers—				
Huile de poisson (autre), n.a.é. gal.	532,144	161,324	99,127	34,342
Colle de poisson gal.	7,653	4,592	27,953	36,443
Peaux et os de poisson qtx	17,438	27,502	31,574	30,784
Issues de poisson tonnes	12,006	35,919	11,055	31,059
Engrais de poisson tonnes	2,671	58,020	390	14,120
Poudre de poisson tonnes	5,382	289,184	3,841	238,950
Autres produits	–	10,994	–	10,476
Valeur totale des pêcheries maritimes—				
Valeur des prises	–	27,220,308	–	24,719,077
Valeur marchande	–	44,928,742	–	41,451,977

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures			
	1929		1930	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		$		$
Gasparot, pris qtx	550	1,750	543	1,291
Mis en vente—				
Frais qtx	235	655	257	579
Salé brl	105	915	104	712
Total valeur marchande	–	1,570	–	1,291
Achigan, pris qtx	713	11,324	630	10,361
Mise en vente, frais qtx	713	11,324	630	10,374
Carpe, prise qtx	13,451	86,123	12,034	59,928
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	13,451	86,123	12,034	67,179
Barbotte, prise qtx	8,765	74,308	8,954	78,853
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	8,765	74,580	8,954	79,829
Anguille, prise qtx	12,657	115,356	13,914	123,879
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	12,657	115,356	13,914	123,879
Œil-d'or, pris qtx	11,151	66,163	5,809	37,276
Mis en vente—				
Frais qtx	2,589	17,559	366	3,139
Fumé qtx	5,137	174,234	3,266	94,428
Total valeur marchande	–	191,793	–	97,567
Hareng, pris qtx	54,562	324,654	65,113	203,835
Mis en vente, frais qtx	54,562	324,704	65,113	287,435
Lingue, prise qtx	–	–	652	391
Mis en vente, frais qtx	–	–	652	391
Maskinongé, pris qtx	104	2,810	147	3,975
Mis en vente, frais qtx	104	2,810	147	3,975

2. Quantité et valeur de tout poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada durant les années 1929 et 1930—fin

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures			
	1929		1930	
	Quantité	Valeur	Qauntité	Valeur
		$		$
Poisson divers (gade, chabot, ouananiche, etc.) pris qtx	44,428	176,360	41,652	149,618
Mis en vente, frais qtx	44,428	177,908	41,652	151,273
Mulet, pris qtx	19,926	29,943	13,189	16,375
Mis en vente, frais qtx	19,926	43,904	13,189	23,413
Perche, prise qtx	64,827	398,989	42,029	285,586
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	64,827	594,911	42,029	331,073
Doré, pris qtx	128,500	1,148,335	103,146	740,355
Mis en vente, frais qtx	128,500	1,453,847	103,146	939,762
Sandre, prise qtx	25,831	154,987	59,284	361,632
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	25,831	333,220	59,284	420,917
Brochet, pris qtx	82,546	335,025	56,464	167,527
Mis en vente, frais qtx	82,546	409,970	56,464	228,905
Saumon, pris qtx	1,455	28,795	1,830	31,491
Mis en vente, frais qtx	1,455	32,715	1,830	34,236
Sauger, pris qtx	8,181	49,825	8,961	48,074
Mis en vente, frais qtx	8,181	63,478	8,961	62,482
Alose, prise qtx	1,818	16,178	2,023	16,573
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	1,818	16,178	2,023	16,573
Eperlan, pris qtx	8,654	68,011	7,177	56,334
Mis en vente, frais qtx	8,654	68,011	7,177	56,334
Cyprin-sucet pris et débarqué	–	–	5	15
Mis en vente, frais	–	–	5	15
Esturgeon, pris qtx	4,809	115,970	4,451	95,117
Mis en vente, frais qtx	4,809	121,330	4,451	101,607
Caviar liv.	3,755	3,755	3,647	3,647
Total valeur marchande	–	125,085	–	105,254
Truite, prise qtx	90,656	927,401	69,670	765,495
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	90,656	1,320,858	69,670	1,029,065
Tullipi, pris qtx	97,669	561,748	62,041	379,731
Mis en vente—				
Frais qtx	97,530	685,407	62,016	461,676
Fumé qtx	87	2,324	15	400
Total valeur marchande	–	687,731	–	462,076
Poisson blanc, pris qtx	196,386	1,785,360	169,747	1,409,874
Mis en vente, frais qtx	196,386	2,453,703	169,747	1,818,941
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures—				
Valeur des prises	–	6,479,235	–	5,043,585
Valeur marchande	–	8,589,779	–	6,352,239
Valeur totale de toutes les pêcheries—				
Valeur des prises	–	33,699,543	–	29,762,663
Valeur marchande	–	53,518,521	–	47,804,216

Production, capital engagé, employés, etc.

Capital.—Le capital engagé dans les pêcheries du Canada en 1930 était de $64,026,297 comparativement à $62,579,444 en 1929 et $58,072,371 en 1928. Le chiffre de 1930 se répartissait ainsi: $33,198,690 en vaisseaux, bateaux, filets, pièges, môles et quais, etc. employés dans les opérations primaires de la pêche et du débarquement du poisson, et $30,827,607, en établissements et outillage pour la préparation et la conservation du poisson. L'item du capital engagé dans les conserveries et les saurisseries comprend (a) terrain, bâtiments et machinerie, (b) matières premières, produits et approvisionnements en main, et (c) encaisse, comptes et effets à recevoir. L'augmentation depuis 1929 indiquée par le capital des pêcheries est due à une augmentation de plus de deux millions de dollars dans la valeur des conserveries et saurisseries; le capital

engagé dans les bateaux et engins accuse une diminution depuis l'année précédente. Tableaux 3 et 4.

Employés.—Le nombre de pêcheurs employés en 1930 était de 63,836 et le nombre de personnes travaillant dans les conserveries et saurisseries, 15,722, représentant un total de 79,558, comparativement à un total de 80,450 en 1929 et 78,219 en 1928. Tableaux 5 et 6.

3. Matériel et agrès de pêche. Valeur des vaisseaux et barques de pêche, filets, pièges, quais, etc., employés dans les pêcheries canadiennes en 1928, 1929 et 1930

Nomenclature	Pêcheries maritimes					
	1928		1929		1930	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		$		$		$
Chalutiers à vapeur	11	743,000	10	640,000	8	470,000
Vaisseaux à vapeur	9	164,500	12	216,500	8	156,000
Vaisseaux à voile et à gazoline	1,422	7,707,251	1,309	8,048,609	1,216	7,854,044
Barques (voiles et rames)	14,877	587,472	15,985	593,427	14,571	539,415
Barques à gazoline	15,136	6,004,131	16,498	6,965,284	16,737	7,475,369
Pinasses et chalands	407	579,515	405	570,254	642	875,945
Filets à mailles	67,139	1,231,711	72,273	1,740,885	67,279	984,138
Sennes à saumon traînantes	11,349	1,444,019	8,877	898,011	12,619	1,433,228
Sennes à saumon, de fond	21	5,500	14	4,450	19	10,875
Sennes à saumon, à parc	136	39,500	259	72,800	312	103,215
Autres sennes à parc	855	449,495	1,042	575,260	1,121	668,858
Sennes de fond	602	1,861	219	1,095	–	–
Sennes à éparlan	15,294	591,458	18,581	664,130	18,482	627,629
Sennes à parc	65	13,000	76	15,200	73	14,600
Nasses	446	429,155	422	404,145	346	352,329
Nasses à seines	19	3,800	23	4,600	–	–
Seines en bourse pour saumon	354	512,244	485	865,035	399	767,775
Autres seines	1,913	449,242	3,225	656,810	3,470	422,255
Traîneurs de nasse	15	17,100	15	17,100	–	–
Baquets de palangre	18,557	326,691	21,655	351,724	20,859	306,672
Tessure de filets	–	–	–	–	2,461	54,636
Chaluts à panneaux	–	–	–	–	59	15,625
Lignes à main	65,303	155,693	59,028	147,250	63,699	153,785
Pièges à crabes	6,551	21,583	7,245	26,432	4,870	16,930
Pièges à anguilles	418	1,032	413	895	416	1,847
Pièges à homard	1,586,576	2,050,207	1,618,779	2,125,283	1,593,584	2,116,828
Parcs à homard[2]	44	39,570	58	58,540	77	63,640
Râteaux à huîtres[2]	1,365	5,207	1,543	6,025	1,449	5,341
Râteaux à pétoncles[2]	418	10,130	331	10,110	322	9,760
Râteaux à palourdes[2]	329	682	289	680	279	653
Parcs d'huîtres et outillage	1	26,000	1	26,032	1	21,208
Quais et môles	2,060	825,365	1,836	732,235	1,793	811,655
Glacières	494	342,275	551	782,526	603	282,680
Fumeries	6,049	920,539	6,934	940,985	6,946	917,323
Valeur totale	–	**25,698,928**	–	**28,162,312**	–	**27,534,258**

Nomenclature	Pêcheries intérieures					
	1928		1929		1930	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		$		$		$
Bateaux à vapeur et remorqueurs	135	1,037,684	139	1,115,375	136	1,103,695
Barques (voiles et rames)	3,860	176,471	3,853	167,501	3,722	151,770
Barques à gazoline	1,557	906,516	1,533	925,656	1,480	966,020
Chalands	7	23,500	11	45,100	8	42,500
Filets à mailles	–	1,606,105	–	1,802,783	–	1,720,632
Seines	160	22,851	151	22,557	183	22,747
Filets à parc	1,225	672,780	1,263	650,160	1,182	622,525
Filets cylindriques	921	29,602	932	31,565	887	28,767
Filets à rouleaux	80	978	123	1,585	135	1,263
Lignes	2,573	43,800	3,017	19,690	1,669	15,216
Nasses	1,624	129,789	1,432	118,696	1,169	122,269
Pièges à anguille	110	320	90	240	80	200
Roues	6	900	8	1,200	6	900
Dards	88	1,134	75	526	93	680
Quais et môles	467	183,760	463	236,015	483	229,275
Glacières	1,005	545,058	826	524,715	958	527,435
Fumeries	331	50,912	292	109,326	225	108,538
Valeur totale	–	**5,432,160**	–	**5,772,690**	–	**5,664,432**

[2]Avant 1930 inclus avec chaluts.

4. Capital d'exploitation des établissements de préparation du poisson en 1928, 1929 et 1930[1]

Enumération	1928		1929		1930	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		$		$		$
Homarderies	375	1,358,269	354	1,265,183	333	1,257,185
Saumoneries	67	12,477,218	64	15,103,888	68	17,927,102
Crustacés et mollusques	22	271,831	23	117,352	23	204,969
Sardineries et autres conserveries	5	1,262,229	8	1,383,202	10	1,405,921
Saurisseries	204	7,520,353	242	7,685,638	234	7,562,694
Huileries	40	4,051,383	39	3,089,179	31	2,469,736
Total	**713**	**26,941,283**	**730**	**28,644,442**	**669**	**30,827,607**

[1] Embrasse la valeur des terrains, bâtiments, aménagements, outillages, les matières premières en stock et les fonds de roulement.

5. Personnel occupé aux opérations de pêche en 1928, 1929 et 1930

Classification	Pêcheries maritimes			Pêcheries intérieures		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Hommes employés:						
A bord de schalutiers à vapeur	226	182	142	–	–	–
A bord des navires	7,567	7,070	6,745	767	727	658
A bord des chaloupes	38,061	40,101	40,508	8,166	7,576	7,514
A bord des pinasses	536	540	649	21	30	20
Pêcheurs sans embarcations	2,972	2,821	2,837	4,469	5,036	4,763
Total	**49,362**	**50,714**	**50,881**	**13,423**	**13,369**	**12,955**

6. Personnel des établissements de préparation du poisson en 1928, 1929 et 1930

Enumération	1928			1929			1930		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Personnes employées dans les:									
Homarderies	2,614	3,197	5,811	2,596	3,274	5,870	2,450	3,159	5,609
Saumoneries	3,307	1,872	5,179	3,521	2,296	5,817	3,340	2,504	5,844
Etablissements de préparation des mollusques et crustacés	103	326	429	100	171	271	100	199	299
Sardineries et autres conserveries	275	143	418	283	201	484	183	212	395
Saurisseries	2,566	229	2,795	2,859	325	3,184	2,810	310	3,120
Huileries	765	37	802	717	24	741	430	25	455
Total	**9,630**	**5,804**	**15,434**	**10,076**	**6,291**	**16,367**	**9,313**	**6,409**	**15,722**

Etablissements industriels dépendant de la pêche

Nombre d'établissements.—Le nombre d'établissements industriels dont le produit de la pêche est la matière première, qui était de 699 en 1930, a baissé de 31 depuis 1929 et de 14 depuis 1928. Les homarderies contribuent le plus grand nombre d'établissements, 333; viennent ensuite les saurisseries, 234; les saumoneries, 68; les huileries, 31; les conserveries de coques, 23; les sardineries, 10, etc. Ces établissements sont classifiés selon leur principale activité ou la principale espèce de poisson utilisé. Les huileries sont aussi les établissements fabriquant la poudre de poisson pour engrais. La conserverie et la saurisserie du poisson sont des industries limitées aux deux littoraux du Canada. Toutes les homarderies, les sardineries et la plupart des conserveries de coques sont sur le littoral de l'Atlantique tandis que la Colombie Britannique a 60 des 68 saumoneries en activité en 1930.

Durée des opérations.—En 1930, les usines ont été en activité pendant 71,789 jours, ou une moyenne de 102·7 jours par établissement. En classant les établissments par groupes suivant le nombre de jours d'activité dans l'année, nous en comptons 289 dans le groupe de ceux dont les opérations ont duré moins

de 60 jours; 182 dans le groupe actif de 60 à 119 jours; 103 dans le groupe de 120 à 179 jours; 58 dans le groupe de 180 à 239 jours; et 67 dans le groupe d'usines en activité pendant 240 jours et plus. Dans ce dernier groupe, il y a 9 homarderies, 4 saumoneries, 1 conserverie de coques, 3 sardineries et conserverie d'autre poisson, 46 saurisseries et 4 huileries.

Employés, salaires et gages.—En 1930, 15,722 personnes étaient employées dans les conserveries et saurisseries, se classent comme suit: à salaire, 591; à gages, 9,967; à l'entreprise ou à la pièce, 5,164. Les employés à l'entreprise se trouvant dans les saumoneries de la Colombie Britannique, où une grande partie du travail est fait à la pièce, l'entrepreneur ayant ses propres employés et les payant, étant lui-même remunéré par l'exploitant selon la quantité de poisson mis en boîtes. Environ 75 p.c. des employés dans les saumoneries de la Colombie Britannique travaillent à ces conditions. La statistique des employés dans ces établissements est calculée d'après l'emploi mensuel des ouvriers et le nombre d'employés à salaire et d'ouvriers à l'entreprise durant la saison entière, la méthode de revision des rapports étant la suivante: sur réception du rapport de chaque établissement on additionne le nombre d'ouvriers à gages indiqué pour chaque mois, le total étant ensuite divisé par le nombre de mois durant lesquels l'usine a été en activité pendant l'année. Le chiffre ainsi obtenu est inscrit comme moyenne d'employés à gages dans l'établissement pendant l'année. A ce nombre on ajoute celui des employés à salaire et le nombre d'ouvriers à l'entreprise ou à la pièce, enregistrés pour l'année ou la saison et non pas pour le mois. Le chiffre final représente le nombre d'employés de cet établissement pour l'année, la compilation des totaux donnant le nombre d'employés dans cette industrie. La durée de l'emploi varie selon la saison des travaux; les homarderies sont exploitées pendant un mois ou deux de l'année, les saumoneries durant de plus longues périodes, tandis qu'un grand nombre de saurisseries fonctionnent toute l'année. La fluctuation dans l'emploiement est indiquée par la statistique du nombre d'employés à gages chaque mois. Il n'y a aucune statistique mensuelle sur les travailleurs à l'entreprise, car, étant donné qu'ils sont employés par les entrepreneurs, l'exploitant des conserveries n'en tient pas de registre mensuel, et par conséquent, ne peut inclure dans son rapport que la moyenne du nombre employé pendant la saison et la somme totale qui leur est payée. En 1930, ce total s'est élevé à $5,326,463, dont les ouvriers à gages ont reçu $3,383,902, les ouvriers à l'entreprise ou à la pièce, $1,023,609, et les employés à salaire, $918,952, soit une diminution de $85,392 sur le total de l'année précédente. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre d'employés, sous chaque classification, et les montants qui leur ont été payés, pendant les années 1928 à 1930.

7. Personnel des usines poissonnières, salaires et gages, 1928, 1929 et 1930

Année	Employés		Ouvriers et journaliers		Ouvriers à l'entreprise ou aux pièces		Total, personnel, salaires et gages	
	nomb.	$	nomb.	$	nomb.	$	nomb.	$
1928	630	853,800	10,579	3,539,070	4,225	868,226	15,434	5,261,096
1929	660	951,669	11,122	3,668,802	4,585	791,384	16,367	5,411,855
1930	591	918,952	9,967	3,383,902	5,164	1,023,609	15,722	5,326,463

Main-d'œuvre par mois.—Les mois de grande activité dans les établissements industriels ont été mai (9,176) et juin (9,410), en ce qui concerne le nombre d'employés. C'est en février (1,582) et mars (2,050) que le nombre d'employés a été le plus bas. Les homarderies ont employé le plus grand nombre de travailleurs en mai et juin; les saumoneries de mai à septembre; les sardineries, d'avril à novembre; les conserveries de coques, les saurisseries et les huileries sont en exploitation presque toute l'année. En plusieurs des homarderies et des saumoneries on commence les travaux avant et on les continue

après la saison de la mise en boîtes du poisson. Le tableau suivant indique le nombre d'employés à gages, par mois, pendant les années 1928 à 1930.

8. Main-d'œuvre de l'industrie poissonnière[1]—Nombre d'employés sur la liste de paie le 15 de chaque mois en 1928, 1929 et 1930

Mois	1928			1929			1930		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Janvier	1,608	111	1,719	1,675	107	1,782	1,926	111	2,037
Février	1,387	81	1,468	1,523	78	1,601	1,435	147	1,582
Mars	1,634	213	1,847	1,709	237	1,946	1,781	269	2,050
Avril	3,769	1,090	4,859	3,492	974	4,466	3,320	728	4,048
Mai	5,629	3,313	8,942	5,753	3,358	9,111	5,806	3,370	9,176
Juin	6,270	3,148	9,418	6,450	3,277	9,727	6,182	3,228	9,410
Juillet	4,766	910	5,676	4,870	930	5,800	4,731	917	5,648
Août	4,414	560	4,974	4,765	674	5,439	4,474	850	5,324
Septembre	4,194	496	4,690	4,403	646	5,049	3,909	682	4,591
Octobre	3,850	369	4,219	3,951	601	4,562	3,142	519	3,661
Novembre	3,100	210	3,310	3,329	288	3,617	2,622	152	2,774
Décembre	2,585	184	2,769	2,492	145	2,637	1,962	101	2,063

[1] A l'exclusion des ouvriers travaillant à l'entreprise ou à la pièce.

Combustible et force motrice.—Les principales espèces de combustible employé dans les usines sont le charbon, dont la valeur en 1930 était de $199,022 et l'huile combustible pour une valeur de $126,629. Les autres combustibles incluent la gazoline ($27,597) et le bois ($50,835). Le coût de l'électricité pour force motrice a été de $38,279. La valeur du combustible et de l'électricité s'est totalisée à $449,179 en 1930 comparativement à $471,649 en 1929. Le principal item sous la rubrique de force motrice, d'après la consommation en h.p., comprend les moteurs turbines à vapeur au nombre de 233 en 1930, et d'une puissance de 5,742 h.p. L'item des moteurs à gazoline et huile est le deuxième avec 647 unités et une capacité de 4,285 h.p. L'item moteurs électriques vient en troisième au nombre de 124 et une puissance de 2,122 h.p. actionnés par l'énergie achetée, et 74 de 664 h.p. générés par l'énergie primaire de l'usine. La force motrice de tous les établissements en 1930 était fournie par 1,073 unités d'une puissance de 13,327 h.p., comparativement à 1,061 unités et une puissance de 12,337 h.p. en 1929.

Matières premières.—La quantité de poisson utilisée par les usines en 1930 a été de 7,881,740 quintaux, soit 76 p.c. de la prise de poisson de mer cette année, le reste de la pêche étant vendu par les pêcheurs eux-mêmes La valeur globale du poisson utilisé, savoir, la somme totale payée aux pêcheurs par les exploitants de conserveries et autres établissements a été de $15,939,137. Les autres matières premières employées par les conserveries sont le sel, d'une valeur de $348,201; les récipients, $4,569,026; divers autres matériaux, $225,125. La valeur totale du poisson et autres matières premières employés par les usines en 1930 est de $21,081,489, répartie ainsi parmi les différents établissements: homarderies $3,315,681; saumoneries, $9,294,508; conserveries de coques, $150,244; sardineries et autres conserveries $602,175; saurisseries $7,039,327; huileries $679,554. Le tableau suivant indique la valeur du poisson et autres matières premières utilisés en 1928, 1929 et 1930.

9. Valeur des matières premières de l'industrie poissonnière, 1928, 1929 et 1930

—	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$
Poisson	15,617,194	17,061,787	15,939,137
Sel	444,471	413,722	348,201
Récipients	4,144,425	3,802,791	4,569,026
Autres matières premières	372,677	218,644	225,125
Total	20,578,767	21,496,859	21,081,489

Valeur de la Production.—La valeur globale de la production de ces usines en 1930 a été de $32,973,308 y inclus $25,333,751, valeur du poisson mis en boîtes, salé, fumé, etc., et $7,639,557 valeur du poisson vendu à l'état frais aux consommateurs. La valeur de la production industrielle représente 79½ pour cent de la valeur totale des ventes de poisson de mer, le reste est la valeur du poisson vendu à l'état frais et préparé par les pêcheurs. En 1930, la valeur totale de la production s'est répartie ainsi par établissements: saumoneries, $15,149,954 ou 46·0 p.c., les saurisseries $10,267,421 ou 31·1 p.c., les homarderies $4,419,208 ou 13·4 p.c., les huileries $1,701,833 ou 5·1 p.c., les sardineries et autres conserveries de poisson $1,180,316 ou 3·6 p.c., les conserveries de coques $254,576 ou 0·8 p.c. La valeur moyenne du rendement par établissement en 1930 était de $47,172. En groupant ces usines selon la valeur de leur production, on obtient le résultat suivant: 240 établissements figurent dans le groupe dont la production est évaluée à moins de $5,000; 114 d'une production dont la valeur varie entre $5,000 et $10,000; 128 avec une valeur de $10,000 à $20,000; 86 avec une valeur de $20,000 à moins de $50,000; et 131 avec une production évaluée à $50,000 et plus. Ce dernier groupe comprend 17 homarderies, 60 saumoneries, 2 conserveries de coques, 1 sardinerie ou autre conserverie; 40 saurisseries et 11 huileries.

Le tableau suivant donne en résumé la valeur de la production en différents établissements depuis 1928 jusqu'à 1930.

10. Valeur des produits de l'industrie poissonnière, 1928, 1929 et 1930

Nomenclature	1928		1929		1930	
	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	1,263,559	3,258,875	1,583,095	3,495,721	1,296,099	3,123,109
Saumoneries	338,907	14,930,342	393,463	13,214,069	224,734	14,925,220
Établissements de conserves de coques	3,927	291,927	5,057	270,245	529	254,047
Sardineries	241,237	1,518,009	161,121	1,790,268	49,075	1,131,241
Saurisseries	6,428,039	4,903,851	6,914,517	4,799,334	6,069,120	4,198,301
Huileries et fabriques d'engrais	–	3,089,059	–	2,339,370	–	1,701,833
Total	**8,275,669**	**27,992,063**	**9,057,253**	**25,909,007**	**7,639,557**	**25,333,751**

Tableaux généraux.—Une partie des tableaux généraux de ce rapport est consacrée à la statistique des conserveries et saurisseries de poisson, et elle contient en détail, par provinces et par comtés ou districts, des renseignements sur le capital, les employés, les salaires et les gages, la valeur de la production et autres phases dont il n'a été donné qu'un sommaire dans les paragraphes précédents.

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 1926 à 1930, par ordre de leur importance en 1930

Provinces	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Augmentation ou diminution en 1930 sur 1929 Aug. + dim. −
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Colombie Britannique	27,367,109	22,890,913	26,562,727	23,930,692	23,103,302	− 827,390
Nouvelle-Ecosse	12,505,922	10,783,631	11,681,995	11,427,491	10,411,202	− 1,016,289
Nouveau-Brunswick	5,325,478	4,406,673	5,001,641	5,935,635	4,853,575	− 1,082,060
Ontario	3,152,193	3,670,229	4,030,753	3,919,144	3,294,629	− 624,515
Québec	3,110,964	2,736,450	2,996,614	2,933,339	2,502,998	− 430,341
Manitoba	2,328,803	2,039,738	2,240,314	2,745,205	1,811,962	− 933,243
Ile du Prince-Edouard	1,358,934	1,367,807	1,196,681	1,297,125	1,141,279	− 155,846
Alberta	749,076	712,469	725,050	732,214	421,258	− 310,956
Saskatchewan	444,288	503,609	563,533	572,871	234,501	− 338,370
Territoire du Yukon	17,866	12,090	51,665	24,805	29,510	+ 4,705
Total	**56,360,633**	**49,123,609**	**55,050,973**	**53,518,521**	**47,804,216**	**− 5,714,305**

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1926-1930

Espèces		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Augmentation ou diminution en 1930 sur 1929. Aug. + dim. −
Île du Prince Édouard							
Homard	qtx	66,298	62,800	65,613	73,590	80,820	+ 7,230
	$	926,718	855,917	752,123	813,206	694,227	− 118,979
Morue	qtx	49,823	49,419	36,852	50,160	66,255	+ 16,095
	$	118,380	128,830	98,028	119,009	154,786	+ 35,777
Hareng	qtx	63,930	51,834	47,451	51,541	49,818	− 1,723
	$	89,915	88,368	94,939	93,923	80,211	− 13,712
Eperlan	qtx	15,390	14,936	13,122	9,489	7,789	− 1,700
	$	98,670	179,232	112,319	104,974	63,828	− 41,146
Maquereau	qtx	6,054	6,455	10,197	9,194	10,591	+ 1,397
	$	20,653	28,255	42,068	44,811	49,948	+ 5,137
Huîtres	qtx	5,161	4,071	4,756	4,928	4,888	− 40
	$	61,898	48,838	47,619	49,030	41,495	− 7,535
Nouvelle-Écosse							
Homard	qtx	184,316	179,673	172,409	190,035	208,201	+ 18,166
	$	3,386,416	3,255,627	3,048,255	3,210,504	3,046,084	− 164,420
Morue	qtx	1,858,944	1,331,873	1,470,172	1,297,841	1,065,133	− 232,708
	$	4,652,858	3,455,772	4,398,019	3,484,583	2,685,879	− 798,704
Eglefin	qtx	458,292	384,207	445,950	516,149	471,639	− 44,510
	$	1,671,971	1,402,135	1,654,977	1,863,947	1,798,330	− 65,617
Hareng	qtx	264,823	214,560	166,398	237,738	204,745	− 32,993
	$	547,548	482,378	368,221	525,963	435,810	− 90,153
Maquereau	qtx	67,580	72,306	71,440	107,385	130,359	+ 22,974
	$	285,961	338,851	369,752	387,179	431,543	+ 44,364
Flétan	qtx	23,725	27,551	25,768	30,971	27,258	− 3,713
	$	381,720	468,679	434,110	506,976	419,761	− 87,215
Merluche et lotte	qtx	91,946	119,431	158,744	184,713	190,203	+ 5,490
	$	135,517	153,840	268,577	321,772	313,212	− 8,560
Saumon	qtx	13,428	12,819	7,059	7,556	14,198	+ 6,642
	$	253,272	233,189	138,681	155,651	249,962	+ 94,311
Espadon	qtx	12,936	7,299	8,088	6,336	11,933	+ 5,597
	$	207,248	120,692	132,345	98,241	214,806	+ 116,565
Eperlan	qtx	10,981	7,110	6,089	7,184	7,906	+ 722
	$	165,630	124,653	103,535	119,659	136,909	+ 17,250
Pétoncles	brl	19,918	37,607	24,533	16,856	16,488	− 368
	$	138,472	212,838	156,188	110,192	81,619	− 28,573

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1926-1930—suite

Espèces		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Augmentation ou diminution en 1930 sur 1929. Aug. + dim. −
Nouveau-Brunswick							
Homard	qtx	59,611	49,752	57,970	81,862	90,567	+ 8,705
	$	1,135,664	955,053	1,037,195	1,361,796	1,206,996	− 154,800
Sardines	brl	171,637	174,640	279,349	249,156	129,424	− 119,732
	$	1,172,490	1,046,250	1,284,771	1,626,585	1,074,342	− 552,243
Saumon	qtx	25,131	22,464	12,557	18,308	34,258	+ 15,950
	$	408,397	414,280	264,000	433,700	662,886	+ 229,186
Eperlan	qtx	59,400	46,184	59,866	51,023	38,385	− 12,638
	$	850,913	686,163	912,055	816,303	551,443	− 264,860
Hareng	qtx	422,897	412,833	335,833	433,275	427,406	− 5,869
	$	529,195	379,616	377,966	493,631	377,988	− 115,643
Morue	qtx	201,425	136,773	172,874	140,769	137,436	− 3,333
	$	478,770	284,662	436,736	401,072	369,708	− 31,364
Coques et palourdes	qtx	27,278	33,197	30,058	28,065	22,450	− 5,615
	$	111,362	130,698	131,679	136,559	97,687	− 38,872
Merluche et lotte	qtx	43,818	45,759	78,726	128,161	87,554	− 40,607
	$	45,104	60,302	69,923	151,983	93,455	− 58,528
Huîtres	brl	12,383	13,574	12,383	14,146	13,862	− 284
	$	92,535	100,576	107,808	106,618	90,212	− 16,406
Gasparot	qtx	52,875	40,094	24,148	43,785	40,790	− 2,995
	$	116,727	65,373	39,329	83,728	73,592	− 10,136
Québec							
Morue	qtx	584,567	460,573	469,924	490,062	392,642	− 97,420
	$	1,408,516	1,011,795	1,351,501	1,386,963	1,073,836	− 313,127
Homard	qtx	29,358	24,606	26,445	27,333	27,677	+ 344
	$	434,374	359,579	346,415	311,036	267,336	− 43,700
Hareng	qtx	326,416	262,521	258,245	230,433	227,173	− 3,260
	$	279,795	238,093	256,015	291,485	249,708	− 41,777
Saumon	qtz	15,536	14,840	8,159	10,067	17,205	+ 7,138
	$	159,303	152,710	100,007	137,404	197,854	+ 60,450
Anguille	qtx	21,172	13,570	21,871	11,929	13,154	+ 1,225
	$	195,608	113,148	192,075	109,522	118,583	+ 9,061
Maquereau	qtx	22,765	70,765	23,520	22,967	31,452	+ 8,485
	$	71,353	185,296	78,548	72,466	100,689	+ 28,223
Eperlan	qtx	5,259	13,428	12,018	15,588	10,586	− 5,002
	$	41,811	110,823	101,820	139,141	82,438	− 56,703
Esturgeon	qtx	2,008	2,046	2,775	3,163	3,162	− 1
	$	32,177	35,410	50,948	55,325	49,837	− 5,488
Doré	qtx	2,104	8,064	8,725	3,969	3,565	− 404
	$	39,214	137,165	149,655	66,459	49,150	− 17,309
Ontario							
Poisson blanc	qtx	64,049	61,658	58,235	61,591	55,433	− 6,158
	$	864,661	937,202	911,958	1,028,571	886,928	− 141,643
Truite	qtx	69,127	74,978	66,596	62,547	51,205	− 11,342
	$	933,214	1,192,150	1,042,893	1,032,026	844,882	− 187,144
Sandre	qtx	30,385	31,173	21,496	25,831	59,284	+ 33,453
	$	182,310	187,038	257,952	333,220	420,917	+ 87,679
Perche	qtx	20,678	28,180	46,935	60,022	36,991	− 23,031
	$	124,068	211,352	704,025	552,202	281,132	− 271,070
Hareng	qtx	44,122	58,099	53,006	49,127	59,573	+ 10,446
	$	264,732	302,114	198,772	294,762	256,164	− 38,598
Doré	qtx	23,071	21,163	20,012	19,890	20,913	+ 1,023
	$	299,923	300,529	420,252	292,385	248,864	− 43,521
Tullipi	qtx	11,971	15,520	10,304	6,975	10,406	+ 3,431
	$	125,695	194,001	103,040	62,775	77,004	+ 14,229

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1926-1930—fin

Espèces		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Augmentation ou diminution en 1930 sur 1929. Aug. + dim. —
Manitoba							
Doré	qtx	87,251	99,813	101,870	94,055	69,058	— 25,002
	$	900,608	804,854	921,010	988,563	581,018	— 407,545
Poisson blanc	qtx	54,122	49,114	49,899	58,964	61,382	+ 2,418
	$	490,625	418,461	473,232	616,864	536,151	— 80,713
Tullipi	qtx	85,267	102,451	89,068	84,043	47,499	— 36,544
	$	501,814	419,103	484,129	587,674	370,074	— 217,600
Brochet	qtx	43,467	40,166	36,366	54,919	34,027	— 20,892
	$	176,425	149,658	154,550	225,277	115,736	— 109,541
Œil d'or	qtx	11,625	11,420	10,642	11,105	5,745	— 5,360
	$	85,099	115,190	115,124	191,267	96,828	— 94,439
Saskatchewan							
Poisson blanc	qtx	37,667	41,323	43,667	45,934	31,522	— 14,412
	$	326,058	389,185	439,075	461,348	179,469	— 281,879
Doré	qtx	2,918	3,753	3,054	2,835	3,387	+ 552
	$	25,520	34,224	27,248	26,155	15,258	— 10,897
Truite	qtx	3,106	2,700	2,408	2,478	1,827	— 651
	$	33,483	29,784	26,908	28,186	13,784	— 14,402
Alberta							
Poisson blanc	qtx	34,132	32,355	27,020	28,091	19,062	— 9,029
	$	478,660	434,449	340,407	326,090	187,751	— 138,339
Truite	qtx	3,907	10,882	19,371	23,491	14,918	— 8,573
	$	46,418	126,955	222,312	235,391	148,959	— 86,432
Doré	qtx	10,374	6,746	8,499	7,418	5,958	— 1,460
	$	116,175	65,257	92,427	76,026	42,232	— 33,794
Brochet	qtx	9,780	10,473	6,657	8,115	5,010	— 3,105
	$	83,559	63,516	32,056	46,236	20,571	— 25,665
Colombie Britannique							
Saumon	qtx	2,125,555	1,490,395	2,257,455	1,514,038	2,296,213	+ 782,175
	$	18,769,605	14,253,803	17,345,670	14,265,795	16,610,834	+ 2,345,039
Flétan	qtx	315,095	271,354	302,820	303,921	254,796	— 49,125
	$	4,543,720	3,467,904	3,370,670	4,317,235	2,446,775	— 1,870,460
Pilchard	qtx	969,958	1,368,582	1,610,252	1,726,851	1,501,404	— 225,447
	$	1,256,721	1,838,867	2,563,137	2,199,834	1,589,609	— 610,225
Hareng	qtx	1,301,269	1,724,246	1,535,118	1,315,667	1,221,962	— 93,705
	$	1,528,734	1,867,429	1,808,944	1,486,655	1,222,303	— 264,352
Morue lingue[1]	qtx	–	49,912	50,772	48,489	48,591	+ 102
	$	–	401,259	366,101	415,776	333,564	— 82,212
Coques et palourdes	brl	12,813	14,419	16,834	18,257	23,987	+ 5,730
	$	105,409	96,182	130,015	120,143	155,857	+ 35,714
Morue noire	qtx	10,358	16,430	13,388	15,308	16,517	+ 1,209
	$	89,371	123,421	101,452	118,362	120,583	+ 2,221
Territoire du Yukon							
Poisson blanc	qtx	89	70	535	124	344	+ 220
	$	2,492	1,400	13,375	3,100	8,600	+ 5,500
Saumon	qtx	656	805	866	784	549	— 235
	$	12,490	8,050	17,320	15,680	8,235	— 7,445
Truite	qtx	91	50	562	120	270	+ 150
	$	2,548	1,000	14,050	3,000	6,750	+ 3,750

[1] Comprise avec la morue antérieurement à 1927.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1930 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	66,255	103,529	1,065,133	1,978,386	137,436	231,636	392,642	929,850	955	2,601
Mise en vente—										
fraîche qtx	10,694	40,910	82,872	311,676	9,220	37,860	9,262	39,986	818	4,121
filets frais qtx	11	99	26,298	304,426	559	5,996	518	5,180	–	–
en saumure qtx	26,582	106,303	76,099	313,536	2,895	13,520	43,431	165,280	69	483
en boîte caisses	–	–	5,793	28,394	–	–	–	–	–	–
filets fumés qtx	–	–	33,544	395,518	20	183	–	–	–	–
séchée qtx	431	2,510	184,409	1,020,108	40,978	285,263	97,142	809,008	–	–
sans arêtes qtx	267	3,338	23,207	237,340	366	4,026	920	7,820	–	–
huile de foie de morue, médicinale gal.	–	–	40,526	27,730	15,410	13,665	28,660	23,651	–	–
huile de morue gal.	5,420	1,626	98,354	47,151	26,775	9,195	50,777	22,911	–	–
Total, valeur marchande	–	154,786	–	2,685,879	–	369,708	–	1,073,836	–	4,604
Eglefin, pris qtx	1,502	2,873	471,639	975,864	13,203	27,407	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente—										
frais qtx	1,454	4,768	125,282	530,590	10,080	40,473	–	–	–	–
filets frais qtx	–	–	59,295	743,363	62	561	–	–	–	–
en boîte caisses	–	–	15,123	95,014	–	–	–	–	–	–
fumé qtx	–	–	34,109	288,498	480	4,784	–	–	–	–
filets fumés qtx	–	–	4,122	48,161	–	–	–	–	–	–
en saumure qtx	16	64	10,054	25,674	138	378	–	–	–	–
séché qtx	–	–	12,495	52,794	554	2,366	–	–	–	–
sans arêtes qtx	–	–	1,751	14,236	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande	–	4,832	–	1,798,330	–	48,562	–	–	–	–
Merluche et lingue, prises qtx	16,617	13,017	190,203	136,148	87,554	55,038	–	–	2	4
Mises en vente—										
fraîches qtx	886	1,396	7,139	11,816	426	1,068	–	–	2	4
filets frais qtx	–	–	8,081	72,731	372	3,378	–	–	–	–
en boîte caisses	–	–	1,193	6,562	–	–	–	–	–	–
en saumure qtx	5,978	18,468	18,789	43,711	13,082	24,377	–	–	–	–
filets fumés qtx	–	–	9,367	80,346	274	2,995	–	–	–	–
séchées qtx	1,242	4,968	31,798	87,159	17,860	58,906	–	–	–	–
sans arêtes qtx	7	63	1,520	10,887	340	2,731	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande	–	24,895	–	313,212	–	93,455	–	–	–	4
Merlan, pris qtx	–	–	39,422	38,184	12,894	14,152	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente—										
frais qtx	–	–	8,003	16,794	20	50	–	–	–	–
en saumure qtx	–	–	5,603	12,450	1,096	3,138	–	–	–	–
séché qtx	–	–	6,642	28,145	3,659	19,948	–	–	–	–
sans arêtes qtx	–	–	–	–	14	137	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande	–	–	–	57,389	–	23,273	–	–	–	–
Colin, pris qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	168
Mis en vente, frais qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	211
Barbotte, prise qtx	–	–	1,905	1,917	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente—										
fraîche qtx	–	–	1,886	4,571	–	–	–	–	–	–
filets frais qtx	–	–	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande	–	–	–	4,603	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flétan, pris qtx	–	–	27,258	332,237	100	1,400	451	3,202	254,796	2,402,574
Mis en vente—										
frais qtx	–	–	27,081	418,397	100	1,607	451	3,312	254,784	2,446,645
fumé qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	130
en boîte caisses	–	–	135	1,364	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande	–	–	–	419,761	–	1,607	–	3,312	–	2,446,775
Carrelet, barbue, plie, etc., pris qtx	–	–	4,726	6,401	1,683	3,665	–	–	5,013	16,009
Mis en vente—										
frais qtx	–	–	4,693	22,170	1,683	5,650	–	–	5,013	20,268
filets frais qtx	–	–	11	121	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande	–	–	–	22,291	–	5,650	–	–	–	20,268

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1930 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
		$		$		$		$		$
Raie, prise qtx	–	–	2,352	2,352	61	80	–	–	968	3,056
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	2,352	4,446	61	183	–	–	968	4,241
Sole, prise qtx	–	–	10,584	22,708	–	–	–	–	8,485	39,491
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	10,584	51,402	–	–	–	–	8,485	46,217
Hareng, pris qtx	49,818	50,090	204,745	209,482	427,406	170,772	221,732	140,103	1,221,962	717,198
Mis en vente—										
frais qtx	10,014	20,860	73,467	200,499	59,061	28,608	9,170	35,636	53,386	79,853
sans arêtes qtx	–	–	8	80	680	6,730	–	–	–	–
en boîte caisses	–	–	–	–	2,740	11,335	–	–	–	–
fumé qtx	–	–	6,419	33,591	42,569	116,068	20,788	74,939	4,713	38,667
salé à sec qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	805,973	961,364
mariné brl	70	560	10,621	55,627	3,189	22,447	6,920	42,964	46	811
utilisé comme boëtte brl	19,797	58,791	49,780	145,705	43,909	72,025	53,801	56,416	16,628	48,587
engrais brl	–	–	129	308	88,748	73,412	13,915	9,472	–	–
huile gal.	–	–	–	–	37,665	6,617	–	–	60,373	18,871
poudre ton.	–	–	–	–	1,125	40,299	–	–	1,774	74,150
écailles qtx	–	–	–	–	182	447	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.	–	80,211	–	435,810	–	377,988	–	219,427	–	1,222,303
Maquereau, pris qtx	10,591	29,265	130,359	314,767	6,062	10,676	31,452	87,435	–	–
Mis en vente—										
frais qtx	3,809	18,126	24,979	125,184	5,998	15,629	1,023	3,760	–	–
en boîte caisses	429	2,246	40	140	–	–	–	–	–	–
fumé qtx	–	–	131	846	–	–	–	–	–	–
salé brl	2,160	29,576	35,028	305,373	30	210	10,136	96,929	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.	–	49,948	–	431,543	–	15,839	–	100,689	–	–
Sardine, prise brl	–	–	–	–	129,424	172,013	35	145	–	–
Mise en vente—										
en boîte caisses	–	–	–	–	244,238	979,299	–	–	–	–
fraîche et salée brl	–	–	–	–	79,314	95,043	35	145	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.	–	–	–	–	–	1,074,342	–	145	–	–
Pilchard, pris qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,501,404	613,947
Mis en vente—										
frais qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	154
en boîte caisses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55,166	220,468
boëtte brl	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	926	2,415
huile gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,204,058	678,115
poudre tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,934	688,457
Total, valeur marchande.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,589,609
Gasparot, pris qtx	30	30	30,719	29,336	40,247	32,971	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente—										
frais qtx	30	60	10,649	15,305	4,451	9,308	–	–	–	–
fumé qtx	–	–	165	280	1,000	4,000	–	–	–	–
salé brl	–	–	3,008	13,665	11,585	57,869	–	–	–	–
utilisé comme boëtte brl	–	–	5,736	9,549	275	187	–	–	–	–
engrais brl	–	–	–	–	1,875	937	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.	–	60	–	38,799	–	72,301	–	–	–	–
Bar, pris qtx	–	–	31	330	88	1,243	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais qtx	–	–	31	350	88	1,733	–	–	–	–
Perche, prise qtx	–	–	52	100	3	9	–	–	1,678	14,683
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	52	120	3	9	–	–	1,678	15,447
Saumon, pris qtx	106	2,120	14,198	192,095	33,326	479,710	16,856	186,944	2,296,213	8,178,115
Mis en vente—										
frais qtx	106	2,120	12,893	229,933	34,108	641,734	13,468	177,743	249,777	1,899,
en boîte caisses	–	–	1,459	18,244	–	–	227	2,407	2,221,783	13,903,
fumé qtx	–	–	55	1,785	–	–	–	–	1,328	18,46
salé à sec qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	116,223	292,
fumé doux qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,095	463,
mariné qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,611	12,855	851	6,
Œufs de qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,333	24,
utilisé comme boëtte qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	729	2,
Total, valeur marchande.	–	2,120	–	249,962	–	641,734	–	193,005	–	16,610,

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1930 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
		$		$		$		$		$
Alose, prise qtx	–	–	440	5,347	3,490	21,410	–	–	35	350
Mise en vente—										
fraîche qtx	–	–	384	6,617	3,490	28,117	–	–	35	617
salée brl	–	–	22	550	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande	–	–	–	7,167	–	28,117	–	–	–	617
Eperlan, pris qtx	7,789	59,468	7,906	88,725	38,385	408,811	3,409	32,911	1,455	17,975
Mis en vente, frais qtx	7,789	63,828	8,192	136,909	38,933	551,443	2,575	26,104	1,456	18,416
Esturgeon, pris qtx	–	–	225	675	–	–	24	240	277	5,197
Mis en vente, frais qtx	–	–	225	1,350	–	–	24	240	277	5,778
Truite, prise qtx	–	–	–	–	88	1,760	–	–	51	764
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	–	–	88	2,150	–	–	51	764
Cabillaud, pris qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,517	90,239
Mis en vente—										
frais qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,414	86,705
en saumure qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	943
fumé qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,584	29,979
séché qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	2,956
Total, valeur marchande	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120,583
Morue rouge, prise qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,248	21,455
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,248	24,577
Morue lingue, prise qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,591	302,071
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,581	333,564
Bonite, prise qtx	–	–	2,666	12,130	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	2,666	16,761	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capelan, pris brl	1,041	4,339	–	–	–	–	2,598	4,675	–	–
Mis en vente, frais brl	1,041	4,339	–	–	–	–	2,598	4,675	–	–
Anguille, prise qtx	130	842	1,666	12,530	258	1,798	420	2,644	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	130	1,300	1,666	17,091	258	2,200	420	2,644	–	–
Roussette ou chien de mer, pris qtx	–	–	700[2]	140	–	–	–	–	98,680	30,372
Mis en vente—										
huile gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,558	22,229
poudre tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	899	45,165
Total, valeur marchande	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67,394
Poulpe, pris qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	355	2,555
Mis en vente, frais qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	355	2,569
Oulachon, pris qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	899	2,762
Mis en vente, frais qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	899	4,214
Encornet, pris brl	–	–	5,965	17,041	–	–	607	2,527	–	–
utilisé comme boëtte brl	–	–	5,965	28,847	–	–	607	2,527	–	–
Espadon, pris qtx	–	–	11,933	139,145	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente qtx	–	–	11,933	214,806	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tacaud, pris qtx	1,352	3,268	359	160	13,322	17,410	190	305	30	90
Mis en vente, frais qtx	1,352	3,268	359	660	13,322	47,896	190	305	30	90

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries intérieurs.
[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 1930 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
		$		$		$		$		$
Poissons divers, pris.. qtx	–	–	79,512[2]	10,380	42	42	5,877	29,317	–	–
(à l'exclusion de toutes les espèces ci-dessus).										
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	–	–	–	–	42	42	5,877	29,317	–	–
Clovisses et mactres, prises..... brl	4,921	7,537	19,683	17,155	22,450	33,122	2,668	15,138	23,987	65,271
Mises en vente—										
fraîches..... brl	890	1,960	7,210	13,641	6,023	11,786	2,668	15,138	2,886	14,586
en boîte.....caisses	2,507	12,392	4,088	22,794	17,012	85,901	–	–	21,101	141,271
Total, valeur marchande.	–	14,352	–	36,435	–	97,687	–	15,138	–	155,857
Crabes, pris..... qtx	–	–	80	160	–	–	–	–	4,852	27,475
Mis en vente—										
frais..... qtx	–	–	80	240	–	–	–	–	4,459	26,036
en boîte.....caisses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	295	3,141
Total, valeur marchande.	–	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	29,177
Homards, pris..... qtx	80,829	539,736	208,201	2,204,153	90,567	717,526	27,677	216,303	–	–
Mis en vente—										
vivant..... qtx	4,574	48,205	85,335	1,645,812	33,592	574,456	1,085	15,335	–	–
chair de..... qtx	48	4,800	209	12,100	135	9,470	–	–	–	–
en boîte.....caisses	31,935	635,961	63,422	1,367,957	31,983	618,286	11,769	251,592	–	–
foie de.....caisses	505	5,261	2,089	20,215	624	4,784	42	409	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.	–	694,227	–	3,046,084	–	1,206,996	–	267,336	–	–
Haliotide, prise..... brl	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	466	1,864
Mise en vente—										
en boîte.....caisses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	350	3,500
Huîtres, prises..... brl	4,888	26,516	1,995	12,142	13,862	63,226	–	–	3,197	56,825
Mises en vente, fraîches brl	4,888	41,495	1,995	15,166	13,862	90,212	–	–	3,197	58,146
Pétoncles, pris..... brl	–	–	16,488	76,476	1,395	9,426	753	4,330	–	–
Mis en vente—										
écaillés..... gal.	–	–	32,411	79,796	2,790	9,426	1,506	4,477	–	–
en boîte.....caisses	–	–	195	1,823	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.	–	–	–	81,619	–	9,426	–	4,477	–	–
Crevettes, prises..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,578	18,458
Mises en vente, fraîches qtx.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,578	20,426
Langues et noues, marinées et séchées... qtx	52	624	876	3,114	590	1,765	37	335	–	–
Bigorneau (ou littorines), pris..... qtx	–	–	492	864	86	244	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	–	–	492	864	86	244	–	–	–	–
Algue, verte, prise..... qtx	–	–	88	440	5,050	9,206	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente, séchée. qtx	–	–	45	1,100	720	9,206	–	–	–	–
Phoque à fourrure, pris.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,291	13,746
Peaux vendues.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,291	13,746
Phoque, commun, pris.....nomb.	398	994	3,170	4,683	606	1,348	6,361	16,805	9	23
Mis en vente—										
peaux.....nomb.	398	994	3,170	4,936	606	1,348	6,361	10,889	9	23
huile..... gal.	–	–	2,376	953	–	–	20,001	8,833	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.	–	994	–	5,889	–	1,348	–	19,722	–	23

[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 1930 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
		$		$		$		$		$
Marsouins, pris.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	200	–	–
Mis en vente—										
peaux.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	76	–	–
huile..... gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	152	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228	–	–
Baleines, prises.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	227,993
Mises en vente—										
fanons, sous-produits.....tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	273	6,775
huile..... gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	525,533	192,168
engrais.....tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	581	29,050
Total, valeur marchande.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	227,993
Produits divers:										
Huile de poisson (autre), n.a.e..... gal.	–	–	19,839	7,402	10,845	4,804	365	138	68,078	21,998
Colle de poisson..... gal.	–	–	4,465	3,649	23,488	32,794	–	–	–	–
Poudre de poisson, n.a.e.....tonnes	–	–	3,218	207,920	63	2,435	198	12,488	362	16,107
Engrais.....tonnes	–	–	90	2,870	–	–	–	–	300	11,250
Peaux et os de poisson. qtx	–	–	30,067	29,478	1,067	596	440	710	–	–
Issues de poisson.....tonnes	–	–	11,015	30,899	40	160	–	–	–	–
Autres produits.....	–	–	–	985	–	3,491	–	–	–	6,000
Valeur totale, pêcheries maritimes—										
Valeurs des prises.....	–	843,618	–	6,842,953	–	2,486,101	–	1,673,074	–	12,873,331
Valeur marchande.....	–	1,141,279	–	10,411,202	–	4,819,396	–	1,976,798	–	23,103,302

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1930 par provinces—suite

Espèces		Pêcheries intérieures					
		Nouveau-Brunswick[1]		Québec[1]		Ontario	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			$		$		$
Gasparot, pris	qtx	543	1,291	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente—							
frais	qtx	257	579	–	–	–	–
salé	qtx	104	712	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande		–	1,291	–	–	–	–
Achigan, pris	qtx	7	105	617	10,230	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	7	105	617	10,230	–	–
Carpe, prise	qtx	–	–	4,783	38,900	7,251	21,028
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	–	–	4,783	38,900	7,251	28,279
Barbotte, prise	qtx	–	–	4,243	41,640	4,372	34,976
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	–	–	4,243	41,640	4,372	34,976
Anguille, prise	qtx	80	240	12,734	115,939	1,100	7,700
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	80	240	12,734	115,939	1,100	7,700
Hareng, pris	qtx	–	–	5,441	30,281	59,573	172,762
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	5,441	30,281	59,573	256,164
Maskinongé, pris	qtx	–	–	147	3,975	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	147	3,975	–	–
Poisson divers, pris	qtx	–	–	8,216	51,515	29,528	88,584
(gade, chabot, ouananiche, etc.)							
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	8,216	51,515	29,528	88,584
Mulet, pris	qtx	145	435	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	145	435	–	–	–	–
Perche, prise	qtx	7	31	3,022	26,380	36,991	240,442
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	7	31	3,022	26,380	36,991	281,132
Doré, pris	qtx	270	3,240	3,565	49,150	20,913	204,947
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	270	3,240	3,565	49,150	20,913	248,864
Sandre, prise	qtx	–	–	–	–	59,284	361,632
Mise en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	–	–	59,284	420,917
Brochet, pris	qtx	–	–	2,101	18,115	12,174	42,609
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	2,101	18,115	12,174	64,522
Saumon, pris	qtx	932	21,152	349	4,849	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	932	21,152	349	4,849	–	–
Cyprin-sucet, pris et débarqué	qtx	5	15	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	5	15	–	–	–	–
Alose, prise	qtx	1,331	7,160	692	9,413	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	1,331	7,160	692	9,413	–	–
Eperlan, pris	qtx	–	–	7,177	56,334	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	7,177	56,334	–	–
Esturgeon, pris	qtx	15	300	3,138	49,597	1,277	44,695
Mis en vente—							
frais	qtx	15	300	3,138	49,597	1,277	51,080
caviar	liv.	50	50	–	–	3,597	3,597
Total, valeur marchande		–	350	–	49,597	–	54,677
Truite, prise	qtx	–	–	–	–	51,205	691,268
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	–	–	–	–	51,205	844,882
Tullipi, frais	qtx	–	–	–	–	10,406	61,395
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	–	–	10,406	77,004
Poisson blanc, pris	qtx	15	160	1,989	19,882	55,433	720,629
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	15	160	1,989	19,882	55,433	886,928
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures—							
Valeur des prises		–	34,129	–	526,200	–	2,692,667
Valeur marchande		–	34,179	–	526,200	–	3,294,629

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries maritimes.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1930 par provinces—fin

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		$		$		$		$
Achigan..... qtx	6	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	6	39	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barbotte, prise..... qtx	339	2,237	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	339	3,213	–	–	–	–	–	–
Œils-d'or, pris..... qtx	5,745	36,607	57	600	7	69	–	–
Mis en vente:								
frais..... qtx	302	2,400	57	670	7	69	–	–
fumé..... qtx	3,266	94,428	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.....	–	96,828	–	670	–	69	–	–
Hareng, frais..... qtx	–	–	99	792	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	–	–	99	990	–	–	–	–
Lingue, prise..... qtx	–	–	652	391	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	–	–	652	391	–	–	–	–
Poisson divers, pris..... qtx	38	335	1,355	1,283	2,278	3,161	237	4,740
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	38	438	1,355	1,650	2,278	3,161	237	5,925
Mulet, pris..... qtx	9,069	9,586	3,321	4,243	654	2,111	–	–
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	9,069	14,010	3,321	6,857	654	2,111	–	–
Saugers, pris..... qtx	8,961	48,074	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	8,961	62,482	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perche, prise..... qtx	1,351	13,975	–	–	658	4,758	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	1,351	16,653	–	–	658	6,877	–	–
Doré, pris..... qtx	69,053	440,092	3,387	8,181	5,958	34,745	–	–
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	69,053	581,018	3,387	15,258	5,958	42,232	–	–
Brochet, pris..... qtx	34,027	83,595	3,152	4,658	5,010	18,550	–	–
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	34,027	115,736	3,152	9,961	5,010	20,571	–	–
Saumon, pris..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	549	5,490
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	549	8,235
Esturgeon, pris..... qtx	21	525	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	21	630	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truite, prise..... qtx	1,450	11,908	1,827	6,805	14,918	50,114	270	5,400
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	1,450	14,690	1,827	13,784	14,918	148,959	270	6,750
Tullipi, pris..... qtx	47,499	306,278	1,471	2,754	2,665	9,304	–	–
Mis en vente:								
frais..... qtx	47,474	369,674	1,471	5,471	2,665	9,527	–	–
fumé..... qtx	15	400	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.....	–	370,074	–	5,471	–	9,527	–	–
Poisson blanc, pris..... qtx	61,382	423,935	31,522	95,094	19,062	143,294	344	6,880
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	61,382	536,151	31,522	179,469	19,062	187,751	344	8,600
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures—								
Valeur des prises.....	–	1,377,173	–	124,801	–	266,106	–	22,510
Valeur marchande.....	–	1,811,962	–	234,501	–	421,258	–	29,510

14. Valeur totale du poisson, par comtés et districts, 1930

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	**843,618**	**1,141,279**
Kings	241,398	352,138
Queens	267,466	375,784
Prince	334,754	413,357
Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux	**6,842,953**	**10,411,202**
Richmond	148,456	176,168
Cap Breton	301,591	595,002
Victoria	238,985	301,496
Inverness	263,808	655,788
Cumberland	161,814	212,541
Colchester	17,954	21,560
Pictou	187,134	452,626
Antigonish	138,639	205,172
Guysborough	452,705	692,101
Halifax	1,241,869	2,250,989
Hants	5,782	8,270
Lunenburg	1,318,069	1,442,847
Queens	311,553	512,709
Shelburne	852,635	1,197,363
Yarmouth	703,917	853,796
Digby	393,875	706,409
Annapolis	77,084	99,282
Kings	27,083	27,083
Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux	**2,486,101**	**4,819,396**
Charlotte	506,020	1,701,848
St. John	165,669	243,812
Albert	554	554
Westmorland	207,509	571,917
Kent	373,607	515,170
Northumberland	561,563	887,153
Gloucester	560,301	746,792
Restigouche	110,878	152,150
Québec—Totaux	**1,673,074**	**1,976,798**
Bonaventure	185,474	203,523
Gaspé	677,828	788,630
Iles de la Madeleine	463,238	620,414
Saguenay	250,975	267,978
Matane	11,767	12,461
Rimouski	83,792	83,792
Colombie Britannique—Totaux	**12,873,331**	**23,103,302**
District N° 1	2,881,292	3,983,673
District N° 2	6,653,302	13,135,648
District N° 3	3,338,737	5,983,981

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1930

	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**	**705,962**	**956,459**	**1,662,421**	**284,787**	**201,557**	**486,344**	**32,723**	**261,653**	**294,376**
2	**Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux**	**–**	**66,255**	**66,255**	**–**	**1,502**	**1,502**	**–**	**16,617**	**16,617**
3	Kings	–	16,651	16,651	–	882	882	–	6,709	6,709
4	Queens	–	32,056	32,056	–	620	620	–	2,710	2,710
5	Prince	–	17,548	17,548	–	–	–	–	7,198	7,198
6	**Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux**	**703,817**	**361,316**	**1,065,133**	**284,787**	**186,852**	**471,639**	**32,723**	**157,480**	**190,203**
7	Richmond	–	11,835	11,835	–	11,475	11,475	–	27	27
8	Cap Breton	–	43,191	43,191	–	1,671	1,671	–	–	–
9	Victoria	–	56,800	56,800	–	30,599	30,599	–	214	214
10	Inverness	6,379	33,999	40,378	9,119	3,323	12,442	144	8,976	9,120
11	Cumberland	–	22	22	–	21	21	–	1	1
12	Colchester	–	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	307	307	–	–	–	–	731	731
14	Antigonish	–	1,110	1,110	–	170	170	–	2,070	2,070
15	Guysborough	800	54,917	55,717	–	14,404	14,404	–	899	899
16	Halifax	128,469	32,355	160,824	205,935	6,121	212,056	6,636	1,138	7,774
17	Hants	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	511,656	11,030	522,686	36,365	3,110	39,475	4,455	2,755	7,210
19	Queens	31,923	11,524	43,447	22,500	6,485	28,985	7,900	701	8,601
20	Shelburne	10,485	72,642	83,127	10,252	46,105	56,357	3,996	11,805	15,801
21	Yarmouth	14,105	11,751	25,856	616	6,510	7,126	9,592	883	10,475
22	Digby	–	15,223	15,223	–	50,879	50,879	–	109,015	109,015
23	Annapolis	–	2,286	2,286	–	5,157	5,157	–	18,235	18,235
24	Kings	–	2,257	2,257	–	822	822	–	30	30
25	**Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux**	**2,008**	**135,428**	**137,436**	**–**	**13,203**	**13,203**	**–**	**87,554**	**87,554**
26	Charlote	–	9,258	9,258	–	11,241	11,241	–	70,167	70,167
27	St. John	–	2,035	2,035	–	1,475	1,475	–	6,700	6,700
28	Albert	–	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Westmorland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Kent	428	2,178	2,606	–	–	–	–	8,110	8,110
31	Northumberland	1,580	350	1,930	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Gloucester	–	120,781	120,781	–	360	360	–	2,560	2,560
33	Restigouche	–	804	804	–	127	127	–	17	17
34	**Québec—Totaux**	**–**	**392,642**	**392,642**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
35	Bonaventure	–	32,522	32,522	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Gaspé	–	210,762	210,762	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Iles de la Madeleine	–	75,403	75,403	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Saguenay	–	70,829	70,829	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Matane	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Rimouski	–	3,106	3,106	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	**Colombie Britannique—Totaux**	**137**	**818**	**955**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**2**
42	District N° 1	–	791	791	–	–	–	–	2	2
43	District N° 2	137	–	137	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	District N° 3	–	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1930—suite

Merlan			Barbotte			Flétan			Carrelet, barbue et plie			
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	
18,172	**31,144**	**52,316**	**640**	**1,265**	**1,905**	**257,955**	**24,650**	**282,605**	**4,223**	**7,199**	**11,422**	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
18,172	**21,250**	**39,422**	**640**	**1,265**	**1,905**	**17,360**	**9,898**	**27,258**	**1,860**	**2,866**	**4,726**	6
–	89	89	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	2,105	1,999	4,104	–	118	118	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	277	–	–	–	9
441	146	587	–	–	–	82	55	137	727	–	727	10
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70	14
–	940	940	–	–	–	306	907	1,213	–	4	4	15
15,288	1,767	17,055	–	1,102	1,102	3,177	1,057	4,234	276	84	360	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
1,695	415	2,110	–	–	–	2,485	190	2,675	325	17	342	18
568	702	1,270	633	–	633	3,195	76	3,271	261	–	261	19
46	2,041	2,087	–	163	163	570	4,196	4,766	271	2,573	2,844	20
134	3,603	3,737	7	–	7	5,440	659	6,099	–	–	–	21
–	10,287	10,287	–	–	–	–	360	360	–	–	–	22
–	573	573	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–	23
–	685	685	–	–	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	24
–	**12,894**	**12,894**	–	–	–	–	**100**	**100**	–	**1,683**	**1,683**	25
–	12,894	12,894	–	–	–	–	69	69	–	993	993	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	290	290	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	400	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	451	451	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	135	–	–	–	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	45	–	–	–	37
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	256	256	–	–	–	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	240,595	14,261	254,796	2,363	2,650	5,013	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,387	11,387	–	1,842	1,842	42
–	–	–	–	–	–	240,595	–	240,595	2,363	110	2,473	43
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,814	2,814	–	698	698	44

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1930—suite

	Province et comté ou district	Raie			Sole			Hareng		
		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**	**2,300**	**1,081**	**3,381**	**10,581**	**8,488**	**19,069**	**2,030**	**2,123,633**	**2,125,663**
2	**Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**49,818**	**49,818**
3	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,698	6,698
4	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,712	12,712
5	Prince	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,408	30,408
6	**Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux**	**2,300**	**52**	**2,352**	**10,581**	**3**	**10,584**	**2,030**	**202,715**	**204,745**
7	Richmond	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,763	5,763
8	Cap Breton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,888	8,888
9	Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,830	12,830
10	Inverness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,117	13,117
11	Cumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,594	1,594
12	Colchester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	113
13	Pictou	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,331	2,331
14	Antigonish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,590	7,590
15	Guysborough	–	7	7	–	3	3	–	17,882	17,882
16	Halifax	1,802	–	1,802	10,581	–	10,581	–	14,887	14,887
17	Hants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115	115
18	Lunenburg	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,030	24,782	26,812
19	Queens	498	–	498	–	–	–	–	10,093	10,093
20	Shelburne	–	45	45	–	–	–	–	31,206	31,206
21	Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,277	27,277
22	Digby	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,701	13,701
23	Annapolis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,195	6,195
24	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,351	4,351
25	**Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux**	–	**61**	**61**	–	–	–	–	**427,406**	**427,406**
26	Charlotte	–	61	61	–	–	–	–	187,741	187,741
27	St. John	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,000	9,000
28	Albert	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	48
29	Westmorland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91,156	91,156
30	Kent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60,893	60,893
31	Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,914	5,914
32	Gloucester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68,473	68,473
33	Restigouche	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,181	4,181
34	**Québec—Totaux**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**221,732**	**221,732**
35	Bonaventure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,915	21,915
36	Gaspé	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50,251	50,251
37	Iles de la Madeleine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138,234	138,234
38	Saguenay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,695	2,695
39	Matane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,637	2,637
40	Rimouski	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,000	6,000
41	**Colombie Britannique—Totaux**	–	**968**	**968**	–	**8,485**	**8,485**	–	**1,221,962**	**1,221,962**
42	District N° 1	–	757	757	–	4,675	4,675	–	52,518	52,518
43	District N° 2	–	8	8	–	1,559	1,559	–	158,432	158,432
44	District N° 3	–	203	203	–	2,251	2,251	–	1,011,012	1,011,012

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1930—suite

Maquereau			Pilchard			Saumon			Cabillaud			
Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	
qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	
3,805	174,659	178,464	683,757	817,647	1,501,404	9,549	2,351,150	2,360,699	5,548	19,969	16,517	1
–	10,591	10,591	–	–	–	–	106	106	–	–	–	2
–	2,861	2,861	–	–	–	–	106	106	–	–	–	3
–	4,493	4,493	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	3,237	3,237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
3,176	127,183	130,359	–	–	–	–	14,198	14,198	–	–	–	6
–	29,151	29,151	–	–	–	–	246	246	–	–	–	7
–	10,912	10,912	–	–	–	–	986	986	–	–	–	8
–	7,459	7,459	–	–	–	–	1,450	1,450	–	–	–	9
–	4,740	4,740	–	–	–	–	3,387	3,387	–	–	–	10
–	34	34	–	–	–	–	84	84	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	278	278	–	–	–	12
–	502	502	–	–	–	–	592	592	–	–	–	13
–	430	430	–	–	–	–	2,433	2,433	–	–	–	14
–	24,822	24,822	–	–	–	–	1,488	1,488	–	–	–	15
–	27,354	27,354	–	–	–	–	1,306	1,306	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	44	–	–	–	17
3,176	11,050	14,226	–	–	–	–	557	557	–	–	–	18
–	4,735	4,735	–	–	–	–	675	675	–	–	–	19
–	573	573	–	–	–	–	36	36	–	–	–	20
–	5,083	5,083	–	–	–	–	110	110	–	–	–	21
–	140	140	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	22
–	43	43	–	–	–	–	141	141	–	–	–	23
–	155	155	–	–	–	–	377	377	–	–	–	24
629	5,433	6,062	–	–	–	9,549	23,777	33,326	–	–	–	25
–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,925	5,925	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	28
–	393	393	–	–	–	–	114	114	–	–	–	29
149	608	757	–	–	–	–	3,938	3,938	–	–	–	30
480	–	480	–	–	–	9,549	2,488	12,037	–	–	–	31
–	4,224	4,224	–	–	–	–	7,421	7,421	–	–	–	32
–	199	199	–	–	–	–	3,889	3,889	–	–	–	33
–	31,452	31,452	–	–	–	–	16,856	16,856	–	–	–	34
–	753	753	–	–	–	–	4,093	4,093	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,248	2,248	–	–	–	36
–	30,694	30,694	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
–	5	5	–	–	–	–	9,887	9,887	–	–	–	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	292	292	–	–	–	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	336	336	–	–	–	40
–	–	–	683,757	817,647	1,501,404	–	2,296,213	2,296,213	5,548	10,969	16,517	41
–	–	–	–	25	25	–	387,167	387,167	–	8,965	8,965	42
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,438,776	1,438,776	5,548	9	5,557	43
–	–	–	683,757	817,622	1,501,379	–	470,270	470,270	–	1,995	1,995	44

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1930—suite

	Province et comté ou district	Morue longue			Morue rouge			Espadon		
		Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale
		qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx
1	**Canada—Totaux**	295	48,296	48,591	504	3,744	4,248	53	11,880	11,933
2	**Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Prince	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	**Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux**	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	11,880	11,933
7	Richmond	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	435	435
8	Cap Breton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,587	6,587
9	Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,425	3,425
10	Inverness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
11	Cumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Colchester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Antigonish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Guysborough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,343	1,343
16	Halifax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	53
17	Hants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15
19	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18
20	Shelburne	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
21	Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	53
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**	295	48,296	48,591	504	3,744	4,248	–	–	–
42	District N° 1	–	27,532	27,532	–	2,396	2,396	–	–	–
43	District N° 2	295	2	297	504	4	508	–	–	–
44	District N° 3	–	20,762	20,762	–	1,344	1,344	–	–	–

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1930—fin

Poissons divers			Baleines			Tous autres poissons	Totale[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.	nomb.	nomb.	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	
79,512	**5,919**	**85,431**	**320**	–	**320**	**1,171,826**	**2,102,396**	**8,216,219**	**10,318,615**	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	**111,821**	–	**256,710**	**256,710**	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	32,514	–	66,421	66,421	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	36,705	–	89,296	89,296	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	42,602	–	100,993	100,993	5
79,512	–	**79,512**	–	–	–	**323,887**	**1,157,011**	**1,420,845**	**2,577,856**	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,566	–	67,598	67,598	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	12,812	2,105	87,614	89,269	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,038	–	121,092	121,092	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	19,035	16,892	86,781	103,673	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	21,965	–	23,723	23,723	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,113	–	3,560	3,560	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	24,418	–	28,881	28,881	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	14,664	–	28,537	28,537	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	36,771	1,106	154,387	155,493	15
79,512	–	79,512	–	–	–	26,058	451,676	113,282	564,958	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,490	–	1,660	1,660	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	11,856	562,187	65,777	627,964	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	10,407	67,478	45,416	112,894	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	28,285	25,620	199,671	225,291	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	42,264	29,947	98,140	128,087	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	37,993	–	237,606	237,606	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	11,326	–	44,027	44,027	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	4,826	–	13,543	13,543	24
–	**42**	**42**	–	–	–	**525,846**	**12,186**	**1,233,427**	**1,245,613**	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	276,325	–	568,758	568,758	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	63,479	–	88,904	88,904	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	175	175	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	26,716	–	118,379	118,379	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	55,032	577	131,159	131,736	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	60,914	11,609	69,666	81,275	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	39,116	–	242,966	242,966	32
–	42	42	–	–	–	4,161	–	13,420	13,420	33
–	**5,877**	**5,877**	–	–	–	**45,042**	–	**714,052**	**714,052**	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,165	–	62,448	62,448	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	5,147	–	268,543	268,543	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	30,509	–	274,885	274,885	37
–	17	17	–	–	–	4,659	–	88,248	88,248	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,440	–	4,404	4,404	39
–	5,860	5,860	–	–	–	222	–	15,524	15,524	40
–	–	–	320	–	320	165,230	933,199	4,591,185	5,524,384	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	15,424	–	513,481	513,481	42
–	–	–	320	–	320	24,766	249,442	1,623,666	1,873,108	43
–	–	–	–	–	–	125,040	683,757	2,454,038	3,137,795	44

[1] Excepté les phoques à fourrure et les baleines.

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1930

	Opérations primaires	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse	
		Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
			$		$
1	Chalutiers à vapeur	–	–	7	410,000
2	Bateaux à vapeur et remorqueurs	–	–	2	6,000
3	Bateaux à voiles et à gazoline	6	8,900	345	1,847,594
4	Barques à voiles et à rames	670	10,313	4,805	109,491
5	Barques à gazoline	1,186	296,865	5,319	1,454,434
6	Pinasses et chalands	10	6,000	167	221,050
7	Filets à mailles	2,833	36,072	41,122	488,884
8	Filets à saumon, traînants	11	1,750	73	11,823
9	Filets à saumon, pièges	–	–	267	71,115
10	Autres filets à pièges	3	1,800	493	220,590
11	Filets à rouleaux	–	–	–	–
12	Filets à éperlan	5,037	37,339	4,251	41,589
13	Filets à parc	–	–	–	–
14	Nasses	–	–	70	19,095
15	Seines à nasse	–	–	–	–
16	Seines à poche, pour saumons	–	–	–	–
17	Autres seines	–	–	284	34,330
18	Tire-nasses	–	–	–	–
19	Chaluts	728	15,260	14,747	207,702
20	Lignes à main	1,478	2,751	21,603	23,029
21	Pièges à crabes	–	–	100	100
22	Pièges à anguilles	–	–	416	1,847
23	Pièges à homards	267,222	267,222	878,593	1,234,893
24	Parcs à homards	1	1,200	33	18,050
25	Râteaux aux huîtres	216	648	280	924
26	Râteaux à pétoncles	–	–	276	6,621
27	Râteaux à mactres	39	117	20	20
28	Quais et môles	36	35,650	1,079	557,830
29	Glacières	16	800	238	68,000
30	Fumeries	307	17,975	3,499	288,468
31	Valeur totale	–	**740,662**	–	**7,343,479**

	Opérations primaires	Ontario		Manitoba	
		Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
			$		$
32	Chalutiers à vapeur	–	–	–	–
33	Bateaux à vapeur et remorqueurs	110	738,800	20	275,895
34	Bateaux à voiles et à gazoline	–	–	–	–
35	Barques à voiles et à rames	1,056	58,451	972	42,428
36	Barques à gazoline	902	701,985	155	121,450
37	Pinasses et chalands	–	–	3	5,000
38	Fillets à malles	17,039,639	846,794	67,642	589,601
39	Filets à saumon, traînants	–	–	–	–
40	Filets à saumon, de fond	–	–	–	–
41	Filets à piège	–	–	–	–
42	Filets à rouleaux	70	1,033	65	230
43	Filets à éperlan	–	–	–	–
44	Filets à parcs	1,181	622,225	–	–
45	Filets tubulaires	849	28,347	12	160
46	Seines à poches, pour saumon	–	–	–	–
47	Autres seines	183	22,747	–	–
48	Dards	93	680	–	–
49	Tessures de filets	–	–	–	–
50	Chaluts à panneaux	–	–	–	–
51	Lignes à main	502	5,470	50	200
52	Pièges à crabes	–	–	–	–
53	Roues à poisson	–	–	–	–
54	Parcs à huîtres et outillage	–	–	–	–
55	Quais et môles	350	110,685	57	83,040
56	Glacières	487	285,795	93	150,037
57	Fumeries	–	–	89	41,100
58	**Valeur totale**	–	**3,423,012**	–	**1,309,141**

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1930—suite

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
303	284,600	–	–	303	284,600	11	9,100	–	–	11	9,100	3
4,499	135,047	318	2,148	4,817	137,195	2,168	75,229	1,219	41,438	3,387	116,667	4
2,408	784,410	2	550	2,410	784,960	2,980	935,885	145	33,825	3,125	969,710	5
82	185,005	–	–	82	185,005	4	2,000	–	–	4	2,000	6
6,279	96,832	652	6,625	6,931	103,457	13,948	353,090	515	48,282	14,463	401,372	7
6,924	136,540	–	–	6,924	136,540	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	45	32,100	–	–	45	32,100	9
396	216,488	–	–	396	216,488	223	134,980	–	–	223	134,980	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
6,426	510,011	–	–	6,426	510,011	2,693	36,530	–	–	2,693	36,530	12
73	14,600	–	–	73	14,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
272	333,154	–	–	272	333,154	4	80	1,169	122,269	1,173	122,349	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
2,796	82,450	–	–	2,796	82,450	224	32,125	–	–	224	32,125	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
1,837	27,921	–	–	1,837	27,921	3,547	55,789	–	–	3,547	55,789	19
8,169	9,369	–	–	8,169	9,369	19,260	22,382	1,116	9,546	20,376	31,928	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	80	200	80	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
334,853	446,595	–	–	334,853	446,595	112,916	168,118	–	–	112,916	168,118	23
41	43,500	–	–	41	43,500	2	890	–	–	2	890	24
953	3,769	–	–	953	3,769	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
34	524	–	–	34	524	12	2,615	–	–	12	2,615	26
220	516	–	–	220	516	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
404	136,450	–	–	404	136,450	243	39,125	–	–	243	39,125	28
93	134,000	–	–	93	134,000	250	75,680	288	19,938	538	95,618	29
1,133	453,860	–	–	1,133	453,860	1,984	120,270	93	4,158	2,077	124,428	30
–	**4,035,641**	–	**9,523**	–	**4,015,164**	–	**2,095,988**	–	**279,456**	–	**2,375,444**	31

Saskatchewan		Alberta		Colombie Britannique		Yukon		
Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	
	$		$		$		$	
–	–	–	–	1	60,000	–	–	32
–	–	6	89,000	6	150,000	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	551	5,703,850	–	–	34
36	1,025	102	5,220	2,429	209,335	19	1,060	35
7	1,675	189	94,795	4,844	4,003,775	24	11,740	36
–	–	5	37,500	379	461,890	–	–	37
6,350	81,128	7,588	145,682	97	9,260	113	2,520	38
–	–	–	–	5,611	1,283,115	–	–	39
–	–	–	–	19	10,875	–	–	40
–	–	–	–	6	95,000	–	–	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
–	–	–	–	75	2,160	–	–	43
–	–	1	300	–	–	–	–	44
26	260	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
–	–	–	–	395	767,375	–	–	46
–	–	–	–	170	273,750	–	–	47
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
–	–	–	–	2,461	54,636	–	–	49
–	–	–	–	59	15,625	–	–	50
–	–	–	–	13,189	96,254	–	–	51
–	–	–	–	4,770	16,830	–	–	52
–	–	–	–	–	–	6	900	53
–	–	–	–	1	21,208	–	–	54
6	525	70	35,025	31	42,600	–	–	55
14	2,200	76	69,465	6	4,200	–	–	56
7	500	36	62,780	23	36,750	–	–	57
–	**87,313**	–	**539,767**	–	**13,318,488**	–	**16,220**	58

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1930—suite

	Etablissements industriels	Ile du Prince-Edouard	
		Nombre	Valeur
			$
1	Homarderies	85	168,875
2	Saurisseries	–	–
3	Etablissements de préparation des mollusques	5	6,900
4	Sardineries et autres poissonneries	–	–
5	Saurisseries	5	13,600
6	Huileries	–	–
7	**Total**	**95**	**189,375**

17. Résumé du personnel, par provinces, 1930

	—	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	
				Maritimes	Intérieures
		Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre
8	Hommes employés sur les bateaux, embarcations, etc.	2,281	15,265	11,599	448
9	Saurisseries	1,214	3,885	2,269	–
10	**Total**	**3,495**	**19,150**	**13,868**	**448**

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1930—fin

Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick		Québec		Colombie Britannique		
Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	
	$		$		$		$	
106	633,365	98	376,063	44	78,882	–	–	1
1	15,621	–	–	7	6,628	60	17,920,474	2
6		10	67,450	–	–	2	115,358	3
6	200,059	3	1,205,862	–	–	1		4
101	2,815,982	48	212,918	34	425,893	46	4,112,817	5
8	236,594	3	20,186	1		19	2,194.440	6
228	3,901,261	162	1,882,479	86	511,403	128	24,343,089	7

15. Résumé du personnel, par provinces, 1930—fin

Québec		Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Colombie Britannique	Yukon	
Maritimes	Intérieures							
Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	
9,736	1,490	4,074	4,781	945	1,179	12,000	38	8
1,007	–	–	–	–	–	7,347	–	9
10,743	1,490	4,074	4,781	945	1,179	19,347	38	10

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 1930 ont été effectués sr les bases ci-après:

Aux propriétaires de navires de pêche ayant le droit à cette prime—$1 par tonne enregistrée; avec un maximum de $80 par navire;

A chaque membre de l'équipage ayant droit à la prime—$7.20;

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, $6.35;

Il a été payé 10,308 réclamations de prime; l'année précédente le chiffre des réclamations s'élevait à 9,546.

La somme totale payée en 1930 est de $159,773.55 répartie comme suit:

A 567 vaisseaux et leurs équipages, $39,447.60.

A 9,741 barques et leurs équipages, $120,325.95.

Importations et exportations

La valeur des exportations canadiennes de poisson en 1930 est de $31,869,350, comparativement à $37,546,393 en 1929 et $38,096,245 en 1928. Les principales exportations en 1930, par ordre de valeur, sont: saumon en boîte, $6,479,255; morue sèche, $3,774,333; homard en boîte, $3,234,892; homard frais, $2,279,238; hareng de mer, salé à sec, $1,567,974; saumon frais et gelé, $1,514,429; et poisson blanc, frais et gelé, $1,215,118. Le saumon en boîte a été expédié à 81 pays différents, le homard en boîte à 27, et la morue sèche à 26. Le hareng de mer salé à sec a été expédié notamment à la Chine et au Japon, cependant que le saumon frais et gelé a été expédié principalement au Royaume-Uni et aux Etats-Unis, quoique l'on en ait aussi expédié en petites quantités à d'autres pays. Le poisson importé au Canada en 1930 a été évalué à $3,446,601, comparativement à $4,233,906 en 1929 et $4,068,074 en 1928. Les sardines et les huîtres ont été les principaux item importés.

Revue rétrospective

Les cinq tableaux suivants présentent une revue rétrospective de l'industrie de la pêche au Canada dans les années passées. En ce qui concerne la production, les données sont établies par provinces et par années et remontent jusqu'à 1870. Quant au nombre et à la valeur des navires, barques, etc., les chiffres partent de l'année 1880; le personnel occupé à cette industrie nous est révélé depuis 1895.

18. Revue rétrospective (a) Valeur totale des pêcheries dans les différentes provinces du Canada depuis 1870 jusqu'a 1930 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	1,608,666	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	"	11,117,060
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	1,655,687	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	6,467,279	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	1,076,202	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899	1,043,645	7,347,004	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	1,096,510	7,841,602	4,186,800	2,211,792	1,535,144	4,747,365	1,478,665	23,100,878
1904	1,077,540	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439
1905	998,922	8,259,085	4,847,090	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	1,811,570	29,479,562
1906	1,168,939	7,799,160	4,905,225	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,492,923	26,279,485
1907	1,492,695	7,632,330	5,300,564	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	968,422	25,499,349
1908	1,378,624	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,451,085
1909	1,197,557	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,808,437	2,177,813	10,314,755	1,373,181	29,629,169
1910	1,153,708	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,692,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,216	29,965,142
1911	1,196,396	9,367,556	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	10,062,902	5,656,859	2,991,624	2,658,995	14,637,346	1,826,475	39,208,378
1917	1,786,310	14,465,319	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	2,634,186	60,259,744
1919	1,536,844	15,171,929	4,979,574	4,258,731	3,410,750	25,301,607	1,849,044	56,508,479
1920	1,708,723	12,742,659	4,423,745	2,592,382	3,336,412	22,329,161	2,108,257	49,241,339
1921	924,520	9,778,623	3,690,720	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	1,754,989	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	22,890,913	3,267,906	49,123,609
1928	1,196,681	11,681,995	5,001,641	2,996,614	4,030,753	26,562,727	3,580,562	55,050,973
1929	1,297,125	11,427,491	5,935,635	2,933,339	3,919,144	23,930,692	4,075,095	53,518,521
1930	1,141,279	10,411,202	4,853,575	2,502,998	3,294,629	23,103,302	2,497,231	47,804,216

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 1930

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	7,957,500	15,509,354
1909	1,750	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17,357,932
1910	1,680	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	19,019,870
1911	1,648	3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	20,932,904
1912	1,669	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	24,388,459
1913	1,992	4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	27,464,033
1914	1,892	4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	24,733,162
1915	1,984	4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	25,855,575
1916	1,965	5,267,724	40,105	4,829,793	4,485,269	14,146,176	28,728,962
1917	1,533	6,268,946	42,689	5,770,464	5,347,497	29,756,218	47,143,125
1918	1,417	6,790,888	38,726	7,059,638	6,174,967	40,196,370	60,221,863
1919	1,373	7,768,160	36,434	7,470,095	6,312,245	33,026,526	54,577,026
1920	1,228	8,316,071	30,522	7,859,999	6,697,214	27,532,194	50,405,478
1921	1,145	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
1928	1,577	9,652,435	35,843	8,277,605	7,074,146	33,068,185	58,072,371
1929	1,470	10,020,484	38,285	9,267,222	8,006,926	35,284,812	62,579,444
1930	1,368	9,583,739	37,160	10,051,019	7,428,507	36,963,032	64,026,297

(1) Cela comprend toutes les conserveries et saurisseries, les glacières, les môles et quais affectés à la pêche, les casier, 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 1930

Année	Employés dans les fabriques poissonnières	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
1928	15,434	8,560	46,784	7,441	62,785	78,219
1929	16,367	7,979	48,247	7,857	64,083	80,450
1930	15,722	7,545	48,691	7,600	63,836	79,558

[1] Non classifiés séparément, antérieurement à 1917.

18. (d) Capital engagé dans l'industrie de la pêche, par provinces, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 et de 1900 à 1930

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	301,280	10,990,125
1901	425,589	3,319,334	2,233,825	954,661	756,921	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	960,709	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	12,360,960	4,614,008	2,142,572	3,352,410	22,763,363	870,350	47,764,988
1923	1,278,481	12,188,808	4,574,617	2,267,511	2,807,368	23,577,988	978,177	47,672,950
1924	1,211,858	10,990,472	5,357,891	2,328,671	2,995,362	19,905,883	1,067,213	43,857,350
1925	1,237,972	11,674,790	5,247,448	2,708,239	3,235,510	21,674,584	1,094,087	46,872,630
1926	1,166,620	12,094,428	5,369,112	2,766,536	3,337,737	31,862,753	1,309,498	57,906,684
1927	1,117,473	11,469,249	5,526,988	2,408,274	3,257,190	31,117,986	1,409,301	56,306,461
1928	940,944	11,079,262	5,655,548	2,434,693	3,432,528	32,026,325	1,603,071	58,072,371
1929	905,125	11,252,655	5,886,719	2,800,987	3,479,380	36,256,087	1,998,491	62,579,444
1930	930,037	11,244,740	5,927,643	2,886,847	3,423,012	37,661,577	1,952,441	64,026,297

18. (e) Personnel de l'industrie de la pêche au Canada, par provinces, 1895 et de 1900 a 1930

Année	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Colombie Britannique	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon	Canada
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
1895	7,058	29,369	14,489	14,119	3,259	1,585	14,485	84,364
1900	8,178	31,659	18,079	16,231	2,502	1,326	21,294	99,269
1901	7,041	29,529	17,713	13,252	2,802	2,914	20,354	93,605
1902	6,576	28,546	17,305	13,977	2,885	3,512	18,563	91,364
1903	6,318	28,260	17,333	16,528	3,003	2,573	19,137	93,152
1904	6,706	28,860	18,342	14,498	3,125	4,559	15,236	91,326
1905	5,520	30,782	19,406	14,768	3,185	5,027	18,220	96,908
1906	5,788	27,864	19,502	13,316	3,085	3,931	15,535	89,021
1907	6,249	26,797	18,179	12,908	3,180	2,549	12,834	82,696
1908	5,899	28,227	21,419	12,321	3,263	1,926	11,768	84,823
1909	5,832	26,673	20,427	12,054	3,601	2,270	19,500	90,357
1910	7,975	26,568	22,660	12,052	3,767	3,458	17,108	93,588
1911	5,888	28,368	22,157	12,582	3,831	3,139	15,167	91,132
1912	5,703	26,538	21,675	11,386	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	94,51
1915	5,643	29,062	23,373	13,797	4,114	8,373	17,820	102,182
1916	6,235	28,082	21,799	12,158	3,592	4,483	18,355	95,304
1917	5,888	26,557	21,030	11,721	3,705	5,338	20,883	95,122
1918	5,684	25,368	15,712	12,180	3,918	4,051	20,157	87,070
1919	5,369	26,133	13,789	12,210	4,156	3,700	20,803	86,160
1920	4,793	23,574	11,325	10,460	3,693	2,970	18,881	75,696
1921	3,644	23,238	10,542	9,635	3,600	3,001	15,674	69,334
1922	4,204	23,977	12,130	11,127	4,003	3,203	15,813	74,457
1923	4,586	20,586	11,484	9,978	3,742	3,731	14,857	68,964
1924	4,205	19,192	11,119	10,023	4,267	4,464	16,180	69,450
1925	4,749	19,870	11,340	11,808	4,263	5,133	17,382	74,545
1926	4,480	20,191	11,438	12,010	4,145	5,917	20,598	78,779
1927	4,136	19,747	12,344	12,144	4,156	6,263	21,322	80,112
1928	3,607	19,595	13,075	12,121	4,128	6,689	18,994	78,219
1929	3,466	19,833	14,055	11,066	4,043	7,552	20,435	80,450
1930	3,495	19,150	14,316	12,233	4,074	6,943	19,347	79,558

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