

Three U. S. fishing vessels were seized. The *Samuel Gilbert*, the *F. S. Schenck* and the *E. A. Horton*.

Fishing vessels were only subjected to molestation or seizure when found within the 3 mile limit. Urgent representations have been made on the necessity of steps being taken for the proper inspection of fish.

The enforcement of the law requiring the construction of fish ways in mill dams has materially improved the river fishing, particularly in Nova Scotia.

The damage caused by refuse in rivers and harbours is fast increasing, and the navigation and fisheries of many of the finest streams in the country will soon be ruined, if some steps are not taken to prevent this accumulation.

The establishment for the reproduction of fish by artificial means, at Newcastle, Ontario, has been attended with favorable results. About 150,000 healthy young salmon were distributed in streams along the shores

of Lake Ontario. An experimental sale was made to the U. S. Fishery Commissioners, and the remainder of the salmon fry supplied to Canadians, free of charge, to restock small streams from which the salmon had been exhausted. More than a quarter of a million of eggs were obtained last fall from the creeks connected with the Government fish breeding establishment. The extension of these establishments to the other Provinces is very desirable, and the cultivation of other kinds of fish such as trout and shad, and bait for the coast and deep sea fisheries.

Complaints have been made that many of the inland lakes are being over-fished, to satisfy the growing demand for fresh fish on the part of dealers from the neighbouring States. Any efficient supervision of these would entail a good deal of expense, and the attempt to exercise it would be of doubtful benefit. A little exertion on the part of the residents in the enforcement of the Fishery Laws, would prevent over-fishing.

Inland Revenue of the Dominion.

In the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for 1870-71, (the latest information published) it is especially noticed, that this year for the first time, both the financial and statistical statements are submitted in direct connection with each other.

After deducting refunds, the revenue from all sources for the year was \$5,120,647, and the outside service cost \$174,504,69 or less than 3½ per cent of the collections.

The expense of the Supervisor of Cullers' office was \$61,921 88, the fees collected \$63,228, 57.

As compared with the preceding year, the increase of revenue was \$717,188, of this \$636,920 was from excise, \$35,536 from public works, and \$47,979 from bill stamps. In the receipts for culling timber there was a falling off of about 5 per cent, but, for the first time in many years the expenditure was below the receipts. Every article subject to excise yielded an increased revenue, and except tobacco, the returns show this to have been from increased consumption.

The increase in the consumption of spirits was 408,217 gallons, and the increase of spirits in warehouse 626,265 gallons, while there was a falling off of exports of spirits of 4,805 gallons.

In malt liquors there was an increase in quantity of 853,548 gallons, and of malt entered for consumption of 3,940,145 lbs. There was a decrease of malt in warehouse, of 1,981,912 lbs. There was an increase of malt exported of nearly 20 per cent.

The quantity of tobacco taken for consumption was less by 223,109 lbs. than in the previous year, but 570,000 lbs. more than in 1868-69. The quantity of manufactured tobacco in warehouse had increased by 979,528 lbs, and the export of manufactured tobacco had increased 282,531 lbs.

Refined Petroleum shows an increase of 819,861 gallons entered for consumption, and for export an increase of 257,682 gallons. The demand for home consumption increased about 22½ per cent, while that for export only increased about 5 per cent. All articles manufactured from petroleum without further process of distillation are exempt from duty, and by Order in Council, all such products of petroleum as cannot be used for

illuminating purposes are exempt from duty, and the inspection fees reduced one half.

The principal articles manufactured in bond are vinegar and methylated spirits. The revenue from these shows an increase of \$7,365 over the preceding year. The issue of Bill stamps was during the year transferred to the Department, and all collectors of Inland Revenue have been made distributors of stamps. The increase of revenue from this source has been \$47,979.00.

Some changes have been made in the management of the Canal trade. The ships' reports and other vouchers are now sent daily to the department and entered in the books there, relieving the collectors of tolls and enabling them to make a more careful inspection of manifests and bills of lading. The system of "Let pass" was modified so as to allow a ship master to take out one pass for his entire voyage so long as he does not break bulk. There was an increase of tolls collected of \$45,347.

The collection of Hydraulic Rents and other minor revenues from public works was transferred to the Inland Revenue Department in August 1870, but the books were not handed over in time for the adjustment of them during the year ending June 1871. The accounts cover a period of 25 years, and many of them are disputed. They amount to over \$150,000 and are in process of investigation, and an adjustment will probably be arrived at during the present year.

The increase in revenue from Slides and Booms has been \$3,775.

There has been a decrease in Harbour Dues, accounted for by the exemption from harbour dues of vessels arriving and departing from Ports Colborne and Dalhousie, when lightered over the Welland Canal.

The piers in the Lower St. Lawrence have been leased, but during the half year only \$181.67 was collected. It is believed the amount collected will be increased during the coming year.

There have been some slight changes in the management of the Supervisors of Cullers' Office which have had the effect of making the revenue more than pay the expenditure.