

Particulars of the yield, 1890.

542. There was an increase, as compared with 1889 of \$59,646, and with 1888 of \$296,392, the decrease in New Brunswick and Quebec being more than counterbalanced by increases in the other Provinces. The largest decrease was in New Brunswick, and was principally due to the failure in the large herring and salmon fisheries, ascribed to several causes, more particularly, as regards herring, to the practice of leaving nets in the water all day, thereby frightening the fish, and to the recent enormous catches of sardine herring; and as regards salmon, to the stormy season. The falling off amounted to \$367,984. In Quebec there was a decrease of \$261,074, principally in the catch of cod, herring and seal, attributable to the stormy season. British Columbia not only maintained but increased the high figures of 1889 by \$133,365, the increase being principally in the yield of fur-seals. There was a small decrease in the output of salmon in this Province, caused, however, not by a decline in the fishery, but by the low prices that prevailed. The output was 19,895,992 one pound cans as compared with 20,122,128 in 1889. The run of fish on the Fraser River was as good as in 1889, but it did not last so long. On the Skeena and Naas Rivers it was also large. There were 34 canneries in operation, viz.: 17 on the Fraser River and 17 on the coast, principally Skeena and Naas Rivers, the pack on the Fraser having been 11,742,600 1 pound cans, and on the coast 8,153,392 cans. The value of the fish consumed by the Indians of this Province during the year was placed at 3,257,500.

Salmon in British Columbia.

Value of catch of principal fish, 1889 and 1890.

543. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal kinds of fish in 1890 as compared with the catch of 1889 :—