

a settlement of the fisheries question, was continued for another year. By this arrangement United States fishing vessels are admitted to Canadian fisheries on payment of a license fee of \$1.50 per ton, and the privilege was largely taken advantage of during the past year, being evidently highly appreciated by United States fishermen. This is shown by the fact that 119 licenses were issued, as compared with 78 in 1889, and \$14,461 collected in fees, as against \$9,589 in the previous year.

548. The United States mackerel fleet, fishing in Canadian waters in 1890, comprised 64 vessels, and the take amounted to 8,443 barrels, as compared with 62 vessels in 1889 and a take of 6,775 barrels. U. S.  
mackerel  
fleet.

549. A Fishery Intelligence Bureau was inaugurated on a small scale in 1889, and continued in an extended form during 1890, at a cost of \$1,330. The service was generally appreciated by those interested in the fishing business. Fishery  
Intelli-  
gence  
Bureau.

550. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, the sum of \$150,000 has been annually distributed among fishermen and fishing vessels entitled to the same. The number of claims paid during the year 1889 was 17,078, and the amount paid \$158,527. The bounty was paid on the basis of \$1.50 per ton to vessels and \$3 per man to boat fishermen, and the number of vessels which received bounty was 833, of 32,716 tons, the number of boats 16,230, and the number of fishermen 31,525. The total amount of bounty paid since 1882 has been \$1,253,262. Fishing  
bounties.