

679. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of Total the same fish, taken during the same period :— quantities and values of certain fish, 1869-1892.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1892.

KINDS OF FISH.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$
Cod and ling..	Cwt.	21,586,213	90,930,224
Haddock.....	Lbs.	287,829,830	11,299,513
Mackerel, pickled.....	Brls.	3,215,123	} 34,120,501
“ fresh, in cans.....	Lbs.	7,290,596	
Herring, pickled.....	Brls.	8,444,349	} 44,258,161
“ smoked.....	Boxes.	24,583,309	
“ fresh.....	Lbs.	69,349,214	
“ frozen.....	No.	* 175,667,210	} 30,887,191
Salmon, pickled.....	Brls.	159,955½	
“ smoked and fresh and in cans.....	Lbs.	227,209,097	} 39,693,811
Lobsters.....	“	351,288,238	
Smelts.....	“	75,194,366	4,176,115
Fish oils.....	Galls.	19,921,414	10,659,929

680. The fisheries of the great lakes are the largest and most important fresh water fisheries in the world, and the great value of the Canadian portion of these fisheries is not generally appreciated. Fisheries of the great lakes. The area of fresh water belonging to Canada, in the lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, is about 72,700 square miles, and in 1890, 1,203 vessels and boats, manned by 2,920 men, using 1,441,695 fathoms of nets, were employed in fishing therein. Whitefish, salmon and lake trout, sturgeon, herring, bass and pickerel are the principal fish. According to the census returns of 1890, the fish caught on the United States sides of the lakes in that year showed an increase of 58 per cent in value, as compared with 1880, while the value of the fish caught on the Canadian side in the same year showed an increase of more than 350 per cent over the catch of 1880.

* The quantity of frozen herring for 1890, 1891 and 1892 is included in “herring, fresh.”