CHAPTER IX.

- DXXII. Extensive Fisheries. —DXXIII. Fresh water Fisheries. —DXXIV. Sea Fisheries. —DXXV Yield since Confederation. —DXXVI. Commercial Value. —DXXVII. Fishermen, Vessels and Gear. —DXXVIII. Government Protection. —DXXIX. Protective Fleet. —DXXX. Public Expenditure. —DXXXI. Modus vivendi Licenses. —DXXXIII. Lobster Hatchery. —DXXXIII. Fish Hatcheries. —DXXXIV. Oyster Planting. —DXXXV. Hudson's Bay. —DXXXVII. The Great Lakes. —DXXXVII. Fishing Fleet on Lakes and Gear. —DXXXVIII. Catch of Fish. —DXXXIX. Comparison with United States. —DXL. British Columbia. —DXLI. The Bounty. DXLII. Development by Provinces. —DXLV. Value of Yield and Exports. —DXLVIII. Value of Kinds of Fish. —DLI. Distribution of Fry. —DLII. Marine Scientific Stations. —DLIII. The Fur Sealing Fleet.
- 522. The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, embracing a sea-coast line of immense extent in addition to inland seas, innumerable lakes and a great number of rivers. The coast line of British Columbia alone is 7,181 miles, or more than double the coast line of Great Britain and Ireland. The eastern sea-coast line, extending over the fishery area of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,600 miles.
- 523. While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, covers more than 15,000 square miles, abounding with fish life, the fresh water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 72,700 square miles. Manitoba and the North-west Territories also contain large sheets of water well stocked with the most excellent fish.
- 524. The most important deep-sea fishery grounds on the Atlantic are off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Islands; around the Magdalen Islands, the Baie des Chaleurs, the Island of Anticosti and the Labrador Coast.