

Thus, 103,206,281 pounds (51,603 tons) of fish were taken out of these lakes in 1885, and 120,274,983 pounds (60,137 tons) four years after.

The value for 1885 was :

Canadian take.. . . . .	\$1,242,529
United States take.. . . . .	1,813,078

The value for 1889 was :

Canadian take.. . . . .	1,816,462
United States take.. . . . .	1,827,248

The number of fishermen, &c., engaged was :

Canadian, 1885.. . . . .	2,415
United States, 1885.. . . . .	6,916
Canadian, 1889.. . . . .	2,725
United States, 1889.. . . . .	4,803

539. In 1885 the Canadian fish had a value of \$92.43 per ton, and the American of \$47.50.

In 1889 the Canadian fish had a value of \$124.20 per ton, and the American \$40.52.

The 2,415 Canadian fishermen averaged \$514 per head in 1885, and the Americans \$260.

In 1889 the Canadian received \$667, and the American \$380.

There appears to be a difference in favour of the American side in quantity of fish taken, and in favour of the Canadian side in quality. The value of the figures is in showing that the restrictions imposed by the Canadian Government are beneficial, because the fish are non-migrating.

540. The fisheries of British Columbia are probably the richest in the world. They have been developing rapidly of late years.

In 1876 the value of the catch was given at \$104,697 ; in 1880 it was \$713,335 ; in 1885, \$1,078,038 ; in 1890, \$3,481,432, and in 1893, \$4,447,083.

During eleven years, 1883-93, the value of the salmon caught was \$18,934,783. The catch of 1893 was the greatest in value of any year, the value being \$3,150,609, and the average value of the previous ten years \$1,578,417.

The fish caught include sturgeon, halibut, herring, oulachons, trout, rock codfish, skill, tousqua, &c.

541. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage sea-fishing and the building of fishing vessels, provision was made for the distribution of \$150,000 annually among fishermen and vessels.