773. In order to ensure the development of this industry, the Government of Canada enforces efficient measures of protection. These consist of laws and regulations carried out (1) by a large staff of officers stationed at every place where fishing is carried on; (2) by armed cruisers, employed on the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes; (3) by the establishment of close seasons, intended to protect the fish at the most critical period of their existence—the spawning season; (4) by a system of leases and licenses, through which the Government is enabled to regulate fishing in accordance with local requirements; (5) by fish-breeding establishments, fourteen hatcheries being now established in various sections of the country; (6) by a fishing bounty of about \$160,000 a year; (7) by prizes awarded for the best models of fishing vessels, with a view to encourage a superior and safe class of deep-sea fishing schooners; (8) by Fishing Intelligence Bureaux, inaugurated in 1889, by means of which the movements of bait and of fish can be daily ascertained and reported, by telegraph communication, at the principal stations. Fifty-seven of these bureaux were in operation in 1894.

774. For the purpose of protecting the sea-coast and inland fisheries, the Government employs eight steamers and two fast-sailing schooners, and about 400 permanent officers, and 200 temporary guardians engaged at certain periods of the year, chiefly when the fish are spawning.

Heads of Expenditure.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fishery officers Fish-breeding Fisheries protection ser-	83,684 41,315	65,873 39,127	71,306 39,496	72,124 43,958	72,315 47,322	86,964 45,025
vice Fishery bounty Miscellaneous.	69,694 149,991 10,912	64,435 150,000 9,314	$\begin{array}{r} 83,050 \\ 166,967 \\ 13,383 \end{array}$	93,397 156,892 17,449	106,805 159,752 *100,602	$115,148 \\ 158,794 \\ 34,892$
Total	355,596	328,749	374,202	383,822	486,796	440,823

775. The expenditure by the Government in connection with the fisheries, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1894, with five previous years, is given below :----

*Among Miscellaneous were the following items :--

Columbian Exposition, \$6,652; Behring Sea, \$74,026; Collection of data respecting fur seals, \$1,937.

776. The modus vivendi clause of the draft treaty of 1888 between the United States and Great Britain (acting on behalf of Canada) has been deemed to be in force since March, 1889. Under it the Dominion Government have granted United States fishing vessels licenses to fish in Canadian waters under certain restrictions. In 1889, 78 licenses were granted, the charge being \$9,589; in 1890, 119, costing \$14,461; in 1891, 98, costing \$11,098; in 1892, 108, costing \$13,410; in 1893, 71, costing \$9,131; and in 1894, 53, costing \$6,776.