

6th. That comparing 1894 with 1881 the fishing districts to which the bounty applies have increased the number of fishermen employed in boats by 1,281 men, and have decreased the number employed in fishing vessels by 919, the increases and decreases being as under :—

PROVINCES.	1894 COMPARED WITH 1881.			
	Men in Vessels.		Men in Boats.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quebec.		542	345	
Nova Scotia.		97		1,951
New Brunswick.		355	3,268	
Prince Edward Island ..	75			381

The increases are 3,688, and the decreases 3,326, leaving as the net increase 362, for the bounty-fed fisheries. The other fisheries of Canada have increased their fishermen by 11,301.

The comparatively small increase in the number of fishermen in the bounty-fed fishing grounds is possibly due to the employment of new methods of fishing, requiring fewer men, since the catch of fish shows a considerable increase in the period, the initial and final years of which are under comparison; and the exports show an increase of about 10 per cent.

789. The development of the fisheries is seen in the following statement, showing, by provinces, the value of the vessels, boats, nets, weird, lobster traps, smoke and fish-houses, piers and wharves, sailing and steam-smacks :—

PROVINCES.	1883.	1894.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	2,490,965	3,361,972	871,007
New Brunswick.	730,343	1,680,912	850,569
Prince Edward Island..	126,314	468,736	342,422
Quebec.	733,571	904,811	171,240
Ontario.	271,089	839,022	567,933
British Columbia.	768,245	1,984,943	1,216,698
Manitoba.		198,720	198,720
Totals.	5,120,527	9,439,116	4,318,589

This is a total increase of 84·3 per cent during the period. In the same time the fishermen have increased from 62,225 to 70,719, and the vessels and boats from 27,023 to 35,280, and their value from \$2,806,231 to \$3,418,218. The value of the nets has increased from \$1,243,366 in 1883 to \$1,921,352, or over 54 per cent.