In addition to the 976,132,200 fry distributed from the hatcheries in Ontario, there are large numbers of semi-hatched ova of various kinds annually transferred from the Newcastle establishment to the Eastern Province hatcheries, as well as a large quantity of eyed eggs from the Sandwich nursery to other hatcheries.

630. The following are statistics of the sealing fleet of Canada for the season of 1895, with those of 1894 added for purposes of comparison:

	1895.	1894.
Total catch	73,614	95,048
Distributed thus:—		
British Columbia coast	9,853	11,703
Japanese coast	18,687	*49,483
Copper Island coast	6,281	7,437
Behring Sea	35,918	+26,425
Fleet, No. of vessels	5	9 (3,866 tons)
Boats 210	26	6
Canoes	25	59
Crews, white 705		38
Indians		
Value fur seal skins		‡ \$948,490

Prior to 1878 very few seals were killed by Canadian sealers. Hunting was not carried on further than 20 miles from shore,

The following statement shows the

	Seals killed.
1883	9,195
1889	. 35,310
1890	43,325
1891	
1892	
1893	70,592
1894 1895	95,048
1895	. 73,614

From 1871 to 1895 the total product of the Canadian pelagic sealing industry amounted to 551,540 seal skins.

Total Pacific catch during the season of 1895:—

Seals landed at Victoria	73,614
" American ports by U.S. schooners	
Seal catch on Pribyloff Islands (North American Commercial Co)	15,000
" Copper Islands (Russian Sealskin Co)	17,920
	126,841

631. The fisheries report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1895 contains a paper, by R. N. Venning, on the fur-sealing industry of the North Pacific Ocean as affected by the Behring Sea award and con-Much valuable information is given in this document. sequent legislation.

^{*}Including 490 landed at Victoria by United States schooners.

^{\$3,750} value of fur seal skins landed at Victoria by United States schooners. 2,255 landed at Victoria by United States schooners. 620 catch of "Director" off Falkland Islands. 66 66