

PRODUCTION.

are on the several banks, which lie from 20 to 90 miles off the Canadian coast. The style of fishing is that of 'trawling' by hook and line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid and capelin; and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats with crews of from two to three men; also in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill-nets, hooks, and lines, both hand-line and trawl; and from the shore are operated trap-nets, haul-seines and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the whole of the eastern shore of Canada, whilst excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, notably on the north coast of Prince Edward Island and in the Northumberland straits. The salmon fishery is predominant on the Pacific coast; but a very extensive halibut fishery is carried on in the northern waters of British Columbia in large well-equipped steamers and vessels. The method of capture is by trawl-lining, dories being used for setting and hauling the lines, as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishery. Herring are in great abundance on the Pacific coast, and provide a plentiful supply of bait for the halibut fishery. In the inland lake fisheries the various means of capture in use comprise gill-nets, pound-nets, seines and hooks and lines. The principal commercial fishes caught are white fish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon and fresh water herring—the last named in the Great Lakes only.

The estimated total capital invested in the fisheries amounted in 1911-12 to \$20,932,904. Of this, the sum of \$19,154,716 was invested in connection with the sea fisheries, and \$1,778,188 in connection with the inland fisheries. Of the total, a sum of \$6,198,578 represents the value of vessels and boats, while \$14,734,326 is the value of fishing gear, canneries, fish-houses and other fixtures. Table 12 shows the distribution of this capital amongst the various descriptions of vessels, boats, nets, traps, etc., used in both sea and inland fisheries for the fiscal year 1911-12.¹

Altogether 91,132 persons were employed in the fishing industry during the year 1911-12. Of these, 65,926 were fishermen, who manned 1,648 vessels and tugs and 36,761 boats. The number of fishermen employed in vessels was 9,056 and in boats 56,870. The remaining workers numbering 25,206 were employed on shore in canneries, fish-houses, etc.¹

Under an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), passed for development of the sea fisheries and encouragement of the building of fishing vessels, provision was made for the distribution in bounties of \$150,000 annually among the owners of fishing vessels and fishermen engaged in fishing from boats in the deep sea fisheries of Canada. An Act

¹For similar statistics of previous years see Canada Year Book of 1911, p. 390.