

FISHERIES

30.—Government Bounties to Fishermen in the fiscal years 1909 to 1912.

| Provinces. | Number of men who received bounties. | | | | Value of bounties paid. | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$ | £ | \$ | \$ |
| Prince Edward Isl'd | 1,696 | 1,789 | 1,689 | 2,262 | 8,974 | 9,558 | 8,670 | 11,119 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 14,082 | 13,547 | 14,334 | 14,307 | 95,414 | 96,468 | 99,425 | 97,904 |
| New Brunswick..... | 2,004 | 2,171 | 2,073 | 2,083 | 15,480 | 16,531 | 15,795 | 15,110 |
| Quebec..... | 7,340 | 7,488 | 7,723 | 7,906 | 35,354 | 36,610 | 36,110 | 35,863 |
| Total..... | 25,122 | 24,995 | 25,819 | 26,558 | 155,222 | 159,167 | 160,000 | 159,996 |

Inland Fish Markets.—Other government assistance to the fishing industry takes the form of encouraging the development of markets for fresh fish in the interior of the country by payment of one-third of the ordinary express charges on shipments of fresh fish from the Atlantic coast to points as far west as the eastern boundary of Manitoba and from the Pacific coast as far east as that boundary. Cold storage cars by fast freight are placed at the disposal of shippers from the Atlantic seaboard, and aid is rendered in the building of small cold storage establishments for the storing of bait. Fish-breeding is carried on by the Dominion Government upon an extensive scale, the appropriations for this service in 1912-13 amounting to \$322,300. The hatcheries number altogether 51, in addition to three subsidiary hatcheries and five retaining ponds for Atlantic salmon. They are situated in Prince Edward Island (3), Nova Scotia (12), New Brunswick (7), Quebec (8), Ontario (7), Manitoba (4), and British Columbia (10).

Bait Supplies.—For want of definite knowledge as to where supplies of bait may be had, the fishing fleet annually, during the summer months, loses much time and money searching from harbour to harbour for bait. In order to remedy this as far as possible, the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in the course of the year, put into operation a system whereby definite information concerning bait supplies along certain stretches of the coast was collected by the officers of the Department, and despatched daily by telegraph to certain important sea-ports on the Atlantic seaboard, and there posted up for the information of masters and owners of fishing vessels. The number of ports selected as receiving stations had necessarily to be limited; but in order to insure that the smaller fishing ports should also benefit by direct advice as to available bait supplies, copies of all telegrams were handed to the Halifax morning papers, and published in their columns daily.

Value of Fisheries.—As shown in Table 31, the total marketed value of all kinds of fish, fish products and marine animals, taken by Canadian fishermen in both the sea and inland fisheries during the year ended March 31, 1912, amounted to \$34,667,872. Never before had the total value of the fisheries of Canada passed, or even reached the thirty million dollar mark. The value for 1912-13 was \$33,389,464,