

Table 33 shows the values of the principal kinds of fish for the census years 1900 and 1910. The chief kinds, it will be noted, are salmon, cod and lobsters, these constituting in 1910 respectively 24, 19.8 and 12.6 p.c. of the total value.

33.—Values of Fish by Principal Kinds, 1900 and 1910.

Kinds of fish.	Value of Production.		Per cent of total value.	
	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.
	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Salmon.....	3,749,620	7,205,871	19.0	24.0
Cod.....	3,657,843	5,921,248	18.5	19.8
Lobsters.....	3,330,186	3,784,099	16.8	12.6
Herring.....	1,497,365	2,278,842	7.6	7.6
Halibut.....	342,406	1,251,839	1.7	4.2
Haddock.....	563,331	1,218,759	2.8	4.1
Whitefish.....	490,898	983,594	2.5	3.3
Trout.....	535,215	825,290	2.7	2.8
Smelts.....	—	797,066	—	2.6
Mixed fish.....	—	756,363	—	2.5
Mackerel.....	886,597	—	4.5	—
Sardines.....	405,474	—	2.1	—
Total (ten kinds).....	15,458,935	25,022,971	78.2	83.5
All other fish.....	4,309,514	4,942,462	21.8	16.5
Grand Total.....	19,768,449	29,965,433	100.0	100.0

For 1917 new arrangements came into force for the collection of fisheries statistics as part of the general census of industry for that year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the various Government branches having jurisdiction over fisheries throughout Canada entering into statistical co-operation. The results have been published as Part III of the Report on the Census of Industry. The statistics are for the calendar year 1917, whilst previous annual reports have dealt with the fiscal year ended March 31. For this reason comparisons made between 1917 and previous years are not exact. According to this report the total value of the Canadian fisheries of 1917 was \$52,312,044, as compared with \$39,208,378 in 1916-17 and \$35,860,708 in 1915-16. Table 34 shows the quantity and value of the chief commercial fishes of Canada (those valued at \$100,000 or upward) during the five years 1913-14 to 1915-16 and for 1917, with a statement in the final column of the increase or decrease during 1917 as compared with 1916-17.