

1.—Government Bounties paid to Fishermen for the calendar years 1923-1926.

Provinces.	Number of men who received bounties.				Amount of bounties paid.			
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,262	1,546	1,546	2,066	10,154	11,410	10,671	13,221
Nova Scotia.....	9,577	10,205	10,060	10,623	91,262	96,300	82,551	83,007
New Brunswick.....	1,556	1,633	2,163	2,079	16,123	15,634	18,824	16,721
Quebec.....	5,345	6,430	7,023	7,554	42,378	46,482	47,948	46,819
Total.....	17,740	19,814	20,792	22,322	159,917	159,824	159,992	159,768

Fisheries Statistics.—The fisheries statistics of Canada are issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Branches of the Dominion and Provincial Governments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries throughout Canada. These Branches comprise the Fisheries Branch of the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries, exercising jurisdiction over the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, and the Fisheries Branches of Ontario and Quebec, which have jurisdiction over the fisheries of their respective provinces, excepting that in the case of Quebec the fisheries of the Magdalen islands are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion authorities. The Province of British Columbia has a Fisheries Branch, but it does not engage in independent statistical work. Under the arrangement above referred to, the statistics of the catch and of the products marketed in the fresh state or domestically prepared are collected by the local officers of the Fisheries Branches, checked in the Department of Marine and Fisheries and compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the case of manufactured fish products, schedules similar to those of other sections of the Census of Industries are sent by the Bureau to the operators of canneries, fish-curing establishments, etc., the fisheries officers assisting in securing expeditious and correct reports.

4.—The Modern Fishing Industry.

The existing fishing industry of Canada is in the main the growth of the past half century. In 1844, the estimated value of the catch was only \$125,000. It doubled in the following decade, and by 1860 had well passed the \$1,000,000 mark. Ten years later it was \$6,000,000, and this was again more than doubled by 1878. In the 90's it passed \$20,000,000, and in 1911, \$34,000,000. The highest figure was reached in 1918, with over \$60,000,000. (It will be understood that these figures represent the total values of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state.) Meanwhile the number of employees had mounted to over 70,000, and the total capital invested to over \$50,000,000 in certain years, though the industry as a whole did not progress proportionately with the marked industrial expansion which set in after 1896.

Among individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record back to the beginning is taken, the cod is the most valuable fishery; in the past 20 years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead, and the heavy pack and high price of lobsters have more than once sent cod down