

the recent flotation of the stock of a large consolidation of oyster companies in the United States, the promoters advertise that one of the constituent companies has paid average annual dividends of about sixty per cent. since 1904, and another, of about two hundred per cent.*

In conclusion, it may again be said that the rehabilitation of the oyster industry in Canada depends on the immediate establishment of oyster culture by private persons. That is the great desideratum to the accomplishment of which all efforts should be directed. The supreme hindrance to its adoption is the conflict of jurisdiction between the Dominion and the Provinces. That can be settled if every effort is concentrated upon it. When once an understanding has been reached regarding it, the remaining subordinate problems can be solved easily and quickly. The paramount consideration is that action must be taken now. If Province and Dominion will only throw *laissez-faire* to the winds, there is not the slightest doubt but that Canada's oyster industry would speedily come to its own, and munificently reward all the honest toil bestowed upon it.

OYSTER PRODUCTION IN CANADA †

Year	Barrels
1871	39,450
1872	no record
1873	27,288
1874	14,318
1875	11,716
1876	16,856
1877	29,568
1878	30,090
1879	28,632
1880	34,348

* See "World's Work," October, 1910, advertising section.

† Figures for 1871-1875 are taken from statistics by J. Hunter Duval, given in Fisheries Rept., 1898, p. 283.

Figures for 1876-1897 are taken from statistics by Prof. E. E. Prince in Fisheries Rept., 1898, p. 353.

The remaining figures are from the annual Fisheries Reports, except the British Columbia figures, 1897-1908, which were supplied direct from the Fisheries Department.