

FISHERIES STATISTICS FOR ALL THE DOMINION

TOTAL FOR 1917 SHOWS INCREASE OF \$13,000,000

Dominion Bureau of Statistics has compiled Statement showing values by Provinces and by Species since 1913.

"Fishery Statistics" (1917) has just been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It was prepared in collaboration with the Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments and contains a statistical survey of the fisheries of the Dominion as a whole and of the provinces, as provinces. A prefatory note on the Canadian fisheries giving a comprehensive view of their national value and world importance, is as follows:—

"Canada possesses perhaps the most extensive fisheries in the world, those of Norway and of the British Isles alone disputing the supremacy, whether for the excellence or the abundance and variety of their product. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake, and pollock landed are taken within ten or twelve miles from shore.

CANADA'S GREAT FISHERIES.

"The coast line of the Atlantic provinces from Grand Manan to Labrador, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles, whilst the sea areas to which this forms the natural basin embrace: the Bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent; the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size; and other ocean waters aggregating not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are 15,000 square miles of inshore waters, entirely controlled by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater than the Mediterranean; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures over 7,000 miles long, and is exceptionally well sheltered for fishermen; whilst throughout the interior is a series of lakes which

together cover 220,000 square miles, or more than half the fresh water of the Globe, Canada's share of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin alone amounting to 72,700 square miles.

"Of even greater importance is the abundance and general excellence of the product. The cod and the salmon have long disputed the primacy among these, though in recent years the heavy pack and the high price of lobsters has sometimes sent cod to third place.

"The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: the deep-sea, and the inshore or coastal fisheries. Deep-sea fishing is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from twelve to twenty men. The method 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, usually motor driven, with crews of from two to three men, and 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 and hooks and lines, both hand-lines and trawls; whilst from the shore are operated trawls, 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 in the world is carried on along the whole of the eastern shore of Canada, whilst excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the gulf of the St. Lawrence, notably off Prince Edward Island. The salmon fishery is the predominant one 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 trawling,

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 are gill nets, pound nets, seines, and hooks and lines."

The total value of the product of the Canadian Fisheries during 1917 was \$52,312,044, compared with \$39,208,378 in 1916. It is interesting to compare the product of 1917 with that of 1913, the year before the war. By species the statement is as follows:—

	1913.	1917.
Salmon	\$10,333,713	\$17,411,029
Cod (including black cod)	3,387,109	8,281,029
Lobster	4,710,062	5,654,265
Herring	3,173,129	2,260,606
Haddock	841,511	2,936,719
Halibut	2,036,400	2,066,635
Sardines	676,668	1,910,705
Mackerel	1,280,319	1,333,354
Whitefish	929,962	1,248,006
Smelts	310,392	1,027,555
Hake and cusk	490,979	890,265
Trout	682,619	699,950
Pickrel	449,539	650,632
Mixed fish	333,452	505,542
Pollock	187,723	486,195
Pike	372,868	429,396
Tullihoe	63,910	333,686
Clams and quahaugs	368,325	222,965
Alewives	62,241	196,482
Perch	72,985	126,723
Oysters	173,753	109,265

Note.—The above table only relates to fish values of \$100,000 and upwards.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR EMPLOYED.

The capital invested in fishery operations and the number of persons employed were as follows:—

The amount of capital represented in the vessels, boats, nets, traps, wharves, freezers, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish during 1917 was \$26,560,872. This compares with a total of \$22,639,001 in the previous year.

The number of employees engaged in these operations in 1917 was 75,462.

The capital represented in fish canning and preserving establishments, including canneries, fish and smoke houses, etc., was \$20,366,701, made up of land and buildings to the value of \$6,990,969; machinery and tools, \$3,401,935; stocks in hand, \$6,459,664; and working capital, \$3,514,133.

To the above total might be added \$215,552, the value of some 9,492 small fish and smoke houses.

In British Columbia the majority of the labourers in canning factories are employed under the contract system, the contractor engaging and paying his own help, and being himself paid by the factory according to the quantity of fish packed.

The return for 1917 showed that the employees in fish canning and preserving establishments during 1917 numbered 12,572 wage-earners, 8,339 male and 4,233 female. The total wages bill was \$2,808,277, to which \$668,987 must be added on account of salaries. These figures do not include contract labour, which was employed to the number of 3,431 male and 1,207 female, receiving wages to the amount of \$732,587.

RAISE SEPARATION ALLOWANCES IN THE NAVAL SERVICES

In conjunction with recent change in Expeditionary Force Sub-Lieutenants and Seamen allowed higher rates.

SIMILAR TO LAND FORCE

The rates of separation allowances in the Naval Service have been increased in line with those of the land services, by the following order:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated November 12, 1918, from the Minister of the Naval Service, stating that the Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service have reported to him that the rate of separation allowance to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces has been raised by Order in Council (P.C. 2753) of November 7, 1918, as follows:—

Rank and file from \$25 to \$30 per month;

Sergeants and higher rank below that of Warrant Officer, 1st class, from \$25 to \$30 per month;

Warrant Officers, 1st class, from \$30 to \$35 per month;

Lieutenants, from \$30 to \$40 per month;

and it is recommended that similar increases be made in the Naval Service.

The Minister, concurring in the recommendations of the Technical Officers, recommends that the rates be increased as follows, with effect from September 1, 1918:—

Ordinary Seamen, Able Seamen, Leading Seamen and equivalent ratings, from \$25 to \$30 per month;

Petty Officers and Chief Petty Officers, from \$25 to \$30 per month;

Warrant Officers, Sub-Lieutenants and equivalent rank, from \$30 to \$40 per month.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

There were also 214 persons (155 male and 59 female) employed as outside pieceworkers, who were paid the sum of \$7,179.

The total value of imports was \$2,833,392, and of exports \$28,323,877.

BOUNTIES PAID.

The bounties paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels under the arrangement for the distribution of the moneys received under the Halifax award were:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.30 each.

There were 14,532 bounty claims received, and 14,516 paid. In the preceding year 13,604 claims were received and 13,593 paid.

The total amount paid was \$159,892.25.

The following table shows the value of fisheries for the period 1913-1917, by provinces in order of value:—

Province.	Value of Fisheries.				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia	13,891,398	11,515,086	14,538,320	14,637,346	21,527,233
Nova Scotia	8,297,626	7,730,191	9,166,851	10,092,902	14,468,319
New Brunswick	4,308,707	4,940,083	4,737,145	5,656,859	6,143,088
Quebec	1,850,427	1,924,430	2,076,851	2,991,624	3,414,378
Ontario	2,674,685	2,755,291	3,341,182	2,658,993	2,866,419
Prince Edward Island	1,280,447	1,261,666	933,682	1,344,179	1,786,310
Manitoba	606,272	849,422	742,925	1,390,002	1,543,288
Saskatchewan	148,602	132,017	165,888	231,946	320,238
Alberta	81,319	86,720	94,134	144,317	184,000
Yukon	68,265	69,725	63,730	60,210	67,409
Totals	33,207,748	31,264,631	35,860,708	39,208,378	52,312,044