

A recapitulation of the expenditure and productiveness of fish breeding operations in the two countries is thus:—

New York State with three hatcheries spends.....	\$27,851
Canada with nine hatcheries spends.....	27,850
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New York State, average cost at each hatchery.....	\$9,283
Canada do do	3,095
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New York State, number of fry put out in 1887.....	20,879,530
Canada do do	70,105,000
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New York State, cost of fry per thousand.....	\$1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada do do	0.39 $\frac{1}{2}$
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• EMPLOYÉS AND MAINTENANCE.

New York State—

1 superintendent's salary, three hatcheries.....	\$ 3,000
1 assistant and four other officers, average salary each \$1,000.....	5,095
Other employés.....	2,482
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	17,274
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Total.....	\$27,851
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Canada—

1 superintendent's salary, nine hatcheries.....	\$ 1,760
9 officers in charge, average salaries each \$575.....	5,175
Other employés.....	3,070
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	17,845
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Total.....	\$27,850
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Numerous illustrations of a like character are at hand regarding the work of artificial fish-culture in other parts of the neighboring Union, and in the Old World; and in the majority of cases it would be found that, for the amount of money expended for its maintenance—fish-breeding as carried on in Canada—will show less outlay, with greater returns than elsewhere.

From the above comparison in relation to fish-breeding operations it must appear that the industry in Canada is not expensively carried on, but on the contrary should receive the most favorable consideration from Parliament and the country for its economic working, and its great productiveness as a means for benefitting the community at large in replenishing the great water areas, with the most highly prized descriptions of fish at such small cost.

In connection with the successes which have attended fish-cultural operations in the Dominion, many evidences of a gratifying nature will be found inserted later on in this report. But it may not be inappropriate to give here in advance, an extract from an address delivered at a conference meeting of the Fishery Commissioners of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, in London, by Prof. G. Browne Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and Fishery Commissioner for the United States; when speaking of fish-cultural work in America, he said:—"It seemed to him that the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries was one of the most valuable organization in the world, and that their system of gathering statistics was one which other countries ought to study with a great deal of care. Another matter which he looked upon with admiration was the great progress Canada had made in fish-culture during the past number of years, and more especially under the direction of Mr. Wilmot, who was one of the pioneers of fish-culture in America."