

are now the three Maritime Provinces had an estimated value of something like \$1,500,000, while the production of Lower Canada was probably worth \$1,000,000. In 1870 the total was \$6,500,000 and this was again more than doubled by 1878. In the '90's it passed \$20,000,000, and in 1912, \$34,000,000. The highest figure was reached in 1918, with over \$60,000,000, but this was in a period of greatly inflated prices. Between that year and 1921 the total value of the products of the fisheries decreased, and in the latter year was back to \$34,000,000. From 1921 to 1926 a steady increase to \$56,000,000 took place and since then the value has fluctuated around the \$50,000,000 mark (these figures represent the total values of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned, or otherwise prepared state).

The number of employees, which was 87,000 in 1928, decreased to 80,000 in 1929, and the capital invested in the industry, \$60,000,000 in 1918 and \$62,000,000 in 1929, has shown the same general trend, but with less marked fluctuations, as the value of the products.¹

Among individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record is taken back to early times, 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 to third place as in 1927 and 1929, while halibut takes fourth place among the chief commercial fishes. These changes have, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces. British Columbia now occupying the leading place that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia, and producing in recent years nearly half the total value. The yearly record of production since 1870, the total production by provinces for the past six years, and the record by principal fish products for the past five years in descending order of importance, are shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4. The aggregate value of production in 1929, \$53,518,521, shows a decrease of 2.8 p.c. from the figure of \$55,050,973 in 1928. The catch was 8.3 p.c. smaller, while average prices were 5.5 p.c. higher, the higher prices of salmon being the predominating factor.

2.—Total Values of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1929.

NOTE.—From 1870 to 1906 inclusive, years ended June 30; from 1908 to 1917 (a) inclusive, years ended Mar. 31; since and including 1917 (b), calendar years. No statistics are available for the nine months period ended Mar. 31, 1907.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1870.....	6,577,391	1885.....	17,722,973	1900.....	21,557,639	1916.....	35,860,708
1871.....	7,573,199	1886.....	18,679,288	1901.....	25,737,153	1917 (a).....	39,208,373
1872.....	9,570,116	1887.....	18,386,103	1902.....	21,959,433	1917 (b).....	52,312,044
1873.....	10,754,997	1888.....	17,418,510	1903.....	23,101,878	1918.....	60,259,744
1874.....	11,681,856	1889.....	17,665,256	1904.....	23,516,439	1919.....	56,508,479
1875.....	10,350,385	1890.....	17,714,902	1905.....	29,479,562	1920.....	49,241,339
1876.....	11,117,000	1891.....	18,977,878	1906.....	26,279,485	1921.....	34,931,985
1877.....	12,005,934	1892.....	18,941,171	1908.....	25,499,349	1922.....	41,800,210
1878.....	13,215,678	1893.....	20,696,661	1909.....	25,451,085	1923.....	42,565,546
1879.....	13,529,254	1894.....	20,719,573	1910.....	29,629,169	1924.....	44,534,235
1880.....	14,499,979	1895.....	20,199,338	1911.....	29,065,433	1925.....	47,942,131
1881.....	15,817,162	1896.....	20,407,425	1912.....	34,567,872	1926.....	58,360,633
1882.....	16,324,062	1897.....	22,783,546	1913.....	38,389,464	1927.....	49,123,609
1883.....	16,958,192	1898.....	19,607,121	1914.....	33,207,748	1928.....	55,050,973
1884.....	17,766,404	1899.....	21,891,706	1915.....	31,264,631	1929.....	53,518,521

¹For detailed historical statistics of the fisheries, see pp. 53-56 of Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1929, obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.