

have now been greatly increased in abundance. In 1930, the halibut resources of the North Pacific and Bering Sea were apparently nearing depletion. Since that time the stocks, in the principal fishing areas at least, have more than doubled. Like the Halibut Commission, the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission is equally representative of Canada and the United States. The major project which it has so far undertaken in its program for restoring the Fraser sockeye fishery has been the conquest of conditions at Hell's Gate Canyon, a narrow gorge on the Fraser River in British Columbia, which Commission research had shown to be the main factor in the way of rebuilding the sockeye run. Large-scale fishways were cut through the rock on either side of the Canyon, following intensive scientific and engineering studies by Commission experts, and they have been successful in enabling spawning salmon to make their way past Hell's Gate at water levels which had previously prevented large numbers of the fish from ascending above the Canyon, and had, therefore, kept down the size of the run by reducing reproduction.

**FAO and Its Relation to Fisheries.**—The word "agriculture" in FAO—United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization—is used in a sufficiently broad sense to include the fisheries and forestry. The functions of the Organization as they concern the fisheries in particular are given at pp. 291–294 of the 1946 Year Book.

### Subsection 2.—The Provincial Governments

The work that is being done by the different Provincial Governments in connection with the administration of commercial and game fisheries, assistance to the industry, educational and research work, and conservation is outlined at pp. 279–286 of the 1945 Year Book.

## Section 4.—The Modern Fishing Industry\*

### Subsection 1.—Primary Production

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw the commencement of expansion in the commercial fishing industry of Canada. In 1844, the estimated value of the catch was only \$125,000. By 1900, it had reached almost \$22,000,000 and the growth continued with little interruption until 1918, when it reached \$60,000,000. This figure was not again reached until 1941, owing largely to lower prices rather than to smaller catches, but in that year a new peak of \$62,258,997 was reached. In the three latest years further increases were recorded, the 1945 figure of \$113,690,630 showing a gain of 82.6 p.c. over 1941. The figures given represent the total value of fish as marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state.

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\* Revised under the direction of W. H. Losee, Director, Census of Industry and Merchandising, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by W. H. Lanceley, Chief, Fisheries and Animal Products Statistics.