

2.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries, 1870-1945

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1870.....	6,577,391	1907.....	25,499,349	1920.....	49,241,339	1933.....	27,496,946
1875.....	10,350,385	1908.....	25,451,085	1921.....	34,931,935	1934.....	34,022,323
1880.....	14,499,979	1909.....	29,629,169	1922.....	41,800,210	1935.....	34,427,854
1885.....	17,722,973	1910.....	29,965,142	1923.....	42,565,545	1936.....	39,165,055
1890.....	17,714,900	1911.....	34,667,872	1924.....	44,534,235	1937.....	38,976,294
1895.....	20,199,338	1912.....	33,389,464	1925.....	47,942,131	1938.....	40,492,976
1900.....	21,557,639	1913.....	33,207,748	1926.....	56,360,633	1939.....	40,075,922
1901.....	25,737,153	1914.....	31,264,631	1927.....	49,123,609	1940.....	45,118,887
1902.....	21,959,433	1915.....	35,860,708	1928.....	55,050,973	1941.....	62,258,997
1903.....	23,100,878	1916.....	39,208,378	1929.....	53,518,521	1942.....	75,116,933
1904.....	23,516,439	1917.....	52,312,044	1930.....	47,804,216	1943.....	85,594,544
1905.....	29,479,562	1918.....	60,259,744	1931.....	30,517,306	1944.....	89,427,508
1906.....	26,279,485	1919.....	56,508,479	1932.....	25,957,109	1945.....	113,690,630

In the early days of the industry, Nova Scotia held the leadership among the provinces, but British Columbia now occupies first place with 39.2 p.c. of the total value of products in 1945, Nova Scotia comes second with 27.0 p.c., and New Brunswick third with 11.7 p.c.

3.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries, by Provinces, 1940-45

Province or Territory	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	714,870	952,026	1,639,539	2,860,946	2,598,975	3,076,811
Nova Scotia.....	9,843,456	12,634,957	15,297,482	21,684,435	23,662,055	30,706,900
New Brunswick.....	4,965,618	6,484,831	7,132,420	11,128,864	11,968,692	13,270,376
Quebec.....	2,002,053	2,842,041	4,194,092	5,632,809	5,361,567	7,727,222
Ontario.....	3,035,100	3,518,402	4,135,205	5,292,268	4,938,193	7,261,661
Manitoba.....	1,988,545	3,233,115	3,577,616	4,564,551	3,581,795	4,263,670
Saskatchewan.....	403,510	414,492	585,782	1,154,544	1,482,223	1,286,361
Alberta.....	450,574	440,444	492,182	795,000	929,887	1,450,502
British Columbia.....	21,710,167	31,732,037	38,059,559	32,478,632	34,900,990	44,531,858
Yukon.....	4,994	6,652	3,056	2,495	3,131	115,269 ¹
Totals.....	45,118,887	62,258,997	75,116,933	85,594,544	89,427,508	113,690,630¹

¹ Includes the Northwest Territories, reported for the first time in 1945.

The cod of the Atlantic and the salmon of the Pacific were rivals for first place in the earlier years of the fishing industry; since 1895 salmon has definitely taken the lead, with lobster in second place in recent years until the War reduced the foreign market. In 1945, cod, with an increase over 1944 of 24.1 p.c. in the quantity caught, took second place in order of marketed value; herring was third.

Statistics showing the quantity of sea and inland fish landed have been collected for many years, but historical figures have not been published since it was felt that to add the large quantities of cheap fish, such as herring, to those of such expensive varieties as salmon or lobster had little significance so far as the domestic catch was concerned. The organization of international food bodies following the Second World War, however, has changed this outlook and made it advisable to record the total quantities of sea-food available in view of world requirement for fisheries products and adequate knowledge of world resources. Tables 4 and 5 give the figures from 1918 to 1945.