

8.—Atlantic Coast Production of Frozen Fillets and Fish Blocks, 1952-56—concluded

Area and Species	1952	1953	1954	1955 ¹	1956
	VALUE				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Maritimes	9,287	7,948	12,079	13,041	12,495
Cod.....	3,561	2,215	4,509	3,728	3,983
Haddock.....	2,273	2,541	3,915	4,324	3,759
Rosefish.....	471	948	1,380	1,198	1,574
Flatfish.....	2,583	1,831	1,870	3,405	2,662
Other.....	399	413	405	386	517
Quebec	269	120	217	765	1,150
Cod.....	234	96	174	496	901
Other.....	35	24	43	269	249
Newfoundland¹	7,845	6,894	10,852	11,439	11,881
Cod.....	3,880	2,970	6,009	6,229	5,646
Haddock.....	900	1,149	3,009	3,207	3,703
Rosefish.....	1,850	1,621	1,131	888	1,172
Flatfish.....	1,175	1,141	661	1,095	1,321
Other.....	40	13	42	20	39
Totals, Atlantic Coast	17,401	14,962	23,148	25,245	25,526
Cod.....	7,675	5,281	10,692	10,453	10,530
Haddock.....	3,174	3,690	6,924	7,561	7,477
Rosefish.....	2,327	2,569	2,511	2,119	2,834
Flatfish.....	3,786	2,972	2,531	4,694	4,121
Other.....	439	450	490	418	564

¹ Value based on average export prices for the years 1952 to 1954.

The value of all fishery products processed or handled in Canada by processors, handlers or fishermen during 1956 reached \$198,253,000 for the sea and inland fisheries, 7.6 p.c. higher than the 1955 level of \$184,166,000; East Coast sea fish products rose to \$109,971,000 from \$105,498,000, the British Columbia value of fishery products to \$67,726,000 from \$60,031,000 and the inland fish value to \$20,557,000 from \$18,637,000.

PART II.—FURS

Section 1.—Review of the Fur Industry*

The beaver, symbol of industry and engineering skill, has well earned his place on the Canadian coat of arms. A few years after the discovery of the North American Continent, beaver fur became a major product in the economy of the New World. Europeans recognized the value of beaver pelts for warmth and in the production of felt. North American Indians recognized the value of metal implements in their economy. Under the dual stimuli, intensive hunting developed which soon depleted the resources of the coastal areas and traders moved up the St. Lawrence River to find new sources of supply. With increasing demand for furs from European markets, competition became very keen and frequently led to violence between rival nations. Continued competition in later years between the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company resulted in a further westward surge of exploration culminating in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's epic journeys to the Arctic and Pacific Oceans. Unfortunately, exploration gave way to exploitation. By the beginning of the twentieth century many fur species were faced with extinction and their declining numbers brought hardship to the trader and even greater hardship to the native peoples who had become dependent on the white man for the necessities of life.

However, about that time, major changes began to take place in the techniques of fur production. Fur farming, particularly of fox and mink, made its appearance. Mink ranching, coinciding with the present popularity of short-haired furs, has provided a large part of the revenue of the fur industry in recent years. Of greater importance has been

* Prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.