

7.—Value of All Products of the Fisheries, by Province, 1957-61

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-56 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1922-23 edition. Totals for five-year intervals from 1870 are given in the 1956 edition, p. 597.

Province or Territory	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Newfoundland.....	26,750	25,746	31,675	33,783	33,119
Prince Edward Island.....	4,410	5,449	5,961	7,261	6,093
Nova Scotia.....	45,779	50,812 ^r	50,480 ^r	51,753	55,593
New Brunswick.....	22,293	24,623	28,367	33,130	26,386
Quebec.....	7,580	7,827	7,856	7,622	8,131
Ontario.....	7,928	8,180	5,475	5,606	6,464
Manitoba.....	5,929	6,844	6,689	7,035	6,214
Saskatchewan.....	2,010	2,339	2,596	2,830	3,166
Alberta.....	1,451	1,450	1,684	2,021	1,701
British Columbia.....	63,650	97,016	67,067	53,983	78,758
Northwest Territories.....	1,298	1,235	1,146	1,075	1,179
Totals¹.....	188,018	231,540	203,040	198,005	222,879
Sea Fish.....	168,769	210,931	184,879	178,750	203,568
Inland Fish.....	19,249	20,609	18,161	19,255	19,311

¹ Totals differ from the sum of provincial totals because salted groundfish (except boneless) are based on sales rather than production; duplications for bloaters are also removed.

PART II.—FURS

Section 1.—The Fur Industry*

Fur Trapping.—Without furs the history of Canada might well have been very different. It was with tales of a country teeming with fur bearers that Groseilliers and Radisson interested Charles II in 1665, leading directly to the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was with furs that the early French colonists in their settlements along the St. Lawrence River purchased their necessities from France. The early settlers soon found that although their new homeland contained boundless resources, markets were lacking for the produce of farm and woodlot, and in most cases fur trapping was the sole activity that could be counted upon to produce immediate revenue. The furs from the New World met with a ready market in Europe and, from the advent of settlement right up to the commencement of the nineteenth century, trapping remained the most important industry in Canada.

Although the relative importance of the fur industry in the Canadian economy has declined through the years, fur trapping continues to contribute substantially to the national income. Despite almost unbroken trapping activity over a period of many years, the production of wild fur bearers has been well maintained and, even in the settled areas, some varieties are still taken in large numbers. However, in most cases the wildlife has retreated before the advance of settlement so that the principal trapping areas now lie in the northern portions of the provinces and in the Northwest Territories.

Conservation measures, including the establishment of natural preserves and the protection of scarce types by limiting the catch or closing the season completely for a time, have been of material assistance in maintaining the numbers of wild fur bearers. Also, in many fur-producing areas, provincial and territorial authorities have instituted a registration system in accordance with which trapping areas are assigned to individuals on a constant basis. This system puts the responsibility on the trapper for the conservation of fur bearers in his own area, and encourages him to trap less intensively any species that show signs of becoming scarce. Prior to the allotment of individual areas, each trapper

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