

CHAPTER XV.—FISHERIES AND FURS

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
Part I.—Fisheries	622	Subsection 2. The Fish Products Industry.....	641
SECTION 1. COMMERCIAL FISHING AND MARKETING.....	622	Part II.—Furs	643
SECTION 2. GOVERNMENTS AND THE FISHERIES.....	625	SECTION 1. THE FUR INDUSTRY.....	643
Subsection 1. The Federal Government..	626	SECTION 2. PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL FUR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.....	646
Subsection 2. The Provincial Governments.....	630	SECTION 3. FUR STATISTICS.....	650
SECTION 3. FISHERY STATISTICS.....	638	Subsection 1. Fur Production and Trade.	650
Subsection 1. Primary Production.....	638	Subsection 2. The Fur Processing Industry.....	654

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book will be found on p. viii of this volume.

PART I.—FISHERIES

Section 1.—Commercial Fishing and Marketing*

Canadian fishermen reap large harvests from two mighty oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific—and from the most extensive system of lakes and rivers in the world. The annual catch amounts to some 2,000,000,000 lb. of fish and shellfish, which has a total marketed value of about \$250,000,000. Only about one third of this output is used domestically and the remainder is shipped abroad in fresh, frozen, canned, salted, dried or otherwise preserved forms. Thus, Canada is one of the major suppliers of fish and fish products to world markets, being surpassed only by Japan and Norway in value of fish exports. There are more than 80,000 commercial fishermen in Canada and more than 13,000 persons employed in the fish processing industry.

Regional experience varied greatly in 1963. The Atlantic industry achieved a record level of prosperity in 1962 but surpassed it in 1963. The Pacific industry established an all-time record in 1958 when salmon fishermen sold their catch for \$37,000,000 and the canneries produced a pack of 1,900,000 cases. Its second best year was 1962 when an unequalled abundance of pink salmon brought the fishermen more than \$30,000,000 and the cannery pack was 1,800,000 cases. However, 1963 was not a good year. The value of the salmon catch dropped to \$22,000,000 and the pack to 1,200,000 cases, and of the three major fisheries only herring showed satisfactory results. In the freshwater industry, the excellent progress achieved in 1962 was not continued because of export marketing problems over which the Canadian producers had no control.

Several government proposals affected planning within the industry in 1963. The Prime Minister announced in June that the Federal Government was considering the establishment of a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone along the whole of Canada's coastline; protection of Canadian owners of small vessels was revised upward under the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan; and, under terms of an existing treaty, Japanese vessels were admitted to the halibut fishery of eastern Bering Sea and the herring fishery west of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

*Prepared by the Information and Consumer Service, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.