

to fishermen from this fishery in 1971 were \$13.2 million, a very slight decline from the previous year.

Lobster landings at 38 million lb. were slightly higher than those of 1970 and above the five-year average for the period 1966-70. Prices to fishermen were generally higher than in 1970 and, as a result of the combination of higher prices and larger volume, gross earnings to fishermen reached an all-time high of \$33.2 million.

The downward trend in scallop landings which has been evident in recent years continued in 1971: landings totalled 11.2 million lb., 14% less than in the previous year. Higher prices to fishermen were not sufficient to maintain the value to fishermen which declined by 8%.

On a provincial basis, both quantities landed and values to fishermen were lower than in 1970 in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. In Newfoundland, landings were down but values to fishermen marginally higher. In Nova Scotia, fish landings and gross earnings to fishermen were both higher.

Pacific Coast. On the Pacific Coast, landings of fish and shellfish in 1971 amounted to 228.8 million lb., valued to fishermen at \$58.6 million, a decline of 4% in quantity and of almost 3% in value compared with the previous year (Table 10.16).

Salmon runs were better than expected and British Columbia salmon fishermen enjoyed a good average year. Salmon landings are reported at 132 million lb., valued to fishermen at \$44.5 million. Corresponding figures for the five-year average 1966-70 are 141 million lb. and \$38.5 million.

Halibut was scarce on the main grounds fished by the Canadian fleet and landings at 25.3 million lb. were 14% below those of 1970, the lowest level since 1955. Prices to fishermen were, on the average, slightly lower than in 1970 and gross earnings to fishermen were \$8.1 million.

The ban on herring fishing for reduction purposes remained in effect during the year but fishing for food purposes was allowed and more than 22 million lb. were caught.

Inland fisheries landings reached 95 million lb. in 1971 at a value of \$13.4 million, an increase for both of about 4%.

10.2.3.2 Fish marketing

The total value of Canada's fishery products in 1971 reached an all-time high of \$462 million, up \$35 million from the record level set in 1970 (Table 10.17). Groundfish (Atlantic Coast) recorded the largest increase rising about 24% in value over 1970, while pelagic and estuarial, and molluscs and crustaceans showed smaller increases of 6% and 9%, respectively.

The market value of Pacific Coast fisheries products showed an over-all decline of about \$3 million compared with 1970. Groundfish contributed about \$2.2 million to the drop while the other major sub-grouping totals remained relatively constant. However, salmon, a component part of the total for pelagic and estuarial declined \$2.7 million to record the largest 1971 Pacific Coast drop for a species. Herring products more than tripled to offset the salmon decline, resulting in a constant level for this group.

The pack of Pacific canned salmon in 1971 was 1.4 million cases (48 lb.), fractionally lower than both the 1970 pack and the 1966-70 average annual pack (Table 10.18). The production of canned sockeye and coho was larger than the five-year average, while that of pink and chum was lower.

The total value of all Atlantic Coast freezings recorded a marked increase of 27.5% which exceeded the 7.0% rise in the poundage frozen (Table 10.19). The effect on prices was particularly noticeable in the instance of cod, the unit price of which jumped 50% to 42 cents per lb. at the same time cod contributed about 57% to the total Atlantic Coast increase. Other species showed a similar trend but at a very moderate rate; the over-all average price increase for the Atlantic Coast was six cents per lb.

10.3 The fur industry

A number of Canada's resource-based industries trace their origins back to the early days of settlement, but the fur trade seems to have been the least affected by technological progress. The production of wild furs is still almost the exclusive province of an individual tending a trapline in much the same way as did his forebears.

In the 1971-72 season some 40,000 trappers, operating mainly in the northern portions of the provinces in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, produced 3.2 million wildlife pelts with a value of \$18 million (Table 10.20). This represented 55.5% of the total value of furs produced (\$33 million) with fur farm pelts accounting for the remaining 44.5% (\$14.7 million).