

nations where a lack of capital has restricted the development of the fisheries, FAO might encourage governments to provide the necessary credits and be prepared to give expert advice on this subject when it is required. It should also be possible for FAO to concern itself with the problems of international trade in fishery products and to study those factors that have, in the past, tended to restrict the volume of trade and to furnish such information to governments of producing and consuming countries or other interested authorities.

The committee dealing with fisheries at the Quebec Conference further felt that in view of the many problems that were likely to arise, the Director General and his deputies would benefit from consultations with an expert committee on fisheries, and therefore recommended that an advisory committee be appointed.

The foregoing indicates that the contribution which FAO can make to the advancement of the fisheries of the world is substantial. It will provide for the first real appraisal of the industry and for the co-ordination on a world basis of the scientific approach to the problems of exploitation and conservation with a view to deriving the maximum possible food contribution from the fishery. It will also provide an opportunity for better co-operation between the producing nations in the field of marketing so that the primary producers may be protected against the recurrence of the depressed economic conditions that persisted throughout the inter-war period. The fisheries look to FAO with hope and confidence.

Subsection 2.—The Provincial Governments

The work that is being done by the different Provincial Governments in connection with the administration of commercial and game fisheries, assistance to the industry, educational and research work and conservation is outlined at pp. 279-286 of the 1945 Year Book.

Section 4.—The Modern Fishing Industry*

Subsection 1.—Primary Production

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw the commencement of expansion in the commercial fishing industry of Canada. In 1844 the estimated value of the catch was only \$125,000. It doubled in the following decade and by 1860 had passed the million-dollar mark. Ten years later it reached \$6,500,000 and this was again more than doubled by 1878. By 1900 it had reached almost \$22,000,000 and the growth continued with little interruption until 1918, when it reached \$60,000,000. This figure was not again reached until 1941, owing largely to lower prices rather than to smaller catches, but in that year a new peak of \$62,258,997 was reached. In the three latest years further increases were recorded, the 1944 figure of \$89,427,913 showing a gain of 43.6 p.c. over 1941. The figures given represent the total value of fish as marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state.

* Revised by W. H. Lanceley, Chief, Fisheries and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of the publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXXII.