

# Section N: Fisheries

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Statistics of Canadian production and trade in fish are presented in four parts: primary operations (series N1-48), processing (series N49-82), value of exports and imports (series N83-113), and miscellaneous statistics (series N114-142).

The series included here contain the most generally useful data now being compiled. They are based on published sources or obtained directly from the Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Ottawa; the International Fisheries Commission, Seattle, Wash.; and the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, Dartmouth, N.S. However, a great deal more information is currently available. Much of it can be found in the comprehensive annual volumes, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, issued by Statistics Canada. In addition the reader is referred to the following: three books on fisheries statistics issued by the federal Department of Fisheries and the Environment (hereafter called federal fisheries department): No. 1, *Landings in the Inshore Fishery of the Maritime Provinces, 1919-1950*, (Ottawa, mimeographed, 1953); No. 2, *The Canadian Commercial Fisheries of the Great Lakes*, (Ottawa, mimeographed, 1955); No. 3, *The Commercial Salmon Fisheries of British Columbia*, (Ottawa, mimeographed, 1958); and also periodic consolidations of fisheries statistics such as *Annual Statistical Review of Canadian Fisheries*, vols. I-IX, federal fisheries department, Ottawa; *British Columbia Catch Statistics*, federal fisheries department, (Ottawa, Queen's Printer); *Canadian Fisheries Statistics* published as a supplement to the *Acadian Fisheries Annual*, (Gardenvale, Que.); and Statistics Canada, *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics*, (Ottawa, Queen's Printer).

Reference should also be made to the monograph published by the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, *The Commercial Fisheries of Canada*, (Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1957).

Various statistics on fish landings, production, number of fishermen and other data can be found in reports of the provincial and federal royal commissions made since Confederation and in other official documents. However, examination of these statistics reveals they are almost invariably derived in the early years from the annual reports of the federal fisheries department.

## General note

Under the power given to it by the British North America Act the federal government has full legislative jurisdiction over both the coastal and inland fisheries of Canada. Consequently, all regulations governing fishing are made by the federal government. Some regulations concerning the inland fisheries are made on the recommendation of the provinces. Initially, full administrative control also resided with the federal government. As a result of various court awards and agreements with the provinces through the years, administration of fisheries has become divided between the federal and provincial governments. The result is that the federal government administers all tidal and sea fisheries except those of Quebec, the inland fisheries of the Atlantic provinces, excepting possibly ponds and lakes in Newfoundland, and fisheries of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. Quebec administers all its fisheries including those in salt waters. Ontario, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia administer their freshwater species though the last does not collect any statistics.

Processing industries are under the legislative and administrative control of the provinces, though inspection for sanitary purposes, interprovincial trade and exports is under federal control.

Until the fiscal year ending 31 March 1917, statistics of the fisheries were assembled by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, established shortly after Confederation, through its widespread organization of fisheries officers. Starting with 1917 the data have been assembled at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and its successor, Statistics Canada, though the fisheries officers of the Department of Fisheries and the Environment continue to play an important part in gathering the data (see below).

The quality of the data contained in the annual report for the period before 1917 is not high. Methods of reporting differed from area to area, and apparently supervisory procedures were not sufficiently well developed to permit early discovery and correction of errors in reporting and in methods of collection. On examination, the annual reports leave many questions unanswered concerning the basis on which the various compilations were made. The user will find it useful to refer to the comments of Ruth Fulton Grant in *Canadian Atlantic Fishery*, (Toronto, Ryerson Press, 1934), appendix A. Quality of the statistics is undoubtedly much higher for the period since 1917.

## Primary Operations (Series N1-48)

### General note

Primary operations include catching and landing of all products of the coastal and inland waters.

In most fisheries under federal administration, including all fisheries of the Atlantic provinces, the commercial waters of British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, the primary data on landings are obtained from purchase slips made out by the buyer at the time of landing and first sale, a procedure begun in the 1950s. These slips are sent to offices of the federal fisheries department where they are tabulated and

the results forwarded to Statistics Canada for publication. They include data on species sold, quantity, prices, location of purchase and sometimes the size of fish and type of gear used. In Newfoundland, marketing facilities and practices are such that the foregoing procedures were not used until the mid-1960s. In the more remote parts, a considerable amount of processing on shore was done by fishermen themselves. In these areas the data were assembled by fisheries officers who obtained estimates of landings and stocks in storage. Supplementary purchase slips are prepared by fisheries officers, representing estimates of landed weight equivalents of fish processed by fishermen, direct sales to local users, bait used and fish consumed by fishermen's families.

In other areas of Canada, the data are collected through provincial administrative officers, tabulated in provincial offices and assembled by Statistics Canada. Quebec collects data from buyers who report weekly purchases or, in the remote areas, by the procedure formerly used in outlying areas of Newfoundland. In Ontario data are collected from fishermen who are required to report as a condition of obtaining licences. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, data come from the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, fish buyers and fishermen.

Before recent procedures were introduced, heavy reliance was placed on working back from data on processed fish and fish products, with the use of conversion factors to estimate the landings in primary form from the processed form data. Information on processed forms was obtained from fish processing and handling plants and from fisheries inspectors for fish exported.

Prior to 1917 the data were obtained by officers of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, probably by visiting communities and estimating the annual catch and its disposition. A revision of procedures in the fiscal year 1910-11 improved the quality of data collected. Before that, reports covered marketings and included values of forms after processing on land. The department's annual reports suggest these might also have some duplication owing to the nature of the reporting forms provided to the officers. Beginning with 1910-11, two forms of improved design were used, one for recording data on landings and the other on the marketing of primary or processed products (excluding sales of primary products to processors) as they moved into channels of trade.

Fish are landed in primary forms varying from 'fresh round', that is, as taken from the water, to split and salted or even further processed forms. The value of landings is the actual value received on landing, whatever the form.

The basis of measuring weight on landings is the same as in Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1975*, (Catalogue 24-201), p. 7, as follows for the Atlantic Coast:

Fish and shellfish in the Atlantic provinces are reported as follows: cod, haddock, pollock, hake, cusk and catfish as 'gutted head on', halibut, swordfish and tuna as 'gutted head off', except in Newfoundland which reports halibut as 'gutted head on'. All other sea fish and freshwater fish are shown as 'round'. Molluscs and crustaceans are reported as 'in shell' except scallops which are 'shucked' and squid which are in the 'round'.

Some species of fish are landed in various forms and are converted to the forms mentioned above by multiplying the landed weight by appropriate factors.

The same source reports that in British Columbia no effort is made to convert fish, with the exception of salmon as landed, to a common landed form. In Ontario, landings are reported in the round form but it is possible that for the northern inland waters the figures include some dressed fish. For the Prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories, fish are landed in various forms and are converted to round weight by multiplying the landed weight by appropriate factors.

The method of reporting landed weight has been changed over time. For example, in *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1930*, it is stated that fresh fish (that is, weight landed) is gutted head on for cod, haddock, hake, cusk and pollock, that it is gutted head and tail off for albacore and that in all other cases it means fish as it comes from the water, in the round. It is probable that the reporting was on a reasonably uniform basis from year to year, at least for major species in the East, but West Coast measures may contain considerable variation in the mixture of different forms on landing.

#### **N1-11. Value of fish landed, by province, 1911 to 1975**

SOURCE: for 1917 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201); for 1911 to 1917, Department of Marine and Fisheries, *Annual Report, Fisheries*.

Figures for Newfoundland in *Fisheries Statistics of Canada* begin in 1952. Prior to 1919 no landed values were reported in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon Territory. Value of fish landed is value at the boat's side on landing, based on sale to the first buyer. Values given cover fish of all kinds, molluscs and crustaceans, livers, tongues, viscera and scales, seaweed, seal skins, bait worms and other aquatic life from both sea and inland fisheries.

For values landed by main species, see series N25-37 and also the general note to series N1-48.

#### **N12-24. Quantities of fish landed, by region and by major species, 1869 to 1975**

SOURCE: for 1917 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201); for 1869 to 1917, Department of Marine and Fisheries, *Annual Report, Fisheries*, except as noted below.

**N12.** Cod, for 1869 to 1917, is from Oscar E. Sette, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, *Statistics of the Catch of Cod off the East Coast of North America, to 1926*, appendix IX to the Report of the U.S. Commission of Fisheries for 1927 (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1928), table 7, p. 3. Sette's primary data prior to 1917 were drawn from the annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. For 1910 to 1916 (fiscal years 1911 to 1917) Sette took the catch landed as reported. For years prior to 1910 he converted marketings, which were given in departmental reports and were solely for dried cod before 1903, to a landed basis, using conversion factors given in the document cited. These conversion factors were designed to give estimates on a fresh round basis. In an appended note to the document he states that he had mistakenly assumed landings were reported (presumably from 1910 onward) on a round basis but that they were in fact on a fresh gutted basis.

**N12 and 16.** East Coast cod and herring totals are aggregates of provincial data.

**N13.** Haddock, 1880 to 1910, is from A.W.H. Needler, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Statistics of the Haddock Fishery in North American Waters*, (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930), table 2, pp. 30-31. Statistics given by Needler are calculated from the weights of products marketed as reported in the annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries with the use of conversion factors to yield weight on a fresh gutted basis as presented here. These factors are contained in Needler's document. He also makes the following comment (p. 31):

Doubt is cast on the accuracy of catches before 1888, when 'hake and haddock' are given together in the detailed statistics, when the total for haddock is perhaps only an estimate, and when certain discrepancies occur in the compilation of the provincial totals to make the Canadian totals. The extreme catch in 1897 is due entirely to one county, Digby, which showed an increase of 400 per cent in the catch with no increase in the fishing equipment. This record is considered doubtful in the 1897 report itself, and we place no reliance on it here.

By using a figure for the Digby catch of the average in the two adjacent years, Needler arrives at an estimate for the total catch of 52.4 million pounds for 1897. There is a period of nine years from 1910-11 to 1918 during which haddock-landing statistics are available from the annual reports of the department. The statistics available from the source differ from Needler's by varying amounts. Needler's figures are invariably larger than those contained in the annual reports, in most years the difference being of the order of 5 to 7 million pounds. In two years, 1910-11 and 1918, the difference approached 15 million pounds.

**N18.** Scallop landings were reported in barrels for the period 1915-16 to 1934. These have been converted to pounds using the conversion factor 1 barrel equals 20 pounds shucked. For the period 1934 to 1950, landings were reported in gallons and have been converted to pounds using the conversion factor 1 gallon equals 10 pounds shucked. Subsequently, landings have been reported as shucked.

**N24.** West Coast halibut statistics are drawn exclusively from the records of Statistics Canada and the annual report of the federal fisheries department. Prior to 1934 total landings for British Columbia include landings by United States vessels at British Columbia ports.

The International Fisheries Commission constructed a revised series of Pacific halibut landings dating from 1888 in which they attempted to make corrections for duplications and errors in official statistics. The commission statistics of landings differ markedly from those recorded here for the period 1918 to 1933. Canadian West Coast halibut landings compiled by the commission are given in this volume as series N128. The reader is referred to the note on N128 and to F.H. Bell, H.A. Dunlop, and N.L. Freeman, *Pacific Coast Halibut Landings 1888 to 1950 and Catch According to Area of Origin*, (Seattle, Washington, International Fisheries Commission, 1952) for a full description of the commission's procedures in the construction of their series.

**N25-37.** Value of fish landed, by region and by major species, 1911 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1917 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201); for 1911 to 1917, Department of Marine and Fisheries, *Annual Report, Fisheries*.

See the general note to series N1-48.

**N38-48.** Number of persons engaged in primary fishing operations, by province, 1878 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1917 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201); for 1878 to 1917, Department of Marine and Fisheries, *Annual Report, Fisheries*.

The basis on which the number of fishermen is calculated differs from province to province.

**N39.** In Newfoundland the count represented the number of persons who were employed in the fishery for two weeks or more during the year, but in 1969 procedures were altered to conform to those adopted in the Maritime provinces and Quebec.

**N40-43.** In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec the data are based on one count for the year without reference to the amount of time the person was engaged in the fishery.

**N44.** In Ontario the count is based on the number of commercial fishing licences issued but adjustment is made to correct for the issuance of more than one licence to a person and for the fact that certain licensees may fail to engage in fishing.

**N45-47.** In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories the data given are the total of all commercial licences issued with no adjustment for duplication or failure of licensees to engage in the fishery. Since different licences are necessary for different lakes and different seasons, data given for these provinces undoubtedly contain a substantial amount of duplication and must be regarded as a considerable overestimate of the number of persons engaged in the fishery.

**N48.** In British Columbia the count is based chiefly on the number of commercial licences issued with corrections for duplication. Estimates are made of the number of fishermen working as crews on fish packers and carrying smacks and these are included in the data given. Figures do not include persons employed to operate salmon traps.

## **Fish Processing (Series N49-82)**

### **General note**

Data on fish processing plants were obtained, like those of other sections, by questionnaire sent to the processing establishments. Fisheries officers of the federal fisheries department assist in obtaining accurate returns quickly.

Before collection of data by Statistics Canada, more limited data were collected by the fisheries officers of the old Department of Marine and Fisheries. These data were limited to the value of products marketed, the number of persons employed in processing and handling plants, and capital invested. They were obtained by fisheries officers going to the plants and obtaining the information directly.

In earlier years a considerable amount of processing was done by fishermen themselves after fish were landed. Data on the value of products thus prepared were estimated by fisheries officers from information obtained in much the same way as those on landings in remote areas of Newfoundland prior to the late 1960s (see the general note to series N1-48). A major part of the information is obtained from local merchants and in the warehouses where fish for export are inspected.

No information is collected on processing in Ontario and the Prairie provinces.

The data for series N49-82 cover fish processors, whose main business is cutting, freezing, drying, salting, smoking, pickling and canning; fish packers and handlers, who primarily buy and sell fresh fish only, or who buy processed fish and fish products and sell without further processing.

### **N49-58. Market value of fisheries products, by major process forms, Canada, 1870 to 1975**

**SOURCE:** for 1917 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201); for 1870 to 1917, Department of Marine and Fisheries, *Annual Reports, Fisheries*; for 1870 to 1960, the data were prepared by the Economics Service, Department of Fisheries and the Environment (the names of the service and of the department have changed over time).

Values given in the table represent sales value free on board the processing plant, except for items sold directly to consumers by fishermen or exported directly by fishermen, in which cases the values represent amounts received by fishermen.

The process categories listed in the table include the following specific product forms contained in the original statistics.

**N50.** Fresh whole includes fresh round or dressed fish, molluscs and crustaceans in the shell, and fresh roe, livers and caviar. Frozen whole (series N52), not given as a separate category prior to 1945, is included with series N50 before that year. Prior to the fiscal year ending 31 March 1910 the sources of information did not always list in detail the marketed form of the minor species. It is assumed that this fish was sold in the fresh state and therefore has been included under the category fresh whole.

**N51.** Fresh filleted includes fresh fillets, lobster meat, shucked scallops and shucked meats. Frozen filleted (series N53), not given as a separate category prior to 1945, is included with series N51 before that year.

**N52.** Frozen whole includes the same items as series N50, but the values of molluscs and crustaceans marketed in frozen form are small. This item is included in series N51 prior to 1945.

**N53.** Frozen filleted includes frozen fillets, frozen blocks and sticks, fresh and frozen steaks and frozen shucked molluscs or crustaceans. This item is included in series N51 prior to 1945.

**N54.** Canned includes all species canned and also canned and salted.

**N55.** Smoked includes smoked round or dressed and smoked fillets.

**N56.** Salted and pickled include salted, dried, boneless, mild cured, green salted, pickled, vinegar cured, dry salted, and salted and smoked.

**N57.** Oil includes all types of marine oils used for vitamin and industrial purposes.

**N58.** Meal includes fish meal, whale meal, liver meal and offal meal.

#### **N59-64. Fish processing plant inputs, 1917 to 1975**

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201).

**N59 and 62.** Wages and salaries include payments made for contract or piece work.

**N60 and 63.** Materials used include fish, by far the largest item, salt, containers, process supplies and other materials.

**N61 and 64.** Fuel and electricity includes coal, fuel oil, other petroleum products and wood, as well as electricity.

#### **N65-68. Number of persons employed in fish processing plants, by area and by sex, 1895 to 1975**

SOURCE: for 1960 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Fish Products Industry*, (Catalogue 32-216); for earlier years prepared by the federal fisheries department from: for 1917 to 1960, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201); for 1895 to 1917, Department of Marine and Fisheries, *Annual Report, Fisheries*.

The number of persons employed in processing plants is calculated on the following basis: salaried employees are counted once for the year in question; the number of wage employees is calculated on the basis of the average number of workers employed. This average is calculated from counts of employees made monthly. Until 1953 this average was based on the number of months the plant in question actually operated. Since 1953 the average has been calculated on the basis of 12 months whether the plant operated for the whole of that period or not. The present method of calculation is therefore closer to a concept of person-years worked than to a count of the number of persons employed and would clearly be a considerable underestimate of the number of persons employed in fish processing plants for some period during the year.

Prior to 1917 the figures are total number of persons employed, the breakdown by sex not being available before that date.

#### **N69-82. Number of fish processing establishments, by area and by value of output, 1919 to 1974**

SOURCE: for 1960 to 1974, Statistics Canada, *Fish Products Industry*, (Catalogue 32-216); for 1939 to 1958, the statistics were provided directly by Statistics Canada; for 1959 and for 1919 to 1938, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201).

### **Value of Exports and Imports (Series N83-113)**

#### **N83-89. Value of exports of fish and fish products, by region, 1868 to 1975**

SOURCE: for 1960 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Exports by Commodities*, (Catalogue 65-004); for earlier years prepared by the federal fisheries department from: 1930 to 1959, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201); for 1914 to 1929, Department of Trade and Commerce, *Trade of Canada*; for 1911 to 1913, Department of Customs, *Report*; for 1867 to 1912, Department of Customs, *Trade and Navigation*.

**N85.** Other Europe includes Albania, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

**N86.** Continental South America includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela.

**N87.** Central America and Caribbean include Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, French West Indies, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward and Windward Islands, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago.

**N88.** United States and possessions include the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

**N89.** Other includes Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia and all other countries not included in N84-88.

#### **N90-100. Value of exports of fish and fish products, by major species, 1871 to 1973**

SOURCE: for 1960 to 1973, Statistics Canada, *Exports by Commodities*, (Catalogue 65-004); for earlier years prepared by the federal fisheries department from: for 1917 to 1959, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201); for 1911 to 1917, Department of Trade and Commerce, *Trade of Canada*; for 1905 to 1910, Department of Trade and Commerce, *Canada Year Book*; (Catalogue 11-202); for 1871 to 1904, Department of Customs, *Trade and Navigation*.

The species classification includes all products derived from the species in question except reduction products which are included under series N99.

**N90.** Groundfish include the following sea fish: catfish, cod, cusk, flounders and soles, haddock, hake, lingcod, pollock, redfish, sablefish, turbot and small amounts of related species of sea fish. The distinction between groundfish and pelagic fish such as herring is that the former species are found on the bottom while the latter are found nearer the surface of the water. Halibut, which are groundfish, are shown separately in series N91.

**N98.** All other shellfish include clams, oysters, scallops, squid, crabs, shrimps and prawns.

**N99.** Oil and meal include these products from all species.

**N100.** All other include a large variety of sea fish and inland fish, not already covered, and seal skins.

### **N101-113. Value of imports of fish and fish products, by major species, 1873 to 1973**

SOURCE: for 1960 to 1973, Statistics Canada, *Imports by Commodities*, (Catalogue 65-007); for earlier years prepared by the federal fisheries department from: for 1918 to 1959, Statistics Canada, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada*, (Catalogue 24-201); for 1914 to 1917, Department of Trade and Commerce, *Trade of Canada*; for 1873 to 1914, Department of Customs, *Trade and Navigation*.

The species classification includes all products derived from the species in question except reduction products which are included under series N112.

**N102.** Groundfish include cod, haddock, pollock and lingcod.

**N111.** All other shellfish include shrimps and prawns, and squid.

**N112.** Oil and meal include all oil and meal products from all species, including whales.

**N113.** All other include all other species of sea fish and inland fish, fur skins of marine animals, fish livers, sponges and turtles.

### **Miscellaneous Fisheries Statistics (Series N114-142)**

#### **N114-118. Index of prices received by fishermen and index of wholesale prices of fish products, 1913 to 1974**

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1974, Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*, (Catalogue 62-002); for earlier years, data for series N114-117, from 1913 to 1960, supplied by the federal fisheries department; series N118, from 1913 to 1950, is from Statistics Canada, *Wholesale Price Indexes, 1913-1950*, (Catalogue 62-D-102), and from 1950 to 1960, Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*, (Catalogues 62-002 and 62-501).

#### **N119-124. Expenditures of the federal fisheries department, 1932 to 1974**

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1974 prepared by the Planning and Finance Service, Department of Fisheries and the Environment; for earlier years prepared by the Economics Service, Department of Fisheries from: for 1943 to 1960, *Public Accounts of Canada, Part II*; for 1932 to 1942, Auditor General's *Reports*.

The data in this table record expenditures for the fiscal year in which they were actually made. *Public Accounts of Canada* record amounts for the recouping of the working fund of the Prices Support Board and of the indemnity funds as of the year in which that fund was replenished by general vote. Consequently, totals shown in this table do not correspond in all cases with those published in the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

Only expenditures under the jurisdiction of the federal fisheries department are given here. Expenditures by other federal departments and agencies (for example, expenditures by the public works department on construction and maintenance of wharves and harbours) are not included.

Data on expenditures of the federal fisheries department are available for years prior to 1932 in the Auditor General's *Reports*.

**N120.** Administration includes all departmental administration expenditure that might be found in any government department.

**N121.** Resource development includes expenditures for the Fisheries Research Board, Protection Branch, Fish Culture Branch and for the development of the deep sea fisheries and the destruction of predators.

**N122.** Price support and deficiency payments include the fishing bounty, first instituted to encourage fishing in 1882, and payments under the Fisheries Prices Support Board.

**N123.** Other subsidies include payments through the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan and for the construction of vessels and bait facilities.

**N124.** Other expenditures include those for international commissions, branches for inspection and consumers, contributions to fishery exhibitions and wartime damage compensation.

**N125-127. Catch in the areas covered by the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (Sub-areas 1-5), 1951 to 1974**

SOURCE: *Statistical Bulletins*, International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, (Dartmouth, N.S.), vols. I-XXIV.

In order to consider problems affecting the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic, the United States convened a conference of 11 countries in Washington in January 1949, which resulted in the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Provision was made for the establishment and maintenance by the contracting governments of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) which was responsible for scientific investigation for maintaining fish stocks which supported international fisheries. The convention area and its five sub-areas were defined and a panel established for each sub-area. Membership in the commission expanded as additional countries entered ICNAF so that the commission eventually included: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States and the United Kingdom. See ICNAF *Handbook*, (Dartmouth, N.S.) revised 1969, and subsequent updates.

**N128. Pacific halibut landings, according to the International Fisheries Commission, Canada, 1890 to 1958**

SOURCE: data for 1951 to 1958 were obtained directly from the International Fisheries Commission; for 1890 to 1950, F.H. Bell, H.A. Dunlop, N.L. Freeman, *Pacific Coast Halibut Landings 1888 to 1950 and Catch According to Area of Origin*, table 1, pp. 10 and 11.

Statistics are for fish landed head off and gutted. For 1929 to 1958 the data were collected by the International Fisheries Commission. Prior to 1929 estimates are based upon data for British Columbia obtained from annual reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries and from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, amended by information obtained from records of fish exchanges, by material from the *Pacific Fisherman*, a trade journal published in Seattle, and by logs and other records obtained from ship owners and captains.

Although it is stated that the data are for calendar years, it appears that for 1907 to 1917 they are for fiscal years ending March 31 of the following year.

The figures are landings by Canadian registered vessels. Apparently landings by United States vessels in British Columbia were shipped in bond to the United States. There was little landing by Canadian vessels in United States ports. However, there may have been an error in recording the figure for 1907 and the figure given and reproduced here may be for the total of Canadian and United States landings in British Columbia.

**N129. Exports of dried cod, Newfoundland, 1806 to 1948**

SOURCE: for 1930 to 1948, *Report of the Newfoundland Fisheries Board*; for 1927 to 1929, *Newfoundland Fisheries Reports*; for 1806 to 1926, Oscar E. Sette, *Statistics of the Catch of Cod off the East Coast of North America to 1926*, table 2, pp. 738 and 739. Sette gave the source of his data as: for 1804 to 1904, William MacGregor, *Report on the Trade and Commerce of Newfoundland for the Four Years ending June 30, 1906*; for 1905 to 1924, annual reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in Newfoundland; for 1925 and 1926 the United States Consul, St. John's, Newfoundland.

The information appearing in this table was reported in quintals in the source. It has been converted to thousands of pounds using the conversion factor 1 quintal equals 112 pounds.

**N130-131. Value of exports of fishery products in relation to total exports, Newfoundland, 1856 to 1949**

SOURCE: Newfoundland customs returns.

**N132-134. Number of male persons engaged in catching and curing fish in relation to persons occupied and total population, Newfoundland, census years, 1857 to 1945**

SOURCE: for 1945, *Newfoundland Census, 1945*; for 1857 to 1935, *Census of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1935*.

**N135-138. Production of salted codfish, by fishery, Newfoundland, 1930 to 1948**

SOURCE: Newfoundland Fisheries Board.

The Newfoundland Fisheries Board was established in 1936 to introduce a group marketing procedure. This was followed by the establishment of the Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters Limited in 1947 as selling agency for Newfoundland and Labrador salt cod.

**N139-142. Number of fishermen employed in the salt cod fishery, by fishery, Newfoundland, 1937 to 1948**

SOURCE: Newfoundland Fisheries Board.

**Series N1-11. Value of fish landed, by province, 1911 to 1975**  
(thousands of dollars)

Year <sup>1</sup>	Canada <sup>2</sup>	Newfound-land	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia <sup>3</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1975	290,692	45,728	91,010	12,410	25,515	15,433	11,052	5,961	2,238	975	79,681
1974	291,970	42,903	81,141	12,027	22,080	14,230	9,655	5,147	2,142	931	100,976
1973	317,439	47,297	74,956	11,243	22,217	12,627	10,376	5,041	1,625	802	130,409
1972	233,696	35,723	66,375	9,540	19,923	11,138	8,119	4,523	1,634	727	75,128
1971	201,078	35,693	57,660	9,426	16,251	10,594	6,948	2,403	1,802	729	58,588
1970	199,327	34,807	53,448	9,571	17,543	11,158	6,535	2,142	1,931	826	60,255
1969	178,434	29,455	54,021	7,566	15,853	9,145	7,389	3,354	2,294	935	47,387
1968	181,556	28,007	52,250	7,399	15,654	8,648	5,968	3,276	1,382	917	57,274
1967	159,286	28,116	45,401	6,967	10,877	7,743	5,988	2,527	1,163	758	48,971
1966	171,820	25,886	46,738	5,998	11,136	7,278	5,995	4,788	1,706	844	60,659
1965	157,395	23,176	48,193	6,825	10,651	6,938	6,402	4,370	1,734	677	47,435
1964	145,128	21,978	40,977	5,642	10,277	5,894	5,222	3,720	1,490	799	48,321
1963	127,973	20,086	35,145	4,462	9,320	5,868	5,498	4,356	1,300	676	40,466
1962	128,915	17,222	30,928	4,361	9,183	5,534	5,341	4,229	1,478	714	49,066
1961	110,233	14,922	27,741	4,489	7,730	4,710	5,746	3,174	1,385	883	38,778
1960	100,491	15,856	26,094	4,640	9,358	4,504	4,983	3,867	1,367	1,159	27,962
1959	105,534	14,529	27,112	4,287	8,763	4,316	4,866	3,757	1,190	1,016	34,995
1958	116,530	11,312	24,955	3,754	7,499	4,195	7,271	3,540	1,091	879	51,353
1957	94,247	13,672	23,084	3,550	7,014	4,068	7,047	3,279	939	854	30,021
1956	105,957	15,090	25,038	3,949	8,146	4,440	7,927	2,947	784	790	36,058
1955	91,390	14,161	23,582	3,279	6,753	3,453	6,783	3,477	763	688	27,711
1954	97,542	14,704	23,046	2,948	7,311	2,931	7,013	3,088	741	667	34,458
1953	89,832	12,015	21,928	2,870	6,910	3,395	7,027	2,717	553	667	31,281
1952 <sup>1</sup>	92,746	12,928	22,679	2,660	7,825	3,572	7,407	3,439	679	654	30,158
1951	88,527	–	21,398	2,240	7,588	3,375	7,035	4,263	910	544	40,638
1950	82,187	–	21,400	2,556	6,792	3,200	6,252	3,880	718	437	36,345
1949	67,453	–	18,691	2,055	6,437	3,295	5,497	2,821	521	342	27,251
1948	75,375	–	19,071	2,201	7,885	3,435	5,683	3,181	513	375	32,644
1947	57,516	–	15,156	1,880	5,996	2,767	4,803	3,477	484	449	22,354
1946	67,162	–	20,560	3,086	7,145	4,475	5,597	3,304	729	600	21,372
1945	64,839	–	19,223	2,309	5,478	4,988	6,484	3,418	882	742	21,201
1944	52,078	–	14,851	1,797	5,404	3,974	4,389	2,830	1,032	465	17,334
1943	48,713	–	12,828	1,869	5,193	3,879	4,704	3,428	773	393	15,644
1942	41,735	–	8,875	1,148	3,649	2,747	3,574	2,727	384	213	18,415
1941	34,378	–	6,930	759	2,828	2,080	3,031	2,448	262	197	15,836
1940	23,630	–	5,800	554	2,028	1,611	2,560	1,555	228	222	9,068
1939	21,931	–	5,308	683	2,186	1,691	2,515	1,228	229	196	7,891
1938	22,830	–	5,324	649	1,800	1,714	2,851	1,307	250	262	8,669
1937	23,193	–	6,015	714	1,911	1,643	3,140	1,373	283	268	7,838
1936	22,084	–	5,492	725	2,100	1,878	2,714	1,262	183	214	7,504
1935	20,756	–	4,762	641	1,882	1,790	2,372	920	146	139	8,082
1934	19,715	–	4,619	695	1,916	2,071	1,833	966	116	155	7,330
1933	16,214	–	3,406	519	1,619	1,764	1,677	725	98	92	6,321
1932	15,061	–	3,856	714	1,505	1,452	1,708	858	113	103	4,732
1931	18,383	–	4,834	765	2,007	1,637	2,041	908	178	110	5,881
1930	29,763	–	6,843	844	2,520	2,199	2,693	1,377	125	266	12,873
1929	33,700	–	7,343	934	3,002	2,467	3,051	2,039	375	400	14,070
1928	33,749	–	7,396	849	2,618	2,320	3,477	1,621	371	422	14,634
1927	32,518	–	7,149	964	2,461	2,146	2,804	1,423	284	435	14,842
1926	35,327	–	8,670	924	2,877	2,470	2,522	1,745	268	506	15,333
1925	30,015	–	7,191	1,008	2,916	2,195	2,655	1,061	301	294	12,383
1924	27,365	–	6,270	879	3,315	1,726	2,803	886	299	218	10,954
1923	26,441	–	5,779	1,106	2,824	1,597	2,477	739	181	263	11,467
1922	27,593	–	7,443	905	2,706	1,551	2,212	658	150	159	11,802
1921	23,174	–	7,018	469	2,218	1,262	2,296	760	151	193	8,788
1920	31,266	–	9,277	954	2,480	1,882	2,727	879	176	232	12,625
1919	37,760	–	11,412	875	2,988	3,175	2,742	1,012	272	171	15,206
1918 <sup>4</sup>	32,479	–	10,493	822	4,246	3,285	–	–	–	–	13,633
1917	31,303	–	9,834	963	3,896	2,169	–	–	–	–	12,546
1917 <sup>1,5</sup>	20,857	–	7,412	820	3,754	1,873	–	–	–	–	6,997
1916 <sup>5</sup>	19,572	–	6,664	497	3,245	1,468	–	–	–	–	7,698
1915 <sup>5</sup>	19,016	–	6,011	801	3,443	1,114	–	–	–	–	7,625
1914 <sup>5</sup>	21,385	–	6,585	1,017	2,946	1,191	–	–	–	–	9,647
1913 <sup>5</sup>	16,766	–	5,248	895	2,909	857	–	–	–	–	6,857
1912 <sup>5</sup>	17,810	–	6,303	706	3,307	945	–	–	–	–	6,550
1911 <sup>5</sup>	15,753	–	7,133	744	3,193	923	–	–	–	–	3,761

<sup>1</sup> For 1911 to 1917, fiscal years ending 31 March of the year given; 1917 to 1975, calendar years. Newfoundland is included beginning in 1952.

<sup>2</sup> The figures shown under provinces do not add to those shown for Canada (series N1) owing to the inclusion of data for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories in series N1 and to discrepancies in some years in the official statistics.

<sup>3</sup> Includes halibut landed in United States ports, 1961 to 1975, includes the Yukon Territory, 1961 to 1964.

<sup>4</sup> New Brunswick and Quebec figures include sea fish only. Inland fish landings not reported for this year.

<sup>5</sup> Figures apply to sea fisheries only.











**Series N59-64. Fish processing plant inputs, 1917 to 1975**
*(thousands of dollars)*

Year <sup>1</sup>	East coast <sup>1</sup>			West coast		
	Salaries and wages paid	Materials used	Fuel and electricity used	Salaries and wages paid	Materials used	Fuel and electricity used
	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>
1975	80,876	167,153	9,997	39,462	81,095	1,662
1974	83,144	204,302	8,897	33,985	124,518	1,262
1973	77,606	193,690	6,159	29,856	150,739	1,066
1972	62,362	158,347	5,449	25,702	93,963	951
1971	56,022	147,128	4,727	18,187	72,290	738
1970	53,203	148,543	4,735	18,198	68,938	712
1969	49,801	141,439	4,910	16,402	60,604	754
1968	44,795	129,415	4,114	19,377	78,292	912
1967	39,606	113,559	3,305	17,498	73,018	881
1966	37,309	108,986	3,022	18,783	83,170	1,185
1965	32,717	106,910	2,958	15,838	58,661	1,143
1964	27,419	92,011	2,543	15,235	56,597	1,195
1963	25,477	81,209	2,448	13,919	49,060	1,466
1962	22,973	73,213	2,126	14,677	62,715	1,335
1961	20,189	61,269	2,012	10,244	49,424	939
1960	22,226	85,757	2,212	9,620	38,341	706
1959	19,673	82,053	2,072	10,421	47,729	1,094
1958	18,879	73,695	1,942	11,407	68,282	1,124
1957	18,392	71,691	2,171	10,817	43,425	963
1956	18,476	70,955	2,054	10,458	49,535	960
1955	16,527	61,215	1,833	9,793	40,706	830
1954	15,139	52,969	1,669	10,862	42,663	936
1953	13,773	46,426	1,575	9,320	39,482	836
1952	14,360	51,295	1,697	10,066	35,163	836
1951 <sup>1</sup>	13,396	49,975	1,792	11,349	51,646	932
1950	9,278	40,662	968	9,445	39,297	805
1949	8,685	36,490	969	8,285	32,600	762
1948	9,021	39,344	1,100	8,020	35,244	682
1947	7,949	32,088	823	7,912	30,693	588
1946	7,996	40,180	643	6,749	27,833	461
1945	6,332	34,443	538	5,635	27,621	436
1944	5,406	24,505	482	5,664	21,402	428
1943	4,605	22,367	404	5,435	21,000	446
1942	3,484	14,261	298	4,907	23,485	463
1941	2,729	10,176	262	4,008	19,936	378
1940	2,233	8,184	201	3,174	13,278	284
1939	1,916	7,092	168	2,431	11,023	222
1938	1,762	6,633	177	2,466	10,449	230
1937	1,774	6,859	158	2,268	9,460	239
1936	1,601	6,666	139	2,403	9,794	249
1935	1,464	5,832	155	2,090	8,941	190
1934	1,421	5,979	134	2,134	9,588	190
1933	1,199	4,252	121	1,826	6,708	144
1932	1,312	4,989	134	1,510	5,274	141
1931	1,608	6,387	164	1,575	5,533	150
1930	1,854	7,929	168	3,472	13,153	281
1929	1,923	8,676	201	3,489	12,821	270
1928	1,773	7,671	208	3,488	12,908	287
1927	1,649	6,996	187	3,725	11,369	278
1926	1,749	7,830	186	3,874	14,204	291
1925	1,620	7,044	173	3,352	11,636	239
1924	1,443	5,939	141	2,792	10,150	259
1923	1,448	6,560	169	2,322	8,771	198
1922	1,489	6,844	194	2,153	8,735	227
1921	1,331	5,280	198	1,639	6,410	214
1920	1,866	8,906	228	2,988	10,442	353
1919	1,658	8,424	185	2,597	10,896	299
1918	1,676	9,425	166	2,953	12,083	391
1917	1,876	–	177	1,747	–	202

<sup>1</sup> Newfoundland included beginning in 1951.

**Series N65-68. Number of persons employed in fish processing plants, by area and by sex, 1895 to 1975**

Year <sup>1</sup>	East coast <sup>2</sup>		West coast		Year <sup>1</sup>	East coast <sup>2</sup>		West coast	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
	65	66	67	68		65	66	67	68
1975	7,121	4,125	1,701	1,250	1935	4,365	3,931	3,566	2,499
1974	9,166	5,070	1,941	1,472	1934	4,634	3,942	3,714	2,512
1973	11,224	5,766	2,067	1,635	1933	4,331	3,921	3,523	2,267
1972	10,374	5,132	2,126	1,432	1932	4,644	4,374	2,789	1,917
1971	10,285	4,710	1,635	964	1931	4,679	3,947	2,828	1,617
1970	10,650	4,879	1,709	1,075	1930	4,584	3,791	4,729	2,618
1969	10,564	4,948	1,743	982	1929	4,701	3,906	5,375	2,385
1968	10,352	4,749	2,231	1,211	1928	4,540	3,718	5,090	2,086
1967	9,815	4,094	2,115	1,037	1927	4,605	3,846	5,725	2,521
1966	9,788	4,189	2,231	1,159	1926	4,854	4,118	5,908	2,528
1965	9,155	3,814	2,329	990	1925	4,681	4,153	4,910	2,528
1964	8,203	3,379	2,423	1,025	1924	4,579	4,051	4,956	1,950
1963	7,998	3,314	2,451	918	1923	4,845	4,479	4,173	1,950
1962	7,609	3,153	2,632	1,061	1922	5,621	4,638	4,194	2,124
1961	7,441	3,065	2,630	1,000	1921	4,905	4,141	3,232	1,819
1960	8,609	3,187	1,718	954	1920	6,637	4,645	5,073	2,139
1959	8,183	2,965	2,007	1,006	1919	6,171	4,242	5,379	2,559
1958	8,205	3,007	1,989	1,071	1918	5,717	3,857	6,149	2,769
1957	8,006	2,943	2,194	1,064	1917	6,442	3,916	5,971	1,653
1956	8,618	3,215	2,346	1,072	1917 <sup>1</sup>	18,496		6,798	
					1916	20,464		6,510	
1955	7,926	3,285	2,357	1,058					
1954	7,377	2,879	2,848	1,098	1915	17,137		7,096	
1953	7,560	2,779	2,275	1,127	1914	17,199		9,391	
1952	9,027	4,475	2,579	1,470	1913	16,190		6,881	
1951 <sup>2</sup>	9,295	4,807	3,051	1,553	1912	17,809		6,559	
					1911	16,053		8,525	
1950	7,010	3,944	2,812	1,095					
1949	7,388	4,479	3,029	1,191	1910	12,805		8,689	
1948	7,511	4,806	2,818	1,362	1909	13,353		—	
1947	7,218	4,191	3,283	1,766	1908	11,441 <sup>3</sup>		—	
1946	8,191	5,126	3,263	2,816	1906 <sup>1</sup>	12,317		—	
1945	6,850	4,613	3,110	2,928	1905	14,037		—	
1944	6,366	4,756	3,462	2,688	1904	13,981		—	
1943	5,775	4,113	3,190	2,821	1903	14,018		—	
1942	5,183	3,578	3,410	3,546	1902	13,563		—	
1941	4,751	3,177	3,997	3,917	1901	15,315		—	
1940	4,450	3,151	4,332	3,111	1900	18,205		—	
1939	4,520	4,023	3,824	2,447	1899	18,708		—	
1938	4,451	3,930	3,445	2,658	1898	16,548		—	
1937	4,545	3,916	3,229	2,354	1897	15,165		—	
1936	4,714	3,928	3,859	2,737	1896	14,175		—	
					1895	13,030		—	

<sup>1</sup> For 1895 to 1906 and for 1917 to 1975, calendar years; for 1908 to 1917, fiscal years ending 31 March of the year given.

<sup>2</sup> Newfoundland included in series N65 and N66 beginning in 1951.

<sup>3</sup> Only those employed in lobster canneries included from 1895 to 1908.

Series N69-82. Number of fish processing establishments by area and by value of output, 1919 to 1974

Year <sup>1</sup>	East coast							West coast						
	Establishments having production valued at							Establishments having production valued at						
	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$199,999	\$200,000- \$999,999	\$1,000,000 and under \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 and over	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$199,999	\$200,000- \$999,999	\$1,000,000 and under \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 and over
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
1974	5	29 <sup>2</sup>		52	108	63	15			22 <sup>3</sup>			15	8
1973	8	27		42	91	68	17			20			16	10
1972	16	28		48	104	64	10			24			17	7
1971	7	35		48	112	62	8			20			15	6
1970	10	25		59	112	61	8			17			14	7
1969	13	38		64	103	61	4			21			14	6
1968	23	43		69	100	54	4			23			16	8
1967	20	53		77	99	48 <sup>4</sup>				26			-	6
1966	21	48		84	83	52				26			17	7
1965	30	54		82	85	50				25			21	4
1964	27	68		83	76	43				26			16	5
1963	31	66		82	82	34				27			16	4
1962	37	63		83	74	31				22			18	5
1961	43	72		79	76	24				28			12	5
1960	60	45	77	161	111	24	-	1	3	5	7	24	12	3
1959	71	32	81	173	104	20	1	1	3	3	8	19	17	4 <sup>5</sup>
1958	88	26	84	174	96	23	-	1	4	4	10	18	15	5
1957	86	27	66	172	95	21	-	2	2	6	8	21	15	2
1956	105	41	69	199	90	21	-	2	5	6	6	27	13	4
1955	107	53	89	157	66	20	-	8	5	9	9	21	18	2
1954	119	58	96	158	62	19	-	5	5	16	16	19	19	2
1953	111	68	102	155	70	12	-	3	6	17	13	22	14	3
1952	106	67	134	164	73	12	-	2	7	11	21	22	14	1
1951 <sup>1</sup>	130	65	142	153	65	16	-	9	-	7	12	18	20	3
1950	118	58	129	161	45	11	-	3	2	7	13	23	17	3
1949	116	70	140	151	45	9	-	3	1	7	8	29	17	1
1948	114	67	150	151	45	10	-	1	2	5	9	28	16	1
1947	109	94	142	128	42	9	-	3	4	3	14	28	17	1
1946	86	75	145	149	50	8	-	2	2	7	19	31	11	1
1945	84	73	122	146	36	8	-	2	2	5	15	39	9	-
1944	104	81	140	112	18	7	-	2	-	4	20	37	9	-
1943	102	92	131	104	20	5	-	1	-	3	20	38	7	-
1942	146	93	105	69	10	4	-	1	1	5	15	33	9	1
1941	179	89	78	34	8	4	-	2	1	7	18	35	8	-
1940	225	64	56	25	8	2	-	6	-	-	24	34	3	-
1939	293	86	51	17	7	2	-	6	3	-	20	25	4	-
1938	326	92	45		23 <sup>6</sup>			6	4	7		58 <sup>6</sup>		
1937	347	81	61		23			9	12	10		54		
1936	363	91	53		26			9	9	16		57		
1935	377	95	48		19			12	7	14		58		
1934	392	99	55		20			14	6	17		62		
1933	399	68	41		16			19	6	18		53		
1932	360	102	57		21			14	9	17		49		
1931	372	105	53		33			7	10	29		53		
1930	344	118	69		40			10	10	20		88		
1929	339	128	79		45			9	6	31		93		
1928	350	116	74		37			6	10	17		103		
1927	396	109	81		38			11	10	24		104		
1926	431	138	65		39			25	6	31		96		
1925	457	151	64		29			27	9	22		87		
1924	519	108	44		31			23	13	21		73		
1923	550	161	71		27			23	21	12		73		
1922	513	160	79		32			38	21	21		60		
1921	552	90	61		33			21	8	14		60		
1920	515	161	116		39			11	14	10		72		
1919	509	162	98		53			9	5	11		70		

<sup>1</sup> Newfoundland plants included beginning in 1951.<sup>2</sup> Establishments having production valued at \$10,000 to \$49,999.<sup>3</sup> Establishments having production valued at \$999,999 and under.<sup>4</sup> Establishments having production valued at \$1,000,000 and over.<sup>5</sup> Includes one head office with no value.<sup>6</sup> Establishments having production valued at \$50,000 and over.









Series N114-118. Index of prices received by fishermen and index of wholesale prices of fish products, 1913 to 1974<sup>1</sup>

Year	Index of prices received by fishermen				Fisheries wholesale price index	Year	Index of prices received by fishermen				Fisheries wholesale price index				
	Canada <sup>1</sup>	British Columbia	Maritimes, Quebec	Fresh water fisheries			Canada <sup>1</sup>	British Columbia	Maritimes, Quebec	Fresh water fisheries					
	114	115	116	117	118		114	115	116	117	118				
	<i>Panel A: 1961=100</i>					<i>1935-39 =100</i>					<i>Panel B: 1935-39=100</i>				
1974	317	356	304	217	939.1	1960	411	630	316	252	339.6				
1973	288	320	279	204	806.1	1959	382	527	330	256	326.4				
1972	218	184	247	186	654.1	1958	382	554	313	250	312.0				
1971	185	162	198	174	579.2	1957	308	402	279	220	302.6				
						1956	349	507	292	213	296.9				
1970	173	160	188	160	555.8										
1969	174	196	167	153	497.1	1955	304	388	284	214	274.1				
1968	142	131	154	132	459.8	1954	299	369	286	218	262.4				
1967	139	125	147	121	447.9	1953	283	331	282	212	259.4				
1966	134	124	135	136	435.5	1952	308	384	287	232	278.8				
						1951	311	405	263	256	283.7				
1965	138	135	141	131	424.4										
1964	121	113	127	120	395.2	1950	294	377	253	242	260.7				
1963	106	93	115	102	385.6	1949	258	307	254	193	257.3				
1962	107	107	108	101	368.4	1948	296	379	270	217	254.1				
1961	99	98	98	99	352.8	1947	240	235	248	232	231.6				
						1946	258	254	282	220	212.7				
1960	98	105	93	101	339.6										
1959	96	96	98	100	326.4	1945	238	208	266	232	194.7				
1958	97	100	94	115	312.0	1944	221	211	249	186	177.8				
1957	84	78	85	99	302.6	1943	214	194	232	200	174.4				
						1942	189	227	176	155	148.0				
						1941	144	169	131	128	125.6				
						1940	111	116	107	111	115.6				
						1939	102	115	97	93	102.2				
						1938	101	107	96	102	99.6				
						1937	104	97	108	107	100.0				
						1936	98	84	106	104	98.6				
						1935	98	103	96	94	97.9				
						1934	94	102	93	85	99.4				
						1933	83	97	73	79	88.1				
						1932	79	79	75	86	89.5				
						1931	90	85	95	91	105.1				
						1930	120	119	124	113	133.3				
						1929	140	156	135	124	147.5				
						1928	132	128	135	134	140.5				
						1927	140	170	133	108	140.3				
						1926	132	140	134	115	140.0				
						1925	126	128	132	112	137.7				
						1924	117	104	136	101	129.6				
						1923	122	131	129	99	117.2				
						1922	128	159	125	86	128.8				
						1921	132	163	126	93	128.3				
						1920	162	195	163	109	156.5				
						1919	168	205	170	110	160.1				
						1918	-	206	189	-	155.6				
						1917	-	-	-	-	123.4				
						1916	-	-	-	-	96.6				
						1915	-	-	-	-	90.5				
						1914	-	-	-	-	89.1				
						1913	-	-	-	-	90.2				

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Newfoundland.

**Series N119-124. Expenditures of the federal fisheries department, 1932 to 1974**

(thousands of dollars)

Year <sup>1,2</sup>	Total expendi- ture	Admin- istration	Resource develop- ment	Price support and deficiency payments	Other subsidies	Other expendi- tures
	<b>119</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>124</b>
1974	141,097	14,056	97,897	14,009	5,000	10,135
1973	109,628	12,485	80,918	—	7,500	8,725
1972	94,672	9,245	63,486	—	2,700	19,241
1971	73,580	6,025	52,927	—	2,700	11,928
1970 <sup>3</sup>	51,706	4,044 <sup>4</sup>	32,354	1,800	2,000	11,508
1969	56,060	6,142	30,998	1,420	5,446	12,054
1968	50,774	5,647	26,419	1,150	4,946	12,612
1967	42,403	4,913	25,733	1,200	1,825	8,732
1966	36,728	4,570	20,364	1,200	3,179	7,420
1965	27,093	3,916	17,009	760	1,960	3,348
1964	23,613	3,840	14,260	760	2,345	2,408
1963	26,471	3,779	14,170	760	1,807	5,955
1962	23,828	3,284	12,839	760	2,165	3,702
1961	19,931	3,091	11,414	760	1,640	3,034
1960	19,810	2,990	12,310	760	1,091	2,659
1959	17,577	2,502	10,745	895	1,053	2,383
1958	16,395	2,611	9,944	755	668	2,418
1957	13,689	2,564	8,043	742	635	1,705
1956	11,822	2,261	6,842	647	561	1,511
1955	10,316	2,012	6,385	159	450	1,310
1954	10,701	1,497	5,909	1,548	515	1,232
1953	9,594	1,159	6,014	196	473	1,753
1952	9,864	1,005	5,131	1,379	402	1,946
1951	8,183	583	5,968	249	362	1,022
1950 <sup>2</sup>	7,917	768	4,810	1,029	79	1,231
1949	5,864	406	3,868	697	83	810
1948	4,315	255	2,978	160	98	825
1947	3,839	196	2,585	160	88	810
1946	3,628	187	2,078	160	123	1,080
1945	2,621	180	1,423	158	177	683
1944	1,978	164	1,251	159	145	259
1943	1,913	151	1,221	160	62	320
1942	1,704	147	1,211	160	—	187
1941	2,005	149	1,170	160	—	527
1940	3,024	125	1,453	160	—	1,286
1939	2,568	128	1,683	160	—	598
1938	2,151	141	1,471	160	—	379
1937	2,033	135	1,370	160	—	368
1936	1,710	120	1,385	160	—	46
1935	1,641	110	1,334	160	—	36
1934	1,597	111	1,288	159	—	38
1933	1,787	143	1,400	160	—	84
1932	2,046	177	1,647	159	—	62

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal years ending 31 March of the year given.

<sup>2</sup> Newfoundland included beginning in 1950.

<sup>3</sup> After 1970 change in method of setting up forecasts and main estimates.

<sup>4</sup> After 1970 'Administration' is for Minister's office only.

**Series N125-127. Catch in the areas covered by the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (Sub-areas 1-5) 1951 to 1974<sup>1</sup>**

*(thousands of metric tons)*

Year	Total	Canada	Other countries	Year	Total	Canada	Other countries
	<b>125</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>127</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>127</b>
1974	3,045	845	2,200	1960	2,279	723	1,556
1973	3,461	885	2,576	1959	2,144	707	1,437
1972	3,167	923	2,244	1958	2,001	634	1,367
1971	3,280	1,105	2,175	1957	1,979	699	1,280
				1956	1,934	714	1,220
1970	3,274	1,171	2,103	1955	1,846	658	1,188
1969	3,719	1,202	2,517	1954	1,847	682	1,165
1968	3,922	1,263	2,659	1953	1,206	419	787
1967	3,352	1,041	2,311	1952	1,306	464	842
1966	3,189	997	2,192	1951	1,258	468	790
1965	3,199	862	2,337				
1964	2,952	829	2,123				
1963	2,783	801	1,982				
1962	2,604	745	1,859				
1961	2,401	655	1,746				

<sup>1</sup> Series N125-127 (catch in the area covered by the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries) are representative of catches in the area which extends along the Atlantic Coast from Greenland along the coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland, the Maritime provinces and south to New Jersey. The majority of the catches in the area attributed to Canada are made in the banks and waters adjacent to the Maritime provinces, Quebec and Newfoundland. In the early years represented by this series only ten countries were actively fishing northwest Atlantic waters; by the mid-1960s, 14 nations were involved; by 1973, 20 countries reported fishing operations in the area.

**Series N128. Pacific halibut landings, according to the International Fisheries Commission, Canada, 1890 to 1958**

*(thousands of pounds)*

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
	<b>128</b>		<b>128</b>		<b>128</b>		<b>128</b>		<b>128</b>
		1945	15,121	1930	7,633	1915	18,609	1900	—
		1944	13,371	1929	9,040	1914	—	1899	—
1958	29,194	1943	12,940	1928	10,209	1913	—	1898	—
1957	24,754	1942	11,244	1927	8,466	1912	—	1897	1,968
1956	25,597	1941	13,109	1926	7,891	1911	—	1896	2,281
		1940	12,900	1925	7,353	1910	—	1895	2,537
1955	22,148	1939	13,688	1924	9,628	1909	—	1894	1,730
1954	27,526	1938	12,350	1923	9,121	1908	8,072	1893	1,369
1953	25,853	1937	11,917	1922	9,227	1907	12,915	1892	1,358
1952	24,779	1936	10,741	1921	10,157	1906	—	1891	1,136
1951	21,045								
1950	18,999	1935	10,208	1920	8,616	1905	—	1890	633
1949	18,921	1934	9,718	1919	7,466	1904	—		
1948	18,782	1933	8,286	1918	6,328	1903	—		
1947	24,159	1932	6,412	1917	9,901	1902	—		
1946	18,637	1931	7,783	1916	12,185	1901	—		

**Series N129. Exports of dried cod, Newfoundland, 1806 to 1948**

*(thousands of pounds)*

<u>Year<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Year<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Year<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Year<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Year<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>129</u>		<u>129</u>		<u>129</u>		<u>129</u>		<u>129</u>	
		1920	152,745	1890	116,583	1860	149,879	1830	106,222
		1919	200,258	1889	120,569	1859	136,891	1829	103,515
1948	119,760	1918	188,358	1888	131,681	1858	116,266	1828	100,800
1947	84,502	1917	203,975	1887	120,963	1857	155,940	1827	100,800
1946	114,343	1916	175,618	1886	150,548	1856	142,053	1826	107,962
		1915	159,194	1885	143,888	1855	124,027	1825	109,028
1945	111,845	1914	122,555	1884	163,255	1854	86,701	1824	97,824
1944	86,652	1913	139,699	1883	171,587	1853	103,344	1823	96,851
1943	85,737	1912	157,761	1882	155,804	1852	108,971	1822	98,725
1942	85,266	1911	155,476	1881	171,984	1851	113,921	1821	100,503
1941	76,735								
1940	128,137	1910	132,465	1880	154,955	1850	121,988	1820	100,930
1939	102,104	1909	168,254	1879	155,430	1849	131,619	1819	103,515
1938	117,111	1908	194,027	1878	115,921	1848	103,081	1818	112,968
1937	102,651	1907	169,038	1877	115,819	1847	93,853	1817	114,628
1936	122,732	1906	159,314	1876	119,669	1846	98,449	1816	117,222
		1905	165,875	1875	128,150	1845	112,026	1815	121,662
1935	116,453	1904	134,043	1874	178,733	1844	95,442	1814	106,149
1934	114,309	1903	152,362	1873	147,480	1843	104,855	1813	99,832
1933	125,597	1902	160,079	1872	125,086	1842	112,894	1812	79,639
1932	117,543	1901	144,363	1871	130,759	1841	113,089	1811	103,436
1931	114,936								
1930	129,381	1900	138,108	1870	131,060	1840	102,569	1810	99,061
1929 <sup>1</sup>	140,278	1899	145,670	1869	123,660	1839	96,922	1809	90,745
1928	144,872	1898	137,350	1868	99,463	1838	81,146	1808	64,527
1927	176,260	1897	128,300	1867	112,570	1837	88,138	1807	75,579
1926 <sup>1</sup>	161,151	1896 <sup>1</sup>	127,212	1866	99,309	1836	95,363	1806	86,555
		1895	147,012	1865	107,670	1835	79,810		
1925	138,615	1894	124,062	1864	113,825	1834	90,302		
1924 <sup>1</sup>	130,491	1893	118,758	1863	111,898	1833	76,556		
1923	141,643	1892	117,523	1862	142,222	1832	69,348		
1922	166,162	1891	139,421	1861	138,698	1831	84,635		
1921	178,309								

<sup>1</sup> From 1896 to 1924 and from 1927 to 1929 data are for years ending 30 June of the following year. All other years are calendar years.

Series N130-131. Value of exports of fishery products in relation to total exports, Newfoundland, 1856 to 1949

Year <sup>1</sup>	Exports of fishery products (thousands of dollars)	Fishery products as a percentage of total value of exports <sup>2</sup>	Year <sup>1</sup>	Exports of fishery products (thousands of dollars)	Fishery products as a percentage of total value of exports <sup>2</sup>	Year <sup>1</sup>	Exports of fishery products (thousands of dollars)	Fishery products as a percentage of total value of exports <sup>2</sup>	Year <sup>1</sup>	Exports of fishery products (thousands of pounds) <sup>3</sup>	Fishery products as a percentage of total value of exports <sup>2</sup>
	130	131		130	131		130	131		130	131
1949 <sup>1</sup>	28,901	31.2	1920	27,823	79.8	1890	5,650	92.6			
1948	29,000	36.0	1919	32,792	89.1	1889	6,371	93.0	1860	1,247	98.0
1947	31,000	42.8	1918	25,547	84.7	1888	6,527	99.2	1859	1,318	97.1
1946	29,697	47.4	1917	17,651	78.9	1887	4,906	94.8	1858	1,280	97.0
			1916	13,741	72.8	1886	4,562	93.8	1857	1,591	96.4
									1856	1,292	96.5
1945	21,869	44.9	1915	9,640	73.4	1885	4,447	94.1			
1944	18,486	41.6	1914	10,908	72.1	1884	6,409	97.6			
1943 <sup>1</sup>	12,057	39.0	1913	10,243	69.8	1883	6,499	92.0			
1942 <sup>1</sup>	12,656	32.1	1912	10,640	76.7	1882	6,428	91.8			
1941	9,735	26.1	1911	8,799	73.5	1881	7,160	91.6			
1940	8,100	24.3	1910	9,579	81.0	1880	5,070	90.0			
1939	7,439	23.3	1909	9,346	86.1	1879	5,243	88.6			
1938	7,453	21.3	1908	9,798	82.9	1878	4,733	84.1			
1937	6,890	24.6	1907	10,058	83.1	1877	6,439	94.1			
1936	7,338	25.4	1906	10,118	83.7	1876	5,808	88.5			
1935	8,288	30.4	1905	8,724	81.8	1875	5,710	88.8			
1934	7,664	28.6	1904	8,536	88.0	1874	7,042	96.0			
1933	6,597	27.0	1903	7,808	78.0	1873	6,224	80.8			
1932	6,394	24.0	1902	7,777	81.4	1872	5,461	95.7			
1931	10,470	31.2	1901	6,908	82.6	1871	6,166	98.0			
1930	14,963	37.4	1900	7,073	82.0	1870	5,916	95.4			
1929	16,032	43.6	1899	6,025	86.9	1869	5,807	95.9			
1928	15,135	45.0	1898	4,572	87.5	1868	4,176	97.9			
1927	15,150	49.0	1897	4,208	85.4	1867	4,969	98.0			
1926	14,549	52.9	1896 <sup>1</sup>	5,851	88.1	1866	5,513	97.6			
1925	13,043	55.3	1895	5,853	94.1	1865	5,382	98.0			
1924	10,867	51.6	1894	5,145	88.5	1864	1,076	96.8			
1923	12,374	59.0	1893	5,467	87.0	1863	1,198	97.2			
1922	14,449	74.2	1892	4,562	80.7	1862	1,119	95.5			
1921	15,943	71.0	1891	6,680	89.8	1861	1,055	96.5			

<sup>1</sup> For 1856 to 1896, calendar years; for 1897 to 1942, years ending 30 June of year given; for 1943, nine months ending 31 March of that year; for 1944 to 1949, years ending 31 March of year given.

<sup>2</sup> Including re-exports.

<sup>3</sup> Value in Newfoundland monetary pounds.



**Series N132-134. Number of male persons engaged in catching and curing fish in relation to persons occupied and total population, Newfoundland, census years 1857 to 1945**

Year	Male persons engaged in catching and curing fish			Year	Male persons engaged in catching and curing fish		
	Number	As a percentage of persons occupied	As a percentage of total population		Number	As a percentage of persons occupied	As a percentage of total population
	<b>132</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>134</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>134</b>
1945	31,634	31.0	9.8	1891	36,694	64.6	18.1
1935	35,018 <sup>1</sup>	39.5 <sup>1</sup>	12.1 <sup>1</sup>	1884	60,419	81.9	30.6
1921	40,511	50.4	15.4	1874	45,845	86.0	28.4
1911	43,795	53.1	18.1	1869	39,259	87.2	26.8
1901	41,231	61.2	18.7	1857	38,578	90.4	31.0

<sup>1</sup> Cod fishermen only.

**Series N135-138. Production of salted codfish, by fishery, Newfoundland, 1930 to 1948**

*(quintals of 112 pounds dried weight)*

Year <sup>1</sup>	Total	Inshore fishery	Deep-sea fishery	Labrador fishery	Year <sup>1</sup>	Total	Inshore fishery	Deep-sea fishery	Labrador fishery
	<b>135</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>138</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>138</b>
					1940	875,494	408,380	200,177	266,937
					1939	1,045,236	496,479	200,590	348,167
1948	940,000	610,000	144,000	186,000	1938	1,156,034	515,000	235,387	407,647
1947	1,166,929	835,000	164,860	167,059	1937	970,000	370,000	250,000	350,000
1946	987,538	649,231	136,166	202,141	1936	970,000	510,000	170,000	290,000
1945	955,217	641,502	127,630	186,085	1935	1,266,000	750,000	116,000	400,000
1944	988,768	590,034	116,727	282,007	1934	1,322,000	770,000	152,000	400,000
1943	940,000	551,324	112,939	275,737	1933	1,097,000	690,000	107,000	300,000
1942	703,456	431,645	62,000	209,811	1932	1,137,000	740,000	97,000	300,000
1941	830,758	493,862	159,877	177,019	1931	1,037,000	610,000	87,000	340,000
					1930	1,106,000	700,000	86,000	320,000

<sup>1</sup> Calendar year.

**Series N139-142. Number of fishermen employed in the salt cod fishery, by fishery, Newfoundland, 1937 to 1948**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Total	Inshore fishery	Deep-sea fishery	Labrador fishery	Year <sup>1</sup>	Total	Inshore fishery	Deep-sea fishery	Labrador fishery
	<b>139</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>142</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>142</b>
1948	28,000	23,145	1,265	3,590	1940	22,792	17,005	1,705	4,082
1947	28,081	22,456	1,550	4,075	1939	25,220	18,622	2,053	4,545
1946	26,162	20,638	1,304	4,220	1938	25,422	19,164	2,130	4,128
					1937	22,273	15,844	2,329	4,100
1945	24,836	19,650	1,039	4,147					
1944	22,387	17,220	1,151	4,016					
1943	20,019	15,554	974	3,491					
1942	17,645	13,955	822	2,868					
1941	18,643	13,724	1,680	3,239					

<sup>1</sup> Calendar year.