

than 2,000,000,000 lb. were cod. Haddock landings amounted to 313,000,000 lb.; redfish, 225,000,000 lb.; flounders 117,900,000 lb.; and halibut, 7,500,000 lb. Hake, cusk and pollock were also included in the catch.

Even more astonishing, as a result of experimental fishing carried out under the sponsorship of the Canadian Government, is the fact that new stocks of cod and redfish hitherto apparently unexploited are being discovered around the Coast of Newfoundland.

Canada's share in the groundfish catch now amounts to nearly 1,000,000,000 lb., of which Newfoundland takes a little more than half. The Island of Newfoundland lands 500,000,000 lb. of cod, the bulk of it being salted and dried for export. Markets for Canadian salted cod began to deteriorate as a result of competition from other countries in the 1930's. Trade restrictions and currency difficulties caused a further decline in exports to the West Indies and other countries following World War II. It is an important question now whether Newfoundlanders can make a proper living by producing dried fish from the wealth of fish near their shores. In recent years they have been trying to escape from dependence upon the dried fish trade by developing other and more lucrative markets for their fish, particularly those markets on the North American continent that demand fresh fish. Newfoundland has had substantial fisheries for herring, salmon, lobsters and clams and is trying to develop them in a diversification program. Being most advantageously situated for very great fisheries, Newfoundland may achieve new prominence with the evolution of more effective techniques for capturing the fish and for preparing them most suitably for whatever markets may be available.

Nova Scotia, being farthest out in the ocean, accounts for most of the remainder of the groundfish catch of cod, haddock, hake, halibut and redfish. However the lobster fishery in the inshore waters of the Maritime Provinces exceeds the value of the cod catch. All the Atlantic Provinces have good lobster fisheries but the largest production is in Nova Scotia. There are extensive grounds in the Northumberland Strait area, around the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia and in the Bay of Fundy. The lobster fishery is heavily pursued because of the high returns to the fishermen. Restrictions on gear and seasons and other protective measures have to be enforced to ensure that breeding stocks are maintained. Lobsters are caught with baited traps which are so efficient that there is evidence that almost the entire legal-sized population is removed each year by the fishermen. Illegal fishing and poaching have created an acute problem for authorities since there is danger that if the regulations are not observed economic depletion could result. The attractiveness of lobster fishing compared with cod fishing is illustrated by the fact that in 1953, the lobster fishermen of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island earned \$14,500,000 for a catch of 42,000,000 lb. while the cod fishermen earned only \$5,000,000 for a catch of 183,000,000 lb.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia produce considerable quantities of clams and quahaugs. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are the chief producers of oysters and the scallop beds off the coast at Digby, N.S., are famous. Exploratory fishing and other measures taken to expand these fisheries have not been encouraging, although some new beds of scallops have been found.

Herring, one of the most important food fishes of the world, are plentiful. More than 240,000,000 lb. are caught annually in Atlantic waters. One-third of the catch forms the basis of the important sardine canning industry in southern New Brunswick. Exploratory fishing has led to the discovery of new and valuable