

reached nearly 40 p.c. This included the entire catch of the offshore fleet and as much of the inshore catch as a greatly expanded transport service could collect from the fishermen and bring to the plants.

Newfoundland's catch of cod from the banks returned to normal after two lean years, and heavy runs of cod arrived on the trap fishing grounds. However, there were also a few disappointments. After only a brief stay, cod left the trap grounds as suddenly as they had come, and Newfoundland's usual runs of squid failed to appear, so that bait for the autumn trawl fishery presented a problem.

In 1962, 32,000,000 lb. of cod blocks were frozen, 10,000,000 lb. of other groundfish blocks and 30,000,000 lb. of groundfish fillets, altogether an increase of 8,000,000 lb. over the previous record. At the end of the year, as a measure of market demand, stocks on hand were smaller than at the beginning. Mainly because of difficulties besetting fresh fish transport, 60 p.c. of the expanded cod catch remained for salting and total saltfish production rose by 16 p.c. With a successful Labrador floater fishery contributing, output of light salted fish increased for the first time in several years. Shipments of heavy salted fish to Nova Scotia drying plants were also considerably higher.

Expansion of the inshore fisheries was foreseen in a heavy schedule of small boat building. About 350 craft were completed during 1962 and 500 more planned for 1963.

Pacific Fisheries.—In 1958, the year of the great sockeye bonanza, British Columbia fishermen sold their salmon catch for a record \$37,000,000 and the canneries produced a pack of 1,900,000 cases. In 1962, which will go down in history as the "year of the pinks", the salmon fishermen received over \$30,000,000 for their catch, making it the second-best year, and the canneries put up 1,800,000 cases. The total number of salmon caught was 33,000,000, by far the greatest since the record was started in 1951. The catch weighed 164,000,000 lb., of which 93,000,000 lb. and 23,000,000 fish were pink salmon, the largest pink catch ever taken in one year in the province. The previous record of 22,000,000 pinks had stood since 1930. Even by working around the clock, plants could not cope with such landings and were obliged to put catch limits on their boats. The pink pack of 1,188,000 cases broke a record which had been unchallenged for 32 years.

The sockeye catch was small because of near failure of the Adams River run to the Fraser River. This was the run that provided the bonanza of 1958 and returned for the first time in 1962, as sockeye have a four-year life cycle. However, the Fraser River was low in 1960 when the yearlings moved down river and out to sea and few of them survived this migration. On the other hand, the coho catch was the second heaviest on record and, as much of it is frozen rather than canned, it accounted for an increase of 3,500,000 lb. in the year's sales of frozen salmon. The catch of springs, low in 1961, failed to improve in 1962. Chum landings were high, partly because several runs came in with the pinks when the fishing effort was at its height.

When the halibut season closed on Oct. 15, the men had landed more fish and received higher unit prices for them than ever before. The catch totalled 35,000,000 lb., exceeding the record of 33,700,000 lb. established in 1960. The Canadian and United States catches together added up to 75,300,000 lb., compared with the 44,000,000 lb. which was all the depleted stocks could produce when international management was initiated as a recovery measure in 1931. The halibut industry moved from third to second position of importance among British Columbia fisheries, and it was significant that most of the big keels laid during the year were for the halibut fleet.

A summer herring fishery yielded a record 41,000 tons and, although the main fleet was tied up by price negotiations for six weeks in the fall, the total catch of 223,000 tons about equalled that of the previous year. The market for herring meal strengthened during 1962 and herring oil prices, rather depressed for several years, showed signs of improving late in the year.