

### Section 3.—Fishery Statistics

The review of commercial fishing and marketing given in Section 1, pp. 622-625, covers the situation in 1963 and contains estimated figures for that year. However, at the time of the preparation of this Chapter, the latest statistics available in detail for both the primary industry and the fish products industry were those for 1962 contained in the following Subsections.

#### Subsection 1.—Primary Production

Atlantic Coast fishermen experienced a very prosperous year in 1962, with landings valued at \$68,373,000. This represented an increase of 15.9 p.c. over the 1961 catch of \$59,004,000 and 28.6 p.c. over the 10-year 1952-61 average of \$53,159,000. Lobster continued to be the most valuable species, returning \$19,781,000 to the fishermen; cod valued at \$18,904,000, haddock at \$4,869,000 and scallops at \$4,524,000 were also major sources of revenue.

Fishermen's earnings in Newfoundland reached record levels with the catch valued at \$17,454,000. Fishing was good both on the Banks and inshore. The catch of cod off the southwest part of the province by both the small boats and the traps was something of a record. The market demand for frozen cod fillets and cod blocks, mainly in the United States, continued to increase. Production of frozen fillets and blocks, of which more than half were cod, reached 72,179,000 lb. with a value of \$16,780,000.

Although the total catch in Nova Scotia was down from the previous year, the returns to fishermen in 1962 were at a record high level of \$32,062,000, 16 p.c. over the value of the catch in 1961. Lobsters continued to be the chief source of income, with landings of 20,004,000 lb. having a value of \$9,786,000. Scallop landings of 13,373,000 lb. valued at \$4,492,000, cod landings of 95,920,000 lb. valued at \$4,043,000, and haddock landings of 71,426,000 lb. valued at \$3,573,000 were the other major sources of revenue, in order of importance. In New Brunswick, lobsters were also the principal income source for fishermen. In 1962, landings of 9,355,000 lb. had a value of \$3,891,000; although the catch was somewhat lighter than that of 1961, improved unit values resulted in higher total returns to fishermen. Herring landings were almost double the 1961 catch but were still well below the 1959 and 1960 levels; the 1962 catch of 106,520,000 lb. had a value of \$1,740,000. Cod, the third most important species, returned \$1,456,000 for the 40,871,000 lb. caught. Both quantity and value were greater than the five-year 1957-61 averages of 37,870,000 lb. and \$1,115,700, respectively. Prince Edward Island fishermen received slightly more for their efforts in 1962 than they did in the previous year; the total catch was valued at \$4,649,000 compared with \$4,489,000 in 1961. Of the 1962 total, 69 p.c. was accounted for by lobsters.

Total 1962 landings in Quebec, including both sea and inland species, had a value of \$5,710,000, 21 p.c. higher than in 1961. Cod, valued at \$2,148,000, was the most valuable species followed by lobsters at \$1,421,000.

In 1962, the British Columbia catch was valued at \$45,928,000, salmon accounting for \$30,559,000. A record catch of 93,214,000 lb. of pink salmon returned \$10,909,000 to the fishermen. Sockeye salmon, which have a four-year cycle, was expected to produce heavy runs in 1962 but the catch was disappointing, amounting to only 20,077,000 lb.; in the latest "on" year (1958), 74,011,000 lb. were taken. Although the herring fleet was tied up for six weeks during price negotiations, landings of 445,275,000 lb. were well above the five-year 1957-61 average of 356,128,000 lb. and returns to fishermen amounted to \$4,752,000. The halibut catch of 24,527,000 lb. was smaller than that of 1961 but higher returns per pound brought the value to the fishermen up to \$7,773,000; comparable figures for 1961 were 24,951,000 lb. and \$5,316,000. Two converted salmon seiners fished for tuna off the California coast with encouraging results. These vessels were equipped with a new brine spray refrigeration and expansion of this type of fishery seems to be in prospect.