

principally oysters and clams as well as marine plants, is conducted by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada at the Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C., under agreement with the federal and provincial authorities. The object of this research is to encourage the industry to produce better products more economically and to enable the Commercial Fisheries Branch to regulate the various species so that maximum exploitation may be obtained on a sustained-yield basis.

Section 3.—Fishery Statistics

The review of commercial fishing and marketing given in Section 1, pp. 608-611, covers the situation in 1964 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 fish products were those for 1963 contained in the following Subsections.

Subsection 1.—Primary Production

The value of the 1963 catch of fish on the Atlantic Coast was at a very high level; it amounted to \$76,608,000, an increase of 12 p.c. over the 1962 value of \$68,373,000 and 39 p.c. over the ten-year 1953-62 average of \$55,072,000. The lobster catch was somewhat lighter in 1963 than in the previous year but was still the most valuable at \$21,281,000; cod was second at \$20,998,000.

For the second consecutive year, the value of the catch by Newfoundland fishermen was substantially higher than that of the previous year. The value of landings of all species amounted to \$20,429,000, of which cod accounted for \$12,944,000. Cod landings at 402,926,000 lb. were much heavier than in 1962, as were those of redfish and flounders and soles, but haddock dropped sharply from 38,883,000 lb. in 1962 to 13,323,000 lb. in 1963.

The value of all landings by Nova Scotia fishermen in 1963 was \$36,644,000, a record level 14 p.c. above 1962. Lobsters and scallops continued to be the most important species from the standpoint of income to the fishermen, having a landed value of \$10,746,000 and \$6,178,000, respectively. Cod was third at \$4,300,000, followed by haddock, swordfish, flounders and soles, halibut and pollock. New Brunswick fishermen also landed a more valuable catch in 1963 than in 1962, although the increase was not so spectacular. Lobsters, herring and cod were the major sources of income to the fishermen, accounting for \$7,085,000 of the total value of \$9,353,000. The herring catch, which fluctuates widely from year to year, was 133,111,000 lb. in 1963 compared with the five-year 1958-62 average of 98,473,000 lb. Returns to Prince Edward Island fishermen in 1963 were \$4,630,000, slightly below the 1962 level. Lobsters, at \$3,156,000, made up 68 p.c. of the total and oysters, at \$385,000, were next in importance. The 1963 oyster landings were the highest since 1950. The value of Quebec landings in 1963 was up slightly from 1962. A decrease in the value of cod taken was more than offset by increases for other species such as lobsters, herring and plaice.

The value of British Columbia landings in 1963 was \$40,466,000, down considerably from the 1962 value of \$49,067,000. With salmon making up over half the total, the annual fluctuations in the volume of salmon species taken materially affect the total value of the catch. Landings of all species of salmon in 1963 amounted to 119,324,000 lb. compared with 163,907,000 lb. in the previous season. Chums, pinks, cohoes and sockeye were all down. Herring landings on the other hand were 28 p.c. higher and had a value of \$6,477,000. Halibut was also higher but lower unit values resulted in a decrease in value from \$10,912,000 to \$8,249,000. The 1963 catch of tuna at 32,000 lb. was disappointing after the record catch of 487,000 lb. in 1962.