

processing equipment. In 1965, the market value of all fisheries production surpassed \$300,000,000 for the first time and, with shipments valued at a record \$213,000,000, Canada ranked second only to Japan among world fish exporters. Total landings of 2,400,000,000 lb. of all species of marine life, the heaviest ever recorded, grossed an estimated \$153,000,000 to the fishermen. These records were accomplished despite stiffening competition from other nations fishing on the same grounds and using even more powerful and more heavily mechanized vessels. There is, however, in progress in Canada a program of vessel construction and mechanization which should soon eliminate this disadvantage to Canadian fishermen.

In general, the year 1965 was a good one for commercial fishermen. In terms of both quantity and value, the increase over 1964 was about 3 p.c., although this increase was not enjoyed by all segments of the industry. In British Columbia, landings were lower than in 1964 but on the Atlantic Coast results were very good. No significant changes were noted in the freshwater fisheries.

The salmon fishery in British Columbia yielded only 86,000,000 lb., one of the lowest catches on record, and the canned salmon pack amounted to 913,000 cases compared with 1,255,000 in the previous year. The one bright spot in the salmon fishery was the troll fishery for coho. Halibut landings were slightly lower than in 1964 but prices to fishermen averaged a record 34 cents a pound and the landed value of \$12,600,000 was the highest ever reported. Herring catches for the year were down by 12 p.c. from 1964 but increased returns to fishermen boosted the landed value slightly higher than in the earlier year. A strike of herring fishermen for a month and a half at the start of the winter season contributed to the lower production. Fishing for groundfish, other than halibut, continued to expand in 1965; landings totalled 39,000,000 lb., an increase of 30 p.c. over the previous year.

On the Atlantic Coast, total landings reached 1,650,000,000 lb., valued to fishermen at \$94,000,000; this was an increase in production of 150,000,000 lb. and in value of \$10,000,000. Redfish, flounder and herring were the species showing a significant increase in volume and these species, together with scallops and lobsters, accounted for most of the increase in value. Landings and landed values in each province of the Atlantic region were higher than in 1964, although certain groups of fishermen, notably the inshore fishermen of some areas of Newfoundland and lobster fishermen along the Northumberland Strait, suffered declines in catch and income. In Newfoundland, considerably lower landings of inshore cod and lobster were more than offset by higher catches of flounder, redfish, turbot and herring. In Nova Scotia, landings were up 14 p.c., mainly because of higher catches of cod, redfish, herring and scallops; landed value rose by 18 p.c. Most of the increase in catch in New Brunswick was due to higher landings of herring. Prince Edward Island and Quebec were the only provinces reporting larger lobster catches than in 1964; total landings increased by 15 p.c. and 8 p.c., respectively, and value by 30 p.c. in each province.

For several years the output of Canada's primary fishing industry has been remarkably stable and has not moved, in any recent year, very far from 1,000,000 tons. Within each year a decline in the landings of one species, or one group of species, has been generally offset by an increase in the catch of others, leaving the total output unaffected. In addition, of course, many important species are subject to management control, which minimizes the variations in quantities caught each year. The requirements of the markets, however, have been growing slowly but steadily, especially in North America. About 10,000,000 people have been added to the population of this Continent in the past five years. During this period, per capita yearly consumption of fishery products has been about 12 lb., so that the additional 10,000,000 people created a demand for about 120,000,000 lb. of processed fish, or 250,000,000 lb. of raw material in the form of fish and shellfish. This interaction of a relatively inexhaustible supply and expanding demand has resulted in a steadily rising price level for fishery products; in 1965 the value of exports of all fishery products was \$213,000,000, in 1964 it was \$202,000,000 and in 1961, \$143,000,000. Thus, in five years the value of such exports increased by almost 50 p.c.