

for salted fish was good during the year and prices firm. Canadian exports totalled 71,000,000 lb. compared with 75,000,000 lb. in 1965 and unit prices averaged 26 cents and 24½ cents a pound in the respective years. Sales to the Caribbean area, Canada's main market, were higher than in 1965 but those to the traditional Mediterranean markets dropped drastically from the already low level recorded in recent years.

Britain continued to dominate the market for canned salmon, particularly sockeye and coho, although sales to that market in 1966 were below those of 1965. Exports of canned sardines increased by some 10 p.c. in quantity and 16 p.c. in value. These two products—canned salmon and sardines—are shipped to many countries; in fact, Canadian canned salmon in 1966 was exported to 59 countries and canned sardines to 39 countries.

Section 3.—Fishery Statistics

The review of commercial fishing and marketing given in the preceding Section covers the situation in 1966 and contains estimated figures for that year. At the time of the preparation of this Chapter, however, the latest statistics available in detail for both the primary production and fish products were those for 1965 contained in the following Subsections.

Subsection 1.—Primary Production

The value of the 1965 catch of fish on the Atlantic Coast was at a very high level; it amounted to \$94,989,000, an increase of 13 p.c. over the 1964 value of \$84,117,000 and 25 p.c. over the five-year 1961-65 average of \$76,216,000. The lobster catch at \$26,632,000 was still the most valuable and cod was second at \$23,637,000.

For the fifth consecutive year, the value of the Newfoundland catch was substantially higher than that of the previous year. The value of landings of all species was \$23,176,000, of which cod accounted for \$13,460,000. Cod landings at 345,204,000 lb. were lighter than in 1964 as were those of haddock, but landings of redfish, turbot (Greenland halibut), plaice and greysole were considerably increased.

The value of fish and shellfish landings by Nova Scotia fishermen in 1965 reached a record \$48,194,000, an amount 18 p.c. above 1964. Lobster and scallops continued to be the most important species from the standpoint of income to the fishermen, having a landed value of \$13,602,000 and \$10,293,000, respectively. Cod was third at \$6,461,000, followed by haddock, swordfish, flounder and sole, pollock and halibut.

New Brunswick fishermen also landed a more valuable catch in 1965 than in 1964. Lobster, herring and cod were the major sources of income to the fishermen, accounting for \$7,307,000 of the total value of \$10,651,000. The herring catch, which has been increasing steadily from a low of 56,269,000 lb. in 1961, reached 182,806,000 lb. in 1965 compared with the five-year 1961-65 average of 125,900,000 lb.

Returns to Prince Edward Island fishermen in 1965 were \$6,825,000, 21 p.c. above the 1964 level. Lobsters, at \$5,177,000, made up 76 p.c. of the total and oysters, at \$399,000, were next in importance. The value of the Quebec landings increased to \$6,938,000 from \$5,894,000 in 1964 as a result of increased landings of cod, redfish, lobster and scallops.

The value of British Columbia landings in 1965 was \$47,435,000, down slightly from 1964. Annual fluctuations in the volume of salmon taken, which make up over half the total landings, materially affect the total value of the catch. Salmon landings in 1965 were 90,190,000 lb. valued at \$25,958,000 compared with 124,198,000 lb. valued at \$30,244,000 in the previous season. The 1965 catch of tuna at 348,000 lb. was higher than that in the previous year but still below the record catch of 487,000 lb. in 1962.