TRADE NEWS

March 1951

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES · OTTAWA, CANADA

CANADA

TRADE NEWS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES OF CANADA

CONTENTS

March, 1951
Vol. 3 No. 9

FEATURES

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

FISHERIES NEWS FROM ABROAD

COVER PHOTO: Pictured on the front cover is the Fisheries Protection vessel "Babine Post," which is on federal Department of Fisheries service in the Butedale sub-district of British Columbia. The "Babine Post" was built at Nanaimo, B.C., in 1944, as an R.C.A.F. supply and salvage vessel. She was taken over by the Department of Fisheries in 1946 and reconditioned for patrol work.

Engineering Projects In Maritimes

The field programme of fish culture development of the federal Department of Fisheries has expanded in recent years through the inclusion of the bio-engineering staffs within the newly organized Conservation and Development Service.

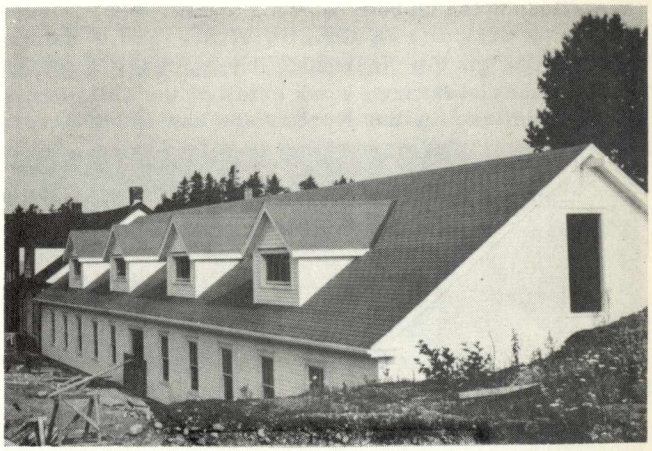
The work of the engineers falls into two main categories: the conditioning of streams and dams to allow the free passage of fish to and from the natural nursery areas, and the design, construction and maintenance of Federal fish hatcheries. Although the larger projects were undertaken in West Coast streams, the engineering staff, in some cases working side by side with biologists of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and aided by the most modern construction equipment, also completed several important projects in the Maritime provinces in 1950.

A fish ladder, the new Denil-type, was constructed over the Jordan Sanatorium Dam in the Pollet River, Westmorland County, N.B. to be used at present to obtain information on homing of salmon which are marked as smolts in the experimental area. This ladder differs in baffle design and incorporates a trap and pound at its upper end where biologists can count and retain ascending salmon as desired.

A concrete fishway was completed on Indian Town Brook, Northumberland County, N.B., to allow smelt to by-pass a waterfall and gain access to other spawning grounds in the Miramichi River.

Evidence of the excellent co-operation being given the Department of Fisheries by pulp and paper and power companies in keeping streams open to migratory fish were the several projects completed by private companies under the supervision of Departmental engineers.

Among these were the extension of the Conquerall Mill fish ladder on the Petite Riviere, N.S., by the Bridgewater Power Company; the installation of a new control gate on the headworks of the Ruth Falls fishway on the East River, Halifax County, N.S., by

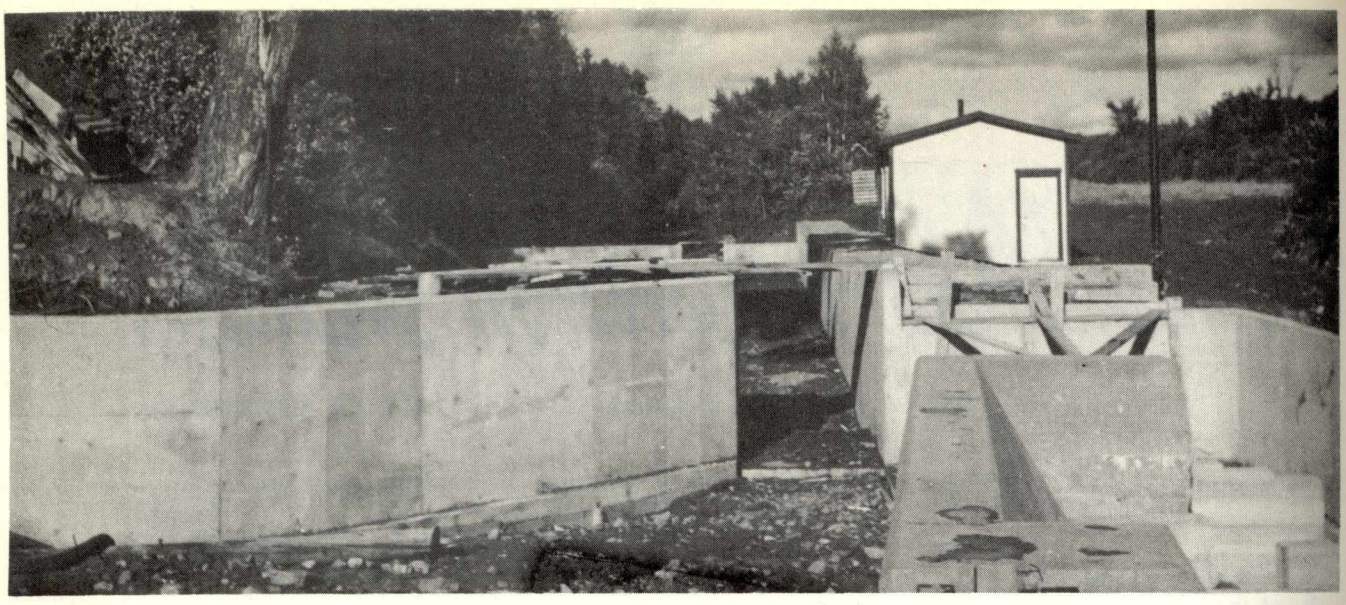


New Hatchery Building At Saint John, N.B.

the Nova Scotia Power Commission, and the installation of a new control gate on the fish ladder at Nictoux Falls, Annapolis County, N.S., by the Nova Scotia Power Company. The exit of the St. George fishway on the Magaguadavic River in Charlotte County, N.B., has been redesigned for the St. George Pulp and Paper Company to accommodate the greater variation in water level resulting from recent additions to the dam.

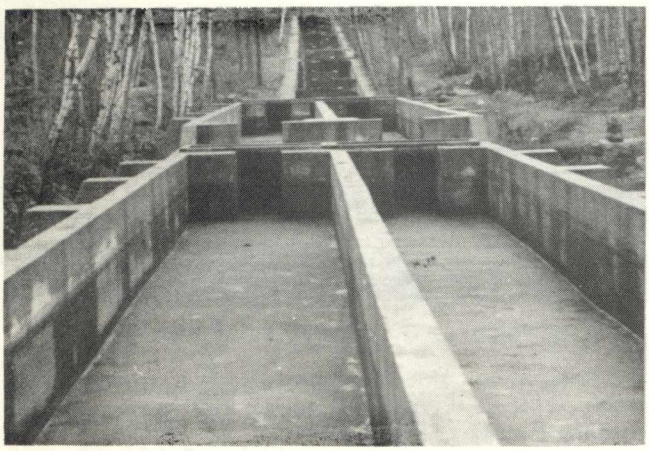
One of the largest fish ladders in the Maritime Provinces was completed and put in operation last year. This ladder was designed by Department engineers and constructed by the Nova Scotia Power Commission on the Mersey River at its Deep Brook Power Development in Queen's County, N.S.

Many obstructions were removed from streams to facilitate access to spawning areas by migrating



Work Completed On Fishway And Salmon Holding Canal At River Philip Salmon Pond, N.S.

fish. The most important of these included obstructions in the Quoddy River, Halifax, N.S., Donny Brook, Antigonish County, N.S., and a dam at Marysville on the Nashwaak River, York County, N.B. Other clearance work entailed the bull-dozing of obstructions in the North Aspy and North River,



Additional Long Ponds Constructed At Mersey River Rearing Station, Queen's County, N.S.

both in Victoria County, N.S., and dredging the outlet of Trout Brook at Lake Ainslie, Cape Breton Island, N.S.

Anglers in Queen's and Lunenburg Counties, N.S., may benefit from the results of rebuilding two storage dams at Hog's Lake and Black Rattle Lake on the Medway River system. The dams provide storage for over 300,000,000 cubic feet of water in the Malaga Lake area. Water will be released from these reservoirs during dry seasons to maintain a suitable flow in the Medway River for migrating salmon.

HATCHERY CONSTRUCTION

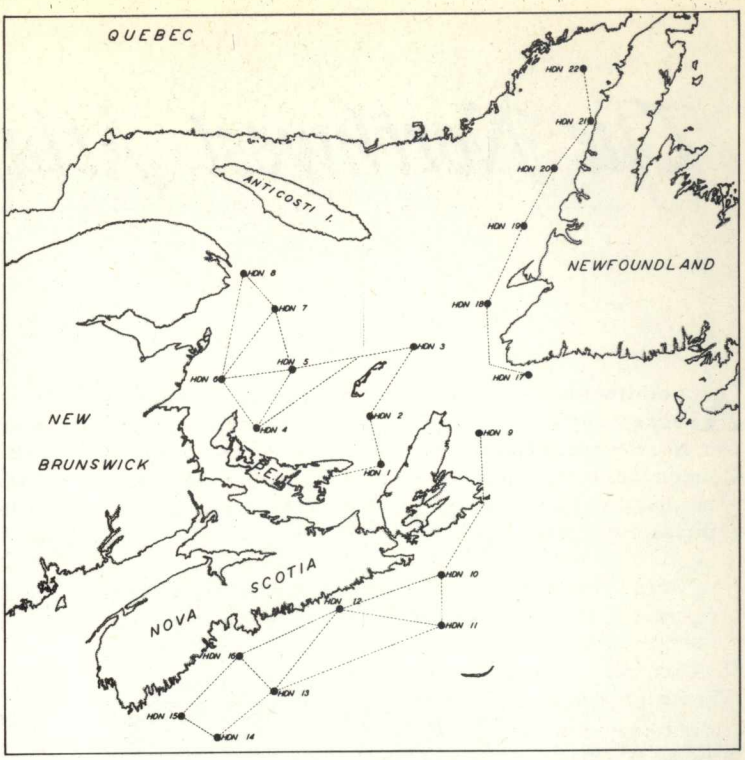
Progress was made in the Department's general scheme to improve and extend hatchery facilities in the Maritimes during 1950.

Thirty-three new outdoor concrete ponds, each with a capacity of up to 50,000 salmon or trout fingerlings, were constructed at hatcheries throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Work at the River Philip Salmon Pond in Cumberland County, N.S., was completed. Here a fishway is utilized to trap salmon which are held until ripe, stripped and returned to the river. The capacity of the holding canal is such that 30 per cent of the total salmon eggs distributed to the hatcheries may be obtained from this source alone.

A new hatchery building was added to the Saint John hatchery, Saint John County, N.B., and a new hatchery unit was constructed at the Grand Lake rearing ponds, Halifax County, N.S. Incidental hatchery maintenance included installation of heating and refrigeration units, improvement of water supplies, general landscaping, and addition of utility buildings.

The main construction planned by the eastern engineering staff this summer is the Terra Nova fishway on the Terra Nova River in Newfoundland. Here a 282 foot fishway is to be built around a natural barrier 35 feet in height. Further, rock excavation will be continued to improve the fish pass around Big Falls on the Humber River. In the Maritime Provinces several existing dams and fishways are to be repaired, additional obstructions removed from certain rivers, new areas surveyed and noted for future attention and hatchery establishments improved and augmented.

Drift-Net Fishing For Herring



Map Shows Location Of Herring Drift-Net Stations, 1950

In line with a general plan of attempting to improve the efficiency of fishing on the east coast of Canada, the Atlantic Biological Station at St. Andrews, N.B., has been conducting experiments with drift-nets for catching herring and mackerel.

Drifting for herring is not new. It has been the most widely used and most successful method of capture in the North Sea since the earliest times. However, it has not been generally adopted by Canadian fishermen and these experiments were designed to test the effectiveness of the method in our waters and to determine the offshore distribution of herring during the summer months.

The experiments were carried out from June 1 to November 12, 1950, in the southwestern portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, along the Nova Scotia coast from Canso bank to Roseway and off the west coast of Newfoundland. Good catches of both herring and mackerel were made in the southwestern Gulf from early June until the end of September but no appreciable quantities were taken at any time in the other two areas.

TWELVE NETS EMPLOYED

A fleet of 12 gill-nets was used; each net being approximately 40 yards long and 25 feet deep. Nets of 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 inches stretched mesh were included in the fleet. The nets were set just before sunset and hauled back immediately after day-break.

Very few herring were taken in the 1 1/2 or 3-inch nets. The 2-inch nets were most effective in the American bank, Orphan bank, and Bradelle bank areas and the 2 1/2-inch nets in areas north and south of the Magdalen Islands and off the north shore of Prince Edward Island. The 3-inch caught more than 85 per cent of the total weight of mackerel taken.

The main interest of the investigation was to explore the areas as thoroughly as possible and, to do this, a network of 22 stations was established. Sixteen of these stations were occupied during three cruises in the southwestern Gulf and along the Nova Scotia coast but only one cruise was made along the west coast of Newfoundland where the other six stations were located. Only one night was spent at each station during each cruise regardless of whether good catches were made or not.

The largest catch was made on June 5 on Le-Fond Georges about 12 miles southwest of the Magdalen Islands, where 6000 pounds of herring and 3000 pounds of mackerel were taken. At five of the stations, catches in excess of 5000 pounds were made. The total catch for southwestern Gulf Stations was slightly more than 42,000 pounds for 22 sets, an average of 1920 pounds per set. The largest catches are equivalent to average catches in the North Sea with about ten times as much net, and must be considered very encouraging.

Plans are being made to continue these explorations during the 1951 season. It is hoped to have a greater coverage of the Gulf and the more shallow areas off the Nova Scotia and west Newfoundland coasts. It is also planned to test other sizes of gill nets and to have the nets rigged in a similar manner to those used commercially in the North Sea.

SHORT SPAWNING SEASON

The stocks of herring on the Atlantic coast constitute one of our major unused fishery resources. Fishing is carried on, mainly, during a short spawning season of from three to six weeks duration. The herring are, at this time, in their poorest condition, and are suitable only for bait, for low grades of pickled herring and for reduction to oil and meal. If sufficient quantities of high grade herring can be located and caught throughout the summer and early fall months, it is not inconceivable that a fat herring industry will develop here similar to that which has been carried on for many years in Western European countries.

The Northwest Atlantic Commission

Appointment of a Canadian as acting executive secretary of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and selection of Canada as temporary headquarters of the Commission, have been announced by Stewart Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

Mr. Bates made the announcement following his return from Washington where he headed the Canadian delegation attending the first meeting of the Commission which lasted from April 2 to April 10.

Dr. W. R. Martin
Acting Executive Secretary

Dr. W. R. Martin, senior biologist at the St. Andrews, N.B., Biological Station was named acting executive secretary for the period July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952. Selection of Canada for its headquarters was temporarily agreed upon by the Commission since it was a more effective site in relation to the area covered by the convention, Mr. Bates said.

The Biological Station at St. Andrews, N.B., has been selected as the site for temporary offices. Offers of permanent headquarters locations made by the Government of Newfoundland, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., will be considered.

Mr. Bates and two other Canadians, J. Howard MacKichan, general manager, United Maritime Fishermen, Ltd., Halifax, N.S., and Raymond Gushue, chairman, Newfoundland Fisheries Board, St. John's, Nfld., are the Canadian Commissioners, while Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Director of the Biological Station, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, St. Andrews, N.B., is their scientific adviser.

COMMISSION'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Commission was established to conduct scientific investigations into the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic and to recommend regulatory measures, if found necessary as a result of the investigations.

Mr. MacKichan was appointed chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration while Dr. Needler was appointed chairman of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics. Mr. MacKichan's committee will advise the Commission on matters of budget, headquarters, personnel and the functions of the Secretariat. Dr. Needler's committee will co-ordinate research in the various countries and advise the Commission as to research and statistical collections. Research and statistical programmes are to be carried out by agencies of the various member governments.

Panels were established by the Commission to be responsible for keeping under review the fisheries of each sub-area and the scientific and other information relating thereto, reporting to the Commission the findings and recommendations of each panel.

United States Commissioner Hilary J. Deason was chosen Chairman, and United Kingdom Commissioner A. T. A. Dobson, was chosen Vice-Chairman of the Commission, each to serve for a period of two years. Provision for the establishment of the Commission was made in the Treaty signed in February, 1949, by 10 nations participating in the fisheries in international waters of the Northwest Atlantic. Five of the signatory governments, Canada, United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Iceland, have already ratified the Treaty. Signatory governments which have not yet deposited instruments of ratification are France, Italy, Norway, Portugal and Spain.

Canadian Fish Production In 1950

Lobster-Man Leaving Port. Last Year's Catch Was The Heaviest In 15 Years.

(Details of Newfoundland's 1950 production were given in the February issue and are not repeated here).

For lack of dollar currency many of the world's fish importers were obliged to reduce their purchases from Canada last year. This country was therefore more dependent on the United States market and processors trimmed their sails accordingly. There was a market increase in their output of fresh and frozen fish, which was welcomed by the American housewife; and a considerable decrease in their output of salt fish, which formerly found a ready market in the Caribbean, Mediterranean and other soft currency areas.

Total income of Canadian fishermen in 1950 was about $94 million. This covered landings on inland waters and on both coasts, including Newfoundland, and represented an increase of two per cent over the income of the previous year. The catch totalled 1,975 million pounds and was four per cent heavier than in 1949.

The increase in poundage was largely in the herring, sardine and salmon catches; and the lobster catch on the east coast was the highest in the past fifteen years.

The general landed price level was lower than in the previous year for Newfoundland fisheries but averaged eight per cent higher for other fish, including both sea and inland species. This higher price level and a heavier catch of high-priced species, especially salmon, lobster and halibut, accounted for most of the advance in fishermen's income.

The marketed value of all products of the fisheries is believed to have reached a record in 1950 and possibly amounted to $180 million, compared with $165 million in 1949. The wholesale price index of fishery products advanced from 248.5 in December 1949 to 270.2 in December 1950, the increase being most significant in the last few months of the year.

MARITIMES AND QUEBEC

East coast fishermen (in the Maritimes and Quebec) made a total income of $33 million in 1950, compared with $29 million in the previous year. A heavier catch of lobster, halibut and haddock and higher prices for these species accounted for most

of the increase. Lobster prices were up six per cent, halibut 10 and haddock 15 per cent.

The total catch on the east coast was nine per cent heavier than in 1949 and amounted to 726 million pounds. Cod prices were down six per cent but this was offset by higher prices for other species and the average east coast price level was about the same in both years.

GOOD DEMAND FOR FILLETS

Total production of cod fillets in the Maritimes and Quebec was estimated at 28 million pounds in 1950, an increase of about 22 per cent over the 1949 figure. Salt cod production on the other hand declined by about 13 per cent to a total of about 37 million pounds, dried weight basis. The reduction applied particularly to the heavy salted product.

The cod catch was three per cent in weight and nine per cent in value below that of the previous year, the average price level showing a decline of six per cent. The situation for each province is given in Table I at the end of this article. Table II shows disposition of the east coast catch in relation to kind of product.

Besides diversion of cod from the salted product, a heavy catch of haddock contributed to the output of fillets in the Maritimes and Quebec. Inventories of haddock fillets were low throughout the year due to a strong demand in both the United States and Canada. During the last few months of the year stocks increased in the United States but at least part of this growth can be attributed to the need for servicing an expanding market.

The average landed price of haddock was almost 21 per cent higher in the Maritimes than in the previous year and the catch was about five per cent heavier, totalling 46 million pounds.

Pollock landings also were heavy, almost doubling those of 1949 and amounting to 27 million pounds. The output of salted pollock was consequently high and was reflected in heavier stocks in the late months of 1950.

RECORD LOBSTER CATCH

The lobster catch of 1950 was the heaviest in the past fifteen years, totalling 45 million pounds and bringing fishermen an income of nearly $13 million. As compared with the previous year, this was an increase of 18 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in total value. Exports of whole lobsters to the United States increased by 1 1/2 million pounds over the 1949 figure, fresh lobster meat by more than 250,000 pounds. There was also a heavy pack of canned lobster, tomally and paste. Prices paid to fishermen for lobsters averaged six per cent higher in 1950 than in 1949.

Except for oysters, all molluscs were landed in larger amounts in 1950 than in 1949. Scallop prices were 26 per cent better and shellfish prices generally were up six per cent.

LOW SARDINE PRICES

Sardine prices dropped in 1950 to half what they had been in 1949. Many adverse factors contributed to this. The run failed to materialize in the early part of the season and when the fish did appear they were of the large variety which is not acceptable on the domestic market and is packed only for export. After export orders had been filled the canners went on packing for export stock to keep their plants running while they awaited the arrival of the schools of small sardines. But the small-fish run was almost a complete failure, only a few catches being made here and there at intervals. An over supply of the large variety cut the price in two and, since the catch of small fish was practically negligible, this cut was reflected in the overall average price. The scarcity of small sardines put prices up on the domestic market but did not compensate for the drop in export prices, first because sales were so few, and second because the domestic price rise was limited by the price level of Norwegian sardines.

The total pack of canned sardines was reported to be 707,000 cases, an increase of 19 per cent over that of the previous year. Landings totalled 68 million pounds, valued to fishermen at $713 thousand, compared with 62 million pounds at $1.25 million the previous year.

The catch of mature herring was large and the landed price was 20 per cent below that of 1949. Kippered herring production was reported at four million pounds, compared with less than 2.5 million in the previous year. Production of bloaters also increased. The pack of vinegar cured herring was reported at 39,000 barrels, about the same as in 1949. Production of pickled split, at 17,000 barrels, was 36 per cent below 1949.

HALIBUT CATCH TRIPLED

A halibut catch of over 11 million pounds with a landed value of over $2.5 million compared with a catch of four million pounds valued at less than $1 million in 1949. The average price level was 10 per cent higher than in the previous year and the fishery was pushed vigorously. It is no longer an incidental activity on the Atlantic Coast.

The catch of other flatfish was also heavy, that of plaice almost tripling the 1949 figure.

Smelts were plentiful in the fall of 1950. The catch, from the opening of the season in September to the end of the year, was over three million pounds and was sold by fishermen for a total of $451,000. This compares with something over two million pounds and $320,000 at the end of December in the

previous year. The market for smelts in Canada and in the United States was fairly active until December when the abundance of supplies caused a slight drop in prices offered to fishermen. Up to the end of November they were getting an average of 14 1/2 cents per pound, which was eight per cent above the level of a year earlier. But in December the price fell below that of December 1949.

The run of mackerel was poor and the catch dropped 20 per cent below that of the previous year. In both years the mackerel fishery was a failure in the Magdalen Islands, usually a heavy production centre. Prices paid to fishermen were nine per cent better in 1950 than in 1949 but production of pickled mackerel dropped from 54 thousand barrels to 37 thousand.

Landings of salmon and of cod livers were about the same as in the previous year. The landed price of salmon advanced nearly 16 per cent but, because of low prices for vitamin oils, the price of cod livers dropped 44 per cent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia's 1950 catch of fish and shellfish, including livers, etc., totalled 610 million pounds and brought fishermen an income of $36 million. This was an advance of 15 per cent over the previous year in quantity and 31 per cent in value. The heavy salmon catch and high salmon and halibut prices were mainly responsible for the increase in value.

The general level of landed prices was 12 per cent higher than in 1949. The only major item that went down in price was livers, which dropped 46 per cent.

Herring fishing was good during the fall and up to the time of the Christmas lay-up. The price negotiated between fishermen and processors was the same as in the previous season.

HIGH SALMON PRICES

Salmon prices were significantly higher in 1950 than in the previous year. The overall price index for all species was up about 17 per cent. Chum salmon, which showed the greatest advance, was up 38 per cent.

The total salmon catch amounted to 191 million pounds and brought fishermen $25 million. It was 33 per cent heavier and 53 per cent higher in value than in 1949. The sockeye catch, despite the failure of the Adams River run, was 57 per cent greater than in the preceding year. The coho catch was about the same and the take of red and white spring salmon was smaller. The pink salmon catch also dropped, 1950 being a low year in the biennial cycle of this salmon run. A total of 89 million pounds of chum salmon was caught, as against 37 million in the preceding year.

End-of-season figures for the 1950 salmon pack are as follows in terms of cases holding 48 one-pound tins:

	1949	1950
Sockeye	259,880	408,041
Coho	208,063	109,272
Pinks	709,217	446,516
Chum	226,241	498,985
Other	30,322	19,746
Total	1,433,723	1,482,560

The quantity of salmon marketed fresh or frozen was much greater than in 1949. Over 42 million pounds were exported to the United States, compared with 22 million in the previous year. Export sales of salmon fillets were up by 125,000 pounds.

Unloading B.C. Salmon

The total amount of salmon frozen during 1950 was reported at about 26 million pounds, an increase of 12 per cent over the 1949 figure. It was mostly coho and chum.

LATE HERRING SEASON

The herring season did not open until November 1st but by mid-December landings had reached a total of 111 thousand tons, compared with 97 thousand on the same date in 1949.

The output of herring products in the fall seasons of 1949 and 1950 compared as follows:

	Production to Mid-December	
	1949	1950
Oil (Imp. gals)	2,239,978	2,169,202
Meal (tons)	15,163	16,053
Dry salt herring (tons)	1,892	3,624
Canned herring (cases)	75,387	61,152

(Continued on next page)

There was a good demand for fish meal and herring oil prices improved during the fall. Production of dry salt herring has increased from year to year in the post-war period to meet reviving demand in the Orient.

RECORD HALIBUT PRICES

Halibut prices in 1950 were the highest on record, averaging 21 cents per pound to fishermen, which was 32 per cent higher than in 1949. The catch of about 19 million pounds was five per cent heavier and brought fishermen an income of nearly $4 million, 14 per cent more than in the previous year.

The catch of soles nearly doubled that of 1949 and output of sole fillets grew from less than two million pounds in 1949 to nearly three million in 1950.

OTHER SPECIES SOMEWHAT NEGLECTED

High prices for halibut and salmon induced fishermen to concentrate on these species and landings of other fish declined. The catch of cods dropped 20 per cent and marketings of the dressed fish were low, although there was an increase in production of fillets. The tuna catch dropped from 2.2 million pounds in 1949 to 1.9 million in 1950.

Shellfish landings were heavier but, except for crabs, prices were lower.

Because of poor prices for vitamin oils, the grayfish catch was negligible. Landings of grayfish livers totalled 596 thousand pounds with a landed value of $146,000, compared with over three million pounds at over $1 million in 1949.

INLAND FISH

The general level of prices for freshwater fish was higher in 1950 than in 1949, every species but tullibee and herring sharing in this advance.

About 57 million pounds of whole or dressed freshwater fish were exported, an increase of 1.5 million pounds, at prices 16 per cent higher than in the previous year. Exports of freshwater fillets were in about the same quantity as in 1949, approximately eight million pounds, but the price level was 25 per cent higher. Total value of exports of freshwater fish in all forms was $17 million, compared with $14 million the previous year.

Inventories were low throughout the year.

ONTARIO LANDINGS DROP

The 1950 income of Ontario fishermen, at about $4.5 million, was a little better than in 1949 but this was entirely due to higher prices. Landings dropped 18 per cent to something under 25 million pounds. The catch of both whitefish and pickerel declined significantly.

MANITOBA WHITEFISH PLENTIFUL

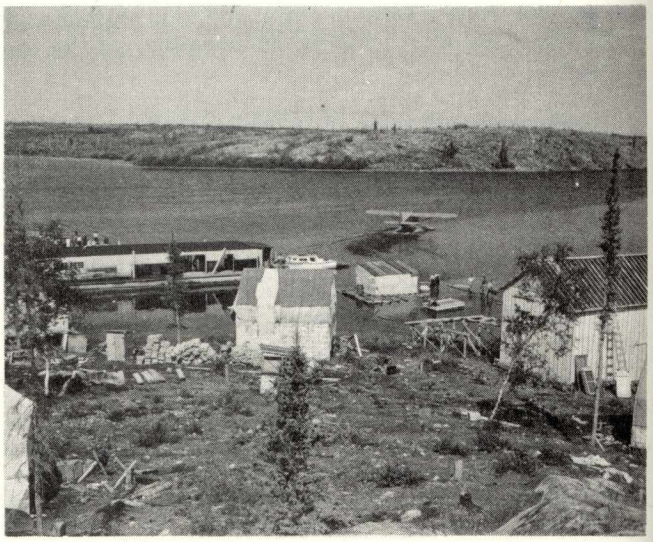
Manitoba fishermen earned an income of over $2.5 million in 1950 and $771,000 of it came from whitefish. The whitefish catch was well over four million pounds, one-third heavier and half again as valuable as in 1949.

The sauger catch doubled that of the preceding year and brought fishermen an income of $483,000, more than five times as much as in 1949.

Manitoba's total catch of inland fish amounted to 23 million pounds and was valued, as shown above, at over $2.5 million. Corresponding figures for the preceding year were 17 million pounds and less than $2 million.

GREAT SLAVE LAKE CATCH

Landings on Great Slave Lake are limited by quota control but in 1950, although the quota of four million pounds for January-March was almost filled, that of five million pounds for the summer was not; and total landings for the calendar year dropped to 7 1/2 million pounds, from 9 1/2 million the previous year.* The catch of whitefish was down 14 per cent, of trout 28 per cent.



Fishing Camp At Gros Cap, Great Slave Lake.

Because of higher prices the whitefish catch had a higher value, bringing fishermen $408,000. This was $82,000 more than in 1949 and much more than balanced the loss caused by low landings of trout and some other species. The total value of the Great Slave Lake catch in 1950 was $612,000, up $55,000 from the previous year.

* The yearly Great Slave Lake quota of nine million pounds applied not to the calendar year but to the fishing seasons.

TABLE I

COD LANDINGS AND PRICES 1949 AND 1950
MARITIMES AND QUEBEC

	Catch ('000 lb)			Average Price ($ per cwt)		
	1949	1950	% change	1949	1950	% change
Nova Scotia	147,616	145,108	- 1.7	3.32	3.19	- 3.9
New Brunswick	26,114	24,020	- 8.0	2.31	2.21	- 4.3
Prince Edward Island	6,104	4,343	- 28.9	2.74	1.91	- 30.3
Quebec	61,349	59,447	- 3.1	2.41	2.14	- 11.2
Total	241,183	232,918	- 3.4	2.96	2.79	- 5.8

TABLE II

OUTPUT OF PRODUCTS FROM COD AND RELATED SPECIES
(Cod, Haddock, Pollock, Hake, Cusk)
MARITIMES AND QUEBEC 1949 AND 1950

	1949 ('000 lb)	1950 ('000 lb)	% Change
Fresh and Frozen Dressed	19,000	22,000	- 16
Fresh and Frozen Fillets	36,540	43,720	- 20
Smoked Dressed	880	720	- 18
Smoked Fillets	6,825	8,250	- 21
Salted (dried basis)	54,700	47,300	- 14
Total	117,945 (cases)	121,990 (cases)	- 3
Canned (48 : 1402)	44,750	72,100	- 61

CANADIAN FISHERY EXPORTS IN 1950

Canada's fish exports increased in value in 1949-50. Last year they reached well above $118 million, which was 11 per cent or $12 million over the $106 million of 1949. The amount marketed in the United States increased by 20 per cent from $67 million worth in 1949 to $81 million worth in 1950. This was somewhat offset by losses in the British Caribbean area and in Brazil, the latter in consequence of Brazil's ban on the importation of codfish from dollar sources.

Most of our exports of fresh fish and shellfish went to the United States. Three-quarters of the canned fish we sold abroad went to Europe. Half of our cured fish exports went to the Caribbean area and most of the rest to Europe. More than half of our fish oil exports went to Europe and nearly all the rest to the United States.

The value of the exports by region of destination in 1949 and 1950 was as follows:

	1949 mill. $	1950 mill. $	Difference + or - mill. $
Total	106.1	118.5	+ 12.4
U.S.A.	67.2	80.9	+ 13.7
Caribbean	16.4	15.0	- 1.4
British	6.4	4.1	- 2.3
Other	10.0	10.9	+ .9
Europe	17.9	20.0	+ 2.1
Great Britain	8.2	5.4	- 2.8
Other	9.7	14.6	+ 4.9
Rest of the World	4.6	2.6	- 2.0
Commonwealth	1.4	.9	- .5
Other	3.2	1.7	- 1.5
All Commonwealth	16.0	10.4	- 5.6

(Continued on next page)

UNITED STATES MARKET

The first destination of most of the exports to the United States is in either Massachusetts, New York State or the State of Washington. This conclusion is based on figures recently compiled for the last four months of 1950. They show that during that period Massachusetts took 17 per cent, New York 20 per cent and Washington 26 per cent of the value total. In other words, two-thirds of Canada's fish exports to the United States went to these three States. Boston, New York and Seattle were the largest receiving centers. In the Great Lakes region, Illinois and Michigan received about eight per cent each.

The table at the end of this article shows the breakdown of these exports by type of product.

Shipments of fresh and frozen fish in 1950 were higher in value by $14 million, or 39 per cent, than in 1949. The greatest gain was in the whole or dressed seafish classification, which increased by more than $8 million or 67 per cent. Seafish fillets were $3 million or 34 per cent higher in value.

The increases were partly accounted for by higher prices. Freshwater fish, whole or dressed and fillets, showed little change in volume but a substantial increase in value, the result of higher average unit prices.

Exports of shellfish to the United States also increased substantially in value in 1950, relative to 1949, particularly in the case of lobster and shucked clams. Here, too, firm prices were in evidence, the recent weakening of lobster prices becoming apparent only in the new year.

As indicated in the table, exports of salted, pickled and canned fish to the United States dropped in both volume and value and there was a considerable drop in the sales value of oils and meal.

OTHER MARKETS

Exports to Europe in 1950 also showed an increase, although it amounted to only $2 million or 12 per cent. It was due mainly to very substantial shipments of salt fish from Newfoundland to Portugal and Italy and of canned salmon, particularly to Belgium, which more than counter-balanced the drop of nearly $3 million in the value of exports to Great Britain.

Although the British Caribbean took $2.3 million worth less than in the preceding year, other Caribbean countries took $900,000 worth more, so that the net decrease was only $1.4 million.

There was a further loss of $2 million on exports to the rest of the world, chiefly due, as already indicated, to Brazil's ban on cod fish imports.

Loading Salt Codfish For The Portuguese Market At Fortune On The Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland.

MARKET CHANGES

As a result of the above changes, the importance of the United States market to the Canadian fishing industry has considerably increased. The shares of the different markets in 1949 and 1950 were:

	1949 per cent	1950 per cent
Total	100	100
United States	63	68
Caribbean	15	13
British	6	4
Other	9	9
Europe	17	17
Great Britain	8	5
Other	9	12
Rest of the World	4	2
Commonwealth	1	1
Other	3	2
All Commonwealth	15	9

From the angle of currency area rather than geographical regions, the change is even more striking. Seventy-two per cent of Canada's income from fishery exports in 1950 came from the United States and its dependencies: compared with 68 per cent in 1949. Distribution from this angle was as follows:

	1949		1950	
	Mill. $	%	Mill. $	%
U.S. & Dependencies	72.0	68	85.9	72
Sterling Countries	16.3	15	10.5	9
ERP Countries	10.0	9	15.1	13
Latin America	7.1	7	6.4	5
Other	.8	1	.7	1
Total	106.2	100	118.6	100

Canadian Exports of Fishery Products To The United States, 1949 & 1950

	1949 (Mill. lbs)	1949 (Mill. $)	1950 (Mill. lbs)	1950 (Mill. $)	Percentage change from 1949 in Volume	Percentage change from 1949 in Value
Total, All Forms		67.2		80.9		+ 20
I. Fresh and Frozen	207.86	35.46	266.14	49.52	+ 28	+ 39
1. Seafish, Wh. or Dr.	99.83	12.49	145.14	20.80	+ 45	+ 67
Halibut	11.85	2.92	16.46	5.00	+ 39	+ 71
Pacific Salmon	22.24	4.69	42.07	10.51	+ 89	+124
2. Fillets of Seafish	45.22	8.78	56.82	11.74	+ 26	+ 34
Cod	23.77	4.10	29.39	5.13	+ 24	+ 25
Haddock	12.62	2.61	11.32	2.55	- 9	- 2
Flatfish	4.68	1.24	7.18	2.23	+ 53	+ 80
3. Whole Fr.-water Fish, or Dr.	54.97	11.75	56.39	13.72	+ 3	+ 17
Pickerel	14.37	2.70	13.96	3.45	- 3	+ 28
Whitefish	16.91	4.83	17.01	5.41	+ 1	+ 12
4. Fil. of Fr.-water Fish	7.84	2.43	7.80	3.26	- 1	+ 34
Pickerel	3.74	1.35	4.22	2.02	+ 13	+ 50
II. Salted and Dried	20.60	3.33	19.94	3.14	- 3	- 6
All Groundfish	20.57	3.33	19.75	3.13	- 3	- 6
Salted Boneless	5.71	1.46	6.87	1.69	+ 20	+ 16
III. Pickled	27.93	2.97	23.75	2.68	- 15	- 13
IV. Smoked	4.75	1.01	4.43	1.05	- 7	+ 4
Fillets	2.79	.66	2.99	.77	+ 7	+ 17
V. Canned	4.37	.88	2.12	.40	- 53	- 55
VI. Shellfish		12.98		15.24		+ 17
Clams		.83		1.00		+ 20
Lobster		12.01		13.98		+ 16
VII. Other Fishery Products		7.24		6.60		- 9
Fish Meal	56.93	4.96	58.17	4.33	+ 2	- 13
VIII. Oils	2306.14*	3.36	2107.89*	2.28	- 9	- 32
Pharmaceutical	56.14*	.89	57.17*	.48	+ 2	- 46
Other	2250.00*	2.47	2050.72*	1.80	- 9	- 27

* Thousands of gallons.

CANADIAN FISHERIES NEWS

P.E.I. Committee Formed

A Fisheries Development Committee for Prince Edward Island has been created by the provincial government at Charlottetown. This action was taken after consultation and in co-operation with the Honourable R.W. Mayhew, federal Minister of Fisheries.

The formation of the committee was announced simultaneously by Mr. Mayhew and by the Honourable Eugene Cullen, Minister of Industry and Natural Resources for Prince Edward Island.

Made up of representatives of the federal and provincial governments and of the trade and fishermen, the five-man committee is charged with the formulation of a development programme for the inshore and offshore fisheries of Prince Edward Island. A similar committee was created some time ago in Newfoundland.

The Honourable T.A. Campbell, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, is chairman of the Prince Edward Island Fisheries Development Committee. Other members are Dr. A.W.H. Needler, Director, Atlantic Biological Station, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, St. Andrews, N.B., representing the federal Department of Fisheries; Eugene Gorman, Director of Fisheries, Provincial Department of Industry and Natural Resources, representing the Prince Edward Island Government; Mr. Major Young, Red Point, King's County, P.E.I., representing the fishermen, and John MacIntosh, Tignish, P.E.I., representing the processors.

The full terms of reference of the committee are to examine and report on: (1) the fishery resources available to the province; (2) catching methods now in use; (3) present methods of processing and marketing, and (4) existing harbour and shore facilities.

The committee will also make recommendations based on sound scientific, economic and social considerations, for the improvement of boat harbours, catching methods, processing facilities and marketing practices. It will recommend a programme capable of implementation by the federal Government and provincial Government and by those engaged in the fishing industry, outlining the respective contributions of each to such a programme.

In its work the committee will have at its disposal expert scientific and economic assistance. It will also operate through working bodies chosen not only from these sources, but also from those actively engaged in the various phases of the industry.

Three-Plane Rescue

A relay of three aircraft was used recently in British Columbia to carry a seriously-ill member of a fisheries scientific team from the remote Chilco Lake region 200 miles south to a Vancouver hospital.

The man, Tom Stepp, of Cloverdale, B.C., was stricken with acute abdominal pains while helping to make downstream migration studies of sockeye salmon for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. The team sent a distress message out on a portable radio transmitter and the news was picked up and relayed by the Forestry Service station at Alexis Creek. The frozen surface of Chilco Lake was too uneven to allow a ski-equipped plane to land, so a helicopter of Okanagan Air Services went in and landed on a boat float anchored offshore. It carried the sick man to the head of Bute Inlet, where a Queen Charlotte Airlines seaplane, diverted from its scheduled flight, was waiting for him. As seaplanes cannot land in Vancouver after dark, Stepp was flown to Comox, Vancouver Island, where the regular QCA flight to Vancouver was held up for 45 minutes to take him aboard. At last reports his condition was much improved.

Sockeye Salmon Story

The life history of the Pacific salmon is told in dramatic fashion in the film: "Sockeye Salmon Story", recently produced by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

Apart from being an entertaining moving picture the film is a documentary record of the work performed by the Commission in the salvation and rehabilitation of the valuable runs of sockeye salmon to the Fraser river. Begun in 1943, before the construction of Hell's Gate fishways, the film embodies scenes taken over a period of six years, the last shots beings made in 1948.

Factual evidence of the need for the Commission's undertakings is shown in the early part of the story. The scenes were taken during the height of a spawning run' of sockeye salmon, showing masses of fish milling in turbulent water, unable to negotiate the boiling rapids which barred their way to spawning grounds up-river. A grim reminder of heavy losses to the fishing industry incurred in those days is given in pictures of parent fish which died unspawned.

The researches and work of the Commission are clearly explained. A climax is furnished in views

of the completed Hell's Gate fishways, with sockeye salmon resting in pools after having comfortably circumvented the falls by way of the fishways. Actual shooting and technical work was done on the 16 mm. colour film by Campus Studios, a branch of the Audio-Visual Education Department of the University of Washington, which undertook the work at the request of the Commission.

Although "Sockeye Salmon Story" is approximately 1600 feet in length, running 40 minutes, total film footage ran into several thousands over the six-year period. The finished work is a highly condensed synopsis of carefully selected scenes. Fine scenic material and painstaking biological sequences are incorporated with colourful and intimate glimpses of practical fishing operations. These and other features have been expertly blended into story form. A background of spoken commentary, written by Milo Bell, Chief Engineer of the Commission, and Ted Simpson of the University of Washington, keeps the audience closely in touch with the main theme throughout the performance.

Eskimo Resumes Whaling

In the arctic settlement of Pangnirtung, in the Northwest Territories, a villager named Agmalik recently decided to better his living conditions by pursuing the Right or Greenland whale, an endeavour once widely followed by Eskimos but of late years abandoned.

Agmalik is one of those left who still possess the skill, the courage and the equipment, crude but effective, to kill whales, but when he decided to take up the hunt he found that he needed something his fathers did not have to worry about -- permission from authorities thousands of miles away.

This decision to do something about the food and fuel problem of Pangnirtung brought into play the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the federal Department of Resources and Development and the federal Department of Fisheries, none of which Agmalik had probably ever heard of, and in addition international regulations which govern the world catch of whales had to be considered.

When it was found that the taking of Greenland whales by Eskimos is permissible under section two of the Schedule to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, the Deputy Minister of Fisheries in Ottawa signed a special permit for Agmalik, passed it on to the Department of Resources and Development, which in turn sent it to the R.C.M.P., an officer of which finally delivered it to the patiently waiting whale hunter himself. There is one stipulation. Under the international agreement, any whales taken and all by-products must be used exclusively for local consumption.

New Commissioner

The appointment has been announced of Robert J. Schoettler, Director of Fisheries for the State of Washington, as a member of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. Other United States members are Edward W. Allen, Seattle attorney, and Albert Day, Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Canadian members are Senator Thomas Reid, Chairman, A. J. Whitmore, federal Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, Pacific Area, Vancouver, and Olof Hanson, of Smithers, B.C.

Check Herring Spawning

Department of Fisheries inspectors and scientists have been making their annual check on the extent of British Columbia herring spawning, gathering information which will help them to estimate the volume of future herring runs. The spawning takes place along coastal beaches where there is seaweed and kelp and favourable water conditions.

Headquarters Appointments

Dr. William M. Sprules, has been appointed chief of the Fish Culture Development Branch of the federal Department of Fisheries at Ottawa, and Earl Blyth Young, has become assistant chief of the Protection Branch. Both are responsible to the Director of the Conservation and Development Service of the Department, Dr. A. L. Pritchard.

Dr. Sprules was formerly Associate Professor of Zoology and Director of the Fisheries Research Laboratory of the University of Western Ontario, London. Educated at the University of Toronto, he majored in ichthyology, limnology, ecology and aquatic entomology. During the war he was a meteorological officer with the Department of Transport at R.C.A.F. stations at Dunnville and Camp Borden, Ontario. From December 1944 to April 1949 he was employed as a biologist with the Central Fisheries Research Station of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada at Winnipeg. For several months during 1949 he was also assistant to the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries at Winnipeg, administering fish inspection in the Central Division.

Mr. Young, before joining the Department, was an examiner in the Civil Service Commission. He was educated at the University of Toronto, and during the war, saw service as a navigating officer

(Continued on page 20)

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

Fishery Statistics For February

I. Sea Fish: Landings January 1 - February 28, 1950 and 1951
(Newfoundland not included)

	Landings ('000 lb)		Landed Value ($'000)	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Pacific Coast				
Herring	166,631	136,672	2,027	1,845
Other (incl. livers)	2,612	5,625	162	328
Total	169,243	142,297	2,189	2,173
Atlantic Coast				
Cod	8,650	14,526	292	528
Haddock	8,776	7,600	507	403
Sardines	49	485	1	8
Smelts	3,458	4,502	463	576
Lobsters	1,916	2,450	909	1,043
Other (incl. livers)	6,461	7,807	263	353
Total	29,310	37,370	2,435	2,911
Total, Both Coasts	198,553	179,667	4,624	5,084
By Provinces				
British Columbia	169,243	142,297	2,189	2,173
Nova Scotia	23,511	29,928	1,868	2,213
New Brunswick	5,076	6,605	468	603
Prince Edward Island	485	476	52	50
Quebec	238	361	47	45
Total	198,553	179,667	4,624	5,084

II. Newfoundland Production of Frozen Fish January 1 - February 28

	1950 ('000 lb)	1951 ('000 lb)
Cod	915	1,980
Haddock	2,329	158
Rosefish	525	1,606
Other	153	176
Total	3,922	3,920

III. Stocks As At End of February

	1950 (000 lb)	1951 (000 lb)
Frozen Fish (including Newfoundland)		
Cod fillets (Atlantic)	1,757	1,768
Halibut	2,162	3,632
Salmon	6,045	6,369
Herring	6,881	8,069
Other	6,564	7,684
Total Sea Fish	23,409	27,522

(Continued on next page)

(Table III continued)

		1950 ('000 lb)	1951 ('000 lb)
Whitefish, dressed or filleted		527	954
Tullibee, round or dressed		581	733
Sauger, round or dressed		250	-
Pickerel (Yellow Pike) round or dressed		70	13
Other		1,100	867
Total Inland Fish		2,528	2,567
Total Frozen Fish		25,937	30,089
Smoked Fish (including Newfoundland)			
Cod Fillets (Atlantic)		471	1,085
Other		1,147	1,074
Total Smoked Fish		1,618	2,159
Salt Fish (excluding Newfoundland)			
Wet Salted	('000 lb)	6,468	6,244
Dried	('000 lb)	5,343	5,660
Boneless	('000 lb)	720	531
Pickled	(barrels)	23,885	12,566
Bloaters	(18 lb boxes)	49,565	29,502
Salt Fish (Newfoundland only)			
Shore		37,680	29,007
Bank		2,369	807
Labrador		15,593	8,632
Total		55,642	38,446

IV. Prices Paid to Fishermen, February 15, 1950 and 1951

	Cents Per Pound	
	1950	1951
Halifax		
Cod Steak	4 - 3 1/2	4 1/2 - 4
Market Cod	4 - 3 1/2	4 - 3 1/2
Haddock	6 1/2 - 6	6 - 5 1/2
Medium Halibut	30	30 - 25
Prince Rupert		
Ling Cod	5	7
Black Cod (6 lb up)	9	21 1/2
Gray Cod	4 - 3	5 - 4
Sole	4 - 3 1/2	6 - 3 1/2
Flounders	1 1/2	3
Vancouver		
Gray Cod	5	6
Sole	7	8

ICELAND: EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL FISHERY PRODUCTS, JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 1950

VALUE IN MILLIONS OF CROWNS — QUANTITIES IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS

DESTINATION	TOTAL EXPORTS		COD					HERRING		CANNED FISH	FISH MEAL	FISH OIL	OTHER PRODUCTS
	Value	Quantity	Fresh	Frozen	Dry Salted	Wet Salted	Other Salted	Frozen	Salted				
	m.Cr.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.	m.lb.
Canada	.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-
U. S. A.	32.0	17.3	-	12.1	ø	.8	ø	-	ø	.4	.2	3.5	.3
Europe													
Belgium	.2	.2	-	-	-	-	ø	-	-	-	.1	.1	-
Czechoslovakia	8.0	5.1	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	1.1	-
Denmark	2.3	1.7	-	-	-	.9	-	ø	.1	ø	.5	.2	ø
Finland	7.1	5.7	-	.5	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	.1	.2	-
France	2.2	3.0	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
Germany	6.9	4.3	-	-	-	ø	-	-	-	ø	-	2.3	2.0
Great Britain	31.7	62.4	52.2	.5	-	1.9	-	ø	-	.3	.1	6.1	1.3
Greece	10.6	10.3	-	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	25.4	23.3	-	.3	.6	22.2	.2	-	-	ø	-	-	-
Netherlands	49.5	37.8	-	5.4	-	-	.1	-	-	-	17.9	13.2	1.2
Norway	2.4	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	2.1	-
Poland	4.3	3.8	-	1.6	-	-	-	.4	1.8	-	-	-	-
Portugal	.1	ø	-	-	ø	ø	ø	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	12.6	10.3	-	-	-	.3	-	-	7.3	-	-	ø	2.7
Other	5.2	4.2	-	.6	ø	ø	-	1.2	-	-	2.2	-	-
Latin America													
Brazil	3.6	1.1	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	.3	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	ø	ø	-	-	ø	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Countries													
Egypt	1.3	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	ø	-	-	-
Israel	3.9	3.4	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	.5	.1
All Other	.1	ø	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ø	-
Total Jan. - Sept. 1950	209.5	197.5	52.8	25.3	1.8	37.5	.4	2.0	14.1	.7	23.6	29.4	10.0
Total Jan. - Sept. 1949	199.3	339.7	207.8	61.2	.4	24.9	3.9	ø	4.4	.5	14.5	12.6	9.5
Increase	10.2				1.4	12.6		2.0	9.7	.2	9.1	16.8	.5
Decrease		142.2	155.0	35.9			3.5						

ø Less than 50,000 pounds or 50,000 crowns.

FISHERIES NEWS FROM ABROAD

WORLD CATCH OF WHALES 1949

The following is a summary of an article in the Norwegian Whaling Gazette of December 1950.

World catch 1949 means the catch in the Antarctic in 1948-9 and elsewhere during 1949. It produced over 2.5 million barrels of oil, an increase of 160 thousand over the previous year. Whale oil production since the war has increased as follows:

	Antarctic '000 barrels	Other '000 barrels	Total '000 barrels
1944/5 and summer 1945	223	81	304
1945/6 and summer 1946	819	130	949
1946/7 and summer 1947	1,940	247	2,187
1947/8 and summer 1948	2,104	361	2,465
1948/9 and summer 1949	2,206	417	2,623

As will be seen, production increased yearly for three seasons after the war and then remained at something over two million barrels. As the pelagic catch in the Antarctic is restricted to 16,000 blue-whale units, * it must be reckoned that the total catch there in the coming years will not exceed the 1948/9 figure above.

In other fields there is no limitation on catch and it has increased yearly. The chief restriction is that land stations and factory ships must not hunt baleen whales for more than six consecutive months in any one year.

In 1949 the total catch in fields outside the Antarctic was 12 thousand whales, which produced 417 thousand barrels of oil. This was 366 whales and 56 thousand barrels more than in the previous year. Production in 1949 was considerably larger than in previous years, except 1936 and 1937. Even in the first years after 1910 when non-Antarctic production formed a substantial part of the total, it was considerably less than in 1949.

NORTH PACIFIC

In 1949 there was more whaling off the French Congo, Madagascar, Australia and the Kuril Islands in the North Pacific than there had been in the previous year. Russian companies operated five land stations and ten catching boats in the Kuril Islands. There was less whaling off Newfoundland, Peru, French Morocco and Bonin Island in the North Pacific than there had been in 1948.

The world catch for 1949 totalled 43,641 whales, 310 more than in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of blue whales taken and the catch of humpbacks grew from 515 in 1948 to 3,395 in 1949. One factory ship off the French Congo and another off Madagascar accounted for nearly all of the increase. The fin whale made up about half the 1949 world total, although the catch of this species dropped 2,300 from the figure of the previous year.

EIGHTY-YEAR PERIOD

According to international whaling statistics, slightly over a million whales have been taken since modern whaling began eighty years ago and nearly 70 per cent of them have been captured since pelagic whaling started twenty-five years ago.

In 1949 more than 70 per cent of the whales and about 84 per cent of the oil came from the Antarctic. Sperm oil production from all areas totalled 374 thousand barrels, the largest amount listed since comprehensive figures became available in 1937. A factory ship which hunted sperm whales very successfully off Peru in 1947 and 1948 did not operate in 1949 but production in Antarctica increased by 60 thousand barrels and that off Kamtchatka and the Kuril Islands by 36 thousand barrels.

The sperm oil market is very restricted and the large production of 1948 and 1949 made marketing difficult. Prices fell and a number of companies had to store part of the oil.

The Bureau of International Whaling Statistics has not yet received particulars of the 1950 catch but it was carried on by approximately the same land stations and floating factories as in 1949, with the addition of three land stations, one from the coast of Spain, one from West Australia and the third from the Hebrides.

* 1 blue whale unit = 1 blue whale = 2 fin whales = 2 1/2 humpbacks = 6 sei whales.

(Continued from page 15)

in the R.C.N.V.R., in Atlantic convoy work and off both east and west coasts of Canada.

Dr. Sprules and Mr. Young were successful candidates in Dominion-wide competitions conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

Heads Consumer Section

Woodrow Roberts, former sales representative for General Sea Foods, Limited, Halifax, N.S., has been appointed head of the new Consumer Section of the Inspection and Consumer Service, Department of Fisheries. He was the successful candidate in a nation-wide Civil Service Commission competition.

Mr. Roberts, who has an intimate knowledge of the fishing industry, is well known in both the wholesale and retail fields. Prior to travelling across Canada from Ottawa to Vancouver for General Sea Foods, Mr. Roberts was with Job Brothers, St. John's, Newfoundland. A native of Wesleyville, Nfld., he was educated at Wesleyville High School and Memorial University College, St. John's, Nfld.

Compulsory Inspection

Government inspection of whitefish for export will become compulsory on May 16 of this year.

The new whitefish inspection system has been carried on for some months on a voluntary basis to enable the industry generally to accustom itself to the new procedures. This also allowed the federal Department of Fisheries a training period for its inspection personnel in the practical application of the new regulations.

Buyers of Canadian whitefish have found that application of the regulations, during the voluntary period, resulted in a uniformly higher quality product reaching the export markets in the United States. Exporters taking advantage of this service have had their shipments facilitated through United States border points.

These new regulations, to ensure that only the highest quality of whitefish products continue to be prepared for export, resulted from a close study of the problem by the provincial governments concerned, the fishing industry itself, and the federal Department of Fisheries.

Copies of the "Whitefish Export Inspection Regulations" may be obtained from the Chief Supervisor, Department of Fisheries, 200 Canada Permanent Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or from the Department of Fisheries, West Block, Ottawa.

Col. A.L. Barry Retires

Colonel A. L. Barry, M.C., Director of Eastern Fisheries of the federal Department of Fisheries until the recent reorganization of the department, has retired after 26 years of service. Colonel Barry joined the Department of Fisheries in 1924, as a District Inspector in the Maritimes. He became District Supervisor at Newcastle, N.B., in 1928, and in 1940 was made Chief Supervisor at Halifax. He was appointed Director of Eastern Fisheries in 1940.

Colonel Barry saw service in World War I, in which he was awarded the Military Cross, and is Honorary Colonel of the North Shore (N.B.) Regiment.

Canadian Fish Exports

Total Value in Millions of Dollars to End of January
(All figures include Newfoundland)

	1950		1951	
All Fish Products		8.19		11.77
By Market				
U.S.A.		5.65		7.68
Other Countries		2.54		4.09
By Form				
Fresh and Frozen		3.06		4.57
Whole or Dressed	2.08		2.88	
Filleted	.98		1.69	
Cured				
Smoked		.27		.21
Herring*	.16		.12	
All Other	.11		.09	
Salted and Dried		1.82		2.46
Cod	1.49		2.12	
All Other	.33		.34	
Pickled		.24		.23
Herring	.08		.09	
All Other	.16		.14	
Canned		.33		1.19
Salmon	.24		1.00	
Sardines	.07		.14	
All Other	.02		.05	
Shellfish		1.30		1.28
Fresh Lobster	1.11		1.12	
All Other	.19		.16	
Misc. Products		1.17		1.83
Meal	.33		.53	
Oil	.71		1.12	
All Other	.13		.18	

* Bloaters and Kippers

Current Reading

"List of Publications of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada," (Bulletin No. 87 of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Ottawa, 1950).

This useful compendium includes publications issued by the Biological Board of Canada and its successor, the Fisheries Research Board, from its inception to the end of 1949. Newfoundland publications, issued prior to Confederation with Canada, are listed at the back of the book.

"Eastern Arctic Waters," by M. J. Dunbar, Department of Zoology, McGill University, Montreal. (Bulletin No. 88 of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Ottawa, 1951).

Prepared with the help of funds provided by the Canadian Government by contract with the Arctic Institute of North America, this paper is a summation of all that has been done in the investigation of the physical oceanography of the Canadian Eastern Arctic region. The area of reference includes the waters of West Greenland, Ungava Bay, Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay, James Bay, Foxe Basin and Channel, the Gulf of Boothia and Prince Regent Inlet, Lancaster and Jones Sounds, and the narrow waters between Northwest Greenland and Ellesmere Island up to the Lincoln Sea. Some three hundred titles, including those mentioned in the text, are enumerated in the bibliography at the back of the book as a useful nucleus for the study of the oceanography of the Eastern Arctic.

"Effects of Sewage and of a Headquarters Impoundment on the Fishes of Stillwater Creek in Payne Country, Oklahoma," by Frank Bernard Cross. (Reprinted from The American Midland Naturalist, The University Press, Notre Dame, Ind.).

A detailed study of the relative abundance of fishes in Stillwater Creek and its principal tributaries since the construction in 1938 of a flood control impoundment, together with a large increase in the stream's sewage load.

"Fishing In Many Waters," by James Hornell (The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, $6.50).

Published posthumously, this is an extraordinary book outlining odd methods of fishing in many parts of the world. It is indeed an insight into the way in which man's skill in the capture of fish has increased from prehistoric times to the present day. Unfortunately the author died two years before his work was in print, but not before he had completed a thorough checking of his manuscript. The book deals in particular with some of the unique and thrilling methods of fishing Mr. Hornell investigated in India and Ceylon, the Far East and the South Seas. Most of his knowledge of the fishing methods about which he wrote was acquired during investigations carried out for the Colonial Office.

"Shantymen and Shantyboys," by William Doerflinger (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, $9.25).

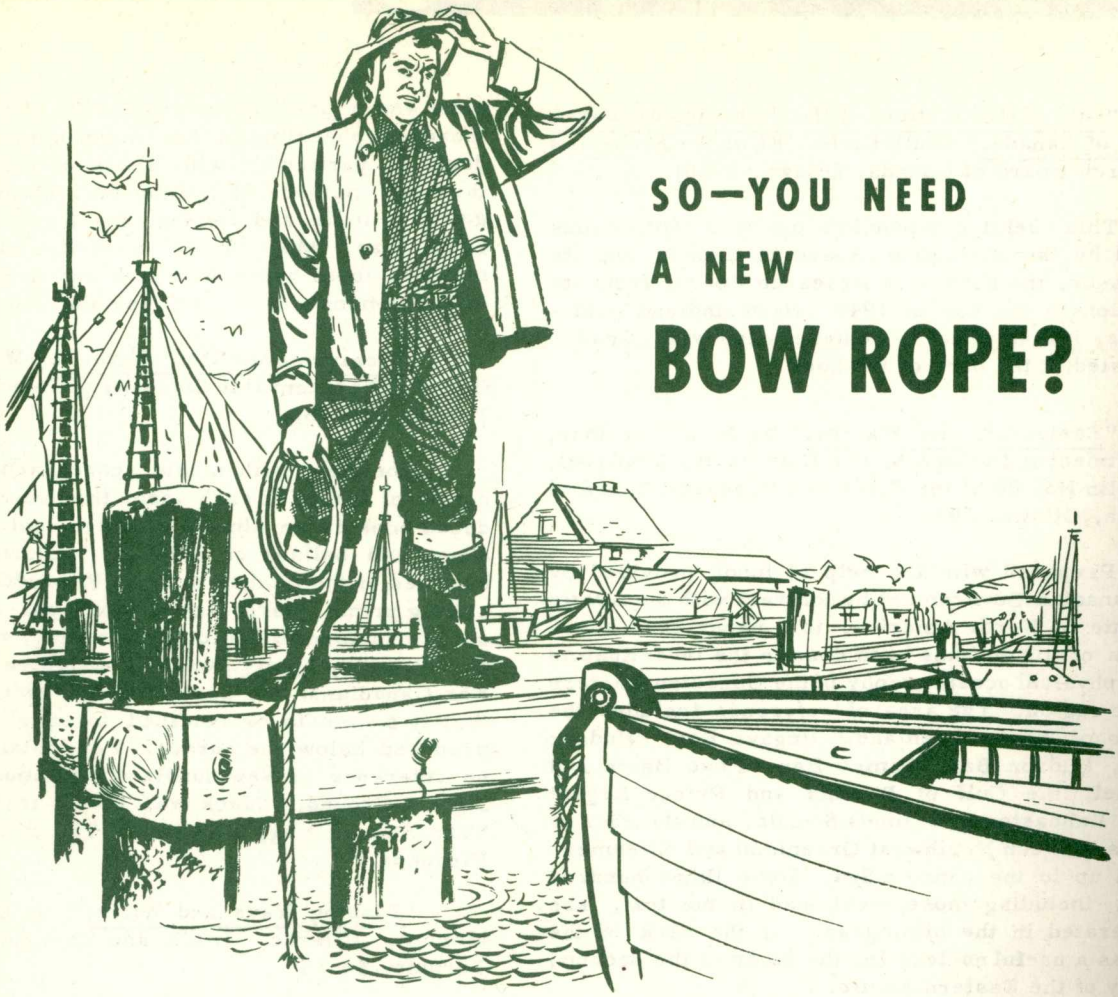
Complete with music scores and alternative copies of lyrics of each song, this handsomely produced book is an almost complete collection of the songs and ballads of old-time sailormen and the hearties of the lumber woods. Reproductions of old sailing prints, early-day photographs of lumbering scenes in forests no longer standing, together with occasional sprightly sketches, brighten the volume. For Canadians, the book has one shortcoming, in that it seems to be confined to songs and ballads produced below the border. For instance, there is no reference to Newfoundland's famous "The Squid Jiggin' Ground," "Jack was Every Inch a Sailor," "The Star of Logy Bay," or "The Ryans and The Pittmans."

"Fishing Ways and Wiles," by Major H. E. Morritt, (Clarke, Irwin and Company Limited, Toronto, $2.25).

A new edition of a book which, first published in 1929, has convinced thousands of readers that "fishing is not a subject to be taught by precept but rather a way of life to be experienced and loved, indeed, a religion in which the veriest novice can, while he is learning, find excitement, peace, content and beauty." While this charming book is devoted to sport fishing, the statement of Major Morritt, quoted above, can equally apply to the commercial fisherman.

"Spoils From the Sea," by James Taylor (Clarke, Irwin and Company Limited, Toronto, $3.00).

Although this is a matter-of-fact account of the life work of a deep sea diver, J. E. Johnstone, it is in effect a pure adventure story which, while retaining its flavour, contains a wealth of factual information about the ocean. Most of Diver Johnstone's work below the surface, related here by an Australian journalist, was carried out in Australian and New Zealand waters. An authentic, fascinating narrative.



SO—YOU NEED A NEW BOW ROPE?

Get it from your fish! We're serious . . . it's the income from your fish that provides for all your needs . . . so that is how you will get that new bow rope.

But only good fish, properly handled, gets the best prices. So make sure your fish are in good condition when they reach the market.

Whether your fish will be fresh, frozen, smoked, dried, pickled or canned, when they reach the customer it is their appearance and flavour that will determine whether they will be bought seldom or often. Remember, even that new rope comes from the fish money. And good money comes from good fish.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
OTTAWA, CANADA
Hon. Robert W. Mayhew, *Minister*