



**A record 120,000-pounds
being hauled aboard
the stern trawler J. B. Nickerson
on Canada's Atlantic coast.**

Other "groundfish", so called because they feed at the sea bottom, are often taken with the cod. They include haddock, pollock, hake, cusk, redfish and catfish. Other inhabitants of deep waters caught by Atlantic fishermen are the flatfish: halibut, plaice, yellowtail, and flounder. In addition to lobster, other types of shellfish caught are clams and quahaugs, of which New Brunswick and Nova Scotia both produce considerable quantities, oysters (chiefly from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island) and scallops from Nova Scotia. Mussels, winkles and crabs are marketed on a smaller scale.

Of the fish species occurring in schools ("pelagic" fish) and those entering the river estuaries ("estuarial fish"), the herring are the most important. Immature herring landed in south-western New Brunswick are the basis of an important sardine canning industry. Other pelagic and estuarial fish are mackerel, smelts (which are caught in large numbers off New Brunswick and elsewhere), and Atlantic salmon.

Altogether, more than 30 different kinds of fish, shellfish and marine mammals such as seals and whales, are commercially taken by Canada's Atlantic fishermen. In addition, other marine products such as Irish moss and other sea-grasses are harvested.

There is a fairly clear distinction to be made between two branches of the Atlantic fisheries. The shore fishery, which is more important, is carried on in waters within 12 or 15 miles of land, while the deep-sea fishery is worked on the "banks" farther away. Individual fishermen fishing near their homes from small row-boats or motor-boats, produce the bulk of the landings of the shore fisheries. The Labrador Coast cod fishery is of a special type, being conducted mainly by Newfoundland fishermen who voyage there for the summer.

Handlines, and trawl lines with individually baited hooks, are the gear chiefly used in the shore fisheries to catch such fish as cod, haddock and halibut, but in Newfoundland the greater portion of the inshore cod catch is accounted for by cod-traps. Mackerel and herring are captured with seines, trap-nets and gill nets; lobsters are trapped in "pots"; and smelts are mostly caught in winter in box-nets and bag-

nets through holes in the ice. Oysters are gathered from their beds by special rakes or tongs; scallops are landed by drags or dredges.

Years ago the offshore fishery was carried on by dory schooners which were wind-propelled and ranged in size from 75 to 125 tons or larger. The typical dory schooners carried 12 to 24 fishermen who fished in pairs from small open boats (dories), using trawl lines. These vessels have been replaced almost entirely by modern types such as the trawler, dragger and long-liner. The former two are propelled by powerful engines and catch fish by dragging an otter-trawl or similar device. This is a large baglike arrangement of nets which captures fish as the vessel tows it through the water. The nets with the captured fish are winched aboard by mechanical power. Longliners derive their name from the long trawl lines which are used to catch the fish. These lines carry thousands of baited hooks and are hauled with their catch by means of power gurdies.

A considerable proportion of the groundfish landed in the Atlantic provinces continues to be salted and dried for export to Caribbean, Mediterranean and South American markets. In North America, however, these species are marketed mainly in the chilled or frozen state.

This has been made possible by the development in the past 30 years