

## FIRST CANADIAN FISHING CHART

A fisheries chart has just been issued by the Canadian Hydrographic Service to help fishermen on Canada's east coast to increase their catches substantially.

Chart No. 4041 covers the Atlantic coast banks of Banquereau and Misaine, which lie off Nova Scotia between Scatarie and Sable islands. It is an accurate, detailed picture of the shape and depth of the sea bottom, enabling fishermen to select the most favorable areas and banks for fishing. It is drawn on a scale of 1,300,00, or about four miles to the inch, and is thus four times the scale of previous Canadian charts covering the area.

### GENESIS OF IDEA

The conception of the new chart grew out of an investigation by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada that revealed the inadequacy of existing charts. The appearance on the market during the past ten years of larger and better equipped boats, using otter trawls, has drawn more and more Canadian fishermen away from traditional inshore fishing waters to the more productive off-shore banks. The efficient use of such boats depends on a detailed knowledge of depths and of the bottom.

To provide the fisherman with this knowledge, the Canadian Hydrographic Service, a division of the Marine Sciences Branch of the federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, made a survey of the continental shelf off Nova Scotia. The CHS took hundreds of thousands of soundings, which it accurately positioned by modern electronic means, and combined the resulting data with details of the nature of the sea floor.

### USE OF CONTOURS

The new chart enables the fisherman, through the use of a small contour interval, to avoid those areas of the sea where the bottom is uneven. It illustrates depths primarily by contour lines. The contours are shown as a solid blue line spaced at ten-fathom intervals to a depth of 100 fathoms, at 20-fathom intervals to 200 fathoms, and thereafter at every 100 fathoms to a depth of 1,000 fathoms.

General depths are indicated by three shades of blue. Depths of less than ten fathoms are shown as a dark blue; the extensive fishing banks of between ten and 50 fathoms of water, by a medium blue and the areas containing over 50 but less than 100 fathoms, by a light blue.

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## BIG AIR-PASSENGER INCREASE

Air Canada has recorded significant increases in the number of transatlantic passengers carried during the first six months of this year compared to the same period in 1963, following the introduction of the lowest transatlantic air fares in history on April 1, 1964.

Between January and June 1964, the airline carried almost 56,000 passengers on routes between Canada and Britain, Ireland France, Germany,

Switzerland and Austria, an increase of 18 per cent over the first six months of 1963.

Particularly significant was a dramatic increase during the first half of the year in the number of passengers travelling from the British Isles and continental Europe to Canada. Westbound traffic increased 22 per cent over that recorded during the preceding year, a clear indication of the booming European economy and the rising disposable income of Europeans.

### FREIGHT INCREASE

A similar increase in air-freight traffic on transatlantic routes was also recorded by Air Canada. During the first half of 1964, a total of 2,987,000 pounds of air freight was carried by the airline to and from Britain and Europe, an increase of more than 20 per cent over that for the same period in 1963.

This summer, Air Canada operated 18 return flights a week between Canada and the British Isles and daily return flights between Canada and continental Europe, providing more than 3,000 seats weekly in each direction across the North Atlantic on DC-8 jets.

Air Canada, now the world's ninth largest airline, competes with other carriers across a quarter of the globe, carrying 4,000,000 passengers a year over 37,000 miles of air routes throughout Canada, across the North Atlantic, to the United States and to the Caribbean.

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## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEST

Canadian architects will have a chance to win 27 prizes, totalling \$31,500 in value, in a contest launched recently by the Canadian Lumberman's Association. The winner of first prize will not only receive \$10,000 but will also see his project erected on the site of the 1967 World Exhibition as the principal exhibit of the Association.

### SPECIFICATIONS

The requirements of the jury are as follows: the project is to be a one-family dwelling, to be built on a lot 75' x 120' at a cost of not more than \$17,000. The house must make the most abundant and intelligent use possible of recognized species of eastern wood trees - in other words, those indigenous species found between Manitoba and the Maritimes. The purpose of the contest is to promote the use of these species of wood in the construction and decoration of one-family homes.

In addition to the first prize, 26 awards will be distributed: a second prize of \$5,000, a third prize of \$2,500, and 20 honourable mentions of \$500, as well as four special prizes of \$1,000 to be awarded for the best use of eastern softwoods, the best use of eastern hardwoods, the best idea for a new use of these woods and the best design submitted by a student.

The judgment of entries will take place on November 30, 1965, and prizes will be distributed in February 1966 at the annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held in Montreal.