

BIGGER SEA-FISH CATCH

Largest catch of sockeye salmon in 50 years and heavy autumn landings of herring on the west coast were mainly responsible for increasing the landings of sea-fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen in 1958 to 1,851,252,000 pounds from 1,833,287,000 in 1957, and the landed value a greater 25 per cent to \$101,636,000 from \$81,085,000, according to advance figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Catch on the Atlantic coast eased to 1,216,573,000 pounds from 1,340,497,000 but the value edged up to \$51,440,000 from \$50,620,000, and landings in British Columbia increased to 634,679,000 pounds from 492,790,000 and the value to \$50,196,000 from \$30,465,000.

In British Columbia, total catch of salmon rose sharply to 175,630,000 pounds from 132,231,000 in 1957 and the value to \$35,827,000 from \$18,885,000. Biggest factor in the larger salmon catch was the large increase in landings of sockeye to 73,182,000 pounds from 15,732,000 and the value to \$20,181,000 from \$4,427,000. Heavy fall landings of herring more than offset the effects of the strike in the earlier part of the year and the year's total rose to 396,415,000 pounds valued at \$6,556,000 from 295,374,000 pounds valued at \$4,892,000 in 1957.

Due mainly to the failure of the cod fishery in Newfoundland, total east coast cod catch fell 18 per cent from 642,494,000 pounds in 1957 to 527,702,000 in 1958 and the value dropped 12 per cent to \$13,228,000 from \$15,030,000. Landings of haddock fell to 103,128,000 pounds from 131,632,000 and the value less sharply to \$4,071,000 from \$4,209,000. Landings of lobsters at 42,766,000 pounds were smaller than 1957's 44,622,000 but the value was 9.3 per cent larger at \$15,890,000 versus \$14,543,000. Herring landings at 227,001,000 pounds were larger than the preceding year's 218,061,000 and the value rose to \$2,814,000 from \$2,519,000.

Landings and landed value of sea-fish for individual east coast provinces: Newfoundland, 447,647,000 pounds (547,792,000 in 1957)

valued at \$11,406,000 (\$13,620,000 in 1957); Nova Scotia, 464,721,000 pounds (437,053,000) valued at \$24,841,000 (\$23,082,000); New Brunswick, 157,096,000 pounds (185,154,000) valued at \$7,337,000 (\$6,837,000); Prince Edward Island, 39,007,000 pounds (39,575,000) valued at \$3,753,000 (\$3,548,000); and Quebec, 108,102,000 pounds (130,923,000) valued at \$4,103,000 (\$3,533,000).

GEESE TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A flock of Canada geese, a breed hardened to the dangers of migration, recently flew more than 5,000 miles - with a difference. They relied on experienced aircrews for transport and navigation.

Their point of departure was the Delta Waterfowl Research Station at Delta, Manitoba; their destination the zoo at Ostrava, third largest city in Czechoslovakia.

They made the trip, not as anonymous migrants, but at the invitation of Dr. Vladimir Zdarsky, Director of the Ostrava Zoo. Ostrava, in northern Moravia, is a city of some quarter of a million people.

It is not unusual for Canada's wildlife to emigrate. In 1956 the National Parks at Banff, Prince Albert, and Georgian Bay, supplied a party of two bear cubs, four beaver, and a dozen chipmunks to the Royal Zoological Society's Zoo in Edinburgh. The same year four Bighorn Sheep made the trip from Jasper National Park to the London Zoological Society's Whipsnade Park at Dunstable. The best-known emigrés were the Trumpeter Swans captured in British Columbia by the Canadian Wildlife Service and presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in 1952. These swans now form the nucleus of the Royal Flock at the Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.

The Canada Goose with its black head and neck and white cheek patches, graceful V-formation, and unforgettable honking cry, is one of Canada's favourite waterfowl. Transcontinental in range, it is the most widely-distributed of the goose tribe in North America.