

Research on the hydrology of the St. Lawrence and the location of new fishing grounds was carried out in 1943, together with tests as to the suitability of the drag-net over the rocky bottom of the river. The Salmon Commission is engaged in the study of the life history of that fish, particularly in regard to the 'parent stream theory', which assumes that the Atlantic salmon, like that of the Pacific, invariably returns to its natal river to spawn.

Inland Fisheries.—The Department of Fish and Game exercises jurisdiction over the inland waters and those of the St. Lawrence River west of Tadoussac, in Saguenay County and of Sandy Bay, in Matane County. Protection of the fish and game is in the hands of 140 full-time fish and game wardens.

Residents are required to purchase a licence for sport-fishing and the proceeds are applied to the betterment of fishing conditions. Commercial, non-resident, tourist and club sport-fishing licences are also issued.

Four hatcheries are maintained at strategic points throughout the Province. These establishments distributed over 2,600,000 fry, fingerlings and older fish during the fiscal year 1943, the species propagated being speckled trout, Atlantic salmon and grey trout.

The Department administers four parks or reserves in which excellent fishing is obtainable. The Gaspé and Laurentides parks are already renowned for their trout fishing: the Fishing Reserve of the Mont Laurier-Senneterre Highway is a newer development. Situated on the height of land, it is eminently suited to canoe trips for doré, pike, and grey and speckled trout. The fourth, and newest, reserve is that of the Grand Caspédia River, in Gaspé, where the Department, upon the expiration of the lease of the fishing rights, opened the river to public fishing and provided camping accommodation, canoes and guides, so that a salmon and sea-trout fishing trip can be made in five days, from the head of the river to New Richmond, at a reasonable cost.

The Department co-operates with sportsmen through its Joint Committee composed of departmental officials and the directors of the larger fish and game associations. The Committee studies the problem of the maintenance of satisfactory fishing and hunting conditions and other questions that arise out of the ever-changing conditions of modern life and their consequent reactions on the wild life of the Province.

A Biological Bureau has been instituted, which studies the pollution problem, the efficiency of fishways, methods of increasing the productivity of fishing waters, and trout parasites.

Ontario.—Acting upon the recommendations of the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries, the Dominion Government enacts regulations to govern fishing within the Province. Ontario is empowered to enforce these regulations and to collect licence fees. The administration of the fisheries in all non-tidal waters of Ontario is carried on by the Department of Game and Fisheries of the Provincial Government.

All commercial fishing is subject to licence, the revenue received from this source amounting to \$74,355 in 1943. Licences are not required from residents for angling, except in certain restricted waters, but the sale of non-resident angling licences is a source of considerable revenue, \$306,264 being collected in 1943.