

The Department administers five parks or reserves in all of which, except for Mount Orford Park, excellent fishing may be found. The Gaspeian and Laurentides Parks are renowned for their trout fishing. The Chibougamau Reserve and the La Vérendrye Park, situated on the height of land, are eminently suited to canoe trips in search of pickerel, pike and grey or speckled trout. Four salmon streams, all under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Game Division are open to anglers: the Romaine River, the St. Jean River, the Petite Cascapédia River and the Matane River. The Department co-operates with sportsmen through a joint committee composed of departmental officials and the directors of the larger fish and game associations. The committee studies the maintenance of satisfactory fishing and hunting conditions and other problems arising out of the ever-changing conditions of modern life and their effect on the wildlife of the Province.

The Biological Bureau of the Province, located at the University of Montreal, and the big piscicultural laboratory at Quebec City, with its two stations for practical work located in the Trembling Mountain and Laurentides Parks, study problems connected with marine life.

Ontario.—The fishery resources of Ontario are administered by the Division of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Lands and Forests. The Division operates under the authority of the Fisheries Act (Canada), the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act and the Regulations connected therewith.

Commercial Fishing.—The commercial fishing industry in Ontario provides employment for about 4,000 persons directly and for many more indirectly, and produces an annual yield of from 35,000,000 lb. to 45,000,000 lb. of fish. The industry, although widely scattered throughout the Province, is centred chiefly on the Great Lakes, particularly Lake Erie which is noted for its whitefish, herring and blue pickerel. Lake Superior continues to be the leading producer of lake trout. Other principal species of fish taken commercially are: yellow pickerel, herring or ciscoes, sturgeon, pike, catfish (including bull-heads), carp and suckers. Many of the smaller inland lakes are commercially fished, especially those in the northwestern portion of the Province, and careful management of these lakes is essential to ensure continued production.

The types of fishing boats in use vary from small craft to 60 foot tugs and types of gear also vary from the most common gill net, pound and trap nets, seines and baited hooks to small hand operated seines and dip nets. Fishing methods and equipment have been rapidly modernized during the past few years. Diesel driven steel-hull tugs have replaced steam driven wooden tugs. Such aids as depth sounding devices, radar, ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship communications have been developed and a better knowledge of the fish and their movements has been established from biological research findings. Modern icing facilities and transportation methods are in use as well as new types of fishing gear. Nylon gill nets are replacing cotton and linen nets and a very efficient and economical trap-net is gradually replacing the pound-net in Lake Erie and other waters.

Excellent co-operation and understanding of the complex problems involved in the administration and management of Ontario's freshwater fishing industry by the Government and the fishermen, through their local associations and the Ontario Council of Commercial Fisheries, is working to the advantage of the industry as a whole.

Angling.—In Ontario with its estimated water area of 64,441 sq. miles, angling constitutes one of the most widely distributed recreations. There are 144 different kinds of fish in the Province including such species as lake, speckled, rainbow and brown trout, yellow pickerel, black bass, pike and maskinonge. It is difficult to measure the value of sport fishing to the Province but the annual revenue alone from the sale of angling licences (mainly to non-residents, as residents require a licence for Provincial Parks only) is in the neighbourhood of \$2,000,000.

To maintain Ontario's reputation for excellent game fishing the wise management of this renewable resource is a prime factor, and a well trained field staff of conservation officers and biologists is located in the Province's 22 forestry districts.