# CHAPTER XIII.—FISHERIES AND FURS

#### CONSPECTUS

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NOTE.—The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book will be found facing p. 1 of this volume.

### PART I.—FISHERIES

## Section 1.—Canadian Commercial Fisheries Resources

Canada has the enviable position of being the country closest to some of the world's most prolific fishing grounds and as a consequence is a principal fish producer and exporter of fish products. Rich harvests are drawn from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and from the country's many freshwater lakes and rivers.

Canada's commercial fisheries resources, including a detailed account of the Atlantic, Pacific, freshwater and northern fisheries, are covered in the 1955 Year Book, pp. 578-590.

#### Section 2.—Governments and the Fisheries

The British North America Act gave the Federal Government full legislative jurisdiction for the coastal and the inland fisheries of Canada and under this Act laws are made for the protection, conservation and development of the fisheries throughout the country. However, the provinces have, by agreement, assumed administrative responsibilities in varying degree. Consequently, though all the regulations governing fishing are made by the Federal Government, the work of administering the fisheries (enforcing the different laws and regulations, inspecting fish products, issuing licences, etc.) is done without duplication of staff either by federal or by provincial officers, according to arrangement.

Specifically, all tidal or sea fisheries except those of the Province of Quebec are administered by the federal Department of Fisheries, and the freshwater or non-tidal fisheries with some exceptions are administered by the provincial departments. Quebec takes responsibility for all its fisheries including those in salt waters. Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta administer their freshwater species. In British Columbia, provincial government control extends to the freshwater forms and the Federal Government is responsible for marine and anadromous species. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the Federal Government maintains complete control; administration of the fisheries of the National Park areas throughout Canada is the responsibility of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources (see pp. 22-23).