

All groundfish, including halibut, are marketed mainly in filleted or steak form, usually fresh or frozen but occasionally smoked. Canada's Pacific groundfishery developed rapidly during and just after World War II when there was world-wide urgent need for protein food supplies. Expanding from almost negligible proportions in the prewar decade, landings now often exceed 20,000,000 lb. annually. A recent feature of this growth is an increasing trade in coarse fish for mink feed.

British Columbia also has a considerable shellfish resource, including crabs, oysters, shrimps and clams. The crab fishery, centred in the northern Queen Charlotte Islands, has developed in response to steady market demand. Crabs are trapped from the low-tide mark to a depth of about 120 feet and are marketed either fresh or canned. The oyster industry is predicated on yearly import of spat from Japan, native supplies having been fished out many years ago and attempts to transplant Atlantic oysters having achieved very limited success. The present fishery is located in the Strait of Georgia. The oysters are larger than the Atlantic variety and are not eaten raw. They are shucked for market and sold fresh or frozen. Shrimp trawling in the Strait of Georgia is an off-season source of income for salmon troll or gillnet boats. Shrimps are cooked before the meat is taken from the shell, to be sold fresh or frozen. Razor clams occur in the Queen Charlotte Islands and butter clams in many small areas of suitable beach along the full length of the coast. Both kinds are dug by Indians and canned. Little neck clams, virtually limited to Vancouver Island, are mainly exported fresh to the United States market.

**Inland Fisheries.**—In 1960 the value of fish from Canadian lakes and streams exported to the United States totalled \$18,976,000. The bulk of the catch comes from the Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba and Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, but 600 smaller lakes are also fished commercially. Ontario is the heaviest producer, with Manitoba in second place and Saskatchewan in third but output of all western areas is increasing as improved transportation facilities enable fishermen in remote areas to get their catch to market. Great Slave Lake yields almost all the commercial catch of the Northwest Territories. It supports a gillnet fishery for whitefish and lake trout, with catch limits set by the Federal Government.

Whitefish and pickerel, in approximately equal proportions, together comprise about half the Canadian freshwater catch and perch is next in both quantity and value. Sturgeon and lake trout are valuable additions and tullibee and pike are taken in considerable quantities. A wide variety make up the remaining 10 p.c. of the landings, ranging from the aristocratic goldeye to the lowly chub.

## 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