

Two converted salmon seiners fished tuna off California about five days sailing from Vancouver. They came back convinced that the new Canadian brine spray system provides the world's finest shipboard refrigeration, eager for more experience in detecting and catching tuna fish, and making plans for expanding operations in 1963.

In the shellfisheries the oyster industry expanded and shrimp landings rose but crab production was the lowest in ten years.

Inland Fisheries.—Ontario's output of frozen lake fish increased to 6,800,000 lb. from 5,700,000 lb. in 1961, with emphasis on whole smelts and perch fillets. Markets were strong and warehouse stocks at the end of the year were 20 p.c. lower than at the beginning.

In the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories, freezings increased from under 9,000,000 lb. to over 11,000,000 lb., with major increases in the output of pickerel fillets and dressed whitefish; stocks declined by 1,000,000 lb. during the year.

Exports of lake fish increased in value by about \$700,000. Most of the shipments went to the United States but they did include small-volume amounts of eels for Europe, marking the beginning of a hoped-for revival in this trade, which flourished until the beginning of World War II.

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.

Subsection 1.—The Federal Government

The work of the Federal Government in the conservation, development and general regulation of the nation's coastal and freshwater fisheries is performed by three agencies under the Minister of Fisheries:—

- (1) The Department of Fisheries proper with headquarters at Ottawa, Ont., and area offices under Area Directors at Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., Halifax, N.S., and St. John's, Nfld.
- (2) The Fisheries Research Board of Canada with headquarters at Ottawa and eight stations across Canada.
- (3) The Fisheries Prices Support Board with headquarters at Ottawa.

A brief outline of the functions of these agencies is given in this Subsection.