

previous year. Especially as United States landings also fell off, prices stayed up throughout the season, which ended Aug. 19 with the Canadian catch down 10 p.c. in volume from 1963 but up slightly in value to \$8,300,000, second only to the record \$10,900,000 in 1962.

A three-year international agreement, which put fish meal exports of the supplying countries on a quota basis, ran out in December 1963 and was re-negotiated for another three years with double the original allotment to Peru. The market had expanded rapidly during 1963. Canada's herring season that closed in March 1964 had a catch and meal output at near-record levels and the oil output reached a record 4,900,000 gal.; the unit price of oil had risen during 1963 from 5.50 cents to 9.25 cents. The new season began with active herring fishing during the summer, while the already strong market for both meal and oil became even firmer because of sharp fluctuations in Peru's landings of reduction fish. However, autumn operations were interrupted from Oct. 22 to Nov. 14 while the fishermen were out on strike but winter fishing yielded well and by the end of January 1965 the gap had been almost closed; the volume of oil production was ahead of the previous season and meal output was almost as high. For the calendar year 1964, the herring catch totalled 253,000 tons, close to the record.

Inland Fisheries.—Throughout the spring, the export market for freshwater fish was slow and fishing effort and catch were light. The summer was hot, catches remained small, ice was often scarce and quality hard to maintain and the fishermen could earn more fighting forest fires. By September firms were falling behind on their orders, especially on block fillets for the United States gefilte fish industry. Most disturbing of all was a growing conviction among fishery biologists that pollution in Lake Erie, which yields the largest catches, had quite possibly passed the point of no return. The catch of yellow perch was less than half that of 1963.

Elsewhere, however, all trends were upward from September to the end of the year. The open-water fishery on Lake Winnipeg ended with a 30-p.c. increase in the whitefish catch and fair results with sauger. Improved supplies of lake trout from Wollaston and Reindeer Lakes were sold as fast as they could be shipped. Lakes Superior and Nipigon had good fall runs of whitefish, and herring fishing on Superior yielded well.

By October, heavy supplies were moving steadily into cold storage and from early November to the holiday season the out-of-storage movement was even stronger. Mail-order trade in pan-ready products became active; food chains placed large orders for tray-pack items; several new cooked products were so well received that a number of plants expanded their cooking facilities. Much of the filleted fish went into blocks and five-pound packages but there was also a strongly expanded market for whole dressed fish.

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 degrees. Consequently, although 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 by either federal or 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