

napkins, toilet tissue, etc. The total value of manufacturing shipments of this industry in 1970 amounted to \$384.3 million compared with \$365.9 million in 1969.

10.2 Fisheries

The federal government has full legislative jurisdiction over the coastal and inland fisheries of Canada, and all laws for the protection, conservation and development of these fisheries resources are enacted by Parliament. The management of fisheries is, however, shared with provincial governments to which certain administrative responsibilities have been delegated.

The federal Department of the Environment exercises responsibility for the management of all fisheries, both marine and freshwater, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the management of all fisheries is conducted by the provincial governments. In Quebec, the provincial government manages both marine and freshwater fisheries, but the inspection of fish and fishery products produced for sale outside the province is carried out by the federal Department of the Environment, as it is in all other provinces. In British Columbia, the fisheries for marine and anadromous (fish that migrate to the sea from fresh water) species are managed by the Department of the Environment, but the provincial government manages its freshwater fisheries. In the national parks the fisheries are managed by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment.

Licences for sport fishing in all provinces are distributed by the respective provincial government which retains all revenues so collected. Sport fishing licences in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are distributed by the federal Department of the Environment.

The mutual interest of federal and provincial governments in fisheries problems is recognized in the undertaking of joint studies and programs, frequently on a regional basis. Regional committees established in recent years have brought together representatives of all governments concerned for periodic discussion. Three groups have evolved: the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee consisting of representatives of the federal government and of the governments of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec; the Federal-Provincial Freshwater Fisheries Committee comprising representatives of the federal government and of the governments of Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Federal-Provincial British Columbia Fisheries Committee.

Sub-committees make recommendations for industrial development, research and marketing problems. The main committee in each case co-ordinates, where practicable, all activities in the respective fields of responsibility of its members and suggests to the respective governments means of carrying out fisheries programs and projects of common concern. These include the development of methods and techniques in the catching of fish and of shore and plant facilities, and studies of the economics of fisheries to ensure that any proposed program of development is soundly based.

10.2.1 Federal government activities

The work of the federal government in the conservation, development and general regulation of the nation's coastal and freshwater fisheries is performed, under the Minister of the Environment, by the Fisheries and Marine Service which incorporates the staff of the Fisheries Research Board, and the Fisheries Prices Support Board. The functions of the Fisheries Research Board are covered in Chapter 9, Section 9.2.4.

The Fisheries and Marine Service. Canada's Fisheries and Marine Service, a component of the federal Department of the Environment, is responsible for the over-all management of the fisheries resources of the nation's coastal and inland waters. Jurisdiction over fisheries is exclusively federal under Canada's constitution, the British North America Act, 1867, although, as stated above, management responsibilities in fisheries have been delegated over the years to some provinces. The importance of the federal role in fisheries is emphasized in a clause of the Government Organization Act, 1970 designating the Minister of the Environment as also the Minister of Fisheries of Canada.

Two distinct but closely related elements are combined within the present Fisheries and Marine Service: the operating branches responsible for fisheries management and development programs, and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, concerned with research