

In 1972, the active off-shore fishing fleet consisted of 21 steel trawlers, including two 125-foot midwater trawlers, two 127-foot trawlers, one 100-foot seiner, four 89-foot trawler-seiners and twelve 82-foot trawlers. There were also 62 wooden trawlers ranging from 60 to 87 feet in length and 58 vessels of various descriptions. As at March 31, 1972 the owners of these vessels held outstanding government loans totalling nearly \$9 million, \$400,000 less than the year before. The Economics Division conducts regular inspections of fishing vessels, keeps maintenance and repair crews under close supervision and checks the tenders submitted to fishermen by shipyards. The Division also carries out the socio-economic analyses required to plan government measures and ensure the success of policies and programs relating to the sea fisheries. The Division includes an Engineering Service which draws up plans and specifications with a view to improving fishing gear.

The Technical Services Division has three Services: the Construction and Maintenance Service prepares plans and initiates various construction and repair projects affecting collective facilities used by the fishing industry. The Equipment Administration Service is in charge of the facilities provided by the Fisheries Branch. These include 28 cold storage warehouses with a daily freezing capacity of 500 tons and a storage capacity of 25 million lb., three winter harbours, fish-collecting stations, etc. The Protection Service issues fishing permits, conducts land and sea patrols and investigates breaches of regulations.

The Fisheries Branch has its head office in Quebec City and branch offices in the main fishing centres. In conjunction with the Department of Education, it conducts a training program for fishermen, technicians and factory workers. To this end, it maintains a fisheries school and a training vessel brought into service in June 1968. The Fisheries Branch co-operates closely with the Quebec Planning and Development Board and the Eastern Quebec Regional Administrative Conference in implementing the different development programs.

Sport fishing in the inland waters of Quebec is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Tourism, Fish and Game, which employs 531 full-time conservation officers and issues the required sport-fishing licences. Six hatcheries are maintained by the Department, where speckled trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, grey trout, ouananiche, maskinonge and salmon are reared for the restocking of lakes and streams.

Excellent fishing may be found in all provincial parks and reserves. Gaspé and Laurentide Parks are renowned for trout fishing, and the waters of Chibougamau Reserve and La Vérendrye Park, situated on the height of land, abound in pickerel, pike and grey trout. Eleven salmon rivers are open to anglers — the Petit Saguenay, the Laval, the Moisie, the Matane, the Cap Chat, the Ste. Anne, the St. Jean, the Matapédia, the Dartmouth, the Port Daniel and the Petite Cascapédia.

A committee made up of directors of the Quebec Wildlife Federation makes recommendations to the provincial government concerning legislation required for the maintenance of satisfactory fishing conditions and other problems arising out of the ever-changing conditions of modern life and their effect on the wildlife of the province.

Ontario. The fishery resources of Ontario are administered by the Commercial Fish and Fur Branch and the Sport Fisheries Branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources, under the authority of the Federal Fisheries Act, the Ontario Fishery Regulations, the Ontario Game and Fish Act and the regulations connected therewith.

The commercial fishing industry in Ontario, with a capital value of over \$12 million, produces an annual yield of from 53 million lb. to 72 million lb. of fish including nearly ten million lb. of bait fish. Fishermen received \$10 million from the sale of this catch. It is estimated that subsequent handling, processing and servicing of fish will result in a contribution of about \$20 million to the provincial economy. The industry, although widely scattered throughout the province, is centred chiefly on the Great Lakes, particularly Lake Erie. Employment is provided by the industry for about 1,900 commercial food-fish fishermen and 2,500 bait-fish fishermen directly and for many more indirectly.

The species harvested commercially include yellow perch, smelt, whitefish, pickerel, pike, lake trout, herring, chub, carp, white perch, sturgeon, white bass, bullhead, catfish, eel, goldeye, sunfish, burbot, freshwater drum, rock bass, crappie, sauger and suckers. Nearly 90% of all fish landed in Ontario are harvested from the Great Lakes. More than 500 smaller inland lakes are commercially fished, mainly those in the northwestern portion of the province. Careful management of these lakes is essential to ensure continued production.