

Fishing in Quebec's inland waters falls under the jurisdiction of the tourism, fisheries and game department. To maintain the high standard of the sport in the province, the department carries out various wildlife research, development and protection projects. To protect aquatic life, the department also rears many species of fish for restocking Quebec's lakes and rivers under public management.

Excellent fishing may be found in all provincial parks and reserves. Gaspé and Laurentide parks are renowned for brook trout fishing and the waters of Chibougamau and La Vérendrye reserves abound in pickerel, pike and lake trout. Quebec has 102 salmon streams in Gaspé and on the North Shore, most of them open to anglers.

A wildlife council submits recommendations to the minister concerning legislation to maintain satisfactory fishing conditions or to deal with problems arising from modern life and its effects on wildlife.

**Ontario.** Ontario's fishery resources are administered by the fisheries branch of the natural resources ministry under the authority of the federal Fisheries Act, the Ontario Fishery Regulations and the Ontario Game and Fish Act.

The commercial freshwater fishing industry in Ontario has a capital value of over \$24 million and produced a yield of 23 million kilograms of fish in 1977 for which fishermen received \$15 million in sales. Nearly 2.5 million kilograms of bait fish were caught. Subsequent handling and processing of fish result in a contribution of about \$3 million to the provincial economy. The widely scattered industry, centred chiefly on the Great Lakes, provides employment for about 2,213 commercial food-fish fishermen and 2,300 bait-fish fishermen; many more are employed indirectly. Approximately 900 are engaged in fish handling and processing. 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. Slightly under 90% of all fish landed in Ontario are harvested from the Great Lakes. More than 350 smaller inland lakes, mainly in northwestern Ontario, are commercially fished.

Modernized fishing methods and equipment include diesel-driven steel-hull tugs with depth sounding devices, radar and ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communications. Modern icing facilities and transportation methods are in use as well as new types of fishing gear. Programs to develop more efficient and economical fishing and processing techniques resulted in efficient bulk-handling of smelt and a fish-meal plant which produces a marketable product from fish-processing wastes and fish unsuitable for food. Trawling on Lake Erie is efficient in harvesting smelt year round. Most Ontario fishermen are organized into local associations mainly represented by a provincial council of commercial fisheries.

Ontario has an estimated freshwater area of approximately 177 388 km<sup>2</sup>. Excellent angling opportunities are available for such prized fish as brook, rainbow and lake trout, yellow pickerel (walleye), smallmouth and largemouth bass, northern pike, and maskinonge. Quantities of hatchery-reared coho and chinook salmon are released annually in the western basin of Lake Ontario and provide good fishing during late summer and fall. A wide selection of ice-angling equipment including snowmobile rentals is available and seasons have been extended in many parts of the province for certain species of fish.

Revenue from the sale of angling licences in 1977 was \$5.7 million. Prices and numbers sold vary greatly according to licence type. Canadian residents bought 24,961 licences at \$4.00; non-residents bought 465,522 seasonal licences at \$10.75 and 164,744 at \$6.00. Total expenditures in Ontario related to resident and non-resident angling were estimated to be over \$500 million in 1977. The management of this resource is administered by a field staff of conservation officers, biologists and technicians.

Ontario operates 14 fish hatcheries and rearing stations for the economic production of high-quality species to sustain recreational and commercial fishing. Studies are conducted on the improvement of transportation and planting techniques, including the use of aircraft and trucks, to improve survival and returns to the angler. Marking hatchery fish by removing a single fin is providing information on survival of fish stocks; 200 fish sanctuaries provide protection during spawning. Research programs