

The Biological Bureau of the Province, located at the University of Montreal, and the big piscicultural laboratory at Quebec City, with its two stations for practical work located in the Mont Tremblant and Laurentides Parks, study problems connected with marine life.

Ontario.—The fishery resources of Ontario are administered by the Division of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Lands and Forests. The Division operates under the authority of the Fisheries Act (Canada), the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act and the Regulations connected therewith.

Commercial Fishing.—The commercial fishing industry in Ontario provides employment for about 4,000 persons directly and for many more indirectly, and produces an annual harvest of from 30,000,000 lb. to 37,000,000 lb. of fish. The industry, although widely scattered throughout the Province, is centred chiefly on the Great Lakes, particularly Lake Erie which is noted for its whitefish, herring and blue pickerel. Lake Superior continues to be the leading producer of lake trout. Other principal species of fish taken commercially are: yellow pickerel, herring or ciscoes, sturgeon, pike, catfish (including bullheads), carp and suckers. Many of the smaller inland lakes are commercially fished, especially those in the northwestern portion of the Province, and careful management of these lakes is essential to ensure continued production.

The types of fishing boats in use vary from small craft to 60-ft. tugs, and types of gear also vary from the most common gill net, pound and trap nets, seines and baited hooks to small hand-operated seines and dip nets. Fishing methods and equipment have been rapidly modernized during the past few years. Diesel-driven steel-hull tugs have replaced steam-driven wooden tugs. Such aids as depth-sounding devices, radar, ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship communications have been developed and a better knowledge of the fish and their movements has been established from biological research findings. Modern icing facilities and transportation methods are in use, as well as new types of fishing gear. Nylon gill nets are replacing cotton and linen nets and a very efficient and economical trap-net is gradually replacing the pound-net in Lake Erie and other waters.

Excellent co-operation and understanding of the complex problems involved in the administration and management of Ontario's fresh-water fishing industry by the Government and the fishermen, through their local associations and the Ontario Council of Commercial Fisheries, is working to the advantage of the industry as a whole.

Angling.—In Ontario, with its estimated water area of 64,441 sq. miles, angling constitutes one of the most widely distributed recreations. There are 144 different kinds of fish in the Province, including such species as lake and speckled trout, yellow pickerel, black bass, pike and maskinonge. Though it is difficult to measure the value of sport fishing to the Province, the annual revenue from the sale of angling licences (mainly to non-residents as residents require a licence for Provincial Parks only) is in the neighbourhood of \$2,000,000.

In order to maintain Ontario's reputation for excellent game-fishing, the wise management of this renewable resource is a prime factor, and a well-trained field staff of conservation officers and biologists is located in the 22 forestry districts of the Province.