

boats, grants toward the purchase of coastal craft and fishing gear, and technical aid of various kinds. Grants for construction of boats and the purchase of fishing gear totalled \$1.5 million in 1973. Interest-free loans totalling \$2.9 million were made for building repairs to fishing boats.

The main aim of the Marine Fisheries Branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce under the Canada—Quebec Agreement is to increase the efficiency of both the public and private sectors of the industry by concentrating the fisheries in centres with well-equipped port facilities. The Branch included, in the first Agreement of 1968, \$4.8 million for development of basic infrastructures for the fisheries, an amount that was raised to \$10 million in the re-negotiated Agreement. This program is expected to be completed in 1977.

Sport fishing in the inland waters of Quebec is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Tourism, Fish and Game, which employs 543 full-time conservation officers and issues the required sport-fishing licences. Seven 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, Laval, Moisie, Matane, Cap Chat, Ste. Anne, St. Jean, Matapédia, Darmouth, Port Daniel and 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 freshwater 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 10 million lb. of bait fish. Fishermen receive \$12 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 \$25 million to the provincial economy. The industry, although widely scattered throughout the province, is centred chiefly on the Great Lakes, particularly Lake Erie. Direct employment is provided for about 1,900 commercial food-fish fishermen and 2,500 bait-fish fishermen directly; many more are employed indirectly. Approximately 900 additional people are engaged in fish handling and processing. 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. Over 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.

Fishing methods and equipment have been modernized extensively during the past few years and include the use of diesel-driven steel-hull tugs with depth sounding devices, radar and ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communications. Knowledge of the fish and their movements is constantly being expanded from biological research findings. 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 have resulted in efficient bulk-handling techniques for smelt and a viable fish-meal plant which produces a marketable product from fish-processing wastes and fish unsuitable for food. Trawling on Lake Erie has proved very efficient in harvesting smelt on a year-round basis. Most Ontario fishermen are organized into various local associations and many of these associations are in turn represented by the Ontario Council of Commercial Fisheries which performs important services to the industry.

Ontario has an estimated freshwater area of approximately 68,490 sq miles. 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. Recreational angling is no longer restricted to open water, a wide selection of ice-angling equipment