

Mr. RODD: I cannot say anything more than I know it is an excellent sporting river, which attracts a large number of sportsmen.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: It is a stocked river, is it?

Mr. RODD: Yes. In regard to game fish, the Restigouche river in New Brunswick probably brings more money into Canada than any other river does. I do not know the present rentals, but in 1927 the annual rentals which were secured by public auction at Fredericton totalled over \$70,000, I think it was \$70,500.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Annually?

Mr. RODD: Yes. That goes to the province. Then they have a very thorough warden service. Counting the warden service, the head guardian told me the revenue was at least \$200,000 in addition to the rentals.

Hon. Mr. KING: The club maintains the warden service?

Mr. RODD: The club maintains a very thorough warden service, and in some places a day and night patrol.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Mr. Poole, your appointment covers all Canada?

Mr. POOLE: Yes sir.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Can you give the Committee your opinion as to the opportunities with regard to sporting fish in the central and eastern parts of Canada, whether you think the opportunities there are similar to those in the West?

Mr. POOLE: I will give you some of the highlights with regard to our fishing. Nova Scotia, as you probably all know, is all open water. There is quite a movement into Nova Scotia for the early run of salmon in the streams there, and speckled trout, and some deep sea fishing off Sydney, Halifax and St. Margaret's Bay. That is something well worth while developing. Mr. Rodd has told you about the Restigouche river in New Brunswick. I might mention some other excellent streams in that province, such as the Miramichi, the Nepisiquit, the Upsalquitch and the Tobique. Considerable revenue is coming in from those streams. And a similar situation exists in Quebec, along the Gaspé coast and in connection with the streams on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. In addition, in Quebec they have a system of private clubs which lease areas. I have no knowledge of the amount of money that is brought into that province, but it is certainly considerable. You can get some idea of that from the price that the clubs pay for the privilege of fishing and hunting, varying from \$5 to \$10 a square mile, depending on the location. In addition to that the clubs have to maintain wardenship and build their own camps, take care of forest fire protection, and so on. The province does not assist them in any way. In Ontario there is a greater movement of fishermen than in any other province, which is natural, because the province is bordered on the south by the heavily populated States. I would say that Ontario gets as many fishermen as all the other provinces put together. Take the Lake of the Woods section in northwestern Ontario, for example. There has been a gradual movement into this area for the last eighteen or nineteen years. Fishermen have for years been coming up through the Chicago gateway, which is the focal point of an immense population in the Middle West, into Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. But because of the development of splendid highways, the fishing is naturally not as good as it was years ago. Along the shores of the lakes, particularly, there are many fine summer resorts, and with so many people around the fishing is nothing like it used to be. So fishermen have gradually been coming up across the border. In that section there, which is a narrow strip along the international boundary, there are camp owners who have an investment of probably \$250,000 in camps. One camp alone in 1929 handled about 700 non-resident fishermen, and some