

Educational work among the fishermen and producers is conducted by the Department to teach the latest methods of fish preparation and of obtaining high-quality products. The Fisheries Training School at Grande Rivière gives to fishermen of all ages the opportunity of taking free theoretical and practical courses in fishery, and the Superior School of Fisheries at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière conducts a four-year course for technologists. Encouragement is given to the co-operative associations of fishermen through the Social Economic Service of the latter institution. Under a maritime credit system, fishermen may obtain loans from credit unions for the purchase of boats and gear. The Department adheres to the federal-provincial agreement on the building of draggers and longliners and assumes the building costs on a capital refunding plan. At the end of 1961 the fishing fleet of Quebec consisted of 65 draggers, 60 longliners (50 of which were of the *Gaspésienne* or small longliner type) and four Danish seiners, representing an investment of \$4,009,153. After deduction of the federal subsidy of \$165 per gross ton, the cost to the fishermen was \$3,358,993. During 1961, investment in the fleet rose by \$359,550 with the owners' share amounting to \$310,324. Late in the year, Quebec launched its first all-steel longliner of domestic design, the MV *Bienvenue*, which has an over-all length of 78 feet and a gross tonnage of 121.7 tons.

The fish trade is promoted through advertising campaigns in newspapers and magazines, cooking demonstrations, educational films and the free distribution of fish recipes and publicity leaflets as well as through exhibits at fairs.

Biological and hydrographical research in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is directed by the Marine Biology Station at Grande Rivière. The Department also operates a Limnological Laboratory at Quebec City for studying the biology of the freshwater fish of the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries. The Quebec Aquarium at Quebec City exhibits freshwater and saltwater fish in 30 large tanks.

Sport Fisheries.—The Division of Game and Sport Fisheries exercises jurisdiction over the inland waters; it employs 350 full-time wardens. Licences are required for sport fishing and hunting, the revenue from which is applied to the improvement of fishing and hunting conditions. Five hatcheries are maintained at strategic points throughout the province—St. Faustin, Lachine, Lac Lyster, Tadoussac and Gaspe. These establishments distribute speckled trout, Atlantic salmon and grey trout fry, maskinonge fingerlings and older fish.

The Division administers five parks and 13 reserves in all of which, except for Mount Orford Park, excellent fishing may be found. Gaspesian and Laurentide Parks are renowned for their trout fishing. Chibougamau Reserve and La Vérendrye Park, situated on the height of land, are eminently suited to canoe trips in search of pickerel, pike and grey or speckled trout. Five salmon streams are open to anglers—the Romaine River, the St. Jean River, the Petite Cascapédia River, the Matane River and the Port Daniel River. The Department co-operates with sportsmen through a joint committee composed of departmental officials and the directors of the larger fish and game associations. The committee studies the maintenance of satisfactory fishing and hunting 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 Fish and Wildlife Branch, Department of Lands and Forests. The Branch operates under the authority of the federal Fisheries Act, the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act and the Regulations connected therewith.