

1966 for fishermen of Campobello Island and northern New Brunswick. The 87-foot wooden side trawler, ten of which are in operation, has also proved very successful, particularly in the Gulf of St. Lawrence area.

The Exploratory Fishing and Education Branch continues the experimental and exploratory fishing and fish processing projects that have been carried on for many years in co-operation with the federal Department of Fisheries. Results of this extensive experimental work and research studies include the establishment of crab fisheries on the east and north coasts of the province; the establishment of a tuna fishery in the Bay of Fundy, on the shores of which a \$1,500,000 canning plant is under construction; and the introduction of Scottish and Danish seining techniques. In the search for unexploited species of fish and shellfish, in addition to cancer crabs and tunas, commercial quantities of spider crabs and shrimps were located in the deep waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. During 1966-67, eleven fisheries development projects were undertaken on a shared-cost basis with the federal Department of Fisheries. Among those showing the most promising results was the offshore exploration of herring in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; a West Coast seiner, chartered by the New Brunswick Department of Fisheries, caught as many as 153 tons of large fat herring in one set at the entrance to the Bay of Chaleur. The Branch operates a modern school of fisheries at Caraquet where, in 1966-67, 110 fishermen took training in the various phases of their trade. The regular program of the school includes navigation, rules of the road, motor mechanics, electronic devices, fishing gear technology, business administration, marine biology, oceanography (restricted), radio-telephone, metal and wood working, arithmetic and languages (upgrading) and other related subjects. Arrangements are being made to extend the regular course from five to nine months of the year and to conduct extension courses.

The Fishermen's Loan Board of New Brunswick is a body corporate operating under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Fisheries. Since its inception in 1946 it has granted over 1,400 loans to New Brunswick fishermen for a total of \$15,000,000; total outstanding loans stood at \$6,300,000 in 1966. Loans are repayable within five years on small inshore boats but repayment schedules on large trawlers may extend to 15 years, based on the gross proceeds of the catch. Most of the new fishing vessels being built in the province are financed by the Board, which also acts as agent for the financial assistance program granted by the federal Department of Fisheries to owners of new fishing vessels.

*Sport Fisheries.*—Sport fishing contributes substantially to the economy of the province, mainly through the tourist trade. Great Atlantic salmon rivers like the Miramichi, the Restigouche and the St. John are known around the world for their prolific production of this majestic game fish and attract many thousands of tourists to the province each year. Anglers catch as many as 50,000 salmon a year in the Miramichi system alone. Many other species are also sought after by both residents and non-residents in the hundreds of streams, rivers and lakes of the province.

*Quebec.*—The Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce administers the commercial fisheries of the province. For the benefit of producers and fishermen, it operates a network of 61 cold storage plants for the freezing and preservation of fish and the supplying of frozen bait and ice; the plants have a total daily freezing capacity of 500 tons and a storage capacity of 25,000,000 lb. The Department also owns and maintains about 110 stations in small fishing ports where fish is kept under proper conditions while awaiting collection by truck or boat, and an artificial drying plant with a processing capacity of 3,000,000 lb. of fish annually. A staff of fish wardens, technicians and technologists administers fishery legislation and assists in the application of new techniques for the expansion of the industry. The central administration is located in Quebec City with offices at the principal fishing centres. Fish inspection is carried out by federal inspectors who are given additional powers by the provincial government with respect to local sales.