

Educational work among the fishermen and producers is conducted by the Department to teach the latest methods of fish preparation and of producing high-quality products. A Fisheries Training School, operated by the Department of Education at Grande Rivière, gives free theoretical and practical courses in fishery to fishermen of all ages. The Co-operative Associations of Fishermen receives encouragement through the Social Economic Service of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière subsidized by the Federal Government. Under a maritime credit system, fishermen may obtain loans from credit unions for the purchase of boats and gear. Fish consumption is promoted through advertising campaigns in newspapers and magazines, exhibits at fairs, cooking demonstrations, educational films and the free distribution of fish recipes and publicity leaflets.

The Department adheres to the federal-provincial agreement on the building of druggers and longliners and assumes the building costs on a capital refunding plan. As at Mar. 31, 1965, the fishing fleet consisted of two 129-foot steel druggers, 12 82-foot steel druggers, 84 wooden druggers, 49 longliners and one boat equipped for clam dragging. The cost of construction of fishing boats since 1952 has been about \$13,000,000 and loans to fishermen have exceeded \$8,000,000.

Biological and hydrographical research is conducted in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, directed by the Marine Biological Station at Grande Rivière, and studies of the biology of freshwater fish of the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries are undertaken at a laboratory located in Quebec City. An aquarium in Quebec City exhibits freshwater and saltwater fish in 60 large tanks.

Sport Fisheries.—The Department of Tourism, Fish and Game has jurisdiction over sport fishing in inland waters; it employs 250 full-time wardens. Licences are required for sport fishing and hunting. Four hatcheries are maintained at strategic points throughout the province for the distribution in public waters of speckled trout, brown trout, rainbow trout and grey trout, splake, ouananiche, maskinonge and salmon.

Excellent fishing may be found in all provincial parks and reserves, except Mont Orford Park. 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 St. Jean River, the Petite Cascapédia River, the Matane River, the Port Daniel River and the Matapédia River. A joint committee composed of departmental officials and the directors of the federation of fish and game associations recommends the proper legislation for 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, under the authority of the federal Fisheries Act, the Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Game and Fish Act and the Regulations connected therewith.

Commercial Fisheries.—The commercial fishing industry in Ontario provides employment for about 3,000 persons directly and for many more indirectly, and produces an annual yield of from 45,000,000 lb. to 55,000,000 lb. of fish. The industry, although widely scattered throughout the province, is centred chiefly on the Great Lakes, particularly Lake Erie. The principal species of fish taken commercially are perch, smelt, whitefish, pickerel, lake trout, white bass, pike, herring, chub, sheepshead, carp, catfish and bullheads, sturgeon, eels, goldeyes, rock bass, sunfish and suckers. Over one hundred smaller inland lakes are commercially fished, principally 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-foot tugs, and types of gear vary from gillnets, pound-nets and trap-nets, seines and baited hooks to small hand-