

species of molluscs, crustaceans, fishes and seaweeds. This work has resulted in the establishment of snow crab, shrimp, Irish moss, tuna, sea urchin and eel fisheries in New Brunswick.

The newly created Fisheries Training Branch provides technical training to fishermen and plant personnel of the province. In addition, training is also provided for managerial and supervisory personnel. The Branch operates a School of Fisheries at Caraquet in northeastern New Brunswick where, in the 1972-73 academic year, 603 fishermen took training in the various phases of their trade.

The Fishermen's Loan Board of New Brunswick, a body corporate operating under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Fisheries and Environment, was established in 1946. It now operates under the Fishermen's Loan Act of 1952 and the Regulations of November 1, 1963. The Board consists of two major branches: the Loans Administration Branch and the Boat Building Branch. Both branches have three sections; the former includes the credit, accounting and field staff sections (which covers all the coastal regions of the province); the latter consists of the vessel inspection, evaluation and contracts section. The Board's main function is to make loans available to the fishing industry of the province for the modernization and development of the fishing fleet. It does this by providing adequate financial assistance at moderate rates of interest to fishermen, either as individuals or associations, processing firms and corporations for the construction of modern fishing vessels, financing major repairs, and for the purchase of engines and equipment.

The Loans Administration Branch investigates loan applications, assesses their economic viability, secures loans with insurance and legal documentation, maintains the accounts, and collects the repayment. The Boat Building and Repairing Branch studies, inspects, modifies and approves plans and specifications of the many types and classes of fishing vessels financed by the Board.

Since the Board's inception, it has granted 2,928 loans to New Brunswick fishermen for a total of over \$44.1 million. Outstanding loans amounted to \$19.6 million at the end of March 1974. Loans are repayable within five to eight years on most small inshore fishing vessels. Repayment schedules on large trawlers may extend to 15 years based on the gross proceeds of the catch. Others are on a 15-year annual instalment contract. Most of the new fishing vessels being built for fishermen and processing firms in the province, are financed by the Board. The Board acts as agent for Environment Canada's financial assistance program which makes funds available to owners of new fishing vessels not eligible for the shipbuilding subsidy granted by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Sport fishing contributes substantially to the economy of the province. Great Atlantic salmon rivers like the Miramichi, the Restigouche and the Saint 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 commercial fisheries are of great importance to the economy of Quebec. Fishing is the main industry of the Magdalene Islands and of the lower North Shore and it is one of the most important industries in the Gaspé peninsula. In 1973 Quebec fishermen landed 161 million lb. of fish and shellfish. The landed value returned \$12.9 million to the fishermen and the market value of the processed product reached \$34.5 million. This value is more than double that of five years ago (15.5 million in 1968) and more than four times that of 1961 (\$7.6 million). The sea fisheries employ 5,000 fishermen, 1,500 of whom are professionals; in addition some 40 processing plants employ 3,000 workers. Fishermen and ship chandlers build and repair fishing craft bringing employment to the ship-building industry. Local labour is used for the building and maintenance of a variety of sea installations necessary for docking, safety and landing of boats, ice-making services, freezing plants and warehouses.

In 1973 redfish (44.3%), cod (24.4%) and herring (17.3%) made up 86% of the total catch. In terms of value the proportions were: cod, 28%; lobster, 16%; redfish, 28.7%; scallops, crab and shrimp, 10%. The ocean-going fishing fleet consists of 138 wooden or steel seiners of between 15 and 150 tons and 3,205 boats of all types, of which 650 are used by professional fishermen. Government grants and loans to modernize the seagoing fleet aided in the construction of four 130-ft steel seiners in 1972 and 1973 and the building of a dozen draggers and smaller inshore craft. Government aid takes the form of loans for building and refitting of