

years later, a second biological station, more up to date and better equipped, was constructed at Halifax, again at the expense of the federal government. All these institutions contribute to the training of industrial executives and others who fill the most difficult positions in the fisheries service.

Towards 1915 there was organized the Canadian Fisheries Association, to which the best minds of the country, representatives of the federal and provincial governments, of the universities and of big business, contribute their valuable cooperation, and, at the annual meetings, which mark epochs in the life of the movement, discuss all questions affecting the fishing industry. It is this well organized and effective influence, which the province of Quebec has always ignored, that, on July 12, 1928, brought about the appointment of a deputy minister of fisheries separate from the Department of Marine, and, in 1930, the creation of a department of fisheries.

It is likewise to the efforts and recommendations of this association that we owe the reform that has been going on for fifteen years of the whole federal service; information offices in all the provinces except Quebec, a service composed of trained and disciplined men, marine biological laboratories at St. Andrews, Halifax, Prince Rupert and Nanaimo, improved transportation by rail and water of the products of the sea, and all the advantages that have brought about the development of the fisheries of the other provinces to the point where they command the attention even of foreigners.

The spirit that has guided the evolution observed beyond our boundaries has been altogether different from that seen in Quebec,

where politicians, apparently indifferent to the promotion of our fisheries and unconcerned with their future, have contented themselves with boasting of their exploits and of their achievements before the courts. Quebec has ignored too much the cooperative and educational movement. Who amongst our public men has set himself up as the qualified defender of our population of 50,000 souls who, drawing their livelihood from the fishing industry, inhabit a territory capable of maintaining 100,000 persons and more? Lack of vision, indifference, want of organization and knowledge, together with an absurd policy, have caused our fishermen to emigrate in large numbers and have brought about stagnation in the region of the gulf. As Monseigneur Roy, the well known educator, has said: "Our provincialism is heightened by an intellectual provincialism that is a Canadian form of ignorance. We are too little acquainted with the intellectual accomplishments of our neighbours."

The province of Quebec now bears the sorry reputation of being the most backward of all as regards the capacity of its fishery staff and the application of scientific research to fisheries. The success or failure of any industry being dependent upon the attention given to it and upon its good or bad administration, it is not to be wondered at that Quebec fishermen have an income lower than those of the other provinces, as is shown by the following table taken from the statistics of 1919-20. The figures which I am going to quote have been extracted from a memorandum which was submitted by a delegation of fishermen who interviewed the provincial government on March 19, 1932. The figures are as follows:

Province	Number of fishermen	Total income	Average income per man
British Columbia.. . . .	11,464	\$28,301,607	\$2,207
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.. . . .	1,665	1,649,044	1,170
Ontario.. . . .	4,156	3,410,750	826
Nova Scotia.. . . .	22,085	15,171,929	687
New Brunswick.. . . .	10,452	4,979,574	477
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	3,399	1,536,844	463
Quebec.. . . .	10,699	4,358,731	398

Mark the great difference between British Columbia and Quebec. In 1920, in British Columbia the fishermen had an average income of \$2,207, while in Quebec it was \$398. I should not like to be considered a detractor of my province, but the figures I am quoting are of interest as showing that all governments which have been at the head of affairs, whether in Quebec or Ottawa and of whatever party, have neglected their duties to our fishermen. Since I put all parties on the same footing, I think I shall not be accused of being inspired by narrow political criticism.

Mr. NEILL: Would the hon. gentleman tell me where he gets his information that the British Columbia fisherman's income is \$2,000?

Mr. GAGNON: These figures, as I said a moment ago, are taken from statistics of 1919-20.

Mr. NEILL: Oh.

Mr. BRADETTE: The hon. member is deceiving his own province.

Mr. GAGNON: The hon. member for North Timiskaming, who is interrupting, knows