

studies resulted in the adoption of the 60-ft. Island Dragger. During the search for information on boats, much was learned of the possibility of adapting the drag-net principle to smaller boats and experiments were conducted to ascertain power requirements and general feasibility. The major part of the revenue of the commercial fishermen of the Province is provided by lobster, smelt and oyster catches.

The streams of the Province are, as a whole, mostly spring fed and fairly constant in flow, thus providing excellent spawning grounds and nurseries for game fish, of which speckled trout are by far the most important. With such favourable conditions for reproduction the problem is to increase the production of trout of a size attractive to anglers. Comprehensive biological investigations are being carried on by the Fisheries Research Board to attain this objective by determining the most efficient procedure in stocking, managing and cropping. The Province provides the sites for these investigations and the Conservation and Development Branch of the Federal Department of Fisheries builds the necessary dams and supplies the fish required for experimental purposes.

The angling pressure in this Province is continuing to increase but many of the fertile and highly productive ponds have disappeared. During 1951, the Department, with a view to readjusting this situation, has repaired dams and restored many ponds and thus opened to the public, subject to the prevailing fishery regulations, many angling areas.

Nova Scotia.—The basic responsibility for the administration of tidal and inland fisheries in Nova Scotia is undertaken by the Federal Government. The Province, however, supplements the activities of this authority through its Department of Trade and Industry. In practice a system of co-operative effort has been worked out between the two authorities with each free to carry out individual responsibilities and specific programs. Provincial activities fall into three sections: development, administration and research.

Development.—Development activities include engineering services, financial assistance to the fisheries industry generally, and educational services to the fishermen.

Engineering services are related to the design, construction and equipment of boats, vessels and fish-processing plants. A marine engineer is employed for these services and for the extension of consultant services to all persons interested in the industry. Financial assistance is extended, by way of loans, for the construction and modernization of fish-processing plants and to fishermen for the acquisition of boats and engines. Where the requirements of large new plants have exceeded the capacity of local authorities, the Department's assistance has included provision of utilities such as water lines and rail sidings and the operation of a bait freezer at Cheticamp.

Educational services extended to fishermen comprise instruction in basic navigation, rules of the road, and care and maintenance of marine engines by means of short courses at selected outports and a permanent school maintained at Lunenburg. This educational program is assisted by grants from Canadian Vocational Training, Federal Department of Labour, under the provisions of the Vocational Training Co-Ordination Act.

Administration.—The Nova Scotia Fisheries Act serves to supplement federal jurisdiction and is administered jointly by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Federal Department of Fisheries. The Act requires fish plants and