

The technological studies are aimed at making the best use of Canada's fishery catches. Investigations are conducted toward improving methods of preserving and processing and in the utilization of fish wastes. In recent years considerable work has been done on mechanization to further develop higher efficiency in the industry. The technological work on the Atlantic Coast is carried out at stations in Halifax, N.S., and Grande Rivière, Que., and applied work for Newfoundland is under the supervision of a unit at St. John's, Nfld., and for inland areas under a unit at London, Ont. A station at Vancouver, B.C., undertakes Pacific Coast studies.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board.—Under the Fisheries Prices Support Act passed in 1944, this Board was set up in July 1947 to recommend to the Government price-support measures when severe price declines occur. The Board functions under the direction of the Minister of Fisheries and consists of a chairman, who is a senior officer of the Department of Fisheries, and five members chosen from private and co-operative firms in the industry, representative of the various fish-producing regions of Canada.

The Board has authority to buy quality fishery products under prescribed conditions and to dispose of them by sale or otherwise, or to pay to producers the difference between a price prescribed by the Board and the average price the product actually commands. The Board has no power to control prices nor has it any jurisdiction over operations in the fishing industry or the fish trade. Money necessary for dealings in fishery products is available to the Board from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to a maximum amount of \$25,000,000 but only on recommendation of the federal Treasury Board and authorization of the Governor in Council.

The Board maintains a small staff for administrative activities. The work is closely integrated with that of the Department's Economics Service and, where possible, services required by the Board are carried out by Department personnel. The Board has carried out field surveys on market conditions and possibilities and on factors affecting the income of fishermen in the various producing areas. The financial position of fishermen is kept under continuous review and recommendations are made to the Government on the basis of the findings. Special investigations are made when serious problems arise in particular areas.

Subsection 2.—The Provincial Governments*

An outline of the work undertaken by each of the provincial governments in connection with administration of commercial and game fisheries is given in the following paragraphs.

Newfoundland.—The provincial Department of Fisheries in conjunction with the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority, a Crown corporation established in 1953, is concerned mainly with improvement and development of fishing and production methods. It conducts experiments and demonstrations in longlining, Danish seining and otter trawling, in the construction of multi-purpose fishing craft, and in the exploration of potential fishing grounds.

Loans are made to processors for the establishment and expansion of fish processing plants and for deepsea druggers and also to fishermen for the construction and purchase of modern vessels capable of a greater variety of fishing operations and larger production. Fishermen receive further aid through bounty payments at the rate of \$160 per ton for newly constructed vessels under the Fishing Ships (Bounties) Act of 1955. The Fishing and Coastal Vessels Rebuilding and Repairs (Bounties) Act was passed in 1958 to enable the government to assist financially in maintaining and prolonging the life of the existing fleet, and in 1959 the Coasting Vessels (Bounties) Act was passed, designed to encourage the construction of new coastal vessels for service in Newfoundland waters by granting a maximum bounty payment of \$300 per ton for locally built ships not exceeding 400 gross tons.

* Prepared by the respective provincial departments responsible for fisheries administration.