

and allied industries, notably the boatbuilding industry. Instructors conduct courses for fishermen in the care and maintenance of marine engines, in basic navigation and in the design, construction and maintenance of gear. This program receives substantial assistance from the Technical and Vocational Training Branch of the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration. The on-course instruction is supplemented frequently by informal on-the-spot assistance to smaller groups who find themselves in need of technical help with particular problems. The Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries, with the financial and/or technical assistance of the federal Department of Fisheries, organizes and conducts explorations of fishing grounds for new resources and the adaptability of new, improved gear and methods.

Sport Fisheries.—In recent years, Nova Scotia, through the Wildlife Division of its Department of Lands and Forests, has spent a considerable amount of money on management and research in certain lakes and streams in the province with a view to aiding the Atlantic salmon and trout fishery. A continuing program of lake and stream investigations was begun in 1961 in order to obtain information useful in the formulation of a fish management program for the future. A system of rearing ponds, capable of producing 200,000 yearling speckled trout annually, has been established on the Medway River in Queens County and the Moser River in Halifax County. Several projects dealing with reclamation, farm ponds, rainbow trout and smallmouth bass are also being conducted. Full-time fisheries biologists are employed by the Division.

New Brunswick.—Commercial fishing is one of the most important basic industries of New Brunswick, employing about 5,800 fishermen with annual earnings of \$11,000,000, and 2,500 plant workers. The annual marketed value of fish products is about \$35,000,000, of which 90 p.c. is exported to the United States. New Brunswick's commercial fisheries, both tidal and inland, are under the legislative jurisdiction of the federal Department of Fisheries; angling in Crown waters is the responsibility of the provincial Department of Natural Resources.

The New Brunswick Department of Fisheries, established in 1963, has three Branches—General Administration, Boatbuilding and Maintenance, and Exploratory Fishing and Education; the Fishermen's Loan Board of New Brunswick, created in 1946, is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Fisheries.

The General Administration Branch is responsible for personnel, accounting, field staff and administration of the New Brunswick Fish Inspection Act and Regulations; it operates three regional offices covering the three main fishing areas of the province.

The functions of the Boatbuilding and Maintenance Branch, which is staffed with marine engineers, boat inspectors and a naval architect, include the study, modification and approval of plans and specifications of fishing vessels to be financed by the Fishermen's Loan Board; the inspection of the 100 to 125 vessels of various types and sizes being built every year in the province's 15 shipyards; and the training of fishermen in the proper methods of maintaining hulls and machinery. Continuous efforts are made by the Branch to improve construction standards of inshore fishing vessels. Boats of sturdier construction and equipped with more powerful propulsion engines are enabling inshore fishermen to diversify their operations from the traditional lobster fishery. New designs are being introduced in the fleet of 128 large offshore and 3,200 small inshore fishing vessels which make up the present fishing fleet, the trend being toward larger and more automated vessels. Combination types capable of dragging for groundfish and purse seining for pelagic species are becoming more popular among the younger well-trained fishermen. The 92-foot class built in 1963 in a New Brunswick shipyard has been very successful at stern dragging for haddock and purse seining for herring, sardines and tuna. A West Coast-designed 79-foot combination trawler-seiner of hard chine construction has been added recently and a 100-foot unit of similar design is under construction. Three additional 65-foot units of wooden construction were commissioned in