

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 the improvement and development of fishing and production methods. It conducts experiments and demonstrations in new designs of fishing gear as well as the modification of existing types, the construction of multi-purpose fishing craft and the exploration of potential fishing grounds with a view to increasing catching efficiency.

Loans are made to processors for the establishment and expansion of fish processing plants and for deepsea dragners. Aid to fishermen for the construction of modern vessels capable of a greater variety of fishing operations and larger production is provided by loans from the Newfoundland Fisheries Loan Board and bounty payments at the rate of \$160 a ton for newly constructed vessels under the Fishing Ships (Bounties) Act, 1955. The Fishing and Coasting Vessels Rebuilding and Repairs (Bounties) Act, 1958 authorizes financial assistance in maintaining and prolonging the life of the existing fleet. An Inshore Fisheries Assistance Programme provides a maximum bounty of \$10 a foot on boats measuring from 24 to 35 feet and bounties are also paid to fishermen on certain types of synthetic fibre fishing nets and lines. The Coasting Vessels (Bounties) Act, 1959 authorizes the granting, for locally built ships, of a maximum bounty of \$300 a ton for vessels measuring from 15 to less than 100 gross tons, and \$150 a ton for vessels of between 100 and 400 gross tons.

Other services include: advisory services to fishermen on gear and equipment, industrial research, plant construction, plant engineering and economics; assistance to fishermen's unions; weather and ice reports; and search and rescue. The Fisheries Salt Act, 1957 provides for rigid control over the use of fisheries salt.

Sport Fisheries.—The inland waters of Newfoundland, although they provide excellent sport fishing, are not commercially exploited. The lakes and ponds actually remain under the authority of the Natural Resources Branch of the provincial Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources but, under federal-provincial agreement, these waters, including rivers and streams, are under federal control in matters of conservation and guardianship.

Prince Edward Island.—The sea and inland fisheries of Prince Edward Island are administered by the Federal Government. The provincial Department of Fisheries supplements federal activity and is concerned mainly with development of the fisheries industry. The Department provides technical assistance and, in conjunction with the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and branches of the federal Department of Fisheries, engages in some experimental work.

Financial assistance is made available to fishermen through the Fishermen's Loan Board of Prince Edward Island, a body corporate operating under the provincial Department. The Fishermen's Loan Board operates under authority given by the Re-establishment Assistance Act and regulations thereunder, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Jan. 7, 1949, with amendments. Loans are made to fishermen and companies for the purchase of boats, engines and other deck machinery at a subsidized interest rate. Loans for the construction or expansion of processing plants are available through the Industrial Establishments Promotion Act, the Prince Edward Island Industrial Corporation or the Industrial Enterprises Limited.

Sport Fisheries.—Game fisheries are the responsibility of the provincial Department of Fisheries. The streams of the province, mostly spring-fed and fairly constant in flow,

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