

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.

**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 Province has provided such utilities as water lines and rail sidings; the Province also operates 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 under the Canadian vocational training program of the Federal Department of Labour.

*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-processing plants and fish buyers to obtain annual licences, which are issued by the Department of Trade and Industry only on the recommendation of inspectors of the Federal Department of Fisheries and the certification of the Department of National Health and Welfare as to compliance with standards of construction, operation and sanitation contained in federal regulations.