

**Scientific Research.**—Reference to fisheries research may be found in a special article on Scientific and Industrial Research, published at pp. 998-1001 of the 1940 Canada Year Book.

**International Problems.**—From time to time fisheries questions of international importance have arisen on both of Canada's coasts as well as in the Great Lakes area where problems are complicated by the fact that not only national administrations but also provincial and State governments may be concerned. One international problem of major importance has been the question of United States privileges in the Atlantic fisheries of the Dominion. An outline of the history of this question will be found at pp. 351-352 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Since 1933, under the former *modus vivendi* plan which grew out of the unratified treaty of 1888, United States fishing vessels have again been permitted to enter Canadian ports to buy bait and other supplies. For several years, on the British Columbia Coast, Canada extended port privileges (to buy bait, tranship catches, etc.) to United States vessels fishing for halibut or black cod, and in 1942 the privileges were also made available to United States craft fishing for ling cod, grayfish or sharks. Similar privileges were extended by the Washington Government to Canadian vessels in United States ports on the Pacific Coast.

Two fisheries problems of prime importance, both on the Pacific Coast, have been the object of joint action by the Dominion and the United States in recent years. The International Fisheries Commission was set up to deal with the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific and Bering Sea and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission was established to deal with the preservation and extension of the sockeye-salmon fisheries of the Fraser River system. Details of the Agreements in connection with these matters are given at p. 287 of the 1940 Year Book.

**Fishing Bounties.**—To assist in the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, legislation was passed in 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18) providing for the annual distribution, among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats and vessels on the Atlantic Coast, of bounties totalling \$150,000, the sum representing interest on the Halifax Award. In 1891 another Act (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the bounty to \$160,000. Payments are now made under authority of the Deep Sea Fisheries Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 74).

#### 1.—Government Bounties Paid to Fishermen, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Province	Persons to Whom Bounties Were Paid		Amounts of Bounties Paid <sup>1</sup>	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,340	1,182	10,563	9,597
Nova Scotia.....	8,760	8,294	78,552	75,249
New Brunswick.....	2,130	2,273	19,664	21,220
Quebec.....	6,430	6,570	51,181	53,865
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>18,660</b>	<b>18,319</b>	<b>159,960</b>	<b>159,931</b>

<sup>1</sup> Amounts include payments to vessel- and boat-owners.

**Collection of Statistics.**—Canadian fisheries statistics are collected and published under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Dominion Department of Fisheries and those branches of Provincial Governments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries.