

Departmental employees, both orally and by processing demonstrations. Under arrangements made by the Department with the University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S., the High School of Fisheries, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Que., and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., fishermen are assisted by adult-education specialists in studying their problems and in developing means of dealing with those problems by joint action. Expense of this work is met by the Department.

Prior to the outbreak of the War weather forecasts and reports as to ice conditions and bait and ice supplies were broadcast regularly to Atlantic fishermen under a co-operative plan carried out by the Department of Fisheries and the Radio Division of the Department of Transport. For reasons of security, however, the broadcasting service was discontinued.

Indirect but useful assistance is given the fishermen through the Departmental lecture-demonstration program which has been carried on for some years. Home economists on the permanent staff of the Department give addresses in various centres of population on the nutritive values of Canadian fish foods, and demonstrate methods of fish cookery.

Scientific Research.—Federal fisheries research in Canada is carried on by the Fisheries Research Board, which is under the Minister of Fisheries and is, in effect, the scientific division of the Department of Fisheries. A special article on Scientific and Industrial Research, appearing at pp. 998-1001 of the 1940 Year Book, makes reference to fisheries research.

International Problems.—Fisheries questions of international importance have occurred at various times on both coasts of the Dominion as well as in the Great Lakes region where problems are made more complicated by the fact that Provincial and State Governments, as well as national administrations, may be concerned. One problem which in times past was a source of difficulty was the question of United States privileges in connection with Atlantic fisheries of the Dominion. Its history is outlined on 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. On the Pacific Coast for some years past Canada has likewise extended port privileges (privileges of buying bait, shipping crews, transshipping catches, etc.) to United States halibut fishing vessels and more recently to United States vessels fishing for black cod, ling cod, grayfish or sharks. The Government at Washington has extended similar privileges to Canadian vessels in United States Pacific ports.

The two major fisheries problems which have been the objects of joint action by Canada and the United States in recent years are the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific and Bering Sea and the restoration to its former size of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system. Each problem is being dealt with by a commission equally representative of either country—the International Fisheries Commission, which deals with the halibut problem, and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. Outlines of the agreements under which the commissions act will be found at p. 287 of the 1940 Year Book. In 1944, following intensive scientific and engineering studies carried on by the sockeye commission since its establishment in 1937, work was begun on fishway construction at Hell's Gate Canyon on the Fraser River which is expected to overcome the principal obstacle to the restoration of the run.