

Fundamentally, the object of the Board's technological investigations is to eliminate waste in the fishing industry. To attain this objective it is necessary to utilize not only all fishery products that come out of the waters but to put those products to the best possible use in the light of current knowledge. The Board's knowledge is continually expanding through basic and applied research and this is helping to bring about a wider distribution of fishery products, a higher level of quality in the products marketed, a better understanding of the use of fish in general nutrition and of fish by-products for food, medicinal and industrial purposes.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board.—Under the Fisheries Prices Support Act passed in 1944, this Board was set up in July 1947 to recommend, to the Government, price support measures when severe price declines occur. The Board functions under the direction of the Minister of Fisheries and consists of an Acting Chairman, who is a senior officer of the Department of Fisheries, and five members chosen from private and co-operative firms in the industry, representative of the various fish-producing regions of Canada.

The Board has authority to buy quality fishery products under prescribed conditions and to dispose of them by sale or otherwise, or to pay to producers the difference between a price prescribed by the Board and the average price the product actually commands. The Board has no power to control prices nor has it any jurisdiction over operations in the fishing industry or the fish trade.

Money necessary for dealings in fishery products is available to the Board from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to a maximum aggregate amount of \$25,000,000 but only on recommendation of the Federal Treasury Board and authorization of the Governor in Council. The most recent prices support action by the Board resulted from marketing problems in respect of Newfoundland salted codfish.

The Board maintains a small staff at Headquarters for those administrative and research activities essential to operation. The work of the staff is closely integrated with that of the Department's Markets and Economics Service and, where possible, all services required by the Board are carried out by Departmental personnel. The Board has carried out field surveys on market conditions and possibilities, and on factors affecting the income of fishermen in the various producing areas. It keeps the financial position of fishermen under continuous review and makes recommendations to the Government on the basis of the facts as it finds them. Special investigations are made when serious problems arise in particular areas.

International Fisheries Conservation.—Because fisheries regulation is sometimes needed on the high seas in international waters, international treaties have had to be made. Canada's obligations under a number of international fishery treaties with the United States and other countries are administered by the Department of Fisheries.

Canada and the United States for years have led the world in joint fisheries conservation development. Major examples of this joint effort are the International Fisheries Commission, concerned with the preservation of the halibut stocks of the North Pacific and the Bering Sea, and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, concerned with the conservation and development of the sockeye