

and keep them clear of obstructions. Biologists and engineers work together to provide solutions to such problems as pollution, multi-use of water resources, floods, droughts, obstacles to fish passage, etc. Advanced techniques of improving the spawning and rearing environment of the salmon have thus been developed. Among these, man-made spawning channels have attracted world-wide attention and interest. At some locations in Canada, fish hatcheries are maintained to rehabilitate stocks.

Inspection of fish and fish products to ensure a high standard of quality is carried out by the Inspection Service with field officers at major fish processing points across Canada. Fish Inspection Laboratories are maintained on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in Toronto and Winnipeg.

Through the media of printed material, films, radio, television and exhibitions, the Information and Consumer Service informs the public on the various aspects of the industry and the work of the fisheries services. This Service works closely with the Conservation and Development Service in matters concerning the conservation of fisheries and with the Inspection Service toward encouraging increased consumption of Canadian fish products in the domestic, United States and other markets. A staff of home economists operates test kitchens in Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Halifax, Edmonton and Winnipeg, and conducts demonstrations and lectures on methods of preparing and cooking fish and fish products.

The Economics Service has two related fields of responsibility: (1) to provide the government and the commercial fishing industry with current information, including statistical data, under the general heading of trade intelligence, and (2) to carry out studies and investigations in the primary fisheries and in the processing and distribution of fish products.

In addition to these regular services, the Department assists the commercial fishing industry in several special ways. To promote efficient primary fishing operations and improve the marketing of fishery products, assistance is provided for the construction of dragners and longliners and for bait-freezing and storage facilities on the Atlantic Coast. The Fishermen's Indemnity Plan affords low-cost protection from losses of boats and lobster traps through storms and other causes. The Plan has been in operation since 1953 and at Dec. 31, 1964, a total of 7,006 vessels with an appraised value of \$25,705,000 were insured under it. The Department also provides financial assistance to educational institutions agreeing to carry out specialized educational work among fishermen.

International Fisheries Conservation.—Conservation of the resources of the high seas can be effected only through regulation, and for this purpose international treaties have had to be made. Canada's obligations under such treaties with the United States and other countries are administered by the Department of Fisheries.

Canada and the United States have led the world in joint fisheries conservation development. Major examples of this joint effort are the International Pacific Halibut Convention, concerned with the preservation of the halibut stocks of the north Pacific and the Bering Sea, and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention, concerned with the conservation and development of the sockeye and pink salmon of the Fraser River. Investigations carried out under the auspices of commissions appointed under these conventions, subsequent regulation and limitation of catches, and the construction of salmon fishways appear to have been successful in arresting and reversing an earlier trend toward depletion of these fisheries. Another example of restoring a depleted marine resource by international agreement and action is that of the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea. Under a treaty signed in 1911, known as the (North Pacific) Sealing Convention, pelagic sealing was prohibited while the animals were migrating to and from the Pribilofs where most of them breed. This treaty had been signed by the United States, Canada, Russia and Japan, and was one of the earliest conventions on resources of the sea. In 1941 Japan abrogated the treaty and the following year Canada and the United States signed a Provisional Fur Seal Agreement under which Canada, in return for abstaining from pelagic sealing, received 20 p.c. of the annual catch, which was supervised by the