

foundland is carried out at a Technological Unit in St. John's. For inland areas technological work is centred at Winnipeg, Man., and a research laboratory in Vancouver, B.C., undertakes investigation of Pacific Coast problems.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board.—The Fisheries Prices Support Board, established in 1947, is responsible for investigating and, where appropriate, recommending government action to support prices of fishery products where declines are experienced. The basic principle of the legislation is to protect fishermen against sharp declines in prices and consequent loss of income. The Board is responsible to the Minister of Fisheries and consists of a chairman, who is a senior officer of the Department of Fisheries, and five members chosen from the fishing industry in the various fishing 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 other than its purchase policy 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 amount of \$25,000,000 annually on recommendation of the federal Treasury Board and authorization of the Governor in Council.

In 1965, because of market disruption resulting from political disturbances in the Dominican Republic, the Board purchased up to \$300,000 worth of salted hake, pollock and cusk from exporters in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, up to \$190,000 worth of salted cod from Newfoundland and up to \$10,000 worth of salted cod from Quebec. The salted hake, pollock and cusk was donated to the Dominican Republic and part of the salted cod went to Kenya and Guyana under the World Food Program; the remainder of the cod was disposed of because of deterioration.

The Board co-operates with the Economics Service of the Department of Fisheries in the collection and analysis of costs of fishing operations and, in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce, maintains a continuous review of the markets for various fishery products. A small staff is maintained for administrative activities at headquarters of the Board in Ottawa.

Subsection 2.—The Provincial Governments*

An outline of the work undertaken by each of the provincial governments in connection with administration of commercial and game fisheries is given in the following paragraphs.

Newfoundland.—The provincial Department of Fisheries in conjunction with the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority, a Crown corporation established in 1953, is concerned mainly with the improvement and development of fishing and production methods. It conducts experiments and demonstrations in longlining, Danish seining and otter trawling, in the construction of multi-purpose fishing craft, and in the exploration of potential fishing grounds.

Loans are made to processors for the establishment and expansion of fish processing plants and for deepsea draggers and also to fishermen for the construction and purchase of modern vessels capable of a greater variety of fishing operations and larger production. Fishermen receive further aid through bounty payments at the rate of \$160 a ton for newly constructed vessels under the Fishing Ships (Bounties) Act, 1955. The Fishing and Coasting Vessels Rebuilding and Repairs (Bounties) Act, 1958 authorizes the government to assist financially in maintaining and prolonging the life of the existing fleet. The Coasting Vessels (Bounties) Act, 1959 authorizes the granting, for locally built ships, of a maximum bounty of \$300 a ton for vessels measuring from 15 to less than 100 gross tons,

* Prepared by the respective provincial departments responsible for fisheries administration.