

resources and the industry. Services rendered by the Department have been revised and broadened with the times; increased attention has been paid in recent years to the development aspects of the fisheries. About 2,100 persons are employed by the Department, most of them in conservation, protection, inspection and administration duties in fishing areas across the country. The Ottawa headquarters staff numbers about 240.

The Conservation and Protection Service, through a force of Fishery Officers stationed in fishing areas, on patrol aircraft and aboard a fleet of 80 patrol vessels, is concerned with the administration and enforcement of regulations for the conservation of fish stocks and the protection of fisheries.

The Resource Development Service is responsible for the application of technical and scientific means for the cultivation and development of fish stocks by improvement of the freshwater environment of anadromous species, principally salmon and trout, artificial propagation of fish and shellfish in hatcheries, spawning channels, etc., and control of parasites and predators, including the Great Lakes sea lamprey.

The maintenance of quality standards by regular inspection of fish, processing plants and fishery products is the responsibility of the Inspection Service. Additional functions undertaken in 1967 include investigation and extension work in fish handling, processing, storage and distribution. Inspection personnel, through active participation in the international Codex Alimentarius Commission, contribute to the development of world trading standards for fishery products.

The Information and Consumer Service is responsible for informing the fishing industry, fishermen and the general public on activities of the Department through the distribution of printed material, films and filmstrips, and radio and television material. The Consumer Branch of the Service promotes the consumption of fishery products.

Increasing importance of international consultation and co-operation in fisheries was recognized in the formation in 1965 of the International Fisheries Service. An Assistant Deputy Minister to whom this Service reports is also concerned with jurisdictional matters, particularly in reference to territorial waters and fishing zones.

In 1967, as part of an expanding program directed toward development of fisheries, a new post of Director of Federal-Provincial Fisheries Arrangements was established to be responsible for co-ordinating discussions with provinces. Responsibility for programs of development in fish harvesting and production techniques is exercised by the Industrial Development Service, which undertakes a wide range of projects of technical aid and advice to fishermen and the fishing industry, and provides financial support to provinces and the industry for development purposes.

The Economics Service is responsible for the assembly, analysis and interpretation of statistical data on the fisheries, and the conduct of studies and investigations in the primary fisheries and the processing and distribution of fishery products.

Programs of economic aid to fishermen and industry, including the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan, the Newfoundland Bait Service and the Salt Assistance Plan, are administered by the Special Programs Service. The Indemnity Plan, to insure vessels, fixed gear, shore installations and lobster traps, applies in the Maritimes, Newfoundland, Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario.

International Fisheries.—Recognizing the necessity for the orderly regulation of fisheries in international waters, Canada has long been a leading participant in international conferences, conventions and treaties upholding conservation principles. The federal Department of Fisheries assumes a major responsibility for the negotiation, revision and implementation of international fisheries treaties on behalf of the Government of