

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 Board maintains a small staff for administrative and research activities. The work is closely integrated with that of the Department's Markets and Economics Service and, where possible, services required by the Board are carried out by Department 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.**—Fisheries regulation is sometimes needed on the high seas in international waters and 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 for years 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 salmon of the Fraser River. Investigations carried out under the Commission's auspices, subsequent regulation and limitation of catches and, in the case of salmon, the construction of fishways appear to have been successful in arresting and reversing an earlier trend towards 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 the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement, Canada receives 20 p.c. of the fur-seal skins taken annually by the United States Government from the Pribilofs. Only surplus animals are killed.

In 1949, the Government of Canada became a signatory, along with nine other countries, to the International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention which came into force in 1950. The work of the Commission, established under this Convention, concerns the scientific investigations of the fishery resources of the northwest Atlantic. The Commission has no regulatory powers but can make recommendations to the respective governments regarding measures that may be necessary for maintaining the stocks of fish that support the international fisheries in the Convention area. Treaty signatories are: Canada, Denmark, Iceland, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Norway, Portugal and Spain. Headquarters of the Commission is at Halifax, N.S.