

katchewan Research Station, who is overseeing the crop.

Beekeepers, who were hard-pressed to find bloom for their hives after the severe frosts, found the rapeseed fields to be an ideal answer. Those who move their hives to the rapeseed fields are reaping tens of thousands of dollars in terms of increased hive vigour and strength, says Mr. Cooke. Both the beekeepers and local farmers are keenly interested in handling future seed increase of new varieties for the Canadian rapeseed industry.

The entire Canadian crop of rapeseed in 1972 could consist of the new varieties, giving the Canadian rapeseed industry a crucial competitive edge as the only major supplier of low erucic acid rapeseed in the world.

CANADA-NORWAY FISHERIES

Representatives of Canada and Norway met in Ottawa at the end of April to discuss customary Norwegian fishing practices and sealing operations in Canada's territorial sea and exclusive fishing-zones. The Norwegian delegation was led by Mr. Jens Evensen, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and included representatives from the Ministry of Fisheries and the Norwegian sealing and fishing industry. The Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. J.A. Beesley, Legal Adviser and Director-General, Bureau of Legal and Consular Affairs, Department of External Affairs, and included representatives of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry and the Canadian sealing and fishing industry.

Last June, the Canadian Government amended the Canadian Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act to extend the breadth of Canada's territorial sea from three to 12 miles and to permit the establishment of exclusive Canadian fishing-zones in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy off Canada's

East Coast and Dixon Entrance and Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound off the West Coast. These special bodies of water were enclosed by fisheries closing-lines that came into force in March this year.

Norway is one of seven countries whose fishermen have frequented the fishing-grounds off Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Norwegian sealing vessels have also participated for many years in the annual seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the southeast coast of Labrador and the northeast coast of Newfoundland, generally known as the "Front" area. Throughout this long association, there has been continued and growing co-operation between Canada and Norway in the adoption of measures for the conservation of seal stocks and humane methods for the hunt.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRY

During the discussions the economic importance of these fishing and sealing activities to the livelihood of the people engaged in them was stressed by both sides. In some areas, in both countries, the sealing and fishing industry is the main source of income. The Norwegian side was particularly concerned about the longer-term prospects for the sealing industry and recognized, along with the Canadian side, the need for effective conservation methods to achieve a sustained yield.

Both delegations put forward constructive proposals as the possible basis for agreement between the two countries on the future conduct of fishing and sealing activities. These proposals, if approved, would permit the adoption of realistic conservation methods for sealing and would involve the phasing-out of Norwegian fishing operations and acceptance of Canadian jurisdiction in the newly created 12-mile territorial sea and fishing-zones off Canada's East and West Coasts.

The proposed agreements will be submitted to governments and a further meeting between the two countries will be held in Ottawa in June.