

in 1929, operated 30 main hatcheries, 10 subsidiary hatcheries and 5 salmon-retaining ponds at a cost of \$360,884, and distributed 570,287,381 eggs, fry or older fish, mostly B.C. salmon, Atlantic salmon, pickerel and whitefish. The young fish are distributed gratis if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable and are open to public fishing.

**Direct Assistance.**—Since 1927 fish collection services have been operated on several stretches of the Atlantic coast by the Fisheries Branch of the former Department of Marine and Fisheries or by the present Department of Fisheries. Fishermen in the territories covered by the fish collection boats are thus enabled to sell their catches promptly and have them delivered to purchasers at central points at small cost, and are also able to spend their time in catching fish instead of in preparing their catches for the dried and cured-fish markets. Again a system has been established of broadcasting radio reports as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies, ice conditions along the coast and prevailing prices. Further, under authority of the Fish Inspection Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 72), systems of instruction in improved methods of fish curing and barrel making have been in operation for several years.

**Scientific Research.**—Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at Halifax, N.S., St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C.; Toronto, McGill, Queen's, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime Province universities send workers to these stations, chiefly professors and trained specialists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.

**International Problems.**—The chief international fisheries problem is the question of the rights of the United States, whose fishermen were granted, by the Treaty of Versailles, certain privileges in the Canadian inshore fisheries. Losing these by the war of 1812, the United States, after 1818, surrendered all but their liberty to call at Canadian ports for shelter, wood, water, or to make repairs, and to fish around the Magdalen islands and on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Mont Joli eastward, and to dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays on this portion of the North Shore.

Questions of interpretations to be placed on certain parts of the Treaty of 1818 were set at rest for the years 1854-1866, by the Reciprocity Treaty. This treaty provided for the free admission into either country of the fish products of the other, and the fishermen of each country were allowed to fish in Atlantic territorial waters of the other, with the exception of specified rivers and other grounds.

In 1871, the Treaty of Washington revived the fishery provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and provided for a commission to determine the compensation to be paid by the United States to Great Britain as the difference in the value of the concessions mutually granted. This commission sat at Halifax in 1877, handing down the "Halifax Award," the amount of which was \$5,500,000. In 1885, however, the United States terminated the fisheries articles of this treaty, and a period of disagreement followed. A settlement was negotiated in 1888, when the plenipotentiaries of the two nations agreed to the "Unratified Treaty of 1888", which contained the provision that United States fishing vessels were to be