

and the fisheries of Yukon and the Northwest Territories and the Magdalen islands. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and Ontario, and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec (except the fisheries of the Magdalen islands) are controlled by the respective provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all provinces rests with the Dominion Government. [See the Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 73).] The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries in the fiscal year 1933-34, including civil government salaries, contingencies, etc., was \$1,599,567, and the revenue \$132,581.

**Conservation.**—River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably, if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian Government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion, the enforcement of closed seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions and the regulation of nets, gear and fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized; the Dominion, in 1933, operated 24 main hatcheries, 9 subsidiary hatcheries and 8 salmon-retaining ponds at a cost of \$205,682, and distributed 109,500,000 eggs, fry or older fish, mostly salmon and trout. The young fish are distributed gratis if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable and are open to public fishing. Investigations and experiments directed toward the culture of the oyster have been carried on since 1929 at Malpeque bay, P.E.I., by the Dominion Department of Fisheries.

**Direct Assistance.**—Since 1927 fish collection services have been operated on several stretches of the Atlantic coast by the Department of Fisheries. Fishermen in the waters 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. They 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. The biological stations at St. Andrews and Nanaimo are concerned chiefly with problems of fish life, while at the fisheries experimental stations at Halifax and Prince Rupert, attention is devoted to the practical problems of the fishing industry. A marine biological station, chiefly for oyster investigation work, is conducted at Ellerslie, P.E.I., and a sub-station for salmon investigations at Cultus Lake, B.C. The Biological Board employs a permanent staff of scientists, and in addition, Toronto, McGill, Queen's, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime Provinces' universities send workers to the several stations, chiefly professors and trained scientists. 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, 1783, certain privileges in the Canadian inshore fisheries. Losing these by the War of 1812, the United States, after 1818, surrendered all but