

(except those of the mainland portion of Quebec, which by agreement are under provincial administration), the non-tidal fisheries of Nova Scotia, and the fisheries of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The non-tidal fisheries of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia, and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec (except the fisheries of the Magdalen islands) are administered by the respective provinces, although the Dominion Department does certain protective work in non-tidal waters of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. The right of fisheries regulation for all the provinces, however, rests with the Dominion Government. [See the Fisheries Act (22-23 Geo. V, c. 42).] The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries in the fiscal year 1935-36, including civil government salaries, contingencies, etc., was \$1,710,345, and the revenue \$167,862.

**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 by 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 1935, operated 23 main hatcheries, 11 subsidiary hatcheries, 9 salmon retaining ponds and several egg collecting stations at a cost of \$231,036, and distributed 145,878,304 trout and salmon eggs, fry and older fish. 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, Prince Edward Island, by the Dominion Department of Fisheries, and are now being extended to areas in Nova Scotia.

**Direct Assistance.**—On the Atlantic coast where conditions attending fishing operations make such a service desirable, a system has been established of broadcasting radio reports as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies, and ice conditions. 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 research into the numerous complex problems occurring in connection with 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 biological station, chiefly for oyster investigation work, is conducted by the Board at Ellerslie, P.E.I., and a sub-station for salmon investigations at Cultus Lake, B.C. A fisheries biological station is also being established (1936) in Gaspé County in the province of Quebec. The Biological Board employs a permanent staff of 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 has been the question of the privileges of the United States in the Atlantic fisheries. Details of the history of this question for the past century and a half may be found at pp. 351-352 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Since 1933, under the former *modus vivendi* licence plan, which grew out of a treaty of 1888, which, however, was never ratified,