

addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized; the Dominion, in 1937, operated 16 main hatcheries, 7 subsidiary hatcheries, 3 rearing stations, 8 salmon retaining ponds, and several egg collecting stations at a cost of \$218,055, and distributed 61,831,780 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 in Prince Edward Island, by the Dominion Department of Fisheries, and are now being extended to areas in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick, the oyster areas are under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities, but in a portion of Shediac bay the areas have been transferred to the Dominion Department of Fisheries by the Provincial Government in order that certain oyster investigations might be begun there.

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.

By parliamentary vote the sum of \$300,000 was made available for use by the Department of Fisheries during the fiscal year 1937-38 to aid, in co-operation with the provinces concerned, in the re-establishment of needy fishermen. Four provinces, where the fisheries are administered by the Dominion in whole or in part—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec—entered into agreements with the Dominion authorities to carry out the purpose of this vote. In each of the four, the Department of Fisheries spent two dollars for each dollar spent by the Provincial Government in direct aid to fishermen who were in need of assistance and the total spendings from the departmental appropriation were \$218,004. In the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen islands loans were made to fishermen and associations of fishermen and the total number of these loans to fishermen was 9,176 and to fishermen's associations, 25.

In further effort to aid the fishermen by expanding the demand for their products, large-scale advertising is carried on by the Department of Fisheries. In the main, the advertising was carried on within the Dominion but in the fiscal year 1937-38 a substantial amount was expended in the United Kingdom with the particular object of increasing sales of Canadian canned lobster and canned salmon. In Canada many publications of different classes are distributed to the public in all parts of the country and direct attention to the merits of Canadian fish foods, generally.

Scientific Research.—Under the direction of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada (formerly the Biological Board of Canada), stations 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., Grand Rivière, Que., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. Another 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 permanent staff of scientists is employed by the Board. The life histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh