

to provincial administration, as from Apr. 1, 1943, by agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province. 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, including departmental administration, etc., in the fiscal year 1941-42, was \$1,845,899, (including expenditures in connection with the Pacific halibut and Pacific salmon commissions) and the revenue, exclusive of receipts from sales under an emergent canned lobster control plan, was \$416,643; for the year 1942-43 the expenditure was \$1,913,386 and the revenue \$320,032.

Conservation.—Prevention of depletion of the country's fisheries resources through over-fishing or other causes has been a main object of the Federal fisheries authorities. Prevention is accomplished by the enforcement of close seasons, in some cases limitation of catch, the regulation of nets, gear and fishing operations generally, and the forbidding of stream obstruction or pollution. In addition, a system of fish culture is continuously in operation. In 1942 the Dominion Department of Fisheries operated 13 hatcheries, 6 rearing stations, 6 retaining ponds and several egg collecting stations, at an estimated cost of \$181,000, including headquarters' administrative expenses. From the hatcheries and other fish cultural establishments there were distributed in suitable selected waters a total of 32,523,000 trout and salmon eggs, fry and older fish. Joint action, begun in 1929 by the Department of Fisheries and by the Fisheries Research Board (then known as the Biological Board of Canada), has brought about the successful establishment of commercial oyster farming in Prince Edward Island and in Nova Scotia, where control of the oyster areas was transferred to the Dominion authorities by the Provincial Government. In New Brunswick and British Columbia, the other oyster-producing provinces, the oyster areas are under provincial jurisdiction, except those on a small strip of the New Brunswick coast which have been transferred by the Province to the control of the Federal Department so that investigations prerequisite to the establishment of oyster farming may be conducted.

Direct Assistance to Fishermen.—Special instruction in improved methods of fish curing, etc., has been made available by the Department of Fisheries to fishermen in various communities in areas where the fisheries are under its administration. Instruction is given by trained Departmental employees, both by word of mouth and by actual demonstration of processing methods. In addition, under arrangements made by the Department with several educational institutions, fishermen on both coasts are assisted by adult-education specialists in studying their problems and in developing means of dealing with those problems by joint action. Costs of this adult education work are paid by the Department.

For some years prior to the outbreak of the War, weather forecasts and reports as to bait and ice supplies and ice conditions were broadcasted to Atlantic fishermen under a plan carried out through the co-operation of the Department of Fisheries and the Radio Division of the Department of Transport. The War, however, compelled first a modification of this broadcasting service and finally its discontinuance.

As part of its effort to increase the domestic demand for Canadian fisheries products, the Department has carried on for some years a lecture-demonstration program. Home economists, on the permanent Departmental staff, give fish cookery demonstrations and lectures in different parts of the country on the food and health values of fish.