

work in non-tidal waters of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Although administration is carried on by different authorities in different parts of the country the right of fisheries regulation for all parts of the Dominion rests with the Federal Government (see the Fisheries Act, 22-23 Geo. V, c. 42).

The revenue obtained by the Dominion Government from the fisheries in the fiscal year 1943-44 was \$305,420 and in the year 1942-43 it was \$320,032. Dominion expenditure on the fisheries in 1943-44 (exclusive of special war expenditure, but including outlays in connection with the International Pacific Halibut and Pacific Salmon Commissions, departmental administration, etc.) was \$1,744,151 and in 1942-43 it totalled \$1,736,821. Special war expenditures in 1943-44 amounted to \$20,976,606; in the main they represented fish supplied to the United Kingdom and other countries of the United Nations under various arrangements, although they included also several other items, such as subsidy payments of approximately \$144,000 (progress payments) toward the construction of additional vessels for the Canadian fishing fleet.

**Conservation.**—The maintenance and increase of the fish stocks of the country has been one of the chief objectives of the Federal fisheries authorities. Conservation is accomplished by the enforcement of close seasons; the imposition, in some cases, of size limits to prevent the capture of undersized fish and, in other cases, limitation of catch; the regulation of fishing operations generally, including control of types of gear; and the prohibition of pollution or obstruction of fishing waters. In addition a Federal system of fish culture has been carried on continuously for many years in areas where the fisheries are under Dominion administration, and for some time past a program for the establishment of commercial oyster culture or 'farming' in certain Atlantic areas has been in progress under arrangements between the Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Research Board. In 1943 the Department operated 13 main hatcheries, 6 salmon retaining ponds, and several egg-collecting stations at a cost of approximately \$170,600. During the year, trout and salmon fry, etc., to the number of 26,279,870 were distributed from the fish cultural establishments in suitable selected waters. Under the oyster culture program, begun in Prince Edward Island in 1928, commercial oyster farming has been developed both in that Province and in Nova Scotia where control of the oyster areas was transferred to the Dominion authorities by the respective Provincial Governments. In New Brunswick, the Provincial Government has retained control of the oyster areas except on two limited stretches of the coast which have been transferred to the control of the Federal Department so that oyster-farming investigations might be conducted in those districts. In British Columbia, the other oyster-producing province, the oyster areas are under provincial jurisdiction.

**Direct Assistance to Fishermen.**—Subsidy grants toward the construction of additional fishing vessels were continued by the Department of Fisheries during the past year; under the subsidy plan, begun in 1942-43, some 20 new vessels have been built on the Pacific Coast and a smaller number in the Atlantic provinces. To assist Atlantic Coast fishermen in applying improved methods of fishing, an experimental long-line vessel was constructed during the past year and put into operation. Instruction in the most efficient methods of fish processing is made available to fishermen by the Department, with the co-operation of the Fisheries Research Board, and information obtained by the Board through its investigation and experiments is put at the disposal of the fishing industry. In appropriate communities special instruction in fish handling and processing is given by trained