

Revenue accruing to the Dominion Government from fisheries in the fiscal year 1944-45 was \$479,665 as compared with \$305,420 in the preceding year. Dominion expenditure in connection with the fisheries in 1944-45 was \$2,213,203 as against \$1,744,151 in 1943-44. This expenditure included spendings in connection with the International Fisheries Commission (Halibut Commission), the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, departmental administration, etc. The special war expenditures in 1944-45, which represented mainly fish supplied to the United Nations (principally the United Kingdom) under various governmental agreements, amounted to \$21,727,350.

**Conservation.**—From the inception of the Dominion in 1867, adequate conservation of the country's fish stocks has been a major objective of the Dominion fisheries authorities. The purpose of this work is, of course, to maintain and increase fish abundance. In general, conservation is achieved by such action as the control of fishing seasons, the regulation of fishing operation including control of types of gear, the imposition, where found desirable, of limitations of catch and prohibition of capture of undersized fish, and the prevention of the obstruction or pollution of fishing waters.

As an additional step towards the maintenance and increase of fish stocks, a Dominion system of fish culture has been carried on for many years in various areas where the fisheries have been under Dominion administration. In 1944, the Fish Culture Branch of the Department operated 13 hatcheries, 5 rearing stations, 6 salmon retaining ponds, and several egg collecting stations at a cost of approximately \$181,000. During the year, more than 18,500,000 trout and salmon fry, etc., were distributed in suitable selected waters from the fish cultural establishments.

For some time, the Department has been carrying on a successful program for developing 'oyster farming', or commercial rearing of oysters, in those Atlantic regions where the oyster areas come under Dominion jurisdiction—in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and parts of New Brunswick. The oyster farming carried on in the Maritime Provinces takes place on grounds made available to lessees by the Department on prescribed conditions, and the methods of cultivation employed by the lessees are those advised by the Dominion Fisheries Research Board. There are no oyster fisheries in Quebec; in British Columbia, the fourth oyster-producing province, the oyster areas come under provincial jurisdiction.

**Direct Assistance to Fishermen.**—Advice and instruction as to the most efficient methods of fish handling and processing are made available by the Department to fishermen and fish producers, with the co-operation of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, and information brought out by the Board through its studies and experiments is put freely at the disposal of the fishing industry. Special instruction in fish handling and processing is given in appropriate districts by Departmental employees trained for this work. Instruction is given both orally and by operational demonstrations. Under arrangements made by the Department, adult-education specialists from the University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S., the High School of Fisheries, Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Que., and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., assist fishermen by studying their problems and by joint action. The cost of this special work is met by the Department.