

the non-tidal fisheries of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and those of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, are administered by the respective provinces. In British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, however, the Federal Department carries on some protective work in connection with non-tidal fisheries.

Revenue received by the Federal Government from the fisheries in the year ended Mar. 31, 1946, was \$1,109,484, as compared with \$479,665 in the preceding year. Expenditures in connection with the fisheries in 1945-46 were \$3,374,102 as compared with \$2,213,203 in 1944-45. Included in the outlays in both years were expenditures in connection with the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission and the International Fisheries Commission, or Pacific Halibut Commission, as well as the costs of departmental administration, etc. During much of the war period 1939-45, Federal outlays in connection with the fisheries included large amounts in special war expenditures, which represented, in the main, fish supplied to Allied Nations under various governmental agreements. In 1945-46, such special expenditures were considerably smaller than in some of the earlier years but, nevertheless, totalled \$6,853,879.

Conservation.—Since the time of Confederation in 1867, intelligent conservation of the country's fisheries resources has been a prime objective of the Federal fisheries authorities. In general, this effort to maintain and increase fish abundance is achieved by such steps as the control of fishing seasons, the regulation of fishing operations including control of types of gear, the imposition of catch limitations where found desirable, the prevention of obstruction or pollution of fishing waters, and the prohibition of the capture of undersized fish.

In assisting in the maintenance and increase of fish stocks, the Department of Fisheries has carried on for many years a program of fish culture in various areas where fisheries administration is a Federal responsibility. In 1945, the Fish Culture Branch operated 13 hatcheries, 6 rearing stations, 6 salmon retaining ponds, and several egg-collecting stations, at a cost of \$192,895. During the year, more than 30,100,000 trout and salmon fry and fingerlings, plus some older fish, were transferred from the fish cultural establishments to suitable selected waters.

For some years, the Department has been carrying on successfully a program for the development of 'farms' for the commercial rearing of oysters in Atlantic regions where oyster areas are under Federal jurisdiction—in Prince Edward Island where the program was begun, Nova Scotia and some parts of New Brunswick. Wartime conditions during 1939-45 slowed down development somewhat but very substantial progress has been made. Oyster farming takes place on grounds made available to lessees by the Department on prescribed conditions, and the methods of operation followed by the lessees are those advised by the Fisheries Research Board. In British Columbia the oyster areas are under provincial jurisdiction.

Direct Assistance to Fishermen.—With the co-operation of the Fisheries Research Board, the Department makes available to fishermen and fish producers instruction and advice as to the most efficient methods of fish handling and processing. Fisheries inspectors employed by the Department are qualified by courses of training to assist fishermen as regards the handling and processing methods. In appropriate districts instruction in particular methods of processing is given by special officers employed by the Department for this work. Instruction is given orally, by method or by operational demonstrations. In addition, informa-