

Revenue received by the Federal Government from the fisheries in the year ended Mar. 31, 1947, amounted to \$973,160 as compared with \$1,109,484 in the preceding year. Expenditures in connection with the fisheries in 1946-47 were \$3,700,019, as compared with \$3,374,102 in 1945-46. Included in these expenditures were outlays 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.

Conservation.—A prime objective of the Federal fisheries authorities, ever since Confederation, has been intelligent conservation of the country's fisheries resources. Such moves as 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, have been taken to achieve this objective.

In addition to the effort to maintain and increase fish abundance, 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 1946-47 the Fish Culture Branch operated 13 hatcheries, 6 rearing stations, 6 salmon retaining ponds, and several egg-collecting stations, at a cost of \$221,580. During the year, almost 23,500,000 trout and salmon fry and fingerlings, plus some older fish, were transferred from the fish-culture establishments to suitable waters.

The Department's program for the development of "farms" for the commercial rearing of oysters in Atlantic regions where oyster areas are under Federal jurisdiction has shown substantial progress despite a slowing down during the war years. The program was begun in Prince Edward Island some years ago and has been carried on successfully there, in Nova Scotia and in some parts of New Brunswick. Oyster farming takes place on grounds made available to lessees by the Department on prescribed conditions. The methods of operation followed by the lessees are those advised by the Fisheries Research Board. In British Columbia and most of New Brunswick, the oyster areas are under Provincial jurisdiction.

Direct Assistance to Fishermen.—The Department makes available to fishermen and fish producers instruction and advice as to the most efficient methods of fish handling and processing. This is done with the co-operation of the Fisheries Research Board. The fisheries inspectors employed by the Department on the two coasts are qualified by courses of training to advise fishermen as to the best handling and processing methods. Special departmental officers, working in appropriate districts, also give expert instruction, orally or by operational demonstrations, as to certain processing methods. In addition, information obtained by the Research Board through studies and experiments at its six permanent stations, or research centres, is put freely at the disposal of the fishing industry. The Department arranges for adult-education specialists from St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., the Social Economic Service, Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Que., and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., to assist fishermen in studying their problems and devising plans for meeting those problems through joint action. The cost of this special educational work is met by the Department.

A lecture-demonstration program on the nutritive values of Canadian fish foods and the best methods of preparing them for meals is carried on in different