

NOTES.

FISH CULTURE IN CANADA.—Hatching fish by artificial means to stock the waters of Canada is engaged in on a large scale by the Dominion Government. In 1909, the Dominion fish hatcheries planted no fewer than 1,024,282,000 fry in various waters throughout the country. In 1900, only 271,996,000 fry were planted by the Government fish hatcheries, so that the plant of young fish has increased by nearly 277 per cent. in the past ten years and the number of hatcheries has increased from 12 to 37, or 208 per cent. Of the 37 hatcheries now in operation, British Columbia and Quebec have 8 each, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, 5 each; and Manitoba and Prince Edward Island each have 3.

The amount voted by the Dominion Parliament for fish culture purposes in 1909 was \$322,300, and of this \$180,345, or approximately 56 per cent. was expended. The importance of carrying on this work can not be emphasized too much in a growing country like Canada, where the increasing population is making greater and greater demands on the fish supply. (Bull. No. 8, Dec. 30, 1911, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa).

FORESTRY CONVENTION.—Arrangements are now rapidly approaching completion for the Annual Convention of the Canadian Forestry Association which will be held in the Railway Committee Room, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on February 7th and 8th, 1912. The gathering is under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Governor General, and a number of distinguished men, both from Canada and the United States, have promised to attend and take part. As the subjects to be discussed are of the most practical and pressing character, it is expected that there will be a very large attendance of all persons interested in our forest resources.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be: the separation from politics of the various forest services of Canada by placing them under civil service regulations; the consideration of what constitutes a fair appropriation for the maintenance and development of forest reserves in Canada; federal versus provincial control of forest lands; and the most effective forms of legislation for the suppression of forest fires in organized and unorganized territory and along railway lines. Discussion on the last named will arise upon the presentation of the Report of the Committee on Forest Fire Laws. This Report was prepared for submission to the Quebec Convention of 1911, but owing to lack of time it could not be reached.