

Another important contribution of the Federal Government is the work of the system of Experimental Farms. A Central Farm was established at Ottawa in 1887 and from it a network of farms and stations have been spread across the country, so located as to serve each of the agricultural areas. These farms and stations carry on fundamental research in a wide variety of problems.

Reference has already been made to the fact that under the constitution, the fisheries of Canada, both coastal and inland, are a federal responsibility.

But as practice has developed, the situation is now less clear-cut than the constitutional provisions would suggest. In general, the Federal Government exercises legislative and administrative functions in relations to the coastal and deep-sea fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. This has involved the negotiation and execution of such international conservation agreements as the Salmon Fisheries Convention, the North Pacific Halibut Fisheries Convention and the Fur Seal Agreement. These agreements are all developments resulting from the mutual needs and friendly relations of the United States and Canada. They may well be supplemented in the not distant future by a more fundamental development in international law which will allow nations under certain circumstances to extend some measure of territorial control into fishing areas on the high seas.

In its relations with the other Provinces the Federal Government has developed a pattern under which it legislates in accordance with provincial desires and leaves the fisheries administration to the provincial authorities. An exception is made in the case of Newfoundland, where the provincial government has not yet decided whether it wishes to administer the laws concerning inland fishing. Also, the Newfoundland Fish Marketing Board, which was in operation prior to confederation, will continue to control the marketing of salted fish for five years unless the provincial government wishes to terminate the arrangements prior to that date.

The Federal Government operates all fisheries inspection services throughout Canada. It also carries on research and experimental work in biological stations at many different points.

In addition to these varied forms of assistance to the industries mentioned the Canadian Federal Government provides a number of general services that have a direct bearing on the development of the resources of the nation.

Outstanding among these are the surveys - geological, topographical, hydrographic, geodetic, magnetic, and geographical. As a result of their activities the whole surface of Canada is being mapped rapidly and in detail. In air mapping Canada has led the world and in a comparatively short time there will be a complete photographic coverage of the whole country. This is being done almost entirely at federal expense and the various surveys are also charged exclusively to the national government. Their value to such industries as agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining cannot be easily exaggerated.

Finally, reference should also be made to the Federal Government's policy of building, or assisting to build, roads into the mineralized areas of Canada, and its very large expenditure on the construction of airports and landing fields in isolated areas where these are required to assist in the development of the latent resources of the regions concerned.

Neither the Federal nor the Provincial Governments in Canada has a clear, definite, and consistent policy in regard to the division of responsibilities in the field of resource development as between public and private bodies. The line is not clearly and permanently marked. Even in the socialistic Province of Saskatchewan there are large areas left to private enterprise. In Ontario almost all the activities in this field are left to private capital - except for the ownership and arrangement of water power which is almost entirely under the state. And so the record goes. It is a mixed economy. Decisions are not usually taken in accordance with a basic and unalterable theory of government but are largely the result of the particular circumstances which exist at a given time in a given field. Like the British, Canadians are not by nature doctrinaire. We compromise