

Columbia. In the season of 1921 the total distribution had increased to 845,856,651 individuals, mainly fry, including 534,895,800 white-fish, 165,625,000 pickerel and 84,789,624 sockeye salmon. The expenditure for this service in 1920-21 was \$364,789.

Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C., the former having a permanent paid staff of 8 persons, while nearly 20 scientists conducted investigation there in the summer of 1920. Toronto, McGill, Queens, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime Province Universities send to both stations able workers, chiefly professors and trained specialists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved method of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up. Scientific memoirs and reports are issued each season.

Transportation and Marketing of Fish.—During the war it became desirable to increase as far as possible the consumption of fish, reserving the less perishable animal foods for export to our allies. The government therefore undertook to provide for the rapid transit of sea fish on its railway lines to the markets of the inland provinces, and to stimulate by a publicity campaign the consumption of fish. Though much was accomplished in this direction, the annual per capita consumption of fish in Canada is even now estimated by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at not more than 20 pounds, a low figure considering Canada's position as a fish producing country. The Fisheries Branch has made efforts to improve the fast freight service from the Atlantic coast to Montreal and Toronto. Assurances have been given that the Canadian National fast freight from Halifax and Mulgrave will reach Montreal in about 64 hours from Halifax and 72 from Mulgrave, and that Toronto will be reached via the Grand Trunk fast freight within 36 hours from Montreal.

Capital Invested.—In the calendar year 1920 the total capital invested in fishing vessels, boats, nets, traps, etc., used in the fisheries of Canada, amounted to \$50,405,478 as compared with \$54,694,026 in the preceding year. These figures include, contrary to the practice of former years, investments in fish canning and curing establishments valued at \$20,512,265 in 1920 as compared with \$23,200,874 in 1919. The decline in values is in both cases due to deflation and the lower valuations set upon property rather than to any actual decline in physical quantity. Of the total for 1920, \$25,507,054 was invested in connection with sea fisheries and \$4,306,159 in connection with inland fisheries. Table 73 shows the distribution of capital amongst the various descriptions of vessels, boats, nets, traps, etc., used in both sea and inland fisheries, and in fish canning and curing establishments, for