

distinct impetus to fisheries research partly through interlocking between the Biological Board and the newly formed Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The demand for greater food production directed attention toward the problems connected with the handling and curing of fish for food, which were being studied by the biochemists and bacteriologists associated with the Board. The fish merchants and dealers, being principally concerned with such problems, developed interest in the work done by the Board and, in 1923, the latter was reorganized to include a representative of the fishing industry from each coast as well as two administrative officials from the Department of Fisheries. Fisheries Experimental Stations specifically designed to investigate the problems of fish handling were established at Halifax, N.S., in 1924, and at Prince Rupert, B.C., in 1925.

The stations gradually developed permanent scientific staffs in order to achieve greater continuity in their investigations. Doubts of the efficacy of fish culture led to the appointment in 1924 of an investigator for continuous work at a temporary station at Cultus Lake, B.C., to determine the effectiveness of fish cultural procedure for the sockeye salmon. When the Dominion was given full control of the oyster fisheries of Prince Edward Island in 1929, the Board appointed a permanent investigator and, in 1930, established a subsidiary station for the study of the problems of the oyster fishery at Eglarville, P.E.I. A demand for work on the fish-handling problems of the French-speaking fishing population of Gaspesia and northern New Brunswick led to the establishment by the Board in 1936 of the Gaspé Fisheries Experimental Station at Grand River, Que. A reorganization of the Board in 1937 added to it two additional representatives from the industry, and at the same time the name was changed to the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

In 1920 the Governments of the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland established an organization to co-ordinate their fishery investigations in international waters of the western North Atlantic; this ultimately took the name of the North American Council on Fishery Investigations. In 1922, France, with fisheries on the Grand Banks and owning the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, joined the Council. In the Pacific, also, greater co-operation in connection with fisheries was achieved. A Convention signed in 1911 by the United Kingdom (for Canada), the United States, Japan, and Russia stopped pelagic sealing and substituted therefor a method of control of fur seal production by the United States and Russia, who own the breeding islands in the north, parts of the product going to the other countries. By a treaty made effective in 1924, Canada and the United States established the International Fisheries Commission for the investigation and regulation of the common halibut fishery of the Pacific Coast, and, in 1937, a similar body, the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, was established to deal with the sockeye salmon of the Fraser River, which are of great importance to the fishermen of both countries.

The interior provinces of the Dominion, beginning with Ontario, took over control of their fisheries, which tended to give them responsibility for fisheries research in their own waters. Some years after the Georgian Bay Biological Station ceased to operate, the University of Toronto undertook a biological investigation of the waters of Ontario with the establishment in 1921 of the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory, which began work on Lake Nipigon. Finally, in 1937, a permanent site for the Laboratory was selected on Lake Opeongo in Algonquin Park. More direct practical investigations have been conducted by the Game and Fisheries Department of the Province. Quebec has carried on fresh-water investigations