

most of these bodies. Within Canadian waters the conservation regulations for such forms as lobsters, oysters, herring and salmon are based partly on information supplied by FRB research. In fact FRB research plays a role, directly or indirectly, in the management of all marine commercial fisheries in Canada as well as sport fisheries in the Atlantic region. Much useful information is in turn derived by FRB scientists from activities of the Department of Fisheries.

The Fishing Industry. Since 1924 industry representatives have been active members of the FRB. Concurrently laboratories were established for the development, in close collaboration with industry, of improvements in the preservation and processing of fish, and of new products from fish. The biological search for new stocks of fish to be exploited, and for means of increasing stocks of lobsters, salmon, etc., is also of direct use to industry.

Defence. The FRB has a strong interest in oceanography which defines the environment of the fisheries. This interest is designed to develop information about the boundary conditions of water masses. These have equal relevance to fish behaviour and to submarine detection. In the Pacific FRB oceanographers still carry military responsibilities in addition to fisheries. Valuable vessel facilities are made available to the FRB by the Department of National Defence as well as other government agencies.

Northern Affairs. A 1953 Bill gave this department coordinating responsibility. The FRB offers research and advice on productivity of northern waters and the sustaining capacity of lake fish stocks for Eskimo and Indian settlements.

International Joint Commission. Biological aspects of such questions as the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project and Great Lakes Pollution are investigated by the FRB.