

health and welfare of people, in the field of shellfish, when people can become ill from eating polluted fish, I think this describes the entire field.

Mr. HOWARD: Cook them well and do not eat the feet.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall item 1 carry?

Mr. HOWARD: Just before it does, Mr. Chairman; I developed a habit as we went along of making notes and I gradually have to clean them all up. I have three left, two of them were dealt with yesterday by way of query; one had to do with king crab fishery, whether or not there is any potential kingcrab fishery within our waters. The other had to do with the statistics of salmon production over a period of, say, the last 10 years.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Mr. Chairman, on the question of king crab maybe I could make a very brief reply. There are no king crab on our continental shelf. Most of the king crab are found in the Gulf of Alaska on the continental shelf claimed by the United States and, this led to the agreement with Japan in 1964. The Japanese claim that those crabs were on the high seas while the United States claimed they were on their continental shelf. So, they came to a mutual agreement, between the two countries. We do not find any king crabs on our continental shelf.

Mr. CROUSE: Mr. Chairman, just apropos of that, we have a similar crab on the east coast. To whom do these belong?

Mr. ROBICHAUD: It is not a king crab. We have crab and they are fished by our own fishermen. Some are well within our continental shelf and others are further out. In fact, you can get them on the high seas. Draggers get large crabs in their fishing nets. But, that problem has not occurred yet on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. CROUSE: But, we do have quite an extensive potential crab fishery and, are they not now conducting experiments in Halifax with regard to the proper methods of cooking and cleaning these crabs. Could the Minister's assistants not give us some report on the potential scope of this particular industry?

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Mr. Chairman, there are a number of experiments taking place now. There are cost-sharing arrangements, or programs with the province of Nova Scotia and, we have some in the Northumberland Strait area with the province of New Brunswick, to determine the potential of this crab fishery. This has been going on now for over a year and, I hope that by the end of this year, 1966, we will have the type of information that Mr. Crouse is asking for now.

Mr. CROUSE: This information is not now available, as to the potential.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: We have some information available on request. It is limited because the experiments have not yet been completed. Not only have we experimented on the methods of catching those crabs but also in processing them, as you have suggested.

Mr. HOWARD: One other brief item, Mr. Chairman. It has to do with the Fraser River Board, which is a group that has spent, I do not know how many years, studying the Fraser River, which have made numerous interim preliminary—I think they did make a final report—but it did have, because the Fraser River was involved there might have been a conflict between the