

with the provincial authorities and different game associations to quite an extent. The Superintendent of Fish Culture is here, and could give a much more intimate picture of what is being done in that regard than I can.

The CHAIRMAN: Can you point out one or two or three things that have actually been done at these experimental stations that has brought a profit to the canner or the fisherman or someone else, to balance against the cost?

Mr. FOUND: Yes. One thing that I spoke of this morning is what is known in the trade as the "yellowing" of halibut. That results in an enormous loss to the fishing industry of the Pacific Coast each year. When the fish is taken from the water it is white underneath, and under certain conditions, if it comes into contact with certain bacteria, it gets a yellowish tinge which immediately places it in a secondary class from the standpoint of price. Investigations have been carried on which have shown what the cause of that is, and how it can be overcome. It is not so simple to have it applied, because it rests with the individual people themselves. But it has gone to this distance, that one of the big plants in Prince Rupert has established a plant for disinfecting the boats of the fishermen, and they are paying two dollars each time to have their boats disinfected, and a large number of them are going there; and if they take proper precautions at sea, by the use of salt water they can prevent that condition coming about which lowers the price of their product.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: What year was that accomplished?

Mr. FOUND: It has been going on for years, but they have just come to it finally this last year.

The CHAIRMAN: What would be the difference in price?

Mr. FOUND: I heard one of the big dealers in Prince Rupert say that it would be worth over \$100,000 a year.

Another thing that is being developed at that station is a better method of insulating refrigerator cars, so as to carry the fish in good condition.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: That is an unusual procedure for a biological board. Insulation is an engineering problem.

Mr. FOUND: It is the very sort of thing the fishery experimental stations are designed to do.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: I should say that refrigeration could be carried on without the assistance of biologists. I should say that was a bit far afield.

Mr. FOUND: After all, does it not give better results to the fishermen?

Hon. Mr. McRAE: It may be possible to make handy buckets for carrying fish, but that is not something that the Biological Board should do. I have a notion that in Canada there are engineers who know far more about refrigeration than the Biological Board possibly could.

Mr. FOUND: These questions are very intricate. If you freeze a fish properly its intrinsic qualities as a fresh fish are retained. If it is not held at a proper temperature, under proper conditions, it is not in first-class condition when it reaches the market. If we can develop methods which will enable the fish to be brought to the consumer in as fresh a condition as when it is caught, the fishermen will benefit.

Hon. Mr. KING: Your experimental station at Prince Rupert is making a study of these matters as well as of biological conditions?

Mr. FOUND: Yes, sir, the two combined. This is the applied science end.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: I have been reading over this report for the last two or three years, and I would say that the report does not justify the expenditure of \$100,000 or more annually. I think the Board ought to be under the department,