

*Supply—Fisheries*

its seventieth anniversary. That important milestone will afford a most fitting opportunity to review the remarkable accomplishments of fisheries science in Canada. For now, however, I am content to refer to the progress of the Fisheries Research Board in the current year, and even this must be a case of touching briefly upon some of the highlights.

This has been a singularly important year for the board because the emphasis has been placed not upon accomplishment alone but upon plans and programming for the future. Hence I am very pleased to say that the board is defining the program trends that may be anticipated over the next ten years.

During the present year no problem has been of greater concern to the Fisheries Research Board than that of water pollution. The sense of urgency that has marked public comment on this important subject is even more evident within the scientific community, where a great anti-pollution offensive is being mounted.

A key role in this major effort has been assigned to the Fisheries Research Board. Painstaking appraisal of research requirements in dealing with water pollution contributed heavily to the decision to establish the new Fisheries Research Board freshwater institute in Winnipeg. This new laboratory will carry out research over a broad range of biological and technological disciplines, but none of the results will be of greater importance to the nation than those which may serve to stem or reverse the already advanced spread of water pollution.

Just one month ago the newest fisheries research vessel was christened at Port Weller, Ontario. The C.G.S. *E. E. Prince*, whose name commemorates an outstanding fisheries scientist and administrator, is a 130 foot high seas research vessel. She will operate out of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and will be used primarily to give new impetus to the investigations into pelagic fish such as herring, mackerel, swordfish and tuna. These investigations are of vital importance to the current expansion of pelagic fisheries on the Atlantic coast.

The Fisheries Research Board has expanded its biological-oceanography programs on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The Atlantic oceanographic group, based at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, has been provided with additional laboratory space and scientific staff to carry out studies of the factors involved in fish production, while the Pacific oceanographic group at Nanaimo, British

Columbia, has undertaken similar studies in the strait of Georgia.

On the technological side the Fisheries Research Board has increased its staff so that new emphasis can be placed upon the application of research. Once again both coasts are affected, as well as the new Winnipeg laboratory which will serve the technological needs of the freshwater fisheries. This expansion is aimed at providing the techniques and the equipment to produce better quality fish products.

The Fisheries Research Board is providing the scientific background to strengthen Canada's case for obtaining a fair share of the Pacific salmon, in current discussions with the United States. New research is also being carried out on fish culture techniques, through which we hope to build up the salmon resources of the Pacific coast and the oyster resources of the Atlantic coast.

More public interest has been aroused by the Fisheries Research Board's transplant projects than by any other of the research programs now under way. This summer, following last year's preliminary studies on lobster survival on the Pacific coast, a sizeable transfer of lobsters was made from the Atlantic coast to Fatty Basin on the west coast of Vancouver island. The results of the 1966 experiment will be significant in terms of the future of this project.

We have just received encouraging news from Newfoundland on the pink salmon transfer project there. To the end of September nearly 600 adult pink salmon had returned to North Harbour river. Some were taken in local commercial salmon fishing but more than 400 entered the river. All indications point to a successful spawning.

Increased efforts in all parts of Canada and in all fields of research have taxed laboratory facilities to the utmost. We have already reached a point where programs have been hampered by lack of laboratory space and inadequate facilities. But something is being done about this. This year a site was prepared at Nanaimo, B.C., for the construction of an addition to the laboratory there, roughly doubling the space available. We anticipate the new building will be completed in 1967.

On the east coast planning is at an advanced stage for a new Fisheries Research Board laboratory to be located on the campus of Memorial University of Newfoundland. I have already referred to the new freshwater institute in Winnipeg. That laboratory is situated in temporary quarters provided by the

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