

FRB scientific staff, who were year-round residents at the establishments. This introduced the idea of priorities and gradually, without planning, the claims of the university visitors to ship time and laboratory space receded. The second cause arose out of the policy of broadening the Board's work to include technology. The new men in biochemistry and bacteriology had as their university equivalents, members of faculties of medicine or agriculture who did not ordinarily spend their summers working at aquatic field problems. The idea of general food research, which might have formed a common link between the FRB and agricultural faculties, has never developed in Canada.

The culminating event arose from the great depression of the 1930's. During five successive years the Board's appropriations were, in thousands of dollars -

1930-31	\$359
1931-32	\$257
1932-33	\$212
1933-34	\$167
1934-35	\$157

Under this stress the FRB discontinued the acceptance of university summer workers under the old arrangements. It has never been resumed, and could not be successfully restored in its original form at the present time. Consideration must rather be given to new approaches.

2. A GENERALIZED CASE HISTORY

With Memorial University the FRB has had a teaching arrangement for some years, with rights to offer instruction leading to the M.Sc. degree. At Dalhousie, over a period of 40 years, some half-dozen cooperative efforts have been set up. At McGill there was an FRB Arctic Station. The Toronto professor has already been mentioned. At UBC an on-campus laboratory was built and there was a similar teaching arrangement to Memorial, now fallen into innocuous desuetude. One may also recall experiences of the National Research Council on-campus establishments at Dalhousie and Saskatchewan. All these can be combined into a generalized case history which typically proceeds sooner or later, towards the decline and dissolution of the compact.