

izing them to purchase provisions and outfits in Canadian ports, to tranship catches and to ship crews. Out of this treaty grew the so-called *modus vivendi* licences. Since it was recognized that the treaty could not receive official sanction before the commencement of the fishing season, it was agreed that United States fishing vessels, on payment of \$1.50 per registered ton, should receive annual licences conveying the above privileges. The treaty was rejected by the United States Senate but Canada continued to issue *modus vivendi* licences up to 1918, when arrangements were made for reciprocal privileges in the ports of either country. The arrangement was discontinued in the United States on July 1, 1921. In the following year the *modus vivendi* licences were revived in Canada but this system was terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and United States fishing vessels are now limited to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818.<sup>1</sup>

On the Great Lakes also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of State Governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in British Columbia, where the sockeye of the Fraser are taken by the canners of Puget sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners, and by trap nets and other methods forbidden in Canadian waters. In 1906 an International Commission first discussed the question, while in 1922 the prohibition of sockeye fishing in the Fraser for five years, with a view to conservation, was recommended by a Parliamentary Commission.

*The Halibut Fishery.*—The halibut fishery on this side of the Pacific is engaged in only from Canadian and United States ports, but, owing to the fact that it is largely carried on beyond territorial waters, neither country alone can control it. At the same time it is in the interests of both countries that the fishery should be permanently maintained in a flourishing condition. The question of finding an adequate method of dealing with the matter was therefore referred to the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference that was appointed in 1918 by the Governments of the two countries to consider the settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States. In 1922 Canada proposed that the halibut question should be considered by itself. This was agreed to, and resulted in the treaty signed Mar. 2, 1923, "For the Protection of the Pacific Halibut" Under this treaty a close season in each year was provided for halibut fishing. A further convention, signed by the plenipotentiaries of both countries at Ottawa on May 9, 1930, and ratified by the Governments of the two countries on May 9, 1931, provided certain additional regulations in connection with the division of the waters into fishing areas, changing of dates for close seasons, etc. This revised convention provides a simpler and more responsive system of control than was previously possible.<sup>2</sup>

**Fishing Bounties.**—An important though indirect aftermath of the Washington Treaty remains. By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, provision was made for the distribution annually among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats of \$150,000 in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax Award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42), increased the amount to \$160,000, the details of the expenditure to be settled each year by Order in Council. For the year 1931 payment was made under authority of the Deep Sea Fisheries Act

<sup>1</sup>Licences are being issued to United States' vessels for the fishing season of 1933, and these confer the privilege of entering Canadian ports to buy bait or to obtain supplies of water.

<sup>2</sup>For a pamphlet containing the text of this revised convention application should be made to the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.