

their right to call at Canadian ports for shelter, wood, water, or to make repairs, and to fish around the Magdalen islands and on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Point Joli eastward, and to dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays on this portion of the North Shore.

Questions of interpretations to be placed on certain parts of the Treaty of 1818 were set at rest for the years 1854-66 by the Reciprocity Treaty. This treaty provided for the free admission into either country of the fish products of the other, and fishermen of each country were allowed to fish in the Atlantic territorial waters of the other, with the exception of specified rivers and other grounds.

In 1871, the Treaty of Washington revived the fishery provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and provided for a commission to determine the compensation to be paid by the United States as the difference in the value of the concessions mutually granted. This commission sat at Halifax in 1877, handing down the "Halifax Award", the amount of which was \$5,500,000. In 1885, however, the United States terminated the fisheries articles of this treaty and a period of disagreement followed. A settlement was negotiated in 1888, when the plenipotentiaries of the two nations agreed to the "Unratified Treaty of 1888", which provided that United States' fishing vessels were to be granted, without fee, annual licences authorizing 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 the system was terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and for several years United States' fishing vessels were limited to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818. In 1933 the two countries made a further arrangement, and the *modus vivendi* licence plan under which United States' vessels are allowed to enter Canadian ports to buy bait or to obtain supplies of water, is again in operation.

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