

licence plan, which grew out of a treaty of 1888, which, however, was never ratified, United States vessels have again been permitted to enter Canadian ports to buy bait and all other supplies.

On the Great Lakes, also, the more important fishery problems, such as re-stocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of State governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in connection with the sockeye salmon fishery of the Pacific coast where the sockeye of the Fraser river, British Columbia, are taken by the canners of Puget sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners. Different treaties to settle the matter were signed but none of them has so far been made effective.

Better results have been obtained in dealing with the international problem touching the halibut fishery of the Pacific which was settled by the treaty "For the Protection of the Pacific Halibut", signed by Canada and the United States on Mar. 2, 1923. Under this treaty a closed season in each year was provided for halibut fishing. A further convention, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries at Ottawa on May 9, 1930, and ratified by the respective governments of the countries on May 9, 1931, provided for the regulation of the fishery by the division of the waters into fishing areas, changing of dates for closed seasons, etc. This revised convention provided a simpler and more responsive system of control than was previously possible.

Fishing Bounties.—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 and vessels on the Atlantic waters 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 1934, payment was made under authority of the Deep Sea Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 74) on the following basis: to owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80; to vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.20 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, \$1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$5.25 each. The claims paid numbered 12,623 compared with 12,836 paid in the previous year. The total amount paid in 1934 was \$159,976. Details of the distribution of bounties for the years 1931 to 1934 are as follows:—

1.—Government Bounties Paid to Fishermen for the calendar years 1931-34.

Province.	Numbers of Men who Received Bounties.				Amounts of Bounties Paid.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,498	1,668	1,984	2,058	9,671	10,287	11,519	12,028
Nova Scotia.....	10,512	11,151	11,386	11,770	76,748	74,632	72,921	76,538
New Brunswick.....	3,221	3,326	3,462	3,420	24,643	25,486	24,456	24,683
Quebec.....	7,606	8,199	8,715	8,008	48,370	49,376	50,415	46,727
Totals.....	22,837	24,344	25,547	25,256	159,432	159,781	159,311	159,976