

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 provides 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 1935, 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, \$6.30 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, \$1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$5.45 each. The total amount paid in 1935 was \$159,966. Details of the distribution of bounties for the years 1932 to 1935 are as follows:—

* A new convention, generally similar to that of 1930 but embodying several changes, was signed at Ottawa on Jan. 29, 1937.

1.—Government Bounties paid to Fishermen for the Calendar Years 1932-35.

Province.	Numbers of Men who Received Bounties.				Amounts of Bounties Paid. ¹			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island....	1,668	1,984	2,058	2,129	10,286	11,518	12,028	12,815
Nova Scotia.....	11,151	11,386	11,770	11,093	74,632	72,920	76,538	74,843
New Brunswick.....	3,326	3,462	3,420	3,248	25,486	24,455	24,683	23,174
Quebec.....	8,199	8,715	8,008	8,135	49,375	50,415	46,727	49,133
Totals.....	24,344	25,547	25,256	24,605	159,779	159,308	159,976	159,965

¹ Amounts include payments to vessel and boat owners.