

fisheries research will be found in a special article on scientific and industrial research which appears at pp. 998-1001 of the 1940 Year Book. The Board conducts six permanent fisheries research stations—two on the Pacific Coast, three on the Atlantic Coast, and one at Winnipeg, which is concerned entirely with freshwater studies—and one or two sub-stations. Fisheries scientists and technicians carry on at these stations, or from these stations as bases, year-round investigations and experiments in connection with problems of the Canadian fisheries. Some of the stations are concerned with biological studies, others with investigations and experiments relating to fish handling and fish processing.

International Problems.—From time to time in the past, the problem regarding United States privileges in connection with fisheries in Canadian Atlantic waters has been of considerable importance and an outline of this problem will be found at pp. 351-352 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Since 1933, under the *modus vivendi* plan which grew out of the unratified treaty of 1888, United States fishing vessels have again been permitted entry to Canadian Atlantic ports to purchase bait and other supplies. Port privileges have also been extended on the Pacific Coast to United States halibut fishing vessels for some years past and, more recently, to United States vessels fishing for black cod and several other species. Similar privileges in United States ports on the Pacific Coast have been granted by the United States Government to Canadian fishing vessels. The privileges include permission to tranship catches by weight, ship crews, and so on.

In the Great Lakes region, international questions relating to the fisheries are complicated by the fact that Provincial and State Governments may be concerned, as well as the national authorities of Canada and the United States. However, on Apr. 2, 1946, a Convention between the two countries was signed at Washington, D.C., to provide for the development, protection and conservation of the Great Lakes fisheries through joint action. Under the Convention, which followed a study of Great Lakes fisheries matters by a board representative of Canada and the United States, the two Governments agreed to establish and maintain a Joint Commission which "shall undertake to develop a comprehensive plan for the effective management of the fisheries resources of the Great Lakes for the purpose of securing a maximum use of these resources consistent with their perpetuation". As defined for convention purposes, the term "Great Lakes" includes Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, and the connecting waters, bays and component parts of each lake, and also the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to the 45th parallel of latitude.

Pacific Coast fisheries problems of outstanding importance which have been the objects of joint action by Canada and the United States in comparatively recent years are the preservation of the halibut fishery and the restoration to its former proportions of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system. The International Fisheries Commission, equally representative of either country, deals with the halibut fishery and, following research carried on under the Commission and regulatory controls based on that research, the halibut stocks