

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. 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. Canadian fishing vessels have been granted similar privileges in United States ports on the Pacific Coast. The privileges include permission to tranship catches, buy bait, ship crews, etc.

In the Great Lakes regions where international questions relating to the fisheries are complicated by the existence of Provincial and State Government authorities as well as the Federal authorities of Canada and the United States, the two countries have signed an agreement to provide for the development, protection and conservation of the Great Lakes fisheries through joint action. This Convention, signed in Washington, D.C., on Apr. 2, 1946, following a study of Great Lakes fisheries matters by a board representative of Canada and the United States, provided for the establishment and maintenance by the two Governments of 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". The term "Great Lakes" is defined as including 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.

On the Pacific Coast, preservation of the halibut fishery and the restoration to its former proportions of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system, through joint action by Canada and the United States, have been undertakings of prime importance in comparatively recent years. The halibut fishery is dealt with by the International Fisheries Commission, equally representative of both countries, and through its research and subsequent regulatory control the halibut stocks have been greatly increased. As a matter of fact the stocks have been more than doubled, in the principal fishing areas at least, since 1930 when the halibut resources of the North Pacific and Bering Sea were apparently nearing depletion.

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, also equally representative of the two countries, has achieved a major object in its program for restoring the Fraser sockeye fishery. This was the conquest of conditions at Hell's Gate Canyon, a narrow gorge on the Fraser River in British Columbia through which the fish must pass to reach the spawning grounds. Large-scale fishways were cut through the rock on either side of the Canyon, following intensive scientific and engineering studies by Commission experts, and have been successful in enabling spawning salmon to make their way past Hell's Gate at water levels which had previously blocked ascent and had therefore kept down the size of the run by reducing reproduction. Several other fishways, smaller than those at Hell's Gate but nevertheless of considerable importance as aids in increasing the sockeye stocks, have also been constructed by the Commission or are planned.

Costs of each commission are shared equally by Canada and the United States. The Salmon Commission has its headquarters at New Westminster, B.C., and the Halibut Commission at Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.