

salmon to their spawning grounds. Natural falls, stretches of highly-turbulent and fast-running water also form obstacles, as do log jams in streams, produced by careless or thoughtless logging, or by natural windfalls. Remedies can be found for most of these and they are attended to by fisheries officials. The responsibility for maintaining the salmon and other anadromous fisheries of British Columbia lies with the Federal Government through its Department of Fisheries. (The term "anadromous" is used to describe fish, which, like salmon, ascend rivers from the sea, at certain seasons, for breeding.) Where power developments and other industrial enterprises have jeopardized the runs of salmon the problems have been co-operatively worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned and devices installed to protect the fish.

Scientific studies conducted by the Fisheries Research Board have revealed that with proper improvement and control of salmon streams, production can be increased. The prospects for successful development to increase production in certain streams are good and are being given careful attention. To what extent logging operations and general deforestation have contributed and are still contributing to the deterioration of salmon waters and to what degree present reforestation practices are improving the conditions has yet to be determined.

The migrations of the salmon lead them across international boundaries within territorial waters, with the result that Canadian fishermen compete with United States fleets for a share of the catch, particularly for the sockeye runs of the Fraser River. These runs, because of their international nature, are supervised by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, a two-nation body responsible for regulating the fishery to assure the perpetuation of the species. Early work on the Fraser River sockeye by the Commission led to the removal of a major obstacle to free migrations at Hell's Gate, thus eliminating a serious complication in rehabilitating upper river runs.

The important halibut fisheries of British Columbia are also in international waters and bring Canadian fishermen in competition with the fishing fleets of the United States. This fishery also is regulated by an international body called the International Pacific Halibut Commission. It was established a quarter of a century ago when the stocks of halibut had declined as a result of intensive fishing.

The work of the Commission has been so accompanied by success that a new set of problems has been raised. The fishery has become so popular as a result of increased stocks of fish that quotas are taken up rapidly, leaving halibut long-liners idle for several months of the year. Canada's share of the halibut catch annually amounts to between 20,000,000 lb. and 27,000,000 lb., taken within a few weeks and marketed throughout the year from cold storages.

The British Columbia herring fishery ranks next to salmon in monetary importance. These small fish appear in vast schools near the coast at certain times of the year and are caught in prodigious quantities. The year's landings run anywhere from 350,000,000 lb. to 400,000,000 lb., the bulk being processed at reduction plants as herring meal and oil. At one time, herring were dry-salted and marketed in the Orient but World War II eliminated this form of processing and unsettled conditions in China after the War prevented rapid rehabilitation of the dry-salt herring trade. However, because the price for herring oil has been uncertain, at times, the dry-salt herring production has recently been renewed on a limited scale.