In addition to these "big three" of the Pacific Coast fisheries, there are other operations of importance. Landings of sole and flounders, mostly taken by trawl-net in northern Hecate Strait, have been on the increase and total annually about 18,000,000 lb., destined for fresh fillet trade. Ling and black cod are worth mentioning, and clams, crabs and oysters also provide a small source of income to fishermen. A whaling fleet operating off the West Coast takes as many as 400 whales each season.

The oyster industry in British Columbia involves two species, the native variety called the Olympia oyster and the Japanese or Pacific oyster, a fast-growing variety which has been avidly cultivated and, commercially, has largely supplanted the native species. Expansion of the Pacific oyster industry is encouraged by research workers who devise and demonstrate efficient "farming" techniques, investigate new areas of production and new methods of planting the seed. The native Olympia oyster has not been developed to any extent largely because it occupies relatively high beach territory more subject to frost and drought.

Along British Columbia's irregular coastline, abundantly supplied with fjords and inlets, there are undoubtedly many valuable untapped fishery resources. The salmon, halibut and herring fisheries, which are highly efficient, and to a lesser extent certain of the minor fisheries such as crab, shrimp and smelt have had prior interest and attention because of their availability and abundance close to large centres of population. It seems hardly likely that much more can be done in adding new salmon or herring fishing grounds to those already known unless it be in an off-shore and deep-sea direction.

For other fisheries, however, further expansion is thought possible. For groundfish supplies, there are many areas of the inshore sea bottom yet unexplored where rich harvests may be made. For crabs, shrimps, oysters, clams, mussels and abalone and seaweed, only a small portion of the coastline has been assessed regarding the supplies available.

The off-shore areas present opportunities for an increase in British Columbia's marine fisheries. But such developments require utilization of larger and more stalwart vessels, installation of modern aids of navigation and a certain degree of exploratory prospecting either by government or industry to determine the potentialities of the areas in relation to existing market demands.

The need for development of the high seas fisheries of the Pacific Ocean and a method of unified control for the purposes of wise management has been recognized by Canada, the United States and Japan—the three countries mainly concerned—in the North Pacific Fisheries Convention signed at Tokyo in 1952. It brings Japan into association with Canada and the United States in co-operative measures to preserve and perpetuate the fish stocks of the North Pacific. The treaty recognizes the concept of the freedom of the high seas but it attempts to get recognition of the fact that where a fishery has been developed and is under conservation by one or more parties jointly, other nations which have not contributed to its development might be asked to abstain from fishing these resources as long as they continue to be fully utilized and under scientific study and regulations. It will be one of the responsibilities of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, set up under the treaty, to make scientific studies of the resources of the North Pacific and to see whether species, which one or more of the countries abstain from fishing, continue to meet the conditions of abstention. The Commission, like that of its