

Ontario may authorize and permit the diversion within the province of Ontario of the waters above the Falls for power purposes not exceeding in the aggregate a daily diversion at the rate of 36,000 cubic feet of water per second, and that the United States may authorize and permit the diversion within the State of New York of the waters above the Falls for power purposes not exceeding in the aggregate a daily diversion at the rate of 20,000 cubic feet of water per second.

The treaty was approved by the United States Senate on March 3, subject however to a rider affecting the waters on either side of the international boundary through the rapids of the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie. At the present date the treaty is at the point of ratification.

Rider by
United States
Senate.

Regulations were agreed to on May 29 by the two international fishery commissioners appointed under article 1 of the Fisheries Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States, which was signed at Washington on April 11 and ratified on June 4 1908. The regulations provide for close seasons, impose size or weight limits for the taking of fish, and define the fishing apparatus prohibited or allowed in the waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada. They apply equally to Canadian subjects and to citizens of the United States.

International
fishery
regulations.

The year 1909 will be memorable for the achievements of American arctic and British antarctic expeditions in search of the north and south poles. With a different object in view Canada has also taken a recent share in exploration of the northern arctic regions. On July 28 1908 the Canadian Government steamer "Arctic," commanded by Captain J. E. Bernier, left Quebec and proceeded to Etah in Greenland, where supplies were left for Dr. Cook. The "Arctic" then proceeded to Smith sound, lat. 78 30 n., long. 74 w., and sailed south to Lancaster sound and along Barrow strait to Erebus bay, Beechey island, where Sir John Franklin wintered in 1845-6. From Erebus bay the steamer sailed to Winter harbour, Melville island, and from Winter harbour the vessel went some distance in McClure strait and returned to Winter harbour, arriving there on August 28, and anchored in the harbour. This place was made the winter quarters of the expedition. Accompanying the expedition were Mr. J. G. McMillan, geologist and Mr. W. E. Jackson, meteorologist. The steamer was made the base for sending out parties in connection with geological explorations, and also two parties under the direction of the second and third officers to Banksland and Victoria island, on the other side of McClure strait. The parties under these officers experienced many hardships. The main object was to place the Canadian flag on Banksland and Victoria island and to search for cairns left by McClure in 1851.

Canadian
arctic expedi-
tion, 1908-09.