

Labour, Washington, D.C., and Dr. Hugh M. Smith, Commissioner of Fisheries for the United States, representing the United States. The Commission held sittings in Seattle, Wash., and Vancouver, B.C., during the summer of 1918, and in the fall of that year embodied in a report to their respective Governments their unanimous findings, which resulted in the convention of 1919. That convention provides for "the times, seasons, and methods of sockeye-salmon fishing in the Fraser River system" and for "the conduct of investigations into the life-history of the salmon, hatchery methods, spawning-ground conditions, and other related matters" by an International Fisheries Commission, to consist of four persons, two to be named by each of the high contracting parties, and that the convention shall remain in force for fifteen years, and thereafter for two years from the date when either shall give notice of desire to terminate it. The convention has been signed by both Governments, approved by the Canadian Government, and is now awaiting the approval of the United States Senate.

The American Government up to 1918 had expended \$125,000,000 on capital account to reclaim 1,100,000 acres of arid lands. The 100,000 persons that lived on the 25,000 farms of that area in 1917 produced a crop worth \$50,000,000. The lake-waters of the Fraser River basin cover an area of 1,514,000 acres that when seeded by spawning sockeye as abundantly as they were seeded in 1897, 1901, 1905, and 1909 will produce annually a run of sockeye salmon from which may be taken sufficient fish to fill 1,927,602 cases, worth \$30,000,000, without an overdraft on the run. The 1,514,000 acres of spawning area of the Fraser River basin are now almost as non-productive as were the 1,100,000 acres of arid lands of the United States before that Government expended \$125,000,000 to bring them under cultivation. The spawning area of the Fraser basin requires no expenditure to bring it into bearing. Appropriations for capital expenditure and upkeep are not required. The workers do not require dwellings or implements. Cultivation is unnecessary. If permitted to reach the beds the fish will seed them, the young will feed themselves, furnish their own transportation to and from their feeding and maturing ranges in the open sea. The fish will do all the work necessary to produce a crop worth \$30,000,000 a year, provided the Governments of Canada and the United States will furnish to a sufficient number of them safe passage through the fishing-grounds of the Fraser River system.