

### A Common Harvest

At harvest time a "good neighbour" policy receives further practical application in North America's great central granary. Canadian grain combines, and their crews, lumber through the United States wheatlands, helping to reap harvests from Texas northward; and as the season of ripeness grows later, through the Dakotas and in Canada's central provinces, United States machines enter Canada on a similar mission.

### Sport for North Americans

A group of sportsmen in the United States became concerned about maintaining in plenty the continent's wild ducks, and a private organization called "Ducks Unlimited" was formed which, from offices in Winnipeg, administers some 200 sanctuary areas in Manitoba and Alberta where ducks are protected. "Ducks Unlimited" operates by private contribution on a non-profit basis, although the State of Louisiana, for example, contributes a sum to it annually. The governments of the two countries are jointly concerned as well about the wildlife of North America; the annual joint waterfowl survey of the Canadian Wildlife Service (Department of Resources and Development) and the Fish and Wildlife Service (United States Department of the Interior) is to be carried out this year "as usual"; Canada-United States teams are conducting aerial survey operations in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Newfoundland, and the Northwest Territories.

### The Undefended Frontier

The phrase, "the undefended frontier", has been employed so often that after-dinner speakers in both countries can scarcely use it now without apology. It took a century to lay out this boundary, about 3,900 miles in length between Canada and the United States and an additional 1,540 miles between Canada and Alaska. It was not done without mistakes, some of them laughable now, though troublesome at the time. For instance, after the United States had erected a fort at great expense near Rouse's Point (New York), a survey of 1818 revealed that it was on the Canadian side of the line. The solution of this problem was much simpler than that of going to war; the boundary line was moved, so that the fort was on United States soil! Here indeed was a symbol and a precedent; and arbitration has been the traditional method of solving boundary disputes, one notable example occurring in 1846 when the western border was settled at the 49th parallel, and another in 1903 when the Alaska boundary was defined. Any boundary problems which arise are now referred to a standing International Boundary Commission.

### The International Joint Commission

The Rush-Bagot Agreement in 1817 effected permanent disarmament on the Great Lakes and, nearly a hundred years later, the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 established permanent machinery designed for the prevention of disputes, the International Joint Commission.

This Commission, which is composed of three United States and three Canadian members, deals primarily with questions of mutual interest involving waters which form the boundary between the two countries and rivers which flow across the boundary.