

out for hours. The honourable gentleman (Hon. Mr. Murdock) is a new member in this Chamber, and perhaps he is not fully aware of what has taken place on previous occasions. I think I am safe in saying that we have discussed this matter in at least five other sessions. It has been debated ad infinitum. If the honourable gentleman can tell me that he gave notice this afternoon that he intended to move an amendment after the Bill was reported by the Committee of the Whole—

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: The honourable the senior member for Ottawa (Hon. Mr. Belcourt) has stated that certain rules were waived. I think my honourable friend (Hon. Mr. Calder) knows that I did not give notice of this amendment this afternoon. I am giving the notice now. My honourable friend implies that because the subject-matter of my amendment has been discussed on several previous occasions in this House it should not be reconsidered. Nothing has been more clearly proved in British history than that a thing is never settled until it is settled right.

The Hon. the SPEAKER: Honourable senators, according to the Minutes of the 13th of May, the following rules, among others, were suspended until the end of this session: Rules 23 (f), 24 (a), (b), (d) and (e). Rule 24 (b) prescribes the notice necessary for the motion for the third reading of a Bill. That rule was suspended, and therefore the question whether the third reading should be given now is in the hands of the Senate.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I regret that a number of honourable members are not present. It would be quite in order to proceed now to consider the amendment of my honourable friend (Hon. Mr. Murdock), inasmuch as the rule requiring notice of motion for third reading has been suspended. Of course, any amendment moved in Committee of the Whole can be moved again when the motion for third reading is made. But I accede to the suggestion of my honourable friend on the other side who has pointed out that some members interested in the Bill are not in the House at present. I will withdraw my motion for third reading until to-morrow.

## SOCKEYE SALMON CONVENTION BILL

### FIRST READING

Bill 344, an Act respecting a certain Convention, signed the 26th day of May, 1930, between His Majesty in respect of Canada and the United States of America, for the preservation and extension of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser River System.—Hon. Mr. Dandurand.

Hon. Mr. CALDER.

### SECOND READING

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND moved the second reading of the Bill.

He said: Honourable members, I desire to give the following explanation. The object of the convention is the sockeye salmon fisheries in what is commonly called the Fraser River system, and certain portions of the high seas near the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The aim of the two Governments in concluding this treaty is to protect, preserve and extend these fisheries, which are of common interest to the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

It is hoped that the effect of this treaty will be to achieve that aim, with results from which the two countries will derive great advantages in practically equal shares.

The Fraser River is potentially the greatest sockeye salmon producing area in North America. In that river and its tributaries the sockeye salmon goes up every year to spawn. The young fish before reaching maturity goes down to the Gulf of Georgia and then to the ocean. When it has attained full growth it comes back to the Gulf of Georgia and to the river. It enters through the passage at the north end of Vancouver Island but also and mainly through the Juan de Fuca Strait, on each side of the boundary line which divides that strait, and it remains on a long stretch of sea in United States waters before it reaches the boundary line at Point Roberts.

It may consequently be said that if the Fraser River as a spawning area is the asset of Canada, more particularly of the fishermen of British Columbia, the United States waters below Point Roberts as a catching ground are a strategic point for the American fishermen, more particularly of the State of Washington, who have been able to turn it to their great advantage. This situation, which need not be explained more fully, gives the reason why the whole Fraser River system, which comprises not only the river itself but also the Gulf of Georgia on each side of the boundary line, and Juan de Fuca Strait on both sides also, forms the most important area covered by the treaty. In fact, it should be mentioned here that in the past, perhaps mostly as a result of this situation, the United States fishermen had been in a position to obtain each year larger catches than those of our Canadian fishermen.

The principal aspect of the question to bear in mind is that as regards the object of the convention the two countries have a common interest in the Fraser River system thus described they have there, so to speak, a common property in the sockeye salmon fisheries; they are mutually interested in the