THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Published Every Afternoon, except Sunday, the Prince Rupert Daily News, Limited, Third Avenue.
H. F. PULLEN, Managing Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

City Delivery, by mail or carrier, per month $1.00
By mail to all parts of the British Empire and the United States, in advance, per year $6.00
To all other countries, in advance, per year $7.50

Advertising and Circulation Telephone - 98
Editor and Reporters Telephone - - - 86

All advertising should be in The Daily News Office before 4 p.m. on day preceding publication. All advertising received subject to approval.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

DAILY EDITION Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1925.

What Is Future Of Porcher Island?

What is to be the future of Porcher Island? People who go there on hunting trips see the deserted homes, the overgrown gardens, the barns falling in and they get the idea that the land is useless, that it is impossible to farm and make a living there.

It must be admitted that difficulties attend the conversion of the muskeg into arable or pasture land. In spite of that, however, the attractions on the islands surrounding Prince Rupert are such that in time they will all be occupied by prosperous farmers who will engage in mixed farming operations and draw a good deal of their grain feed supply from the local elevators.

Just at present there are opportunities for those wishing to raise cattle. The grazing grounds are large and with a little feeding and shelter in the winter the cattle do well. The object lesson of the horses sent there to winter last year and which did well with practically no cost is one that should encourage others to go into raising of stock there.

Don't Forget The Ones Without Home.

Christmas is drawing very near and Prince Rupert people are preparing to spend it in the time honored manner. Also they are showing their hospitality by inviting friends who have not anywhere else to go. The difficulty is that many people may not be known and consequently may not get invitations. To search these out and see that they have a good time is the work of someone and it should not be neglected. Let Christmas be the biggest day of the year for everyone and by giving happiness to others let us make ourselves happy.

Manson Under Fire Favorite Head Line.

A favorite head line for newspapers these days is "Manson Under Fire" or "Attorney General Under Fire." A few years ago it was "Bowser Under Fire." In fact, whoever holds the position of Attorney General is going to be under fire in this province as long as we have the present system of government. The Attorney General has charge of the administration of justice, the liquor department and other contentious work and comes naturally into the limelight.

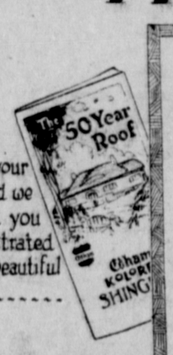
Hon. A. M. Manson has been carrying on his duties in a manner which commands the confidence of a majority of members of the Legislature, some of whom are Labor members, some Independents and some members of the almost defunct Provincial party. As long as they think he is all right, and they are the best informed and the most likely to know, it is hardly for those who get their information from the attacks of political opponents to decry him. As a matter of fact Manson has done wonders with the provincial police. He has carried through the administration of the Liquor Act successfully, even though it was prophesied by his friends that it would prove the millstone about his neck that would carry him down to political oblivion. He has piloted the difficult department through stormy times with success and all the battering of self-seeking opponents has made little impression on him and his work.

Both Rupert Ministers Successful Men.

Prince Rupert may well feel proud of having at Victoria two successful ministers who carry on the work of their respective departments with credit to the country. It is to be hoped and rather to be expected that when the premiership falls vacant as it is bound to do before very long, the claims of one of these men will receive serious consideration.

Of Mr. Pattullo and his work we have often spoken. He does it all in an unobtrusive way, getting results all the time and when occasion requires he is able to hold his own in debate or can address a political or other gathering with ease and always has something worth while to say.

Builders' Supplies



Send us your name and we will send you this illustrated book of beautiful Homes.....

Distributors for:
Edham KOLORED -SHINGLES.

Lumber
Brick
Cement
Lime
Plaster

Stock your winter's supply of

Nanaimo-Wellington Coal
now

Albert & McCaffery, Ltd.
Phones 116 and 117

The Fisheries of British Columbia

By S. K. Campbell of Prince Rupert in "The Caduceus"

To the uninitiated, the production of commercial fish and fish products seems a prosaic subject, yet as is the case with all maritime life, the industry is replete with romance and adventure, carrying its burden of hardship and privation to those who test their courage against the wiles of the sea.

The natural conditions which obtain in British Columbia provide an ideal setting for the prosecution of the fishing industry where 6,000 miles of coast line, indented fith myriads of bays, inlets and rivers and dotted with hundreds of small islands, afford the fish proper breeding grounds, the fisherman shelter in his arduous task and the producer of manufactured products all the necessary requirements for successful operation.

The fisheries of Canada stand fourth in importance of our natural industries, and the position of British Columbia in relation to the whole of Canada as regards this industry can best be appreciated by the fact that the total value of Canadian fisheries is $42,565,000 of which those in B.C. are worth $20,795,000. The capital invested in the Dominion is $47,672, and in B.C. $23,577,000. There are 15,447 people employed in the industry of whom 6,123 are in B.C. and the total salaries and wages they earn are for the whole of Canada $3,769,000, of which $2,231,000 is paid in B.C..

Salmon

The chief branch of the industry is, of course, the salmon fisheries, which yield the highest revenue, employ the largest number of men and represent the largest investment in capital. Unlike the Atlantic salmon, those inhabiting Pacific coast waters comprise five or six different species. The sockeye or red salmon is the most important commercially as from its flavor and rich color it commands the highest price in the markets, although from the point of view of food value it is no better than several of the other varieties. Following the sockeye in order of their commercial importance are red and white spring, cohoe, pink and chum or qualla. All salmon are hatched in fresh water where after remaining for a year or more, they migrate to deep sea to return at maturity to their native waters, there to perform nature's duty of reproduction. In many cases they travel 400 or 500 miles to the spawning grounds, overcoming serious obstacles in their pilgrimage. When they have finally deposited their eggs, both male and female drift helplessly down stream and die.

The chief spawning grounds are the upper reaches of the Fraser, Skeena, Rivers Inlet, Smiths Inlet, and Naas Rivers, and as the spawning season approaches, the mouths of these rivers present an animated spectacle. At the mouth of the Skeena River, which now is the most important of all British Columbia fishing grounds, as many as 1,200 fishing boats with their sails set may be been in action; and similar sights present themselves during the fishing season all along the coast as well as on the coast of Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Springs Come Early

The first salmon to appear on their way to the spawning grounds are the "springs," which average about twenty-five pounds in weight. They are caught either by hook and line or gill nets and sold as fresh fish during the early part of the season. They are also mild cured and packed in tierces for shipment to European countries. A certain proportion is canned and owing to their rich flavor, command almost as good a market as sockeye. After the run of spring salmon is over, the sockeye season opens about the middle of June and continues until 20th August. Fishermen work feverishly day and night taking their toll of fish and although they are called upon to endure many hardships, they receive substantial reward for their labor, one boat manned by two men sometimes taking as high as 600 fish in one day. If the boat is owned by the cannery, the fisherman receives 25 cents for each fish while, if privately owned he receives 37 cents. Following the close of the sockeye season, commences the run of pinks. This species is smaller than the sockeye but is caught in greater numbers where, in certain localities, purse seines are employed. The flesh of the pink salmon is not so rich in color or flavor as the spring and sockeye, and it also lacks the appetizing oil found in the latter. The next of the Fall varieties is the cohoe which averages about ten pounds in weight and although put up in cans, does not process so well as higher grades and is chiefly used as fresh fish and for freezing purposes. The last species to appear is the chum, the food value of which is superior to any other kind of salmon, but owing to its lack of color in cans is considered by buyers as the least attractive and therefore commands the lowest price.

Alaskan Competition

While British Columbia is a large producer of canned salmon, it has a strong competitor in Alaska where the pack last year was three times as large as ours. Owing, however, to the cold waters of the Skeena and Naas Rivers, the fish produced in these streams is of far superior quality to that packed in Alaska, with the result that B.C. salmon enjoys a broader and firmer market. The fisheries of the Fraser River, once famous, have now dwindled almost to vanishing point, the total pack of sockeye there last year amounting to only 36,200 cases, while in 1913 and at the end of each previous quadrennial cycle between 600,000 and 800,000 cases were put up. The cause of this debacle is ascribed to the use by American fishermen of automatic traps at the mouth of the river on the south side, preventing a sufficient number of salmon reaching the areas where propagation takes place. A contributing cause was the obstruction of free passage at Hell's Gate due to construction work on the railway in the year 1913.

The efforts of the government to conserve the salmon fisheries of the province are worthy of strongest support. Some of the measures used are the institution of a 48 hour closed season every week, the prohibition of fishing above certain areas in rivers, and the use of nets of such size as will ensure an adequate number of fish reaching the spawning grounds. There are also established several hafcheries where millions of salmon eggs are hatched yearly and the small fry liberated at the proper time to contribute at a later date to the wealth of the province. Aeroplanes are used in policing the fishing grounds during the open season with excellent results.

Halibut

The next branch of the industry in point of commercial importance is the halibut fisheries. In 1923 the green value (value fresh as landed by boats at Fish Exchange prices) amounted to $6,271,993. The principal halibut banks lie off the North American coast between 52nd and fifty-eighth parallels and owing to its geographical position, Prince Rupert is the principal base of operations. The total catch of halibut on the whole Pacific coast last year was 56,747,556 pounds, of which 33,144,200 pounds were landed in British Columbia and 28,974,000 pounds marketed through Prince Rupert. If all the halibut landed in Brifish Columbia were placed in box cars and the cars attached to one another, it would make a train over nine miles in length. While the collateral benefits from the landing and selling of halibut in British Columbia ports accrue largely to this province, it must be remembered that 60 per cent of all the landings is caught by boats of American registry outside territorial waters. Nevertheless, they are obliged to sell in British Columbia and there is annually distributed for wages and boxes alone approximately $1,000,000.

An interesting revolution in the method of deep sea fishing on the Pacific coast has taken place during the past few years. No more do we see the fine yacht schooners with their full sails set leaving port for long cruises, and the traditions of sailing ships are all but forgotten. Nor do we see the steam trawlers, whose expensive operation has driven them off the seas. The modus operandi among fishermen has become modernized in keeping with other commercial progress, and today we find that the boats employed in fishing halibut are compact vessels built for speed and propelled by locomotive power sufficient to weather heavy gales and tides. The average halibut boat has a capacity of 20,000 pounds and carries a crew of four to five men. Before leaving for the fishing grounds, an adequate supply of good, ice, fuel and bait is provided for a trip extending from two to three weeks. The fishing gear consists of thirty to forty skates of line, each of which is 300 fathoms in length, and at intervals of seven feet hooks are placed, which are baited as a rule with fresh or frozen herring. Weights are tied to each end of the lines to which are also attached buoy kegs to indicate their position in the water. After leaving the gear in the water for several hours, it is hauled in with the aid of a winch and gurdy, the halibut removed from the hooks, cleaned and filled with crushed ice, after which they are securely packed in ice in the hold of the boat, when a run to port is made in from two to three days. On arrival, the cargo is offered for sale on the Fish Exchange which is conducted somewhat similarly to a grain exchange but with fewer trimmings, owing to the smaller number of members. The sale having been made to the highest bidder, the cargo is at once unloaded, the fish boxed in ice, placed in refrigerator cars and shipped by fast express to market. Sometimes the landings are so heavy that the market will not absorb the supply of fresh fish and the surplus is placed in sharp freezers at a temperature of 25 degrees below zero where they remain for 24 hours. They are then dipped in fresh water several times which has the effect of covering the flesh with a glaze of ice, thereby hermetically sealing it and making it possible to keep it in perfect condition for an indefinite length of time.

The principal markets for halibut are centred in Chicago, New York and Boston, with a good local trade all along the Pacific

(continued on page five)

Dyspepsia, Caused Her Agony After Every Meal

Mrs. M. Caldwell, 2335 Hemlock St., Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"After suffering for years with agony, from dyspepsia and indigestion, after every meal, I started taking

Burdock Blood Bitters

and got such relief I kept right on until I had used three bottles and was completely relieved of my trouble. Now, I can eat anything I wish without having any bad after effects."

Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A little higher in price, but—what a wonderful difference just a few cents make.

Stationery as a Christmas Gift

Is Always Acceptable

Here are some that will appeal to you by reason of the high quality, beautiful appearance and low price.

"Symphony Antique" in decorated hinged boxes, feather Pen, Paper, Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, ... **$2.50, $2.85, $3.00, $5.00** and **$5.25**

"Lord Baltimore," in boxes with loose or hinged lid, Paper, Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, ... **75c, $1.25, $1.65** and **$2.75**

Correspondence Cards, Plain or Gilt Edge, with Envelopes ..... **75c, $1.00** and **$1.65**

Whiting & Cook—"The finest writing papers that can be made":
Colonial Kidskin—Paper, Cards and Envelopes **$3.00**
Louis XIV. Period Paper, in Tan, White or White with Gray Lining and Gilt Edges .. **$5, $5.50** and **$6.00**
Colonial Kidskin—Lovely Paper, Envelopes have a very handsome lining **$6.00**
Parchment Linen, a deckle edge paper **$5.00**
Gentlemen's Stationery **$2.00**

You may select your Stationery from our stock with assurance of satisfaction.

Ormes Limited

The Pioneer Druggists — Rexall Store
3rd Avenue and 6th Street — **Phones 82 and 200**
Hours: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays from 12 to 2 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

Canadian National Railways

Prince Rupert DRYDOCK AND SHIPYARD

Operating G. T. P. 20,000 Ton Floating Dry Dock
Engineers, Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Pattern makers, Founders, Woodworkers, Etc.

ELECTRIC AND ACETYLENE WELDING.

Our plant is equipped to handle all kinds of
MARINE AND COMMERCIAL WORK.
PHONES 43 and 38F

"TRY A NIP TO-NIGHT"

GRANT'S "Best Procurable"

(THE ORIGINAL)

Pure Scotch Whisky

RICHEST IN FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

Bottled and guaranteed by William Grant & Sons Limited, Glenfiddich and Balvenie Glenlivet Distilleries, Dufftown & Glasgow, Scotland.

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia