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WE LAUNDER SHIRTS AND SHIRTWAISTS TOO.. SO THAT THEY SEEM QUITE FRESH AND NEW..

YOUR shirt waist and his shirt should take a trip to this laundry and return. They will demonstrate to you our expert ability, our polite manner of serving and our moderate prices. We invite you to do this.

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DRY BIRCH, CEDAR AND JACK PINE

Single Load $3.50

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Cartage, Warehousing, and Distributing. Team or Motor Service.

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We Specialize in Piano and Furniture Moving.

Waterfront Whiffs

Better Prices Paid for Halibut — New McLean Shop Nears Completion — Jessie Quits

Much improved prices featured the halibut market during the past week. American bids went as high as 17.2c and 8c, which the Alki and Eastern Point received for respective catches of 5,500 and 4,000 pounds on Wednesday while the Canadian high was received the same day by Signal—15.3c and 7.5c for 22,000 pounds. The Signal, owned and skippered by Capt. Paddy Ivarson and built only during the past winter, has been landing substantial catches all season on favorable markets and is well on the way to being the high Canadian boat for 1927. Lowest prices of the week were paid last Saturday—10.2c and 5c for American fish and 10.2c and 6c for Canadian.

During the past week a total of 459,000 pounds was marketed through the local Exchange, 266,700 pounds being American and 303,200 pounds, Canadian. This brings the total for the season to date up to 19,169,950 pounds of which 13,796,300 pounds has been contributed by American vessels and 5,373,600 pounds by Canadian. Last year's totals at a similar date were as follows: American, 14,331,100; Canadian 5,607,500; total, 19,938,600.

The past week has been a hard one on the Whiff Man. Thursday afternoon—his regular calling day on his waterfront whiffs friends—was Stampede Day and a civic holiday so he spent the time working like a d— fool for the Cow Boys and Exhibition Board. So it went every afternoon all week and as, we have Waterfront Whiffs 52 times a year and a Stampede only once, or we hope only once, the Waterfront had to suffer. Next week we hope to make full amends if we can sufficiently recover from the festivities or don't get in jail as a result of them.

Quite a commotion was caused around the elevator this week over Jack McIntyre's challenge to Jack Watson in the matter of steer riding. The event never came off, however, for the latter "Jack" could not be inveigled transporting the wherewithal to make them buck is as near as the challenged cares about associating with the dear old cowmeat. He even doubts the good faith of the challenger and would have liked to have Mac go through with it if it were not for fear of serious consequences to himself.

N. M. McLean has work well advanced on his new shipshed at Seal Cove. The 154 by 118 foot structure is now reared into the air and within a month it is hoped to have it completed and ready for operation. Mac is understood to already have a few nice winter contracts in view for his new establishment.

The big schooner Jessie, which Capt. Mike Meagher has been operating in the halibut fisheries this season, left today for Vancouver, ostensibly for engine repairs. The Jessie has not had a very successful season of it and it is understood that she will be tied up at least for the rest of the year.

HALIBUT BIOLOGY

All authorities agree that artificial propagation of deep-sea fish, such as the halibut, is impractical, and that it is also evidently impossible to control in any way their food supply or their enemies, by which their growth might be promoted or natural losses reduced, says the Pacific Fisherman in reporting on the work of the International Fisheries Commission. Conservation, then, can only be accomplished by so handling the existing supply that commercial production will be fully balanced by natural propagation and growth, with ample allowance for the spawning reserve. Benefits resulting from regulations must not be at once destroyed, but preserved until there is an actual increase available for use.

It was realized at the start that, to find means of maintaining and restoring the fishery, it must be known where the fish go and what they do, so that the ymay be given necessary protection until the increase may properly be drawn upon. If the halibut were highly migratory and not localized it would be possible to protect them only by general radical restriction of fishing; while, if they are not migratory, the stock may be built up through control in certain areas, as in dealing with timber resources or livestock in fenced fields. One of the first efforts, therefore, was directed toward learning the extent and nature of their migrations. At the same time it was necessary to obtain reliable data as to rates of growth, age at maturity, existence or absence of racial distinctions, and composition of the stock in the various areas as to size, age, races, etc.

Such information has been the principal object of the biological studies, and while they are still incomplete, the conclusions so far reached are encouraging and sufficient to form a basis of action.

The investigators approached these problems from different angles at once, to be sure of their ground and check their conclusions in a scientific manner. This method has been of particular value, as the studies along each line have done more than corroborate each other's results, each having had its own important bearings on the general problem of regulation. Discussion of these, however, may await a later date.

The most striking method of research was that of tagging. Experiment soon showed that the strap type of tag, attached to the cheek was the most efficient. As the halibut is a large, valuable fish, sought widely in the open sea, the numbers tagged were probably not so great as if they had been small and easily obtained; yet a great number have been tagged, about 2,300 straps being attached in the summer of 1925. Up to June of this year over 28 per cent of these had been returned and tags attached two years ago are still being recovered in considerable numbers. Incidentally, as the halibut have a life of some 25 to 30 years, a drain of nearly 30 per cent in two years, as indicated by the percentage of tags recovered, seems very considerable. From one region (off Cape Chacon), nearly 65 per cent have been returned in this period, giving very successful results as far as the experiment is concerned.

In the summer of 1926 about 3,600 halibut were tagged around Goose Island, Cape Addington, etc., of which over 10 per cent have been recovered to date. As most of them have been out lessthan a year and they are being returned in considerable numbers, it seems likely that the returns will equal those of the 1925 tagging. In the winter of 1926 about 1,800 tags were attached on the Portlock and Yakutat banks. These have only recently commenced to come in, with a recovery so far of about 2 per cent.

MIGRATIONS LIMITED

The evidence from tagging is fairly decisive as to the movements of such fish as are left on the banks south of Icy Strait, the migration shown on these southerly banks being very small. The average movement shown at the end of three months was less than 20 miles; at the end of a year about the same, nor does the second year show any appreciable increase in the distance moved; the approximate average traveled being still under 20 miles. The average, however, includes some which traveled more widely; about 85 per cent moved less than 20 miles, 98 per cent less than 100 miles, while an occasional wanderer traveled up to 300 or 400 miles, without much influence on the great mass of fish.

Results in the southern areas are sufficient to prove that there is no extensive migration between different banks. The nature of the movement which does occur, however is interesting; fish tagged on opposite sides of the Goose Island bank about the same time showed a net migration in opposite direction, somewhat similar to what would occur if two lots of goldfish were placed in opposite sides of a pond — intermingling and dispersing over the whole area of the bank. In other words the apparent migration is not a real migration at all, but merely a diffusion on the particular bank. As for the few fish that left the bank, their movement appeared to be haphazard and without definite direction.

On the Yakutat and Portlock banks, in general, mature fish were tagged, while those on the southerly banks were nearly all immature. So far only about 35 tags have been recovered from the Yakutat-Portlock tagging done last winter; but these fish show an astonishing amount of movement compared with the others. The average is about 275 miles, with a maximum of about 865 miles for one fish that traveled from Yakutat to Cape Beale, and 670 miles for one that went from Yakutat to Simeoneof Island. Of the 35, only three were retaken south of Icy Strait. In other words, the last tagging seems, from the present limited returns, to have run into a different type of fish; but it should be considered that the returns thus far are altogether inadequate to prove much as to the habits of the mature fish. Many more fish must be tagged on these western banks to provide the information needed.

These returns are from all seasons—not limited to any certain times of year—and must therefore, reflect seasonal as well as general migration. The experiments seem to indicate that, up to and beyond the twelfth year, it is perfectly feasible to protect any desired stock of halibut in any given district. It may perhaps not be really necessary for conservatoin to give protection beyond that age . It is not yet definitely known whether mature fish are restricted to certain areas or zones; but it would seem that, regardless of what may later be discovered as to the mature halibut, the fact that the immature fish are localized offers a valuable and positive basis of action.

RACIAL DISTINCTION

Fishermen and dealers have long known that halibut from different banks show different characteristics as to size of head, thickness, etc., but the investigators were surprised to find how distinct these differences are when scientifically measured and determined. Not only does the relative length of head vary greatly between fish from the different southerly banks, but differences are found in every point studied, such as fin-ray counts, etc. Just as in the tagging, however, as soon as the investigators left the southerly banks and commenced to study the larger, mature fish of the Yakutat, Portlock and Shumagin areas, they found themselves dealing with different conditions; the fish on these various banks showed a much greater similarity to one another.

From studies so far made, it appears that mature halibut from various localities, after about the sixteenth year, are apt to be more or less alike. The fish in such areas as Cook Inlet, however, are largely immature, and these differed both from the offshore mature fish and those —mostly immature— from the southern banks. Thus there seems to be an offshore race or variety of mature fish, while the younger fish on the shallower banks show definite distinctions. It seems possible that the offshore fish may be merely a mixture of the various races found inshore, which have become diffused on reaching maturity. Definite conclusions on this point however, cannot be reached without considerable further investigation. This evidence of the independence of the various banks provides an explanation why it is possible for the banks to be depleted unevenly. Furthermore, sufficient knowledge has been gained of the characteristics of the population of each separate bank, to make it possible to determine the effects in each locality of any regulatory measure.

Advertise in The Daily News

TIMBER SALE X9155

Sealed Tenders will be received by the District Forester, not later than noon on the 15th day of September, 1927, for the purchase of Licence X9155 on south end Prescott Island, C.R. 5, to cut 162,000 feet board measure of Spruce, Cedar, Hemlock and Balsam Sawlogs.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, or the District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X4303

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands, at Victoria, B.C., not later than noon on the 13th day of October, 1927, for the purchase of Pulp Licence X4303, to cut 49,406,000 f.b.m. Spruce, Hemlock and Cedar on an area situated on Copper Bay, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District.

Thirty (30) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Foreste, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X4298

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands, at Victoria, B.C., not later than noon on the 13th day of October, 1927, for the purchase of Pulp Licence X4298, to cut 12,092,000 f.b.m. Spruce, Hemlock and Cedar on an area situated on Grey Bay, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District.

Thirty (30) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Foreste, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X4297

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands, at Victoria, B.C., not later than noon on the 13th day of October, 1927, for the purchase of Pulp Licence X4297, to cut 38,375,000 f.b.m. Spruce, Hemlock and Cedar on an area situated on Copper Bay, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District.

Thirty (30) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Foreste, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

WATER NOTICE.

DIVERSION AND USE

TAKE NOTICE that E. Rousseau, whose address is 410 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use 1 cubic foot of water out of unnanmed stream which flows southerly and drains into Port Stephens Bay, about one mile east of Bluff Point. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 600 feet from the mouth and will be used for commercial purposes upon the lands described as Lot 2750, Range 4, Coast District. This notice was posted on the ground on the 26th day of July, 1927. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert, B.C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is August 20, 1927.

EUGENE ROUSSEAU,
Applicant.

LAND ACT.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO LEASE LAND

Queen Charlotte Islands Land District, Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate north of Lots 1658 and 1657.

TAKE NOTICE that The Langara Fishing and Packing Co. Ltd. of Massett, occupation Canners, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted twenty chains north of Yan Indian Reserve and on the shore of McIntyre Bay; thence north 5 chains to the low water mark; thence westerly following said low water 160 chains; thence southerly 5 chains; thence easterly 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing eighty acres, more or less.

LnANGARA FISHING & PACKING CO. LTD,
Applicant
Fred Nash, Agent.

Dated June 27, 1927.

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"Fruit-a-tives" is such an effective remedy because it is composed of fresh fruit juices, combined with tonics. In a natural way, it rids the system of poisons and purifies the blood. Try it—25c and 50c a box.

Fruit-a-tives

Market Prices

Today's retail prices are as follows:

LARD	
Pure	25c
Compound	20c
EGGS	
B.C. fresh pullets	50c
B.C. fresh, firsts	55c
B.C. fresh, extras	60c
Local new laid	65c
B.C. Storage, firsts	50c
FISH	
Halibut, lb.	25c
Salmon, red spring	35c
Salmon, white spring, lb.	15c
Smoked kippers, lb.	15c
Kippered salmon, lb.	25c
Smoked black cod, lb.	20c
Finnan haddies, lb.	20c
MEATS	
Fowl, No. 1, lb.	30c and 35c
Roasting chicken, lb.	45c
Ham, sliced, first grade	55c
Ham, whole, first grade	42c
Ham, picnic, lb.	25c
Cottage rolls, lb.	30c
Bacon, back, sliced	50c
Bacon, side	50c to 60c
Pork, dry salt	35c
Ayrshire bacon, lb.	35c
Veal, shoulder	25c
Veal, loin	40c
Veal, leg	40c
Pork, shoulder	28c
Pork, loin	40c
Pork, leg	35c
Beef, pot roast	12½c to 18c
Beef, boiling	10c to 15c
Beef, steak	25c to 40c
Beef roast, prime rib	30c
Lamb, chops	50c
Lamb, shoulder	35c
Mutton, leg	40c
Lamb, leg	48c
Mutton, chops	40c
Mutton shoulder	30c
BUTTER	
Brookfield, Shamrock and Woodland, lb.	50c
E.C.D., lb.	50c
Capital, 2nd grade, lb.	47½
Fraser Valley, lb.	50c
CHEESE	
Camembert cheese, 8 oz. pkg.	65c
Kraft Limberger, ½'s	35c
Ontario solids	35c
Stilton, lb.	40c
Kraft	45c
Norwegian Goat	65c
Napoleon Limberger	70c
Roquefort	75c
Swifts' Brookfield, lb.	45c
Gorgonzola, lb.	75c
McLaren's Cream, jars	45c and 85c
Brookfield Swiss cheese, ½ lb. pkg.	30c
Brookfield Canadian cheese, ½ lb. pkg.	25c
Gruyere	45c
Golden Loaf, lb.	45c
Jack, lb.	50c
Romano Sardo, lb.	75c
Gammelost, ¼ lb.	30c
SUGAR	
White, per 100	$7.50
Yellow, per 100	$7.00
FLOUR	
Flour, 49's, No. 1 hard wheat	$2.85
Pastry flour, 10's	65c
Pastry flour, 49's	$3.00
VEGETABLES	
Beets, 6 lb. for	25c
Beets, sack	$2.75
Cucumbers, each	5c. 10c. and 15c
Carrots, new, 6 lbs. for	25c
Carrots, sack	$2.25
New B.C. bunch carrots, 5 bunches	25c
New Potatoes, 8 lbs.	25c
Sack	$2.15
Green peppers, lb. 2 lb.	35c
Parsley, bunch	10c
Rhubarb, 5 lbs.	25c
Cauliflower, B.C. head	25c, 35c and 40c
B.C. head lettuce, 3 for	25c
Garlic, imported, per lb.	50c
Cooking onions, Japanese, 6 lbs.	25c
Green onions, dozen bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	10c
Leeks, 2 bunches	25c
Celery, head	15c and 20c
Outdoor Tomatoes, 2 lbs.	25c
5 lb. basket	50c
Spinach, local, 2 lb.	25c
New B.C. Cabbage, 5 lbs.	25c
New parsnips, 3 bunches	25c
Green beans, 3 lbs.	25c
FRUIT	
Oranges, Valencia, dozen	35c to 1.00
Lemons, Sunkist, doz.	50c
Imperial Valley Grapefruit	2 for 25c
Bananas, 2 lb.	35c
Extracted honey, lb.	25c and 35c
Comb honey, section	30c
California Red Grapes, lb.	25c
Bartlett Pears, doz.	50c and 60c
DRIED FRUITS	
Dates, bulk, 1 lb.	15c
Dates, Dromedary	25c
Raisins, bulk lb.	.15
Raisins, package	20c
Cluster raisins, lb.	25c
Lemon and orange peel	30c
Citron peel	50c
Black cooking figs, 1 lb.	15c
White figs, 2 lb.	25c
Currants, 2 lbs.	35c
Prunes, 3 lbs.	25c
Apples	25c
Peaches, peeled	20c
Apricots, lb.	35c
NUTS	
Almonds, shelled Valencias	75c
Brazils	35c
Walnuts, broken shelled	50c
Walnuts, shelled halves	65c
Almonds	35c
Peanuts	20c
Manchurian walnuts	25c
California walnuts	40c
No. 1 mixed nuts	35c
FEED	100 lbs.
Wheat, No. 5	$3.25
Oats	$2.85
Bran	$2.00
Shorts	$2.10
Middlings	$2.50
Barley	$2.75
Poultry mash	$3.30
Special eggmash	$3.60
Oyster shell	$2.20
Scratch food	$3.20

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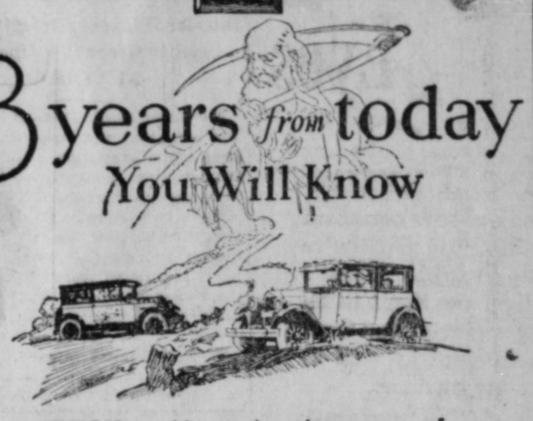

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After years of trouble-free driving, you will know that Chevrolet has added to its economy, its smoothness, its power and its Beauty, the greatest measure of Strength and Endurance ever possessed by any low-priced car.

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NEW LOW PRICES

Touring	$645	Sedan	$850
Roadster	645	Landau Sedan	915
Sport Roadster	720	Imperial Landau Sedan	955
Coupe	765	1-Ton Truck Chassis	635
Cabriolet	875	Roadster Delivery	645
Coach	750	Commercial Chassis	485

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