

THE DAILY NEWS
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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H. F. PULLEN - - - Managing-Editor

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DAILY EDITION Saturday, August 10, 1929

Salmon Fishing Industry is Discussed by Richard Gosse at Big Banquet in Vancouver

There are three fundamental principles that any government must consider for the proper administration of the salmon fishing industry, declared R. J. Gosse, chairman of the canned salmon section of Canadian Manufacturers Association, at a banquet tendered to the Canadian Fisheries Association in Vancouver. They are:

Firstly, only that number of salmon should be taken from the waters which are in excess of those needed to perpetuate the run.

Secondly, only that number of men should be employed who can secure adequate return for their efforts.

Thirdly, capital should be restricted to that point where a fair return would be earned on the capital invested.

Administration of the first two is strictly a federal matter. At the present time the department of fisheries have areas instituted in which they control the number of fish taken from the water. Though the federal department has control over fishing licenses, it is not tenable for them to restrict these licenses, as it is impossible to grant one British subject a license and refuse another. Fishing licenses have been increasing by leaps and bounds. The catch of fish has to be divided by a greater number of fishermen. Despite the high prices paid for raw fish, fishermen today are not securing an adequate return for their labor. This situation can be changed by the proper administration of the limitation of capital invested in the industry.

Momentous Decision

At the present time we are waiting for the privy council to render a decision on who has control over the capital invested. We presume that this decision will be given in favor of the Provincial Government, who will then have in their hands the power of stopping the drifting of this large industry into a ruinous state and make it a real asset for the people of Canada. I would suggest most emphatically to the Provincial Government that they recognize the areas already established by the Federal Government and to determine how many plants each area will support. When this has been done they should insist that fish which are to be processed, other than by freezing, should be processed in the area in which they are caught.

I make the exception of freezing for the reason that fish sold in a frozen or fresh state to the housewife is different from those processed in other manners, because the housewife can see what she is buying, which she cannot do when buying the canned product. This action if taken by the Provincial Government will establish the fundamental principles mentioned before for the proper administration of our industry.

It will give us assurance of perpetuity of the run of salmon. It will enable fishermen to make a much better living wage. It will give stability to the capital invested in the industry, proving to the people of Canada that British Columbia has the stabilization of her natural resources at heart.

Compliments Prince Rupert

In opening his address, Mr. Gosse said in part:

"I am sure you enjoyed yourselves at Prince Rupert. The citizens of Prince Rupert are noted for their generous

regain—your reputation in world markets. How is the packing of inferior quality canned salmon to be avoided? In the opinion of operators and distributors alike, it is to compel the processing of the fish in the immediate area in which they are taken from the water.

It is a well known fact, borne out by scientific and practical observation, that fish in their fresh state are particularly susceptible to depreciation from handling and exposure. The fishing methods employed in British Columbia offer a constant temptation to transport fish too great distances. In American waters to the south, in Alaska, in Siberian and Japanese waters, the majority of the fish are taken in traps. They are caught in large quantities at a time, and are transported quickly to adjacent plants and are processed while in the freshest possible condition ensuring a first quality product.

We know from our own observations that this is the practice to the north and to the south, and we have it on unquestionable authority that the same applies in Siberian and Japanese operations. On the Asiatic side, 95 per cent of the catch is in traps, located at the farthest, five miles from the canneries. Let us compare this with our condition in B.C. waters, with the exception of one isolated case the fish are 100 per cent taken in gill nets and seines.

Not Advocating Traps

Let it be quite understood that I am not advocating either the universal or even greatly extended use of traps in B.C. It is true that traps could be used to advantage in certain locations along our coast, but it is the attitude of the fishermen, in which they have the support of the Government, that the adoption of this method of fishing is contrary to public policy. We do contend, however, and on this point particularly I wish to be most explicit, that if we are to continue to employ our present methods of fishing, then steps must be taken to ensure the delivery of the raw material to the canneries in a condition which will make possible the packing of an article which will compare favorably with that turned out in other countries.

In 1927, competition among the canners led to their bringing fish long distances to the plants with the inevitable bad result in quality. The quality of the pack in 1927 was the lowest in the history of the industry and the canners heard of it in no uncertain terms from their customers. The situation became so serious that the Federal Government acceded to the industry's request and fish could not be transported out of certain areas unless gutted and iced. The effect of this regulation was immediately reflected in the quality of the pack and, without doubt, should justify its general adoption. Canners cannot enforce this. They are compelled by regulations to have the word "Canada" embossed on every can. If only one small packer has inferior quality it reflects on the entire pack of British Columbia.

Closed Periods

The quantity of the pack ranks equally with the question of quality. Our Federal Government is charged in the public interest with the conservation of the fisheries as a national asset and to that end maintain an organization for the purpose of ensuring an adequate escapement. The method employed is to impose a weekly closed period. Whenever, in the opinion of the departmental officers, an insufficient escapement is taking place, or when in their opinion too much equipment is used, this closed period is extended and certain areas have been closed to fishing entirely. The industry is as keenly interested in conservation as the department, but we must have conservation coupled with economical production. Present regulations have permitted unrestricted competition to reach such a point where in certain areas only three days fishing a week were permitted. This is an impossible position, which will not permit either fishermen or canners to exist and culminated in the disaster of 1927 when the industry lost two million dollars.

In 1928 a majority of the canners entered into an agreement, the chief features of which were, the establishment of areas within which certain plants should confine their operations and limiting

News of the Mines

AROUND PRINCE RUPERT
Satisfaction at Prospecting of Homeguard; New Ore Strike Up Telkwa River; Atlas Exploration Co. Enters Finlay River District

It is reported that satisfactory results have been obtained from a program of radiore prospecting on the Homeguard property at Alice Arm, the Dalhousie Mining Co. having been the first in that district to employ this means of locating ore bodies. The ground was thoroughly prospected with the expectation of mapping out big ore bodies that are known to exist. The results have been forwarded to company headquarters in Victoria where plans for future development will be definitely formulated. An entirely new strike of ore somewhat similar to the Dolly

and 75c more than the initial dividend since the resumption of dividends about a year ago. The increase is made possible by the higher price of copper which has resulted in earnings of \$940,364 in the first quarter of this year as compared with \$553,605 in the corresponding period of 1928. The Granby still enjoys the position of the Empire's largest copper producer.

Several Smithers and Telkwa prospectors recently reported the location of a promising outcrop of rich galena ore about thirty-five miles up the Telkwa River. The scene is about five miles from the Big Four property. Samples brought to Smithers looked so good that several others started out to explore the vicinity. The resident mining engineer, Douglas Lay, also made an inspection of the stakings.

Another company is now interesting itself in the mining district north of Prince George, in addition to the Ingenika Mines, Ltd., which pioneered it there, and the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., which has been active in that territory for some time. The new company to go in there is the Atlas Exploration Co., which laid its plans early this season to take a hand in the development of a considerable section of the drainage area of the Finlay River. Prospectors and locators have been in the field for several weeks and are credited with having discovered and acquired a large mineral area which will be given close examination this season. Some seventy-six claims have been located in the interests of the Atlas company, it is reported. With three strong companies active in the development of the Ingenika, Manson Creek and Finlay River sections, the opening up of the mineral resources of the north should be speeded up greatly and, with the prospect of securing railway transportation much brighter through the acquisition of the Canadian Northeastern Railway by the Consolidated Co. the new mining district should be brought in very quickly. Meantime, the use of airplanes will greatly facilitate and simplify the exploration of the area.

The Bonanza mine, near Anxox, which is being operated by the Granby Mining, Smelting & Power Co., is now producing slightly over 11,000 tons of ore per month. The ore is taken direct by aerial tram to the bins of the Anxox concentrating mill, the tram working two shifts per day. Development of the Bonanza is being carried out on the south side of Bonanza Creek, where an incline shaft is being driven a distance of 700 feet, which, when completed, will have a vertical depth of 400 feet. The Granby Co. is still carrying on diamond drilling on the Hanna property, adjoining the Hidden Creek mine. No new properties in the north have been recently bonded by the company. Over 1200 men are now on the payroll of the Granby Co. at Anxox and the plant there is being operated to full capacity. On August 1 the company declared a dividend at the rate of \$1.75 per share to stockholders on record July 12. The payments will total \$766,889, bringing the total dividend payments of the concern close to \$13,000,000. The forthcoming disbursement will be 25c a share more than its recent predecessors.

More Trousers are Coming Near Future as Garb for Women

BOSTON, Aug. 9:—Trousers for women are becoming an ally of the cotton industry in a fashion world which has continuously decreed short skirts during the past few years. Beach pyjamas, overalls and trousers cut sailor fashion with a pirate sash are the 1929 mode in the evolution of trousers which began with the bloomers worn by the daring few during the bicycle craze. So widespread is the use of such garb becoming that the style advisory board of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers suggests, in its monthly report issued today, that women throughout the country will don pyjamas for house wear, and even porch and lawn use, within a year.

Demand for Wood Steady

Although each year sees more substitutes on the Canadian market, the amount of wood used remains practically constant. This is due to the new uses being continually found for wood, as a result of the great amount of research now being carried on with a view to finding new uses for wood in its natural condition or by modifications, chemically or mechanically.

PREFERS NAILS TO GOOD FOOD

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9:—Candy isn't any favorite with 2-year-old Inez Ressekquie. She likes nails.

Yesterday a frantic young mother ushered Baby Inez into the Central Emergency Hospital with the news that she had just swallowed "another bolt."

In treating the child, Dr. Paul Suehs learned that of all possible delicacies on her diet list Inez prefers nails.

"Yesterday she swallowed a big shingle nail," her mother declared. "I shook her by the heels, and the nail was dislodged from her throat. I thought I had all nails out of her reach, but she pried a bolt out of her kiddie car and ate it today."

So now Baby Inez is cultivating a taste for bread and jelly. The after effects of a nail diet are too annoying.

LOSSES FROM INSECTS

The Dominion Entomologist, Arthur Gibson, estimates that in the aggregate insects cost Canada well over \$100,000,000 annually. This is the loss to field crops, and to it must be added the loss to forest and shade trees, stored products, etc. While these latter losses are difficult to estimate they easily average

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HOTEL ARRIVALS

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Royal

C. McLellan, Vancouver; G. Johnson, Ketchikan; G. E. Peters and R. H. Argue, C.N.R.; F. H. Shipley, Old Hickory, Tenn.; Tom Jones, Claxton; C. Gilbertson and C. W. Reagan, Humboldt Bay.

Savoy

L. R. Henry, Victoria; Mrs. Thynes and family, Petersburg; W. H. Thorne, C.N.R.; Mr. and Mrs. James Porteous, Smithers; James Coivia, Rose Harbor.

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