## ABALL

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CANADIAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD

## IN THE MOOSE HALL

### Friday, August 2

Premier Orchestra-Refreshments-Evening Dress Optional

Tickets, \$1.00 each. Obtainable at Orme's Drug Store, Prince Rupert Pharmacy and A. Brooksbank.

There Will Be No Formal Invitations Issued

## Hon. S. L. Howe Points to Cod Fisheries of North

(Continued from page one)

supply until declining catches indicated depletion. We owe it to ourselves and to those who come after us to maintain our natural feod assets.

about a provincial and Dominion joint investigation of the lifesary it is that governments should ern end of Lasqueti Island, and follow a progressive coherent pol- thence south to Nanaimo. Facts icy of investigation of their fish- developed by tagging at Deep Bay. eries-investigations conducted by Vancouver Island, made the intrained biologists permanently clusion of such waters necessary. employed. Huxley told us that we In August 7 to 14, 1925, 519 sockcould not conserve any species of eye salmon were caught, tagged life without knowledge of its life- and liberated at Deep Bay, 86 per and possess ourselves of the facts caught in the Fraser River. Their in the life-history of our food fish capture in the Fraser finally ervation. Your association can do approach the Fraser from the much to that end.

#### International Aspect

tional aspect of our halibut and waters in the state of Washington salmon fisheries. As you know, frequented by sockeye salmon the halibut fisheries of the North Pacific are being dealt with internationally under a treaty between Canada and the United States. They have federated their interests. They did so because investigation showed that most of the banks off the coast of B. C. and southeastern Alaska had been three representatives of each govthere have and are steadily de- Article III. of the treaty gives clining and that, without joint and the commission authority: tion of a deep-sea fishery in lated matters." which they were concerned. It 2. The commission shall "conwas the first treaty signed by duct sockeye salmon fish culture Canada. That treaty created an operations in treaty waters and to international fisheries commission that end it shall have power to imwhich since 1925 has been con- prove spawning grounds, acquire, ducting a thorough investigation construct and maintain hatchof the life-history of the halibut eries, rearing ponds and other such and the condition of the fishery. facilities as it may determine to be That commission is doing a notable work, a work which I am assured has the support of the en- ered by this convention, and to tire industry in Canada and the

United States. Let me deal with another treaty -the Fraser River sockeye treaty -which was signed by Canada and the United States in Washington last March. That treaty is the third attempt on the part of the two governments to reach a working agreement for the restoration of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system. It is the result of twenty odd years of investigation, conferences and discussions. It is a federation of Canadian and United States interests. Each has made the concessions necessary to effect a joint and uniform administration of a gravely depleted fishery. I have given a great deal of consideration to all the provisions of the

treaty. The preamble of the treaty states that "the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye fisheries in the Fraser River system are of common concern; that the supply of this fish in recent years has been gravely depleted, and that it is of the utmost importance in the mutual interests of both countries that this source of wealth should be restored and mainmained."

#### DAHLBERG ACQUITTED

the Shamrock rooms. It was tried It is just and right that the two Tuesday and yesterday and a de- governments should share the cision acquitting Dahlberg was expense. given this morning. T. W. Brown | Article III. of the treaty proappeared for the defendant. vides that:

Provisions of Treaty

Article I. defines the treat the Fraser River in B. C. Thes try. One of my first acts was to bring are the same waters mentioned in the treaties of 1908 and 1920, both of which were ratified by Canada. history of our pilchards and her- They are the waters in which durring and the condition of those ing the last twenty years close to fisheries. That investigation has 70 per cent of the sockeye taken just begun and I understand that in the Fraser system have been it may take years of close and dis- caught. The only addition made criminating study to produce the to treaty waters in the 1928 facts essential to their conserva- treaty-not included in the two tion, and, in the meantime, such first treaties-is an addition to regulations as may be decided the northern boundaries in B. C. upon will be experimental. Such |-an extension from Point Atkina statement indicates how neces- son northwestward to the southhistory. Let us then join hands cent of the recovered fish were which are essential to their pres- demonstrated that some sockeye do north between June 1 and August 20-the period in which the com mission can regulate sockeye fish-Now let me refer to the interna- ing. Having insisted that all the seeking the Fraser should be included in treaty waters, the Canadians could not and had no desire to exclude any similar waters

Article II. of the treaty creates international Pacific salmon fishery commission, consisting of

be maintained. The exchange of 1. To "make a thorough investhe halibut treaty was a notable tigation into the natural history event. It is the first treaty made of the Fraser sockeye salmon, into by two independent governments hatchery methods, spawning for the investigation and regula- ground conditions and other re-

> necessary for the propagation of sockeye salmon in the waters covstock the waters with sockeye salmon by such methods as it may determine to be most advisable."

> Those two provisions delegated to the commission the power to investigate and propagate. The two governments are equally concerned in both regulation and propagation, by which it is hoped the sockeye of the Fraser can be restored. One is as essential to success as the other. Having federated their interests, each demands an equal, say in all matters. A federation of interests could not be secured that did not give each of the two governments an equal voice. Neither could accept other than a joint interest. There is a diversity of opinion as to the best methods to pursue in propagation. The methods practiced in Canadian and United States hatcheries differ materially, and each claims that their own methods are the most productive. Many United

States fish culturists insist that their propagation methods in the Columbia and in Alaska have been far more productive than those followed by Canada in the Fraser and other streams. That the best method may be determined, the present treaty, like those of 1908 and 1920, provides that the commission shall conduct propagation and share equally in the expense. The restoration of the sockeye fishery of the Fraser The case against J. Dahlberg is a big undertaking and one that was dismissed by Magistrate Mc- will call for the expenditure on Clymont in the city police court propagation of large sums anthis morning. The charge was nually. It calls for almost all that of keeping liquor for sale at the expenditures under the treaty.

obstructions to the ascent of sockeve salmon in the waters covered

with the province, and not with the commission.

Powers of Commission that period, to limit or prohibit the taking of sockeye salmon in respect of all the waters described as Possible for Canada all the Canadian waters or waters day on which either shall give and close to 6,000 men engaged in the abundant seeding of the beds. of the United States to which the notice to the other of its desire the fishery. There are now but That can only be accomplished by convention applies.

Article VI. provides that "no action taken by the commission under Articles IV. and V. shall be waters. They include all the effective unless it is affirmatively to the Fraser is a big and prob- that the great runs of former ada and the United States in this waters in the state of Washington voted for by at least two of the lematical project. It will take years consisted of sockeye bred project are great. It is an interfrequented by sockeye seeking commissioners from each coun- years of patient study and effort in the Fraser and that they were national undertaking and cannot

to terminate it."

to restore the runs to anything the product of the abundant seed- be dealt with successfully in any Article VII provides that "in- approaching their former magni- ing of the spawning areas of the other way than by a treaty.

"The commission shall also have asmuch as the treaty is to estab- tude. The runs, as has been Fraser. The records also show which now awaits the ratification the authority to recommend to the lish for the two governments by shown, are now small. Very few that the scant runs of recent by Canada and the United States two governments the removal of their joint effort and expense, a fish reach the beds. Egg collec- years have been due to a failure In that treaty each government fishery that is now largely non- tions for some years must of to seed the beds-to the fact that has temporarily assigned for by this convention, that may now existent, each of the High Con- necessity be small. There are no very few sockeye have spawned limited period to a joint com. exist or may from time to time tracting Parties should share fish-culturists in Canada or the there. The spawning area of the mission the right to investigate equally in the fishery. The Com- United States who believe that Fraser has not been lessened, regulate and propagate the sock. It can recommend the removal mission shall, consequently, in runs to the Fraser can be restor- damaged or interfered with. Its eye salmon of the Fraser System of obstructions. It cannot remove regulating the fishery do so with ed to their former magnitude in gravelled beds and shoals are as and each delegates to a joint com ebstructions. That right rests the object of enabling, as nearly sixteen years. In this connection extensive and suitable for spawn- mission the specific powers need as they can, an equal portion of let me refer to the conditions in ing as they ever were. Its lake essary for the accomplishment of the fish that is allowed to be the Fraser previous to depletion waters are as abundantly filled a great undertaking. Article IV. of the treaty em- caught each year to be taken by and to the deplorable conditions with the natural foods for the Provincial Government has powers the commission "between the fishermen of each High Con- which now exist. In the former development of young sockeye, earnestly considered the treaty the first day of June and the tracting Party." That very im- big years 1897 to 1913 the com- The channels of the Fraser are in the light of the golden past twentieth day of August in any portant provision was not inclu- bined Canadian and United States open and free to the passage of history of the industry, and in year, for the whole or any part of ded in the two former treaties, catches of sockeye produced an salmon. All that is required to the light of the lamentable pres. Article VIII of the treaty ob- average pack of 1,777,000 cases. produce the great runs of the ent and we have satisfied our ligates the two governments to In 1913 the combined catch pro- past is a sufficient number of selves, with the help of our exin Article I. of this convention, the enforcement of the regula- duced a pack of 2,400,000 cases, spawning sockeye to seed the pert advisers, that the efficient or in respect of Canadian waters tions provided by the Commission, and in the small years up to 1898, beds as abundantly as they were carrying-out of the terms of this and waters of the United States and they agree to enact and en- 1899 and 1900 the pack averaged seeded in former big years. The treaty will be of immeasurable separately, provided that when any force the necessary legislation. 648,000 cases. In the last eight fishery cannot be restored in any benefit to one of our greatest in. order is adopted by the commission Article IX provides that the years the average yearly pack other way. limiting or prohibiting the taking treaty "shall continue in force has not exceeded 125.000 cases. Neither Canada nor the United of sockeye in regard to Canadian for a period of sixteen years, and In 1913 there were forty salmon States acting singly can provide States separately, it shall extend to thereafter until one year from the canneries on the Fraser in B.C. the measures necessary to ensure

seven canneries on the Fraser concurrent action. Joint, uniform and less than 1,000 men engaged, and continous regulation is es-The restoration of the sockeye The records show unquestionably sential. The interests of both Can-

dustries. The government of B.C. endorses the treaty. Without the treaty one of her greatest food assets—an asset formerly worth many millions of dollars a yearcannot be restored.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, I hope your visit to the Province will be productive of great good to all the people of Canada I anticipate with interest your proceedings. I thank you.

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