

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up	\$16,000,000
Rest	\$16,000,000
Undivided Profits	\$1,664,893
Total Assets	\$403,980,236

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Sir Charles Gordon, K.B.E., Vice-President

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HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor

Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland
Also at London, England
And New York, Chicago and Spokane in
the United States

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

D. R. CLARKE, Superintendent of British Columbia Branches Vancouver	W. H. HOGG, Manager Vancouver Branch
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The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	12,911,700
Reserve and Undivided Profits	14,564,000
Total Assets	335,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Herbert Holt, President	E. L. Pease, Vice-President and Man. Director.	E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., 2nd Vice-President
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OFFICERS:

E. L. Pease, Managing Director	
C. E. Neill, General Manager.	F. J. Sherman, Asst. Gen. Mgr.
M. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Branches.	

422 Branches well distributed through the Western Hemisphere as follows:—

CANADIAN BRANCHES

123	Branches in the Province of Ontario
52	“ “ “ “ “ Quebec
19	“ “ “ “ “ New Brunswick
52	“ “ “ “ “ Nova Scotia
5	“ “ “ “ “ Prince Edward Island
28	“ “ “ “ “ Alberta
4	“ “ “ “ “ Manitoba
36	“ “ “ “ “ Saskatchewan
38	“ “ “ “ “ British Columbia

OUTSIDE BRANCHES

6	Branches in Newfoundland
46	“ “ “ “ “ West Indies
10	“ “ “ “ “ Central and South America

London, Eng., Office—Princes St., E. C. 2.

New York Agency—Corner William and Cedar Sts.

ELEVEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

C. W. FRAZEE Supervisor of B.C. Branches Vancouver	THOS. P. PEACOCK, Mgr. R. M. BOYD, Asst. Mgr. Vancouver Branch
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mitted to reach it. The run in the three last years have steadily decreased because too few of the adult salmon have escaped capture in Dominion and State waters, because of excessive fishing too many have been captured. The run of the big year was further destroyed by a rockslide blockading the river channel at Hell's Gate in 1913.

“That the run in the three last years have been almost wiped out by commercial fishing, and that the run in the big year has been alarmingly decreased has been ably demonstrated by statements already submitted to you. It is unnecessary here to more than call your attention to the evidence of depletion already in your hands. I do, however, accentuate the fact that the evidence submitted to you, by our department, is founded upon scientifically ascertained facts. The watershed of the Fraser and the fishing areas supplied by it have been under close scrutiny since 1901. No other has been so carefully observed. The history of the race of sockeye that frequent the Fraser is better known than that of any other district. The facts are no longer questioned. The run of sockeye to the Fraser is periously near to extermination. They will be exterminated if conditions remain as they are, and in so short a period as to wipe out all interests of both fisherman and canners. In view of the evidence there is, in my judgment, but one thing to do. Adopt measures than will insure to the water-shed all the sockeye that still survive. To that end I would suggest that the **total prohibition of sockeye fishing in the waters frequented by those produced in the Fraser River, until such time as they have recovered from their depleted condition.** I suggest this though it does involve compensation to resident fishermen and canners who can establish that they are entitled to compensation by their respective Governments. It is fruitless to rely upon concurrent regulations in British Columbia and the State of Washington waters. That has been tried and failed. Such efforts will continue to fail. Present commercial and monetary considerations must be eliminated. It must be in an international way, because it is an international question. It is one of the greatest fishery questions in which Canada and the United States are now concerned. The only adequate, the only permanent solution of this question, I submit, is the acquisition by Canada and the United States of all the rights in this fishery, of which they may not now be in possession. That being established, the waters should be closed to sockeye fishing for such a period of time as is necessary to restore the runs to the abundance of former big years. When that has been accomplished let fishing be resumed under supervision and for the benefit of the two nations until such time as they have been recouped for their expenditures and thereafter in such manner and to the end that the supply may not again become depleted.

“I submit, gentlemen, that the Governments of Canada and the United States should recognise that the conditions confronting them demand such treatment. There is no gainsaying the evidence. The watershed of the Fraser River will, when adequately protected, produce more sockeye salmon than any known watershed. It produced in 1913, 2,300,000 cases. In the three following lean years it produced an average of but 267,000 cases per year. Being in possession of a watershed capable of producing 2,300,000 cases a year, can any government be content with conditions by which but 267,000 cases are produced, and the continuance of which will entirely destroy any production whatever? The evidence in the case is conclusive, it is undisputed, the fishery is in a precarious condition, there is, however, a difference of opinion as to the remedies to be applied. I submit that those best qualified to speak have made it plain that no temporary measure will produce desired results. The races of sockeye that frequent the Fraser cannot be restored by **any halfway measure.** To allow the destruction of the sockeye fisheries of the Fraser River would be an unnatural, immoral and unpatriotic policy.

“The questions here involved are similar to those in the fur seal case. They are international in character, and not Provincial or State questions, and must be dealt with upon broad national lines and in the interests of the people of Canada and the United States.”