

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—Toronto, Canada

Paid-up Capital - - - - \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - \$13,500,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
SIR JOHN AIRD - - - - - General Manager
H. V. F. JONES - - - - - Assistant General Manager

This Bank has 370 branches throughout Canada, in San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, Ore., and an agency in New York, also branches in London, Eng., Mexico City and St. John's Nfld., and has excellent facilities for transacting a banking business of every description.

Savings Bank Accounts

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

Established in 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

The Bank of British North America

Paid-up Capital - - - - \$4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund - - - - \$3,017,333.33

Head Office in Canada, Montreal
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

Statement to the Dominion Government (Condensed) 31st July, 1917.

Liabilities to the Public

Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 5,393,091
Deposits	53,359,533
Other Liabilities	1,109,398
	<u>\$59,862,022</u>

Assets

Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	\$10,679,101
Deposit with Government o/a Note Circulation	245,822
Government, Municipal and other Securities	10,766,692
Call and Short Loans.....	6,723,977
Current Loans and Discounts and other Assets	38,009,594
Bank Premises	2,348,293
	<u>\$68,773,479</u>

View this question as one may, it must, I think, be conceded that a motor boat will enable the energetic fishermen to catch more fish. If, therefore, their use is to be permitted, the fish must be given a compensating measure of protection.

(1) Since 1905 the Provincial Government has opposed the granting of additional cannery licenses in the Province where canneries have been established, save on the Fraser River.

The action of the fishery authorities at Ottawa in 1912, and again in 1916 and 1917, forced the Province to issue two additional cannery licenses on the Skeena, and one each at Rivers and Smith Inlets. The Province repeatedly appealed to the Minister at Ottawa not to issue additional licenses.

The Province based its opposition upon the ground that additional canneries would compel the issue of additional fishing licenses, holding that the extension of fishing at the Skeena, Naas and Rivers Inlet, and outlying points, threatened the fish supply.

(2) The Province has opposed the use of motor boats in salmon gill-net fishing in District No. 2, upon the ground that their use would increase the catching power of the nets.

(3) The Province opposed the issuance of additional fishing licenses on the Skeena, Naas, Kimsquit and Bella Coola Rivers and Rivers and Smiths Inlets up to 1914. In that year it favored the issuance of independent licenses to white fishermen, with the hope that it might relieve the labor situation in the north and tend to increase the number of white fishermen.

(4) The Province has consistently recognized that it was necessary for the canners of Districts No. 2 and No. 3 to have attached licenses, upon the ground that the canneries could not be successfully operated without them.

The issue of independent licenses to white fishermen has not demonstrated that the canners can depend upon them for a pack.

(5) The Province has approved of the non-export of sockeye.

Under war conditions the Province has favored the non-export of any salmon in a raw state, other than frozen fish or those packed in ice in boxes not exceeding 200 pounds.

(6) British Columbia produced 40.54 per cent. of the total fishery products of the Dominion in 1915-16. For the past five years she has led all the provinces in the value of her fishery products.

In 1915-16 British Columbia produced \$5,371,469 more fishery products than Nova Scotia, the second in the list of provinces, and her fishery products in that year exceed those of all the other provinces combined by \$2,482,783.

Having the most valuable of the fisheries of the Dominion, and being the most remote from the Federal Capital, British Columbia contends that it is justified in asking that a Deputy Minister of Fisheries for the Dominion,—a man capable of handling her fisheries intelligently and having authority to act and subordinate only to the Minister in Ottawa,—should be stationed in the Province.

British Columbia contends that her fisheries have not been, and are not now, intelligently administered by the Dominion, and that she has had too little to say in their administration.

British Columbia contends that her interest in the administration of her fisheries is so great—that they are of such value and importance—that the Dominion Government should afford her the fullest opportunity to be heard upon all fishery questions, and that no changes should be made in the regulations governing operations until after the same have been submitted to her and ample opportunity afforded for their consideration and discussion, and not even then if she contends that the proposed regulations are not in line with the conservation of the fish supply.