

Conservation

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Standardization of Fur Trade Names

Protection of the Fur Buyer and
Seller by Well Understood Names
is Essential

Misleading names for the pelts of some of our fur-bearers have been the cause of much confusion in the public mind. Processes have been developed by which varieties of furs are produced in imitation of others until only an expert can identify the original skin. This has led to the use of many fanciful names and to substitution and misrepresentation by unscrupulous dealers.

At the Fur Trade Conference, held in Montreal in February last, under the auspices of the Commission of Conservation, a committee composed of leading furriers and the Deputy Head of the Commission of Conservation was appointed to consider the question of "trade names" for furs. This committee, after careful consideration, has requested the government to introduce legislation prohibiting the use of inaccurate or misleading names of furs. The committee recommended that, "in cases where pelts have been so dyed and treated as to appear different from their natural state, the original name should be retained, with the use of a properly descriptive adjective prefixed."

Under this regulation "Hudson" or "Baltic" seal would be described as "sealed muskrat" or "seal muskrat" or "seal-dyed muskrat." "Near" or "electric" seal would be "seal-dyed rabbit", and "Alaska sable" or "black marten" would be known under its own name as "sable-treated skunk", or "sable-dyed skunk" or "marten-dyed skunk" or similar name which includes the name of the fur-bearer whence the pelt was derived.

Canada is the home of many different species of fur-bearers, and is also cultivating a large fur-farming industry. It is, therefore, essential that this industry and the purchasing public be protected by the sale of furs only under properly authenticated trade names.

Preliminary work on the development of the Bridge River power site near Lillooet, B.C., is being carried on. The development will entail an expenditure of \$30,000,000; the head will be 1,600 feet and 400,000 horse-power will be available.

Live Silver Fox Exhibition

The first international exhibition of live ranch-bred silver foxes will be held in Montreal, Nov. 24th, 25th, and 26th, under the immediate management of the Commission of Conservation. Many entries are expected, not only from Prince Edward Island, the centre of the fox-farming industry, but from fox-breeders in other provinces and in the United States.

During the exhibition it is proposed to form a fur-breeders association of Canada to organize and manage the future exhibitions which it is expected to hold annually and to include ultimately not only foxes but mink, beaver, muskrat and other fur-bearers reared in captivity. It will, therefore, be of exceptional interest and advantage to all interested in the Canadian fur industry to attend this exhibition.

The secretary is Mr. F. C. Nunnick, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

Fashions in Fish

Red Salmon Holds the Market Despite
Flavour and Edibility of Pinks

British Columbia salmon provides one of our most important food fishes. Three species of this fish are utilized by the canners, namely, sockeye, pinks and chums. The sockeye is what is known as the red salmon and is always in demand; as a result of the heavy demand, the species is threatened with ultimate extinction. Prices have risen to the point where sockeye salmon may be considered almost a luxury.

An anomalous condition existed during the recent salmon fishing season on the British Columbia coast, when the Alaska fisheries were shipping their red salmon to British Columbia, while British Columbia fisheries were shipping their pinks and chums to United States canneries. This was due to the lack of a market in Canada for pinks and chums; whereas there was a demand for them in the United States.

Red salmon is in demand only because it has been accepted by fashion or usage as its choice. Dr. Edward Prince, Chairman of the Biological Board of Canada, in addressing the Commission of Conservation, said: "When I say that the value of canned salmon rests more on the colour of the meat of the fish than upon its flavour, you see how important it is to know to what the colour is due. The best flavoured salmon on the Pacific coast is least in demand on the market because the colour is pale. The inferior salmon, of a rich red colour, brings the best price, and takes the lead, because of its colour, this

having no relation to excellence of flavour or edible superiority."

With pink salmon priced at one-half that of the red, we seem to be paying a high price for a preference of colour only, while at the same time we are neglecting a food supply which is available at a very moderate price.

Farmers are Keeping Accounts

Twenty thousand *Farmer's Accounts Books* have been supplied to Canadian farmers by the Commission of Conservation for the purpose of keeping records of farm accounts.

This farm record book enables the farmer to keep a complete account of all financial transactions on the farm—the receipts and expenditures for the several branches of work, for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, field crops, etc., and for labour and miscellaneous. It provides also for an inventory of lands and buildings and of live stock, feed and supplies, and machinery, together with a summary of the year's business. Instructions for keeping the accounts are clearly set forth. Additional valuable features are a yearly crop yield record, a live stock service record, and aids in taking inventories.

The Commission of Conservation still has a number of the *Farmer's Account Books* on hand, in both English and French, which may be obtained at 15 cents per copy.

New Manitoba, north of latitude 53, last year produced from natural resources \$3,500,000 worth of commodities, including copper and gold ores, fish, furs, timber and agricultural products.

Source of Large Waterworks Losses

Defective Fixtures and Corroded Pipes
Permit Waste of Water

The great benefits derived from a water waste survey cannot be too strongly stated. In almost every waterworks system which has not been tested in this way, large leaks or other wastes are certain to exist.

Even the most efficient systems, when tested by pitometer surveys, almost invariably reveal poor, but easily remedied conditions at one or more points. These conditions, if allowed to remain, usually involve an unknown, but very expensive, drain on the operating expenses or a loss in revenue.

A recent example, typical of conditions revealed by such a survey, is that of the waterworks system of a city in the state of Indiana, which supplies a population of some 75,000. In this case, the survey exposed conditions which when corrected reduced a daily consumption of some 10,000,000 gallons by an average of 669,000 gallons. The underground leakage amounted to over 500,000 gallons per day which, at 5 cents per thousand gallons, represented a waste of over \$9,000 per annum. Many other defects were brought to light, including the service to a large packing plant supplied on meter rate; a supposedly disused 4-inch service had never been shut off and unmetered water was being supplied through it. The meter on the other supply pipe for this packing plant, due to a wrong set of gears on the dial, was registering 45 per cent slow. The annual loss to the department in this case alone was estimated to be over \$3,000. In another portion of the system, where the piping was old, the night consumption was out of all proportion to the day rate. Investigation exposed a 1-inch connection discharging full into an abandoned vault and three 1-inch services broken off at the mains. Approximately 35,000 gallons were wasted daily in a public school where the fixtures were running continuously night and day.

Among other defects were numerous bad leaks on service connections, a drain line valve partly opened, fire hydrants with drain valves discharging into sewers and several unauthorized connections from which no revenue was realized.—L. G. Denis.