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Convention of Canadian Fisheries Association

High Plane of Papers Contributed and Discussions Arising Therefrom at Meeting Held in Vancouver—Difference in Hatchery Treatment May Result in Consequences of Great Economic Importance.

The fourth general convention of the Canadian Fisheries Association has been held and the delegates and guests have returned to their homes, taking with them memories of the most successful meeting in the history of the Asso-

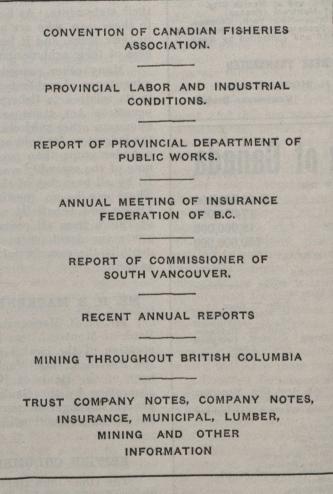
ciation. This success was not alone in the line of social activities and entertainments, but was equally as great from an instructive standpoint. The Papers read and the discussions thereon were of an exceptionally high order, and it was particularly noticeable that save in one instance nothing savoring of sectional feelings was injected into the proceedings.

Two valuable papers were submitted by Dr. A. G. Huntsman, of the Biological Board of Canada, the one dealing with the matter of Fishery Research being especially interesting. Dr. Huntsman has been has been very energetic in his efforts to have Canada, Newfoundland and the United States act jointly in this project, and representatives of the three governments are to meet in Ottawa next fall to devise ways and means of inaugurating a policy which will permit of exhaustive investigations into the life history of the fishes of both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard.

The paper by Mr. H. B. Short, of Digby, N.S., on "Necessity for Standardization and Inspection of Our Fish and

Inspection of Our Fish and Fish Products," was ably presented and the principles advocated were heartily endorsed by the convention. Everyone realizes that fishery products were as much in need of governmental inspection as are the products of the farm and orchards. It was the consensus of opinion that if government brands or certificates of quality, were necessary before our fishery products could be marketed, not only would packers be more particular about the quality of their output, but our goods would rank higher with and receive greater recognition from the fish consuming public.

Mr. L. H. Darwin, Washington State Fish Commissioner, read one of the finest papers submitted to the convention entitled "International Treaties or State Agreements." Mr. Darwin evidenced a thorough mastery of his subject and stated that should the proposed international treaty remain inoperative either through failure of ratification by the American Congress, or through lack of jurisdiction by the Federal authorities, there was every reason to believe the Washington State legislature at its 1921 session would enact a law placing the control of their fisheries in an administrative board, which board would co-operate with our



and interesting that any paper received. It was the general opinion that the methods employed in Oregon give promise of great success. The same cannot be said of hatcheries which release the young fish in what is known as the "fry" stage of their existence, and if the only result of the convention's deliberations should be the substitution of the new for the old method of artificial propagation, the holding of this convention will have been of incalcuable benefit.

In "The Value of the Fisheries College" Professor John N. Cobb, of Washington University, ably set forth the advantages of giving the coming generation full scientific and technical training to qualify them for employment in the

Canadian authorities in any and all measures for the restoration and perpetuation of the Fraser sockeye fishery.

Mr. John P. Babcock presented "The Fraser River Salmon Situation—Canada's position." By all who heard him this was considered one of the ablest of the many valuable papers on our salmon problems which Mr. Babcock has written. It set our clearly and concisely the efforts our authorities put forth to prevent decimation of our chief sockeye fishery, and expressed his conviction that it could again be restored if prompt and joint action was taken by the two countries interested.

Perhaps the most interesting of all was "Fish Culture With Special Reference to the Feeding and Holding of Sockeyes, by Mr. R. E. Clanton, Master Fish Warden of the State of Oregon. This was illustrated by moving pictures of the marketing of young fish at the Bonneville Hatchery. Mr. Clanton's account of the success achieved in rearing sockeye and spring salmon was listened to with rapt attention, and the discussion which followed was the most lengthy