

# FISHERY QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE ARE DISCUSSED

## INTERNATIONAL FISH COMMISSION HOLDS ITS FIRST SESSION HERE

**Fishermen and Others Interested Attend Hearings in Equity Court Room—Strong Suggestion for Three Year Close Season for Shad—Uniform Fishing Laws to Govern Canada and the United States—May Change Regulations Governing Lobster Industry.**

That shad are fast becoming exterminated, and unless some fairly drastic measures are introduced to prevent the excessive fishing of this species, the supply will soon reach the vanishing point, was the substance of the evidence adduced at the afternoon session of the International Fisheries Commission yesterday in the equity court rooms.

And that a uniform prohibitory law regulating the catching of lobsters in Canada and the United States would solve the fear of a lobster scarcity, which at present threatens the future of these countries, was another fact brought out by statements of men engaged in the fishing business in Canada.

The grey fish (dog-fish), a matter which has received the attention of both countries during the last few years, and which promises to be a factor in the fish industry, was discussed by the commission with the fishermen, and some interesting and instructive facts were brought out.

### Pleased With Spirit Shown.

The day's session added further proof of the desire on the part of all to remove the present disabilities.

## Pains Over Left Kidney

Warned This Captain That The Kidneys Were Responsible For His Pains and Aches—Freed of Pain and Suffering By a Well Known Medicine.

Hereford, Que., Feb. 5.—Captain Peabody is well known all through this section, and his cure by use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has aroused great interest in this great medicine.

The Captain has been suffering a long time, and could never get any treatment to afford lasting relief until he began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Captain A. Peabody, Hereford, Que., writes: "For years I suffered from indigestion, rheumatism and neuralgia. Lightninglike pains would shoot all through my body, and I also had severe pains over my left kidney and through the hips. I doctored for years and tried all kinds of remedies, but the only result was money spent and no relief. At last I read in Dr. Chase's Almanac of his Kidney-Liver Pills and decided to try them. One box made such a change that I sent for five more. Before I had finished them the pains in my kidneys and hips had disappeared, and I was clear of those sharp, shooting pains through the body. I still take these pills occasionally to keep my bowels regular, and would not be without them, as I have them to thank for my cure."

"I can also speak highly of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Powder and Linseed and Turpentine. The former cured me of catarrh in the head, which caused frequent headaches. I am completely cured of this now, and breathe freely as when a boy. The Linseed and Turpentine proved of great benefit for a bad cough which bothered me continually for three winters. Last winter I took one bottle of the Linseed and Turpentine, and have not been bothered with a cough since."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Don't be talked into accepting anything that is not just as good as the original and substitutes only disappoint.

## THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organ troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. BUNZ, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Bunz that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

characterizing the fishing trade between two countries, both possessing popular governments. At the close of the afternoon session Edwin F. Sweet, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, remarked to The Standard that he was highly gratified at the liberality of the views expressed by the Canadian fishermen, who, he said, discussed the questions in a broad and national manner.

So far as historical records show it is the first time in the history of the continent where a joint commission has held sessions in the two countries in a manner so informal as the present. Fishermen from all sections of the provinces were in attendance yesterday and were given an opportunity to place their views on record. Frequently the members of the commission asked questions with a view of throwing more light on the point under discussion, and by that means facts of an interesting nature were disclosed.

### New Source of Leather.

So anxious are the delegates that nothing of an educational or practical advantage might escape the session, that notwithstanding the fact that the time of adjourning was near at hand, Dr. Smith left the room and went to the Hotel to bring before the session some samples of leather tanned from the skins of different fish. In view of the increased demand for leather and the decrease in the supply on account of the scarcity of animals, a new source had to be found. The result is that the skins of different fishes have been found to make excellent leathers.

### Those in Attendance.

The International Commission, consists of Hon. W. C. Redfield, secretary of commerce for the United States; Edwin F. Sweet, assistant secretary; Dr. Smith, commissioner of fisheries for the United States; Arnold Robertson, of the British Embassy at Washington; Chief Justice J. D. Hazen; W. A. Pound, superintendent of fisheries for the Dominion; and E. F. Quigley, secretary for the commission, and the following gentlemen interested in the fish industry were present and took part in the discussion:—George Robinson, Cambridge, N. B.; J. C. Chesley, St. John, agent of marine and fisheries; A. O. H. Wilson, St. John, inspector of pickled fish; W. F. Leonard, St. John, president of Leonard Fisheries; S. G. Wilson, Halifax, manager of Leonard Fisheries, Ltd., representing the Canadian Fisheries Association; Harry A. Byles, St. John; Hilton Byles, St. John; W. A. Spence, St. John; J. F. Calder, inspector of fisheries for this district; E. S. Wauson, New York, purchasing agent for the Booth Fisheries; B. B. Brittain, St. John, government fishing overseer; Robert E. Wilson, St. John; Percy Lemoux, St. John; J. J. Melanson, St. John; John Jackson, St. John; M. M. Gardner, of W. C. Smith & Co., Lunenburg; B. A. Smith, of Gloucester; Alfred H. Brittain, managing director of Maritime Fish Corporation, Ltd.; R. E. Armstrong, Howard Ellison, St. John; Emery Lambert, Deer Island, N. E.; Sumner Tartford, Deer Island, and Scott E. Morrell, St. John.

### Close Season for Shad.

Robert E. Wilson, of St. John, was the first witness yesterday afternoon. He said that in the interest of the shad fishing and the people in the country, some prohibitory measure concerning a close season should be enacted. He suggested that in the case of New Brunswick, more particularly the St. John river and harbor, there should be a close season up the river, where the shad went to spawn. He also was of the opinion that

## CHILDREN HAD WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough, although specially a disease of childhood, is by no means confined to that period, but may occur at any time of life. It is one of the most dangerous diseases of infancy, and yearly causes more deaths than scarlet fever, typhoid or diphtheria, and is more common in female than male children.

Whooping cough starts with sneezing, watering of the eyes, irritation of the throat, feverishness and cough. The coughing attacks occur frequently, but are generally more severe at night.

On the first sign of a "whoop" Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be administered, as it helps to clear the bronchial tubes of the collected mucus and phlegm.

Mrs. George Cooper, Bloomfield, Ont., writes: "It is with pleasure I can write and tell you that there never was a better cough medicine made than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Our children had whooping cough last winter, and that is the only thing that seemed to help them. It loosens up the phlegm so that they could raise it easily. I will never be without it."

"Dr. Wood's is 25c and 50c a bottle; put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

such a regulation should be drastic enough to bring about the conditions which existed a few years ago when shad were plentiful in our waters.

### Would Have Free Ports.

That in his opinion it would be fair and equitable to grant Americans the freedom of our ports, providing they reciprocated in respect to the fishing industry, was the statement in substance of Walter F. Leonard, president of the Leonard Fisheries Company, which has branch offices at Montreal, Hawkesbury, Canoe and Halifax. With reference to the shad outlook, Mr. Leonard said that at present this fish is practically extinct.

"We cannot get enough to supply our local trade," he said. He said he approved of a close season for the fishing of lobsters and the fishing of lobster caught—10% in some of the counties where canneries were purchasing the small lobster, but this might be overcome by permitting them to can the lobster of over ten and a half inches.

### An Old Law.

At this juncture Mr. Redfield asked the speaker if he had in the course of his career come across an old law of the United States where it was necessary for a Canadian vessel as soon as she passed in through American territorial waters, to report at the nearest customs port. Mr. Leonard remarked that he never did. Mr. Redfield then explained the reason of the law which was passed about 1840 for the purpose of prohibiting smuggling. "I guess we will have to do away with that law," remarked Hon. Mr. Redfield.

### Accommodation for Fishermen.

M. M. Gardner of the firm of W. C. Smith, Lunenburg, said he wished to deny a statement which had been made regarding the accommodation provided for the crew on a Canadian fishing vessel. He said that it had been stated that there were more commodious quarters provided for the American fishing vessel, thus making the space for the storing of fish greater than in Canadian vessels. This he said is not true, as the accommodation was the same. He said in reply to Chief Justice Hazen that there were no special apartments set off for a fisherman should he become sick, but all vessels are obliged to carry a medicine chest. The berth in fishing vessels must not be over two tier high.

### A Bait Question.

B. A. Smith of Gloucester was asked by the Chief Justice if he had ever supplied bait to Canadian boats out of Gloucester and replied that he had done so. He said that he accounted sufficient bait and on more than one occasion he had been called upon to supply fishing vessels on the Grand Banks. The bait was from squid. He said that he did on one occasion ship the bait to the Island of St. Pierre, Miquelon, when bait was scarce. He also expressed himself as strongly in favor of a mutual understanding with respect to Canadian and American fishermen.

### Inspector Calder.

J. F. Calder, inspector of fisheries for this district, spoke on the matter of a shorter close season for lobsters, stating that such a step was necessary in view of the increase of this fish. He also suggested that in the interest of both countries it would be advisable to enact uniform legislation in this matter. Regarding the coast of Maine, Charlotte county and other marine areas surrounding the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Calder said that there was a marked decrease in last year compared with other seasons. In the close season he saw an appreciable increase in the following year, but this had gradually dropped off. He said he had been a vigorous advocate of the ten and one-half inch lobster restriction, but in recent years was of the opinion that a nine inch limit would answer the purpose, the same size as marketable in Massachusetts. He was now convinced that a shorter season with a uniform length for both countries would tend to reach this and the commission had in view of preserving and conserving the supply of lobster. Asked by a member of the commission if he thought a minimum length and a maximum size would help preserve the lobster, inasmuch as the larger lobsters were in spawn and should be protected. He said if they shortened the open season and enacted uniform legislation along the Maine coast and Canada, the measure would be adequate.

### No Need of Maximum Size.

As regards the larger lobsters he expressed the opinion that with the above legislation there would be no need of stating a maximum size. As a suggestion he said he would close the season from Dec. 15 to April 15. In some parts of the country it might work a little hardship, but he understood the question was now being discussed in its entirety and personal complaints were of minor importance. He offered the suggestion of uniform regulation because of the simplicity of the application and administration of the law.

### Drastic Rule Needed.

In Charlotte county he had frequently come across cases where fishermen had managed to send a few small lobsters into the United States for market purposes. By means of uniform regulations this practice could be stopped. Even a ten and a half inch lobster restriction would effect a wonderful change, yet he was of the opinion that a nine inch limit would be better supported by the public. He stated it was a case of allowing the lobster to become extinct or passing a fairly drastic fishing measure.

### The Shad Industry.

"The condition of shad is even worse," remarked Mr. Calder, "and there is a danger of the shad reaching vanishing point." He would suggest a close season for three years and at

the end of that time if the precaution did not have the effect wanted he would extend the time.

### Shad Falling Off.

Referring to the present close period from 6 o'clock Saturday until sunrise on Monday morning, he said it was not sufficient. For the past three years it has been estimated the average catch has been about 40,000, which was a decided falling off. At present there were no shad being caught in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy. In former years this was a splendid fishing ground. He attributed the decrease to excessive fishing.

### Free Ports.

Asked by Chief Justice Hazen if he had ever heard that the sawdust nuisance was the cause of the shortage, he replied that he had heard it, but in his opinion the real cause was the excessive fishing. He said the modus vivendi license granted to American vessels coming into Canadian waters had been of most advantage to them and he thought it would place the American fishermen at a disadvantage. He took away this right. He stated that the prohibitory measures against the Canadian vessels going into American ports were too drastic, adding, if the Americans were willing to remove the way any barriers respecting American fishing vessels coming into Canada.

Mr. Calder characterized the agreement in contemplation of an equitable and profitable one which would tend to the advantage of both countries.

### Urges Uniform Laws.

John Jackson of St. John, in the course of an address to the commission, said that it would be a great accomplishment if the commission appointed to inquire into the fishing conditions of the two countries were the

means of effecting a code of uniform laws which would remove any friction existing between the United States and Canada.

He took occasion to refer in terms of admiration to the efforts put forth by the American government with respect to the marketing of grey fish (dog-fish). He had secured several specimens of this fish and they came up to the expectation of the government. However, owing to the shortage of labor and the scarcity of tin, the industry had not received the attention it should have received.

### The Grey Fish.

Here the session had the privilege of hearing interesting statements concerning the grey fish, the trade name given to the fish by the Americans. Hon. Mr. Redfield said that in the United States it was impossible to get a sufficient quantity of this fish for canning. He referred to one dealer in Baltimore who had placed in stock one thousand cases of this fish and he was of the opinion that the stock would last him a long time, but to his surprise it was sold within one week. The United States government had expended in the vicinity of \$20,000 exploring the resources of this fish and were fully convinced that it was indeed a national food. It is estimated that fifty tons of this fish was placed on the market last year and readily disposed of.

### Leather from Fish Skin.

Mr. Smith of Gloucester stated that he could not obtain sufficient numbers of grey fish for canning last year, and for this reason only his output was not larger than it was. In addition to the matter of food, the grey fish produces leather made from the skin. Glycerine is also producible from the oils of the fish and glue is obtainable from the tail and head.

The samples of leather produced, tanned from the hide of the shark, tend

to show what scientific research and science can accomplish. From the outside skin a stiff durable leather is produced and tanned in different colors. The leather is suitable for hand bags and travelling cases. Mr. Redfield mentioned a case where a boy's boots had been returned to the department after having been worn by the boy for three weeks and, in contrast to the usual case with cowhide boots, the toes were not stubbed out. He said that 3,000 square feet of leather have been tanned from an eighty foot fish.

### Morning Session.

At the morning session Hon. J. D. Hazen addressed the gathering and told of the object of the commission. He pointed out that it was the first time in the history of Canada that a commission composed of citizens had ever met to discuss any question relating to industry. He spoke of the necessity of conservation of this great industry and the interest which it was creating both in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Gardner of Lunenburg, the first gentleman heard, said vessels of 100 tons could be built and equipped with masts at Lunenburg from \$18,000 to \$22,000.

Hon. Mr. Redfield asked Mr. Gardner would it be of advantage to United States dealers to have the United States fleet in Canadian ports.

Mr. Gardner said there would be some advantage. He did not think that Nova Scotia fishermen would return to Gloucester for future fishing. It was largely a matter of money. The 102 Lunenburg vessels were owned on the co-operative system. There were 54 shares, and the men are part owners. This creates greater interest in the vessels they supply.

The fishermen get a share of profits as part owners, in addition to sharing as a member of the crew. The profits are estimated by weighing the

cured products and deducting the cost.

Mr. Alfred H. Brittain, managing director of the Maritime Fish Corporation, of Montreal and Canoe, said his company sold fresh and cured fish principally in Canada. Since the war frozen fish had been exported to Europe. The Canadian market has increased considerably, especially by virtue of the advertising campaign. The increase was 100 per cent.

Chief Justice Hazen said in Boston the commission was advised that United States men got \$40 per month and \$7 per thousand on the catch.

Mr. Brittain said the steam trawling was a new venture here. It cost his company \$15,000 to learn the business in losses on the first attempt.

As to the question of bait, it was stated that the majority of bait was procured in the United States by Lunenburg fishermen, owing to the scarcity in the Dominion.

S. T. Nelson, of Halifax, stated that Canadian fishermen would benefit by the proposed agreement. He saw no reason why American fishermen should not be granted the privilege of repairing their nets and curing their fish while in a Canadian port. He said if the United States was willing to abolish the restrictions an agreement of mutual benefit might be worked out.

To Dr. Smith Mr. Nelson said that there appeared to be a prejudice against frozen fish, and a lack of knowledge of how this class of fish should be cooked. With reference to lobster fishing in Nova Scotia Mr. Nelson said there was need of some restriction in order to save this fish.

Chief Justice Hazen asked Mr. Nelson if he would favor putting a limit of ten and a half inches on the lobsters caught in Nova Scotia. Mr. Nelson replied that although this would save the lobster from extinction it would greatly affect the canning industry.



# War Flour Makes Good Bread

By The Editor

The FIVE ROSES Cook Book (over 450,000 copies in actual use)

DO NOT hesitate to be the first to bake the new War Flour into Bread. Let it second your patriotic efforts in the conservation of wheat and flour. In our Laboratories, using the same recipe as with the old FIVE ROSES, we produced a loaf from the War Flour possessing all the essential attributes that have made bread the staff of life.

### The Test We Made

In appearance, the loaf we made from Government Regulation Flour was quite as appealing as that made from FIVE ROSES flour. It cut very satisfactorily without crumbling; the crust was thin, crackling, and sweet to the palate. The texture slightly more open possibly, but appetizingly fresh and yielding. We have no reason to doubt its keeping qualities. In lightness, flavor and general eating qualities, we can assure all FIVE ROSES users that we were delighted with the results obtained. The complexion of the loaf was naturally more creamy than the old FIVE ROSES loaf, but this in no way affects its nutritive or digestive properties.

So that, in making an early use of the new War Flour, thrifty housewives will be securing equal nutrition at less cost, besides contributing to the increased wheat supplies so sorely needed by our Allies. It is truly no sacrifice to economize with FIVE ROSES milled according to Government Regulation.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited

Makers of Five Roses Flour

CANADA



FIVE ROSES IN KHAKI.—To conserve wheat so essential to the Allied Cause, your favourite brand is now being milled according to Government Regulations. But the name "FIVE ROSES" which, for over a quarter century, has been a positive assurance of quality is still your protection. Users of "FIVE ROSES Government Grade" Flour are assured of the best available flour under all conditions. Fortunate possessors of the famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book can bake with the new FIVE ROSES with practically no change in their present recipes and in the certainty of excellent baking results.