

FISHERIES PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Decrease in 1919 from \$60,250,544 to \$56,485,579—Salmon Heads List in Respect to Value

THE total value of fish marketed fresh and of fish products in Canada in 1919 was \$56,485,579, compared with \$60,250,544 in 1918, according to a statement of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sardines and herring showed the largest decreases both in value marketed and quantity caught. The catch of haddock, halibut and cod was greater in 1919 than in 1918, while the value marketed was less. Salmon, lobsters and mackerel showed increases both in quantity caught and in value marketed. British Columbia fisheries had a value of \$25,301,607, which is a decrease from 1918 of nearly two million dollars. Nova Scotia fisheries were valued at \$15,171,929, a slight increase over 1918. Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed increases in value, while New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Yukon showed decreases.

Canned Salmon Chief Product

Of the principal fish products, canned salmon is given at 1,394,215 cases valued at \$13,842,140 in 1919, a slight decrease both in quantity and value from 1918. Canned lobsters were reported at 128,759 cases valued at \$4,095,934 in 1919, compared with 107,812 cases valued at \$2,254,690 in 1918. The quantity of canned sardines was 119,225 cases valued at \$593,811 in 1919, compared with 177,193 cases valued at \$1,227,988 in 1918. Increases in quantity and market value are noted in dried cod and salted mackerel, and decreases in green salted cod and pickled herring. Of fish marketed for consumption fresh, the principal varieties in point of value were halibut, 240,728 cwt., valued at \$5,114,416; salmon, 460,413 cwt., valued at \$3,824,158; whitefish 196,953 cwt., valued at \$1,845,854; lobsters, 85,340 cwt., valued at \$1,224,882. Other varieties which showed large quantities marketed for consumption fresh were mackerel, herring, cod, smelts trout and haddock.

The following table gives a brief summary of the statistics of production for 1919 with comparative figures for 1918.

QUANTITIES CAUGHT AND VALUES MARKETED OF CHIEF COMMERCIAL FISHES, 1918 AND 1919

	1918.		1919.	
	Quantity caught.	Value marketed.	Quantity caught.	Value marketed.
Kinds of fish.				
Salmon, cwt. . .	1,531,773	\$17,869,517	1,688,653	\$17,889,913
Cod, cwt.	2,206,666	10,083,562	2,606,770	9,986,837
Lobsters, cwt. . .	264,096	3,531,104	345,806	5,338,343
Halibut, cwt. . .	207,139	5,490,226	243,449	5,119,842
Herring, cwt. . .	1,973,669	4,719,561	1,573,986	3,346,580
Haddock, cwt. . .	554,366	2,796,171	564,574	2,048,746
Mackerel, cwt. . .	196,781	1,937,211	229,877	2,035,849
Whitefish, cwt. .	205,044	1,927,863	197,403	1,849,741
Trout, cwt. . . .	86,608	808,770	68,670	862,966
Smelts, cwt. . . .	87,555	971,206	75,271	835,195
Sardines, bbls. .	295,770	2,320,513	214,525	830,074
Hake, cusk, cwt. .	245,051	844,565	244,749	645,570
Pickrel, cwt. . .	70,088	649,180	61,727	582,744

CANADA COPPER PLANT CLOSED

Canada Copper Corp. has shut down its new plant at Allenby, B.C. This is due to low price of copper, which at present does not permit operation at satisfactory profit. During the six weeks that the mill has been in operation, operating results have proved quite satisfactory, considering the short time that the plant had to get tuned up. At the time of shutting the mill down, December 12, 1,200 tons of ore were being treated a day. Average grade of ore was 2 per cent. copper, recovery 80 per cent., and grade of concentrates 29 per cent. copper.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY

An increase of nearly \$7,000,000 in the circulation of Dominion notes and specie, is shown in the November statement, which has just been issued by the federal government. Gold held for the redemption of Dominion notes increased from \$95,222,381 at the end of October, to \$96,021,001 at the end of November. The increased circulation was issued largely against approved securities, which increased from \$166,715,125 to \$173,689,025. Details of the November statement are as follows:—

Provincial.....	\$ 27,743 25
Fractional.....	1,289,492 67
\$1.....	17,760,977 00
\$2.....	14,170,208 50
\$4.....	37,831 00
\$5.....	6,016,540 00
\$50.....	3,800 00
\$100.....	2,728,000 00
\$500.....	4,713,000 00
\$1,000.....	76,000 00
\$500 Legal Tender Notes for Banks.....	1,036,000 00
\$1,000.....	229,780,000 00
\$5,000.....	49,200,000 00
\$50,000.....	
	\$326,839,592 42

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

\$1.....	\$ 11,293 50
\$2.....	6,060 00
\$5.....	4,219 75
\$10.....	2,180 00
\$20.....	840 00
\$50.....	650 00
\$500.....	2,500 00
	\$27,743 25

RESERVES.

Gold held Nov. 30th, 1920, by the Minister of Finance.....	\$100,002,203 09
Gold reserve to be held on Savings Banks Deposits— 10 p.c. on \$39,812,011.42 under The Savings Banks Act.....	3,981,201 14
Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes.....	\$ 96,021,001 95
Dominion Notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities, under Finance Act, 1914.....	\$173,689,025 00

INSURANCE REGULATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

At a meeting of the Vancouver Island Life Underwriters' Association, held on December 13, H. G. Garrett, provincial superintendent of insurance, spoke briefly on "The Licensing of Agents," and in opening his remarks he said that the matter had been mooted in British Columbia, but that nothing definite had as yet been done. His statements were not official, he declared. As far as he knew, the government had no policy in the matter.

Insurance, he pointed out, is not merely getting a living, but it is beneficial. Life insurance always is regarded as a public utility, and he declared that if companies are controlled, there are arguments in favor of agents being controlled also. There are laws in all the other provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and similar ones in the United States. Generally speaking, no agent is allowed to make a contract unless he is licensed, and he must be a resident of the province or state in which he is working. Also, he must have a written communication from his company. Mr. Garrett said that there are various offences mentioned, as being incompetent, untrustworthy or dishonest, and the agent is expected to state his experience and knowledge of life insurance. It seemed to him that these laws were aiming at agents who were untrustworthy, or dishonest, or transients. All over Canada he said that pleasure had been expressed over these regulations, but with regard to British Columbia, the only law in force is the one that was passed this year, licensing real estate agents.

He was of the conviction that if insurance men want such laws passed, that they must show the real necessity for them, and also that they are aware of the evils that exist. Then they would have a means of dealing with them. If passed, they should benefit, first, the public, then the agent, and also should tend to elevate the general standard of public business.