

# Recommend New Fishing Regulation

Important recommendations are made in the report of the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference, appointed to consider a settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States. The questions submitted and considered by the conference were: Privileges to the fishing vessels of either country in the ports of the other; rehabilitation and protection of the sockeye salmon of the Fraser River system; protection of the Pacific halibut fishery; fishing by United States lobster wellsmacks off Canadian coasts; protection of the fisheries of Lake Champlain; requirements imposed on Canadian fishing vessels passing through territorial waters of Alaska; protection of the sturgeon fisheries; protection of whales.

## Privileges of Fishermen.

On the first question, the report traces the history of the controversy back over 100 years. It expresses the belief that the question can never be permanently removed from the field of discord unless the markets of both countries are available to the fishermen of both on the same terms. The commissioners recommend that the Canadian duty on fish and the fresh frozen fish, not including shell fish, be removed, and, with a view to assuring stability in the industry, that of the two countries enter into an agreement by which such fish will be admitted Customs duty free from either country into the other, and that such arrangement remain in force for 15 years, and thereafter until two years after the date when either party thereto shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate.

They recommend that article one of the treaty of 20th October, 1818, be amended so as to make available, in either country, to the fishing vessels of the other, the privilege covered by the instructions of the United States Secretary of Commerce to Collector of Customs of that country, dated February 21, 1918, and by the Canadian Order-in-Council dated March 8, 1918, in substance as follows:

- 1—That the fishing vessels of either country may enter, from the high seas, any port of the other, and clear from such port back to the high seas and the fishing grounds.
- 2—That the fishing vessels of either country may dispose of their catches and purchase bait, ice, coal, nets, lines, oil, provisions, and all

other supplies and outfits in the ports of either country.

3—That the repairing of fishing implements in the ports of either country be allowed to the vessels of the other country.

4—That the fishing vessels of either country may dress, salt, and otherwise prepare their catches on board such vessels within the territorial waters of the other country.

5—That the fishing vessels of either country may ship their crews and tranship their catches in the ports of the other country.

6—That the fishermen of either country may sell their catches in the ports of the other country, subject to the local tariff, if any.

## Fraser River Sockeye Salmon.

With regard to the rehabilitation and protection of the sockeye salmon of the Fraser River, the commissioners express the opinion that a treaty or convention for the proper regulation of the fisheries should be entered into by Canada and the United States. Commissioners should be appointed under this treaty to study the situation, inspect the hatchery operations, and also the sides of the river to ascertain where slides which might bar the ascent of the fish might occur. They append a draft of a proposed treaty for the restoration and protection of the fishery, the adoption of which, subject to such modifications as responsible officers of the two Governments may consider necessary, is urgently recommended.

## Pacific Coast Halibut.

With regard to the halibut fishing industry on the Pacific Coast, the commissioners recommend a close season for both the United States and Canada from the 16th of November to the 15th of February during a period of ten years. They suggest that the commissioners appointed to investigate the Fraser River fisheries be charged with supervision of the halibut close seasons. The difficulty regarding lobster fishing off the Canadian coasts by United States fishermen was adjusted previous to the issuance of the report of the commissioners. This was also the case with that arising over requirements imposed on Canadian fishing vessels passing through territorial waters of Alaska. Recommendations for the protection of the sturgeon fisheries and a suggestion of an international conference to consider action designed to save the whale from extinction, are made.

Mutton and Lamb . . . . .	21.50	32.32
	43.92	38.15
Beef, decrease . . . . .	49.00	38.00
Net decrease . . . . .	5.18	15

## MINES PROGRESSING WELL.

Continued from page 16

day of this week. The development has not proceeded sufficiently as yet to indicate the extent of the ore body, but it is believed to carry values ranging from \$200 to \$300 a ton. In the President's survey of the operations it was pointed out that the principal development consisted in the sinking of the main shaft to the 900-ft. level. In this respect Kirkland Lake is the pioneer in the way of depth operation in the Kirkland Lake Camp. The results obtained are most encouraging as the porphyry formation is found to exist at the 900-foot depth. Mr. Culver made it clear that the company had never carried on what is described as selective mining and stated that such a policy would always be avoided. It was also stated that the proposed amalgamation between Kirkland Lake, the Orr and Teck-Hughes Mines would receive consideration at the hands of Kirkland Lake only on the basis of actual values. All of the old board of directors were re-elected.

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# Meat Supplies Shrinking

There are about 3½ lbs. of meat for every person in the Dominion now ready in cold storage throughout Canada. That is less than ten day's normal consumption. Returns as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, for July, were:—

	lbs.
All meats . . . . .	52,463,200
Less meat in cure . . . . .	21,084,358

Meat ready for market . . . . . 31,378,842

The average consumption is 137 lbs. a year for each person. A year's requirements, therefore, total 1,233,000,000 lbs. The quantity of meat in storage all told is equal to 15½ day's supply for the Dominion and the quantity actually ready is equal to 9½ day's supply.

It is false to assume that there has been an increase because by comparison with June returns only an increase has been shown in pork, mutton and lamb. The decrease in the quantity of beef more than out-weighs that increase. In fact, the net drop in all meat supplies is 5.18 per cent. com-

pared with a month ago and the net increase compared with a year ago is less than one-sixth of one per cent.

There are now in store in all the warehouses in Canada exactly one-half the supplies of meats there were in January, 1919. The drop since January last even is one-third. The following table will demonstrate:—

(000's omitted.)

	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1920	July 1920
Pork . . . . .	38,292	22,132	41,973
Beef . . . . .	57,167	50,263	9,408
Mutton and Lamb . . . . .	8,964	7,160	1,081
	104,423	79,555	52,462

The changes from June last and July, 1919, can be easily grasped from the following percentages:—

	Since June 1920	Since July 1919
	Per cent	Per cent
Pork, increase . . . . .	22.42	5.83