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fishing of our grounds by American lobster smacks. This is the specific reason why the modus vivendi privileges have been confined to sailing vessels only.

This is a most important matter. Under no conditions should any fishery be granted. In the Seal Island district some six American vessels engage in summer fishing, and are a great injury to this prolific breeding ground. The exclusion of these vessels in the proposed extension of the modus vivendi privileges, would mean a large addition to the number engaged in summer lobster fishing.

The argument in favor of the extension of the privileges was that the trade in bait and supplies would profit by the increase in the number of vessels taking advantage of the extension of the privileges to auxiliary power craft. Also, the transportation companies would profit by the increase of shipments from vessels landing their catches at our ports, instead of sailing from the fishing grounds for home ports.

It seems to me that a number of considerations are involved in this question. While the conditions have greatly changed since the revision of the American tariff, yet the privileges our fishermen now enjoy under the tariff are a quid pro quo only for the privileges the American fishermen have enjoyed under the modus vivendi in the past. There is, therefore, now a fair equalization of privileges. To further extend the modus vivendi would be granting odds two to one in favor of the American fishermen.

It seems only fair that as the agitation for the extension of the privileges has largely come from the American fishing interests, that the disabilities under which our fishing vessels labor in competition with the American vessels for the American markets, should be wiped out. If the American fishing vessels waste practically equal privileges with Canadian vessels, in our own waters, it seems to me that the Americans should grant equal privileges to Canadian vessels in return.

At present our vessels cannot sail direct from the fishing grounds to the American markets. They must first report at a home port, and clear for the American market. Also, they cannot clear from American ports for the fishing grounds, but must report at home port. This disability kills the trade of our fishermen as far as the American fresh fish trade is concerned. The American vessels can sail direct from the grounds to American ports and dispose of the catch. The Canadian vessel must first report to home port before sailing for American port. The consequence must frequently be that the delay makes the catch unfit for sale fresh. The recent experience of the trawler "General Gordon" is a case in point. She arrived in Lockport from the fishing grounds with a four days catch of 140,000 lbs. Being dissatisfied with prices offered, the manager sought to sell to Boston or Gloucester, but discovered that he could not do so without splitting the fish, and trans-shipping on American bottom.

I may say the published ruling of the U. S. Treasury in this respect has been questioned.

I doubt very much if the extension of the privileges asked for would be of any real benefit to our industry. Any very greatly increased sale of bait is of dubious value. A few dealers might benefit at the expense of our own fleet. I cannot see that any benefit whatever can come to either our fisheries or our fishermen. The increase in the trade in supplies and sale of bait, would not be very greatly increased

unless the modus vivendi license fees were abolished.

The singular thing that appealed to me at the Halifax meeting was that when it was suggested that if the object of the resolution asking for the extension of the modus vivendi to power craft was to secure an increase in the trade in supplies and bait, that the object could be better achieved by also bringing about the abolishment of the license fees, the suggestion was not looked upon as important. A considerable number of American vessels under the present arrangement will not take our licenses, they claim the benefits are not worth the amount of the fees. I am therefore under the impression that either the question of the benefits to our fisheries to come by the extension of the privileges, are not understood, or that there is some other motive behind the agitation.

If it be taken for granted that the extension of the privileges will mean a large increase in the American fleet fishing off our shore, where is the advantage to our fisheries or fishermen. It seems to me to be a pretty dubious kind of wisdom to give practically equal rights on our own fishing grounds to our chief competitor, and expect any gain to ourselves. As a matter of fact, our fishermen will be heavily handicapped by these very favored competitors having free markets at Gloucester and Boston, and also, having additional access to these markets through Canadian ports.

It strikes me that the strong card of the modus vivendi is a mighty good thing for our Government to hold against the Americans. Any further extension of the privileges will weaken our influence in connection with any revision of the American tariff in the probable coming into power of the Republican party at the next election.

Lastly, I am of opinion that the agitation for the extension of the privileges is not timely, for the reason that our fishermen are having the most prosperous times they have ever known. They are getting large returns for little effort, and are the only class of working people that earn a good living by a small work period—the average number of days fishing done by the Lockport all-the-year-round fleet is only about seventy.

Also, our fishermen find their work comparatively easy. The American boats fish five tubs of trawl each. Our boats fish only three tubs, and sometimes only two.

The Lunenburg fleet make large yearly income, and only fish five months in the year. There is no country in the world where the condition of the fishermen is as prosperous as in Nova Scotia.

I can, therefore, see very little reason for the present agitation on the part of the Nova Scotians. It is true that the average man there sees little reason for discriminating against

American auxiliary power fishing vessels. But it should be borne in mind that the modus vivendi is a matter of temporary grace on the part of the Canadian Government. To further increase the provisions of temporary privileges, will tend to fix these privileges in the mind of the American people, and they will be accepted as rights, thus weakening the influence of our Government in connection with American tariff revision.

Canadian Bait and Ice Reports.

Queensport, May 25—About one hundred barrels herring today, no vessels.

Amherst Harbor, May 25—Plenty herring at Grand Entry, few at Etang-dunord in traps, none at House Harbor or Grindstone, few in nets at Amherst.

May 29.

ONE OFF-SHORE ALL HERE TODAY

One off shore arrival reported this morning, sch. Richard, fresh drifting being in with a 32,000 pound fare.

Sch. Russell at Boston yesterday afternoon, took out 10,000 pounds of fresh halibut there, and brought down her fresh fare of 150,000 mixed fish to split.

Two of the gill netters lifted yesterday, having 3500 pounds of fresh fish between them.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Richard, drifting, 32,000 lbs. fresh fish.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$4.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.75.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4; medium, \$3.50.

Drift codfish, large, \$4; medium, \$3.50.

Cusk, large, \$2.50; medium, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.50.

Haddock, \$1.75.

Fresh Fish.

Splitting prices:

Haddock, \$1 per cwt.

Western cod, large, \$2; medium, \$1.60; snappers, 75c.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 75c.

Drift codfish, large, \$2; medium, \$1.60.

All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than above.

Peak cod, \$1.80 for large; medium, \$1.40.

Hake, \$1.

Cusk, large, \$1.50; medium, \$1.10; snappers, 50c.

Shore pollock, round, 90c; dressed, \$1.

Fresh halibut, 12c per lb. for white, 8c for gray.

Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl. for bait, \$2 to freeze; \$1.50 to salt.

JOANNA HAD FEW MACKEREL

Little Craft at Boston Go 25 and 20 Cents Each For 600 Fish.

One fare of ground fish and a small mackerel trip was at Boston this morning. The former, sch. Pontiac, had 27,000 pounds fresh fish, while steamer Joanna hailed for 600 fresh mackerel.

Wholesale prices were \$5 a hundred for haddock, \$4 for large and \$3 for market cod, \$1.50 to \$2.50 for haddock and 85 cents for pollock.

Boston Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

ARRIVALS AT BOSTON FISH PIER

Sch. Pontiac, 11,000 haddock, 11,000 cod, 5000 pollock.

Str. Joanna, 600 fresh mackerel.

Haddock, \$5 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 market cod, \$3; hake, \$1.50 to \$2.50; pollock, 85c; fresh mackerel, 20c to 25c each.

GALE DAMAGED YARMOUTH TRAP

Dogfish Drove the Netter From Grounds Down Off Noman's Land.

The heavy gale of the past two days hit the Cape Shore in full force, traps at Yarmouth having been damaged, it is reported, necessitating rebuilding in several cases.

Steamer Joanna was at the Boston fish pier this morning, landing a small fare of fresh mackerel, about 600 count which brought 20 cents and 10 cents each in the market. The Joanna has been fishing off Noman's Land but like others of the fleet was obliged to leave the locality on account of presence of dogfish.

Steamer Thelma, Capt. Elroy P. has returned here to refit.

Bait and Ice Reports.

Amherst Harbor, May 26.—Few herring in traps at Grand Entry. Vessels loading. No herring at Grindstone, Etang-dunord, House Harbor or Amherst.

Souris, May 26.—North and east coast free of ice, herring plentiful at Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Nish.

Queensport, May 26.—About 400 barrels herring today.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Paragon was at Canso, N.S. Wednesday.

May 29.

GARDNER MAKES STRONG PROTEST

Takes City's Fish Dealers Case to Treasury Department Heads—Says 'Green' Fish Duty Claim is on Mere Technicality.

Congressman Gardner yesterday presented to the Treasury Department the protest of the Gloucester Fish interests against the assessment of duty on whole codfish brought here from the Provinces. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters has taken the matter under advisement. Those who are anxious to have remain in force the interpretation that this fish is not "boned" now feel that everything possible has been done.

The decision of the Treasury Department with its possible far reaching effects is now awaited with anxiety and pending the rendering of the decision any cargoes of fish which may arrive here will be held up.

Gardner Presents Gloucester's Case.

A Washington dispatch was received by the Times this morning as follows: "Congressman Gardner visited the Treasury Department yesterday to present the protest of the Gloucester Fishing Industry against assessment of any duty on whole codfish. Certain officials of the Treasury Department have been making the claim that codfish with part of the backbone removed is "skinned" or "boned" and therefore dutiable. The Gloucester protest is based especially upon the fact that the protective duty on packed codfish

was lowered because Congress made the raw material free of duty. Congressman Gardner declared to Assistant Secretary Peters that he had no sympathy with the doctrine of free fish, but as long as the duty on manufactured fish had been so much reduced, it did not seem to him just to impose a duty on the raw material merely on account of a technicality. Assistant Secretary Peters has taken the matter under consideration."

This action by Congressman Gardner is the result of the telegram sent to him yesterday by the Gloucester Board of Trade, following a meeting at which all the fish firms of the city were said to have been represented.

The Board of General Appraisers in a recent decision ruled that salmon which had a substantial portion of the bone removed was "boned" under the terms of the Underwood Tariff law therefore subject a duty of 3-4 cents per pound. The question now is, whether the same ruling will apply to the codfish which comes to this port from the Provinces.

It is stated today in several quarters that the matter did not originate in Boston, as first supposed, but in this city. It is said that the collector of the port of Boston was asked in a query from this city for an opinion if the fish should be considered "boned". The matter was referred to the Treasury Department and is now in its hands.

English Fish Markets.

Grimsby is the fishing capital of the world. With an annual output of perhaps 300,000 tons of fish. More than 800 steam trawlers operate from this port in time of peace, and a special harbor has been built for the fish trade, including an outer basin of 12 acres, and an inner basin of 15 acres, and two dry docks. And Billingsgate is the world's greatest middleman's fish market, handling the more than one million and a half pounds of fish that is consumed every day by the city of London in normal times. America need fear no North Sea dilemma in connection with its own high seas fishing banks, because, thanks to the great American-originated system of fish culture, we are able to go on drawing a larger part of our fish diet from our inland streams and lakes.—St. John's N. F. Trade Review.

Labrador Fishery.

From all we can learn, the outfit for the Labrador fishery, the coming season is going to be the smallest for years, says the St. John's, N. F., Trade Review. On the face of it, such a statement seems to be an anomaly at a time when fish values are higher than they have been in the memory of the present generation, and when rulings in this article are likely to remain high, at least, till the end of the war. But the fact is, outfitters are not inclined to take their old time risks in the fact of the unrest and possible unreasonable exactions of the men who seek supplies. Under present circumstances, the outfitters take all the risks with the prospect of coming out at a loss growing more assured every year.

Pensacola Fishing News.

Though 18 vessels returned from the snapper banks during the week last Saturday fish receipts for the week were light. More than one-half of the crafts which returned had small catches, this being due to the fact that calm weather was encountered on the snapper banks, making it difficult to sail about to hunt for schools of fish.

The best record for the week for the E. E. Saunders Company was made by the Cavalier, in command of Capt. Grasso Rosaria, Capt. A. L. Schmidt, of the Seminole, made the best record for the week for the Warren Fish Company.

Records of the various vessels for the week were as follows:

	Snappers.	Groupers.
Cavalier	16,680	2,020
Maud F. Silva	4,040	850
Ida M. Silva	9,720	1,460
Nettie G. Howard ...	7,545	4,395
Dorothy	9,910	3,090
Kwasind	7,580	3,030
Thos. J. Carroll	4,165	
Alcina	8,600	4,900
Wallace A. McDonald	7,545	4,395
Seaconnett	2,845	4,265
Minneola	15,360	3,510
Halcyon	1,500	1,200
Seminole	16,505	6,040
Chicopee	15,575	3,350
Emma Jane	9,085	2,695
Clara P. Seawall ...	12,705	2,410
Mary B. Greer	13,770	4,080
Sallie Stearns	8,190	1,860

Picked Up a Dory.

Charles Hasson of sch. Newell B. Hawes reported to the police station last evening that two of the crew had picked up a 15-foot dory in the harbor.

*End of May.
30th on Sunday and 31st
being "Decorative Day" no
papers were issued
on these dates.*