HON. JOHN HALL KELLY PRAISES EFFORTS BY HON. E. N. RHODES TO PROTECT ATLANTIC SALMON

Following is the concluding portion of an excellant address on the salmon fishing industry delivered before the Canadian Fisheries Association in Quebec City a short time ago by Hon. John Hall Kelly, M.L.C.

One of the greatest dangers to a salmon river is the polution of its waters by acids from mills. The reason is a very simple one. In order that a fish may live in a stream there must be oxygen in the water. Remove the oxygen and all kinds of fish life becomes impossible. The pollution of a stream as regards fish by a one hundred ton pulp mill is equivalent to the pollution thereof by domestic sewerage by a city of one hundred and sixty thousand people. The sulphuric acids from a pulp mill will rob the water of its oxygen.

In this connection various experiments have been carried out. In 1915, Wells of the University of Illinois, experimented with blue gills. He mixed sulphuric acid with water, the mixture consisting of several parts of water. The fish placed therein died in sixty hours.

In 1907 Dr. Marsh of the United States Geological Survey, experimented with perch, bass and trout fry. He took liquor direct from the pulp mill digester and mixed it with water in the proportions of one to ten and one to two hundred. The fish placed therein died in periods of two and one half hours to eighteen days, according to the strength of the mixture.

I. P. Mill at Dalhousie

When the International Paper Company proposed building their Pulp and Paper Mill at Dalhousie and the Fraser Company their mill at Athol the fishing interests were naturally disturbed and naturally set abut examining what the effect would be upon the salmon that enter the Restigouche. I was retained to look into the matter in order to see what could be done to save the fisheries. After examining numerous rivers in this country and elsewhere, where pulp mills had been erected, I had the advantage of going over part of the ground with Mr. Bernard Phelps of Columbia University, one of the outstanding authorities in the United States on stream pollution. Professor Phelps proceeded on the assumption that if there is a sufficient flow of water in a stream in order to dilute the acids, a pulp mill can exist on even a salmon river provided that the screenings, etc., from the mill are not allowed to enter the stream. He measured the flow at Dalhousie, where the International Paper Company proposed building, the quantity of water going in and out daily with the tide and found that a mill could be safely built at the mouth of the Restigouche.

Fraser Mill at Athol

As regards the Fraser mill at Athol the situation was a more serious one because the mill site was at the head of the tide. The fishermen were anxious to find some solution by which the acids of the mill would not destroy the fishing of the river. Different suggestions were made. One was that the mill should be built farther down the river at Campbellton. Another was that the acids should be pumped to a point farther down stream as is done in connection with certain oyster beds in the United States. Still a cheaper method was sought and Professor Phelps finally suggested a method which consisted in making a pond outside the mill, having a superficial area of fifty thousand square feet, the pond to be five feet deep and twice as long. This would require a pond a little over 150 by 300 feet. The acids from the mill while passing through this pond, by being exposed to the air and cooled, improve thirty five per cent as regards their dangerous effect upon fish life. While the margin of safety is small it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. Were it not for the active part taken by the Anglers to protect the river at the time this mill was being built the chances are that this solution would not have been found, and if the acids from the digesters had been emptied into the river before cooling the river would have been ruined, which meant a very serious loss to the salmon net fisheries of the Restigouche and of the Baie de Chaleur.

The Tying Up of Nets

"Many years ago, long before the leasing of any rivers ever took place public men soon realized that in order to keep up the supply of fish in the sea certain measures had to be taken in order to allow the salmon, in the sea to get by the nets in order to reach the river to spawn. The first step in that direction was taken in 1905 under the reign of Malcolm the 2nd of Scotland. Since then legislation with that object in view has been adopted by Scotland, and France and other countries.

"In Canada, many years ago, a regulation was adopted by which during a certain period every week the salmon nets had to be raised so that a sufficient supply of fish could reach the rivers to spawn. Two years ago when the Honorable Mr. Rhodes was Minister of Fisheries, special attention was given to the question of our salmon fisheries, and as a result of the investigation, he came to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it was necessary to make certain changes in order to protect the salmon fishery. It was brought to his attention that a new kind of salmon fishing had developed during recent years that is to say the drift net industry. Twenty-five years ago this mode of fishing was a very negligible factor. In 1922 there were 49 boats employed in drifting for salmon, using 27,000 fathoms of nets and taking in that year 385,700 pounds of salmon. Eight years later in 1930 the number of boats had increased to 149, with 111,750 fathoms of nets or nearly 150 miles with approximately a catch of 1,704,000 pounds of fish.

The following table shows the extent of this industry and its growth off the mouth of the Miramichi river.

Year	Boats	Fath.	Lbs.	Fish
1922	49	27,000	385,700	32,000
1932	50	30,000	445,800	34,300
1924	50,	30,000	613,700	51,000
1925	52,	35,000	353,400	29,400
1926	52,	35,000	281,700	23,400
1927	80	47,900	665,300	55,500
1828	108	81,000	330,400	27,600
1929	136	99,400	694,800	57,900
1930	149	111,750	1,704,000	142,000

Calculated from observations of 50 boats.

A very serious and thorough investigation was carried on and as a result thereof, we now know a certain portion of the fish taken by the fish netters were fish that were headed for the Restigouche River and the Baie de Chaleur

It was in view of this alarming increase in the developement of the drift net salmon fishery that Hon. Mr. Rhodes very wisely curtailed the time during which drifting for salmon could take place and limited the number of boats for the time being to 150. At the same time in order to allo wthe salmon to reach the rivers to spawn he amended the regulation that had been the law since many years so that the salmon would have a free passage through the nets from 8 o'clock on Saturday morning until 8 o'clock on Monday morning. It was a wise and necessary move in order to preserve our salmon fishing industry. Since that regulation was passed, certain parties have agitated for its repeal. They claim that this regulation was passed for the benefit of the anglers. Such was not the case. It was passed to benefit the salmon fishing in general.

In a few years time the salmon netters themselves will benfit by the greater catches that they will make on account of this timely regulation. in the long run they will realize that their best benefits were served by the Hon. Edgar Rhodes who, when he was Minister of Fisheries, was fully alive to the whole situation and who had the courage to apply the proper remedy to save our salmon fisheries before it was too late.

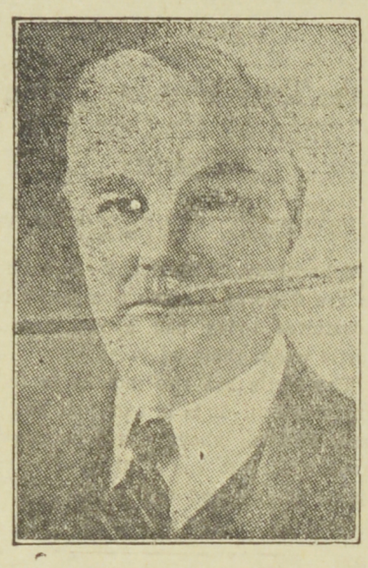
KILLED PIT MATE

St. Louis, Oct. 5—Mike, a giant Himalayan bear, is held in solitary confinement at the St. Louis Zoo, awaiting sentence for the killing of a pit mate. Tom, a black bear, was the victim of an attack by Mike recently. Attendants came to Tom's aid with ammonia guns too late. The Himalayan was paroled previously for killing another mate.

MONTREAL PUBLISHER IS ARRESTED FOR LIBEL AT THE INSTANCE OF SUN LIFE HEAD

(Montreal Star)

James J. Harpell, of Gardenvale, Quebec, president of The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, appeared this morning before Judge Maurice Tetreau in the Court of Sessions ,charged with criminal libel. The complaint was signed by T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Mr. Harpell was dressed in a neat dark business suit when he entered the box and heard the charge formally read to him. He pleaded not guilty. Bail



T. B. MACAULAY
President of the Sun Life Insurance Company

was set at $950, the usual nominal bail. Col. G. Grassie Archibald of the Gardenvale Publishing Company acted as bondsman.

The charge carries a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment or a fine of $400 or both.

Enquete was fixed for October 11.

Appeared Today

Mr. Harpell appeared at the High Constable's office early this morning in answer to the warrant. He was accompanied by Col. Archibald and Edward Tellier, K. C., his attorney, J. Armitage Ewing, K. C., represented Mr. Macaulay at the ararignment.

The warrant was issued on Friday by Judge Tetreau. An officer of the High Constables office drove to Gardenvale to serve the warrant, but found that Mr. Harpell had gone to New York the night before. This morning, as soon as the officer had ascertained that Mr. Harpell had returned, he served the warrant and took Mr. Harpell into custody, and to court a few minutes later.

Information In Charge

The information in the charge follows:—

C. C. Sec. 334.

The information and Complaint of Thomas Bassett Maculay, President of The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, of the City of Westmount in the District of Montreal, taken upon oath this Twenty ninth day of September, One thousand nine hundred and thirty two, (1932), before the undersigned Judge of Sessions of Peace acting in and for the District of Montreal, who saith:

I reside at No. 3231 Westmount Boulevard, in said City of Westmount;

I am credibly informed and have reason to believe and I do believe, that on or about the twenty third day of September, instant ,(1932), in the District of Montreal and elsewhere in the Province of Quebc, James J. Harpell, of Gardenvale, in said District, did publish a defamator libel without legal justification or excuse, likely to injure the reputation of me, said Thomas Bassett Macaulay, by exposing me to hatred, contempt and ridicule and designed to insult me; said defamatory libel being contained and printed in the October, 1932, issue of a monthly review called "The Journal of Commerce,' and reading as follows:

Mention Article

(a) On page two (2) thereof.—

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST CROOKS"

"T. B. Macaulay and Ivar Kreuger,"

"SIMILARITY OF METHODS."

"Both Macaulay and Kreuger won the confidence of Governments and then proceeded to swindle their people.

"They were both Junkers and each played the role of a Croesus with consummate success.

"They both faked their books and presented such balance sheets, padded with fictitious assets, as best suited their purposes and thus deceived those upon whom they preyed.

"They were both colossal liars, claiming for themselves just the opposite of what they were and bluffed their way out of many a difficult situation.

"Krueger did not believe in an after-life and was frank and honest about it. Macaluay capitalized a feigned religious attachment. He was a chairman without the necessary moral foundation. He was a religious hyprocite and, therefore differed from Kreuger in this respect only by being more contemptible and more dangerous."

(b) On page seven (7) thereof,—

"T. B. Macaulay and his confederates would have been brought to justice long ere now were it not for the fact that the Attorney-General of the jurisdiction in which the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada resides is himself a director of the Sun Life."

I am credibly informed and have reason to believe and I do believe that in or about the month of December, One thousand nine hundred and thirty one, (1931), in the District of Montreal and elsewhere in the Province of Quebec, said James J. Harpell, did publish a defamatory libel without legal justification or excuse, likely to injure the reputation of me, said Thomas Bassett Macaulay, by exposing me to hatred, contempt and ridicule and designed to insult me; said defamatory libel being contained and printed on page Two hundred and forty six (246) of a book called "Industry, Commerce and Finance," and reading as follows:—

"Early in 1929, when the Policy Holders' Association failed to persuade the Attorney-General of Canada to take action against the directors of the Sun Life under the provisions of the Insurance Act, they endeavored to secure a warrant for the arrest of Mr. T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life and Mr. A. R. Graustein, president of the International Paper Company for conspiracy to defraud the policy holders of the Sun Life. But the Attorney General and Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec was a director of the Sun Life and the warrant could not be had. The specific charge in this case is the fact that sometime during the latter part of 1927 a holder of $500,000 of 6 per cent bonds of the International Paper Company which the Sun Life held and for which it had paid $481,795.00. 'had been surrendered par for par in exchange for 7 pre cent, preferred stock' of the International Paper Company."

The whole against the Statute in such cases made and provided; and I pray for justice:

Sworn and acknowledged before me, at Montreal, the year, month and day first above mentioned .

(Signed) Thomas Bassett Macaulay.

(Signed) Maurice Tetreau,

Judge of the Sessions of Peace acting in and for the District of Montreal.

Officers Searched

On Friday a search warrant was issued and a search of the officfies of the Journal of Commerce was made by police. A number of documents were seized and removed from the premises.

WIREMEN WERE TOO LATE

Steubenville, Oct. 5—The firemen might have put out the fire at Dean Cunningham's riding stables, near here, if they had only the authority. They coudn't find their chief or the safety director, and when the Mayor finally told them it was O.K. to go outside the city limits, it was forty-five minutes too late.

PET BEAR FREED

Schroon Lake, Oct. 5—An Adirondack bear is roaming its native haunts again, thanks to a woman who purchased it to set it free. The bear was an attraction at a summer resort.

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND
"SALADA" TEA
"Fresh from the Gardens"

Age of descretion is reached usually when one hasn't much left to live for.

"Britain Faces Milk Strike"—headline. And will John Bull be cowed?

The essential poverty of slang is shown in its inability to find any better word than "bootlegger."

Advice when you are ill is offered for good will, not for you to take.

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