POOR COPY

POULTRY RAISING.

Dr. Twitchell Talks to the Farmers and Poultry Fanciers.

A Business Which Adapts Itself to Everyone.

A Word About the Buildings, the Stock, How and What to Feed.

With the view of awakening a greater interest in the profitable industry of poultry raising, the provincial government engaged the services of Dr. Twitchell, of Portland, Me., associate editor of the Maine Farmer, to lecture on this topic in some of the leading agricultural centres of the province. Dr. Twitchell spoke in Woodstock on Tuesday, and yesterday afternoon he lectured in the city hall. The audience, which was not as large as it should have been, was composed largely of farmers and those interested in the poultry business. Mr Lugrin, secretary of the board of agriculture, introduced the lecturer, and Mr. Julius L. Inches presided. Dr. Twitchell began by saying that he would like to disabuse the minds of those present of the fact that he was going to deliver a lecture to them. He had come here for the purpose of talking with them a little while about poultry raising. While he talked with them, not to them, he would like for any in the audience to ask any questions. A hen seemed to be a small thing to talk about; an egg seemed to be a small thing to talk about. But when the aggregate of the poultry industry over the country was taken into account, it meant a big and profitable industry. He knew of one little station in Maine from which was shipped in one season three million eggs, bringing nearly $50,000. The state of Maine last year produced $8,000,000 worth of eggs. The United States imported last year 16 million eggs from France and nearly as much from several other countries. It was

An Important Industry

and one well worthy their attention. It was a business too, which adapted itself to every man woman and child. It was a business within the reach of all, with much or little means. New Brunswick like Maine was a splendid field for the business, with a good market near at hand. A hotel proprietor had told him since coming here that he wished he would tell the people around here how to supply enough eggs for home consumption. He wanted to talk about this industry purely on the standard of dollars and cents. With our present facilities for transportation, our large number of railway and steamship lines, we find our markets more exacting and less ready to receive anything but the very best. Hence we wanted a more intelligent method of production, whether it be of eggs, poultry, meats, or whatever it may be. If we go into raising poultry, we've got to give it study, care and application. The great west is pouring its carloads of eggs and poultry in the markets, and if we want to compete we must consider how to produce the best quality.

Three Leading Principles

he wished to impress upon the minds of all going into the poultry industry. They were these: First—Itemized accounts of your business; second—systematic feeding; third—good stock.

All over the State of Maine, and he presumed it was the same here, men were making failures of this business, while others were making it a paying business. He wished in skimming the surface of this important industry, to give a few practical hints. He would commence

Then with the Building.

A building 10x20 would accommodate 50 hens. Never build a house on damp ground. It would create disease and vermin. Build on the dryest spot to be found. Cheap boards covered with paper or shingles—such a building need not cost over $20 or $25, and would meet all requirements. The ventilation should be looked after. Give the poultry plenty of pure air avoiding drafts. The best means he found for ventilating was by means of a couple of spouts, open at the top, and running to the ground, each with a fan opening near the floor and another near the ceiling. The roosts should be built within a foot or two of the floor, six inches would not be too close. Keep your flock as near the floor as you can. Having the building

You Want the Breed.

There are some classes of fowl that are too delicate for this country. Either the Brahmas, the Plymouth Rock or the Leghorns were good breeds to select from. Choose whichever breed you think best, but select only one. Every breed had its characteristic, consequently it was necessary that they should have but one breed to care for. If they fed from the standard of the Brahma, the Leghorn would not thrive. A Brahma was large and sluggish. A Leghorn was quick and active. They were different in nature and required different treatment.

After selecting the stock, you ask

Why do not the Hens Lay?

Some were asking this question when they were not feeding the hens anything by which an egg could possibly be produced. Systematic feeding was required. He did not know how some people could afford to throw away so much feed to their fowls. A hen was simply a machine—taking the feed you give her and converting it into eggs. If you want eggs, feed for eggs; if you want growth, you must feed for growth. If food does not contain sulphur, carbonate of lime, albumen, prosphate, and other essential qualities of an egg, you cannot expect eggs. Give a hen a complete food ration for the production of eggs and the egg is going to be forthcoming. In summer the fowls roam about the fields, eating heartily, but when you come to place them in cramped quarters in winter you want to take care not to overfeed them. If so, it is sure to produce disease. Many were

Throwing Away Money Feeding

with poor results. Dr. Twitchell asked how much it cost to feed a hen for the year. The answers varied, the prevailing opinion, he said, being $1. Dr. Twitchell stated that he had been keeping hens for a long time, but it never cost him more than 80 or 85 cents a head. He gave the following as his system of winter feeding:

40 per cent. of shorts.
40 per cent. of oats ground.
10 per cent. of corn meal.
10 per cent. of cotton seeds.
3 per cent. of beef scraps

with a small quantity ground oyster shells and bones. You want to keep your flocks busy. Feed your flocks what they need, not what they can eat. They will then be kept busy searching after something it is better to feed from troughs. If fed on the ground or floor, much is wasted. If he found his hens were not at work, he scattered a handful of oats around to get them to search after it. If hens were overfed the vitality of the system is lowered, and they had to get out on the earth before they began laying. The stock must be in prime condition to have chickens hatched by the 1st of April. The lecturer dwelt for a time on the hatching process and how to care for young chickens. Keep them in a close place.

There was more money for them however

In the Duck Business

than in raising chickens. A man who lived near him kept 100 ducks and he averaged from them 60 eggs a day. The doctor's concluding remarks were mostly in answer to questions concerning the subject in general. The pens should be kept clean. The droppings made the most valuable fertilizers. In selecting eggs from market, select them of uniform size and color. Don't embark in the industry on too large a scale. It was something that had to be learnt. 60 hens were enough to start with. Commence on a small scale and grow up with the business. There was no industry on the farm as profitable as a well kept poultry yard. What was true of keeping hens and chickens also applied to the raising of turkeys and geese. Bronze turkeys were the best breed of turkeys to keep and Toulouse geese a good kind.

In conclusion, Dr. Twitchell strongly urged upon the farmers the necessity of organizing, and the holding of Farmers Institutes similar to those being now held throughout the New England states.

BITS OF NEWS

Gathered and Condensed for the Readers of "The Gleaner."

A drunk at the police court this morning.

Dominion parliament meets this afternoon.

The local legislature meets a week from to-day.

John McCoy, of St. Mary's is now in Kentucky on horse business.

Rarely are we favored with such mild beautiful Feburary weather as at present.

Old sugar makers say that sap would run on a day like this.

Weather indications—moderate winds, fair and mild.

The revival meetings in the Baptist church are being very largely attended this week, and a deep interest manifest.

Written examinations were begun at the Normal school this afternoon and will be finished to-morrow.

Personal.

Hon. Senators Wark and Glasier left for Ottawa on Monday.

A Fast Fredericton Horse.

Mr. A. L. Slipp, of Truro, reports that McCoy's 3-year-old filly by Sir Charles out of the Morris mare, which has been in his hands for some time, is getting on finely. He says that when it is four years old this season, its time will be 2.40.

New Advertisements.

Fresh fish—W. H. VanWart.

Herring, Labrador and Eastern—Yerxa & Yerxa.

Spring suits and overcoats—W. E. Seery.

Oatmeal—James Hodge.

Card of Thanks—A Woodman, Brockton, Mass.

Hanging Lamps—Lemont & Sons.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL

To be Held at Marysville To-morrow Night—Preparations Being Made.

The managers of the Marysville skating rink feel confident that to-morrow night's carnival will be the most successful affair of the kind ever held in this vicinity. The rink is now being decorated for the occasion, and with the large number of costumes, will present a splendid appearance. The young ladies of Marysville have been busily engaged for some time past preparing costumes for themselves, and others, just as dear, and their work will no doubt make a grand display. The attendance at the carnival will include an immense number of Frederictonians. All who go in costume are requested to give their names to the proper persons before going on the ice. The Marysville band will discourse in their excellent style the following programme under the leadership of Mr. G. T. Suckney:—

1. Medley March.....Old Red Cradle
2. Waltz.....Echoes of Song
3. Waltz.....Fern Leaves
4. Waltz.....Papa's Baby Boy
5. Waltz.....Kelley
6. Waltz.....Rock a Bye Baby

INTERMISSION.

7. Quadrille.....Reunion
8. Waltz.....Echoes from the North
9. Waltz.....Trinity College
10. Waltz....When the Leaves begin to Turn
11. Waltz.....Fantine
12. Waltz.....In Spring Time

God Save the Queen.

Curling Notes.

The rinks selected to play against St. Stephen stood up against All-comers of the city on Tuesday but sustained a narrow defeat, the score standing 64 to 68.

J. T. Jenning's rink mowed its way through all the competings rinks, beating Barker's rink on Tuesday in the final, and winning the rink medal for the year.

Play was commenced yesterday for the Neill medal. Hilyard beat Rutter; Hawthorne beat W. K. Allen; E. H. Allen beat McPherson.

The rinks that have gone to St. Stephen will begin play this evening.

Diet for a Cow.

Talking about the curse of over feeding, Dr. Twitchell made a statement which seemed to interest his auditors more than any portion of his interesting talk on poultry raising. He said he had a cow, to which he gave daily 6 lbs. of hay, 3 lbs. of straw, 2 quarts of Indian meal, 4 quarts of shorts a peck of turnips and some warm water. He had been charged with starving his cow, but the animal improved upon such feeding and gave more milk than when he was overfeeding her, as most farmers do.

A Narrow Escape.

While Mr. A. J. Gregory's horse was standing near the railway track at Gibson Tuesday afternoon, it became frightened by a passing train, and made for the railway crossing. A farmer who was driving along at the time, left his own team standing on the road, and succeeded in stopping the runaway horse before it reached the track—a few yards from the train. The animal narrowly escaped being struck by the engine.

Tuesday Night's Carnival.

The carnival in the curling rink, Tuesday night, was by no means a success. The attendance was very small, and with the exception of one or two, the costumes did not amount to much. The gents' prize was awarded to Harry Lee as Jack-in-the-Box, and the ladies' prize to Miss Maggie Allen as Highland lassie. Wm. Phair and George Blair were holders of the lucky lottery tickets.

They Must Have Water.

Superintendent Burchill has had the George and Charlotte street mains tapped at the St. John street corners, and small pipes run up above the ground, from which the water is constantly running. St. John street consumers now carry their water from these pipes, and find it more convenient than running into neighbors' houses half a dozen times a day.

Forestry.

Court St. Mary's initiated six new members at their meeting on Thursday evening. Court Milicete of the city held its regular meeting last eveving. Arrangements are being made for a sleigh excursion to the new Marysville rink.

The encampment of Royal Foresters meets in special convocation for drill at the Oddfellows hall this evening.

Children's Festival.

The festival in the school room of the Methodist church last night was a most enjoyable affair. Nearly all the children of the Sunday school were present, besides many of the parents. Tea was served after six o'clock, ample justice being done the well-loaded tables. After tea a magic lantern entertainment was held, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

Excursion to the Border.

About twenty curlers left for St. Stephen this morning, accompanied by as many horsemen who go to visit Todd's stock farm and horse enterprise. The excursionists left on the regular train. The provincial secretary accompanied the excursionists.

At the Bridge.

Big work is being done on the railway bridge at present. The weather is very favorable and the work is being pushed right ahead. The third span of superstructure is going up to-day.

Struck the Window.

A number of small boys were teasing "Pinkey" in front of Hall's book store the other night, and he struck at them with his cane. Instead of striking the boys he struck the large plate glass window, and cracked it quite badly.

THE FISHERY TREATY.

Full Text as Submitted to Senate by President Cleveland.

A Complete Surrender of Canadian Rights.

The Privileges Extended to American Fishermen.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21. The following is the president's message which accompanied the fisheries treaty when sent to the senate:

To the Senate of the United States:—

In my annual message transmitted to congress in December, 1886, it was stated that negotiations were then pending for the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in British North American waters. As the result of such negotiations a treaty has been agreed upon between her britannic majesty and the United States, concluded and signed in the capitol under my direction and authority on the 15th Feb. instant, and of which I now have the honor to submit to the senate with a recommendation that it shall receive the consent of that body as provided in the constitution, that ratifications thereof may be duly exchanged and the treaty be carried into effect.

Shortly after congress adjourned in March last, and in continuation of my efforts to arrive at such an agreement between the governments of Great Britian and the United States, as would secure to the citizens of the respective countries the unmolested enjoyment of their just rights under existing treaties and international comity, in the territorial waters in Canada and Newfoundland, I availed myself of opportune occurrences indicative of a desire to make without delay,

AN AMICABLE AND FINAL SETTLEMENT

of the long-standing controversy, productive of much irritation and misunderstanding between the two nations, to send, through our minister to London, proposals that a conference take place on the subject at this capital. The experience of the past two years has demonstrated the dilatory and unsatisfactory consequences of our indirect transaction of business through the foreign office in London, in which views the wishes of the government of the dominion of Canada were practically predominant, but were only to find expression at second hand. To obviate this inconvenience and obstruction to a prompt and well-defined settlement, it was considered advisable that negotiations be conducted in this city, that the interests of Canada and Newfoundland be directly represented therein. The terms of reference having been duly agreed upon between the two governments, and conference arranged to be held here, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, I duly authorized Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state, of the United States; William L. Putnam, a citizen of the state of Maine; James B. Angell, a citizen of the state of Michigan, of the United States, to meet and confer with plenipotentiaries representing the government of her britannic majesty for the purpose of considering and adjusting in a friendly spirit, all or any

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE RIGHTS OF FISHERY

in the seas adjacent to British North America and Newfoundland, which were in debate between the governments of the United States and those of her britannic majesty, and jointly and severally to conclude and sign any treaty or treaties touching the premises; and I herewith transmit for your information full copies of the power given by me.

In the execution of the powers so conveyed said Thomas F. Bayard, Wm. L. Putnam and James B. Angell, in the month of Nov. last, in this city, met the plenipotentiaries of her britannic majesty and proceeded in the negotiation of a treaty as above authorized. After many conferences and protracted efforts an agreement has at length been arrived at, which is embodied in the treaty which I now lay before you. The treaty meets my approval, because I believe it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates. A review of the history of this question will show that all former attempts to arrive at a common interpretation satisfactory to both parties of the first article of the treaty of October 20, 1818, have been unsuccessful, and with the lapse of time the difficulty and obscurity only increased. The negotiations in 1854, and again in 1871, ended in both cases in temporary reciprocal arrangements of tariffs of Canada and Newfoundland and of the United States, and the payment of a money award by the United States under which the

REAL QUESTIONS AND DIFFERENCES

remained unsettled, in abeyance, and ready to present themselves anew just as soon as the conventional arrangements were abrogated.

The situation, therefore, remained unimproved by the results of the treaty of 1871; and the grave condition of affairs, presenting almost identically the same features and causes of complaint by the United States against Canadian action and British default in its direction, confronted us in May, 1886, and was continued until the present time. A greater part of the correspondence which has taken place between the two governments heretofore has been communicated to congress, and at as early a day as possible I shall transmit the remaining portion to this date, accompanying it with the joint protocols of the conference which resulted in the conclusion of the treaty now submitted to you. You will thus be fully possessed of the

RECORD AND HISTORY OF THE CASE

since the termination on June 30, 1885, of the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington of 1871, whereby we were relegated to the provisions of the treaty of October 20, 1818. As the documents and papers referred to will supply full information of the positions taken under my administration by representatives of the government of Great Britain it is not considered necessary or expedient to repeat them in this message. But I believe the treaty will be found to contain a just and honorable, and therefore satisfactory, solution of the difficulties which clouded our relations with our neighbors on the northern border. Especially satisfactory do I believe the proposed arrangements will be found by those of our citizens engaged in the open sea fisheries adjacent to the Canadian coast, and resorting to those ports and harbors under treaty provisions and rules of international law. The proposed delimitations of lines [exclusive of fisheries from the common fisheries] will give a certainty and security as to the area of their legitimate field. The

HEADLAND THEORY OF IMAGINARY LINES IS ABONDONED

by Great Britian and the specifications in the treaty of certain named bays, especially provided for, gives satisfaction to the inhabitants to shores without subtracting materially from the value and convenience of the fisheries rights of American. The uninterrupted navigation of the Strait of Canso is expressly and for the first time affirmed, and for purposes for which our fishermen, under the treaty of 1818, were allowed to enter the bays and harbors of Canada and Newfoundland, without a belt of three marine miles, are placed under a fair and liberal constitution and their enjoyments secured without such conditions and restrictions as in the past embarrassed and obstructed them so seriously. The enforcement of penalties for unlawfully fishing or preparing to fish within inshores and exclusive waters of Canada and Newfoundland is to be accomplished under safeguards against oppressive or arbitrary action, thus protecting defendant fishermen from punishment in advance of trial, inconvenience and unnecessary expense. The history of events in the last two years shows no feature of Canadian administration more

HARASSING AND INJURIOUS

than the compulsion upon our fishing vessels to make a formal entry and clearance on every occasion they temporarily seek a king shelter in Canadian ports and harbors. Such inconvenience is provided against in the proposed treaty, and this most frequent and just cause of complaint is removed.

Articles permitting our fishermen to obtain provisions and ordinary supplies of trading vessels on their homeward voyages, and under which are accorded the further and even more important privilege, on all occasions, of purchasing such casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to a trading vessel are of great importance and value. Licenses, to be granted without charge and on application, to enable our fishermen to enjoy these privileges, are reasonable and proper checks in the hands of local authorities to identify the recipients, and to prevent abuse, and can form no impediment to those who intend to use them fairly. The hospitality secured for our vessels in all cases of actual distress, with liberty to

UNLOAD, SELL AND TRANSHIP CARGOES

is full and liberal. These provisions will secure the substantial enjoyment of rights for our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 for which contention has been steadily made in correspondence of the department of state and our minister at London, and by American negotiators of the present treaty. The right of our fishermen, under the treaty of 1818, did not extend to the procurement of distinctive fishery supplies in Canadian ports and harbors, and one item supposed to be essential, to wit, bait, plainly denied them by explicit, definite words of the treaty of 1818, emphasized by the course of negotiation and express decisions which preceded the conclusion of the treaty. The treaty now submitted contains no provision affecting tariff duties independently of the provision assumed upon the part of the United States that no alteration in our tariff or other domestic legislation could be made the price or consideration of obtaining the rights our citizens secured by treaty. It was considered more expedient to allow any change in the revenue laws of the United States to be made by the ordinary exercise of legislative will and in promotion of public interest. Therefore the addition to the free list of the fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil, etc., recited in the last article of the treaty, is

WHOLLY LEFT TO THE ACTION OF CONGRESS

and in connexion therewith the right of Canada and Newfoundland to regulate the sales of bait and other fishing supplies within their jurisdiction is recognized, and the right of our fishermen to freely purchase these things is made contingent by the treaty upon the action of congress in modification of our tariff laws.

Our special commercial intercourse with those populations who have been placed upon our borders, made forever our neighbors, is made apparent by the list of United States common carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the secretary of the treasury to the senate, on the 7th February, 1888, in answer to a resolution of that body, and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchanges which came into existence during the last half century. This intercourse is still but partially developed. If amicable enterprise and wholesome rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed,

THE PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE

is full of the fruits of unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border. The treaty now submitted to you has been framed in a spirit of liberal equity and reciprocal benefits in the conviction that mutual advantage and convenience are the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between states, and that with the adoption of the agreement now placed before the senate, beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries will be established so as to secure perpetual peace and harmony.

In connection with the treaty herewith submitted I deem it also my duty to transmit to the senate a written offer or arrangement in the nature of a *modus vivendi* tendered after the conclusion of the treaty on the part of the British plenipotentiaries, to secure kindly, peaceful relations during the period that may be required for the consideration of the treaty by the respective governments, and for the enactment of necessary legislation to carry its provisions into effect, if approved. This paper, freely and on their motion signed by the British conferees, not only extends advantages to our fishermen pending the ratification of the treaty, but appears to have been

DICTATED BY A FRIENDLY AND AMICABLE SPIRIT.

I am given to understand that the other governments concerned in the treaty will, within a few days, in accordance with their methods of conducting public business, submit said treaty to their respective legislatures, when it will be at once published to the world. In view of such action, it appears to be advisable that by publication here an early and full knowledge of all that has been done in the premises should be afforded to our people. It would seem to be useful to inform the popular mind concerning the history of the long continued disputes growing out of subjects embraced in the treaty and satisfy public interests touching the same as well as acquaint our people with the present status of questions involved and give them the exact terms proposed of adjustment in the place of exaggerated imaginative statements which will otherwise reach them. I therefore beg leave to respectfully suggest that said treaty and all such correspondence, messages and documents relating to the same as may be deemed important to accomplish these purposes, will be at once made public by order of your honorable body.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 20, 1888.

The Text of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. The president today sent a message to the senate transmitting the fishery treaty, the full text of which is as follows:—

Whereas differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of article 1 of the convention of Oct 20, 1818, the United States of America and her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, mutually desirous of removing all causes of misunderstanding in relation thereto, and promoting friendly intercourse and good neighborhood between the United States and the possessions of her majesty in North America, have resolved to conclude a treaty to that end and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say the president of the United States Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state; William L. Putnam, of Maine, and James B. Angell, of Michigan; and her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland the Rt. Hon Joseph Chamberlain, M. P.; the Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville West, K. C. M. G., her Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and Sir Charles Tupper, K. C. M. G., minister of finance of the dominion of Canada, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties are free to appoint a mixed commission to delimit, in the manner provided in this treaty, the British waters, bays, creeks, and harbors of the coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States, by article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced forever any liberty to take, dry, or cure fish.

ARTICLE II.

The commission shall consist of two commissioners, to be named by her Britannic majesty; of two commissioners to be named by the president of the United States without delay. After the exchange of satisfactions of this treaty the commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of a commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the president of the United States, or her Britannic majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner instead of the commissioner originally named.

ARTICLE III.

The delimitation referred to in article I of this treaty shall be marked upon the British admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked shall, on the termination of the work of the commission, be signed by the commission in quadruplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the secretary of state of the United States and three copies to her majesty's government. The delimitation shall be made in the following manner, and shall be accepted by both the high contracting parties as applicable, for all purposes under article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The three miles mentioned in article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low-water mark, but at every bay, creek or harbor not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek or harbor in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed 10 marine miles.

ARTICLE IV.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion under article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from low water mark, shall be established by the following lines, namely:—

At the Baie des Chaleurs the line from the light at Birch Point, on Miscou Island to Macquereau Point light.

At the bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escuminac to the light on the eastern point of Tabusintac gully.

At Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island the line from the light to the point.

Off St. Anne's Bay, in the province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cape Smoke to to the light at Point a'Coni.

At Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the ligst on the southeasterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head. At Sir Charles Hamilton Sound the line from the southeast point of Capé Forgo to White Island, thence to the north end of Peckford Island, and from the north end of Peckford Island, to the east headland of Ragged Harbor.

At the near following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely:—

At or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia the line from the light on Stoddard Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable thence to the light at Bacarro Point.

At Chedabucte and at St. Peter's bays, the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light, thence to Point Bouge.

At Mira bay the line from the light on the east point of Scatarie Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien.

At Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Latinee Point, on the eastern mainland shore, to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland.

Lond Island, Brier Island, at St. Mary's bay, in Nova Scotia, shall, for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coasts of such bays.

ARTICLE V.

Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters or any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the marine miles mentioned in article I. of the convention of Oct 20, 1818.

ARTICLE VI.

The commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon numbered, described and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof which lines so reported shall forthwith, from time to time, be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties, and be binding in two months from such proclamations.

ARLICLE VII.

Any disagreement of the commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire, selected by the secretary of state of the United States and her Britannic majesty's minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commission and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred in connexion with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX.

Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE X.

United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in article I of this treaty, shall conform to harbor regulations common to them and fishing vessels of Canada or of Newfoundland. They need not report, enter or clear when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same outside the limits of established ports of entry for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, except that any such vessel remaining more than 24 hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port or communicating with the shore therein, may be required to report, enter or clear, and no vessel shall be excused hereby from giving due information to boarding officers. They shall not be liable in any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage, nor when therein for the purpose of shelter, or repairing damages, of purchasing wood or of obtaining water shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues, or other similar dues, but this information shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the convention of Oct. 20, 1818.

ARTICLE XI.

United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays, and harbors of the eastern and northeastern coasts of Canada, or of the coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather or other casualties, may unload, reload, tranship, or sell, subject to customs laws and regulations, all fish on board, when such unloading, transhipment or sale is made necessary as incidental to repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster; and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews. Licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada or Newfoundland, for the homeward voyages, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge, and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid, shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies, as are ordinarily granted to the trading vessels, but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for resale or traffic.

ARTICLE XII.

Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

ARTICLE XIII.

The secretary of the treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition, by every United States fishing vessel, of its official number on each bow; and any such vessels required by law to have an official number failing to comply with such regulations shall not be entitled to the license provided for this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to her majesty's government previously to their taking effect.

ARTICLE XIV.

The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors referred to in article one of this treaty, may extend to forfeiture of the boats or vessels and apurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offence was committed, and for preparing to fish in such waters to unfawfully fish therein the penalties shall be fixed by the court, not to exceed those for lawfully fishing; and for any other violations of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in relation to the right of fishing in such waters, creeks or harbors the penalties shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding in all $3 per ton, of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be holden for such penalties and forfeitures. The proceedings summary and as expensive as practicable. The trial, "except on appeal," shall be at the place of detention, unless the judge shall, on request of defence, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs shall be required of the the defence except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be a proper appeal to the defence only and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal. Judgments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the governor general of Canada in council or the governor in council of Newfoundland before the same are executed.

ARTICLE XV.

Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds [except fish preserved in oil], being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well from the usual and necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned [the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States] as well as the usual and necessary covering of the same as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and upon such removal of duties, and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects, without duty being reimposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbors of the aforesaid coast of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual license, free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:

1—The purpose of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.

2—Transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.

3—Shipping of crews; supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

ARTICLE XVI.

This treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States [by and with the advice and consent of the senate], and by her Britannic majesty. Having received the assent of the parliament of Canada and of the legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington this 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1888. (Signed)

T. F. BAYARD,
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM,
JAMES B. ANGELL,
J. CHAMBERLAIN,
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST,
CHAS. TUPPER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The following is the modus vivendi referred to in the president's message:—

Protocol.

The treaty having been signed the British plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishing season, before the treaty can be ratified by the senate of the United States, by the parliament of Canada and the legislature of Newfoundland. In the absence of such ratification the old conditions, which have given

RISE TO SO MUCH FRICTION AND IRRITATION

might be revived and might interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies concerned. Under these circumstances, and with the further object of affording evidence of their anxious desire to promote good feeling, and to remove all possible subjects of controversy, the British plenipotentiaries are ready to make the following temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years, in order to afford a *modus vivendi*, pending the ratification of the treaty:—

For a period not exceeding two years from the present day, the privilege of entering the bays and harbors of the Atlantic coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual

LICENSES AT A FEE OF $1.50 PER TON

for the following purposes: The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines, and other supplies and outfits; trans-shipment of catch and shipping of crews.

2—If, during the continuance of this arrangement the United States should remove the duties on fish, fish oil, whale and seal oils; and their coverings, packages, etc, the said license shall be issued free of charge.

3—United States fishing vessels entering the bays and harbors of the Atlantic coasts of Canada, or of Newfoundland, for any of the four purposes mentioned in article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818 and not remaining therein more than 24 hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom house providing that they do not communicate with the shore.

4—Forfeiture to be exacted only for the offences of fishing, or preparing to fish in territorial waters.

5—This arrangement to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the colonial authorities.

J. CHAMBERLAIN,
L. S SACKVILLE WEST,
CHARLES TUPPER.

Washington, Feb. 15, 1888.

The American plenipotentiaries having received the communication of the British plenipotentiaries of this date, conveying their

PLAN FOR THE ADMINISTRATION

to be observed by the government of Canada and Newfoundland in respect of the fisheries during the period which may be requisite for the consideration by the senate of the treaty this day signed, and the enactment of the legislation by the respective governments therein proposed, desire to express their satisfaction with this manifestation of an intention on the part of the British plenipotentiaries by the means referred to, to maintain the relations of good neighborhood between the British possessions in North America and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British plenipotentiaries to the president of the United States, with the recommendation that the same may be, by him, made known to the senate for its information, together with the treaty, when the latter is submitted to that body for ratification.

(Signed.)
T F BAYARD,
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM,
JAMES B. ANGELL.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1888.

A Good Corn Sheller for 25 Cents.

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy, and of promptitude is contained in a bottle of the famous remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to the root of the foot, there acts quickly but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is shelled. Beware of substitutes offered for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—safe, sure, and painless. Sold at druggists.

Supreme Court Business.

The court considers in the case of Sandall vs. Kincear.

Wm. L. Busby vs. Jacob R. Winchester—Mr. McLean supports the demurrer to the three first counts of the declaration; Mr. W. Pugsley contra, Mr. McLean in reply; court considers.

The same vs. the same—Mr. McLean moves to enter nonsuit or verdict for the defendant on all counts except the trover count or a new trial. Court considers.

Turner and wife vs. Smith—W. B. Chandler supports demurrer to plea; D. L. Hannington, Q. C., contra. Court considers.

Ezekiel Taylor vs Edward McCarthy—Mr. W. B. Chandler for the plaintiff moves for a new trial, D. L. Hannington, Q. C., contra.

With the exception of Straton against Hudson, Gilchrist against Proven, and Gilbert against McDonald, it is thought no more cases will be argued on the special paper of Michaelmas term, and it is likely the equity appeals will be reached tomorrow

An Officer Goes West.

Capt. Bremner, of the Royal School of Infantry of this city, took his departure this afternoon for Winnipeg, where he has been attached to the school of that town. He was given a farewell dinner at the officers barracks last evening which passed off with much eclat.

Happiness Restored.

The man Bohannen, who has been the cause of all the trouble in the now notorious Morris family, and who seemed to be so much attached to Mrs. Morris and her eldest daughter, has skipped to lands unknown, and peace new reigns in the household in the Scotch Barracks. Mr. Morris has been restored to his former place in his wife's affections, and now presides over the household as the "boss." The departure of Bohannen was followed by the arrival of one Brown from Calais, who claims to be the husband of the daughter and is now living with her as such. It is said that the possession of a marriage certificate makes his claims good; but whether or no, all seem contented, and there is happiness again in the family. Poverty however, still lingers at the door in the midst of all this happiness, and will continue to do so if the "boss" and his newly arrived son-in-law don't make an effort to obtain work.

Ask Your Grocer

for the "Royal extract of Lemon."

The Charges Against Councillor Pinder.

To the Editor of THE GLEANER:—

DEAR SIR:—When looking over THE GLEANER a short time since, I noticed a letter over the signature of D. Lucy in which he charges Mr. Pinder, one of our councillors, with having been guilty of gross perjury. Before and after the last election there were in circulation various rumors in reference to Councillor Pinder's actions. I, with many others, did not believe them as election rumors are not generally correct.

The letter in question puts a different face on this business. It contains a distinct charge and the writer calls for a committee of inquiry. Surely there must be a mistake somewhere. Our county councillor and justice of the peace, and a leading member in one of our churches, is charged with deliberate perjury. Will some one rise to explain? If our councillor is guilty, he should have his commission taken from him and dealt with as the law provides. If, on the other hand, he is innocent Mr. Lucy should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Our chances in the country for getting information are not as good as in the city. I therefore hope that this matter will be cleared up so that we in the country will know the real facts By publishing the above you will greatly oblige,

A RATEPAYER.

Lower Southampton, Feb. 13, 1888.

**Coughs and Colds