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EMBARGO ON CANADIAN FISH.

No More Trout for the United States Markets.

Sportmen Can Bring Home 25 Pounds, No More - Restrictive Measures in the Interest of True American Fishermen - No Hardship on Megantic Club.

(Boston Herald, 26th.) The news was received here yesterday that the dominion government has decided to prohibit the export of speckled or brook trout, and also sea trout, from Canada. The reason given for this action was stated to be that sportmen from the United States have been in the habit of visiting Canada every season and taking across the line, upon their return home, trout by the hundred weight. The new order-in-council, which is designed to stop this and the export of trout for commercial purposes, takes effect at once. The matter proved to be one of great interest here, and was discussed by members of the fish and game clubs, the passenger agents of the railroads running into Canada, and also by fish dealers who handle trout in the local market. Opinions differed upon some details of the prospective effect of the government order, but it was generally agreed that, as the measure was restrictive, it would probably deter a good many sportmen from going to Canada, especially if absolute prohibition were insisted upon.

Mr. Chapman of Dame, Stoddard & Co., who is the secretary of the Megantic Fish and Game Club, which owns very extensive preserves in Maine and Quebec, expressed surprise at the news, because the government appeared to have exceeded the recommendations made by the Fish and Game Protective Association of North America, when it met at Montreal early in the year to discuss ways and means of saving game of all kinds from indiscriminate slaughter. The association referred to is composed of members of clubs existing in the New England states and Canada, and includes a number of game commissioners. F. S. Hodges is the Boston representative in the government list. One of its most active members is C. E. E. Usher, general passenger agent for Canadian Pacific lines east of Lake Superior. Mr. Usher has been an important factor, along with Mr. Parent, the premier of Quebec, in drawing the attention of American sportmen to the unbounded opportunities there are for fish and game in Quebec and Ontario, and in opening up these places for them, but Mr. Usher has also been most diligent in his efforts to prevent the wasteful destruction of both fish and game in Canada, by either natives or Americans.

The International Protective Association recommended to the Ottawa government the passage of a law permitting each sportman going into Canada after speckled trout to bring out with him not over 30 pounds of the fish. The news about an order making a total prohibition therefore caused surprise and something like dismay, but Mr. Chapman and Mr. Colvin, local passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, were confident there was some mistake about it, and there was. Mr. Usher wired, in response to an inquiry sent him at Montreal yesterday afternoon, the following explanation: "Dominion government regulation referred to permits, under certain conditions, the export of 25 pounds of trout caught for sport. The regulation is intended to prevent the commercial exportation of speckled trout, and is in the interest of American sportmen."

Just what the certain conditions are is not known here, as a copy of the law has not yet reached Boston. There have been other regulations, such as taxes upon fishing tackle, which have been more or less annoying to American sportmen going into Canada, but of late the Canadian authorities, especially those of Quebec, since the assumption by power of Mr. Parent, have made the way easier and have welcomed American sportmen and tourists more cordially than heretofore.

Local sportmen are therefore hopeful of having Canada make the restrictions as reasonable as possible. The number of American sportmen who now whip the streams of Canada is constantly increasing, especially from Boston and New York. Mr. Chapman said he was aware that some fishermen who live near the border had been bringing out of Canada immense quantities of trout, but those from Boston and New York did not do so, because, for one reason, they could not very well carry the fish, which are extremely delicate in flesh, so far and have them in good condition. The true sportman does not go in with the intention of supplying all his relatives and friends with fish. He eats his catch on the ground, just out of the water. Knowing the flavor of a trout under those conditions the fish pulls upon him after it has been lugged about and is stale.

Mr. Chapman thought 25 or 30 pounds of trout a satisfactory limit for a fisherman coming home. Such a limitation would not prevent any one from going to Canada, but if there was total prohibition it would have that effect, because, whether a man wanted to bring out some fish or not, the fact of such a law would be annoying. So far as the Megantic preserves are concerned, the law will work no hardship. The members who go over to the Canadian side of them have never made a practice of bringing fish out. They eat their catch, and if they want to bring any fish home they bring those taken on the United States side of the preserve. There is a greater migration of fishermen into Canada now than ever before. A number of Boston men who now make good luck on the waters of northern New Brunswick and in Cape Breton will continue to go there, but a larger number will try the region of the upper Ottawa, which is not surpassed anywhere as a game country, either in its vastness or in the quality of the sport it furnishes. New York men have been most numerous there heretofore, but now Boston and other New England men are turning their attention to it. The region includes the famous Temiskaming, and at Pembroke and other settlements suitable hotels are being built and the natives are making a business of fitting out American fishermen.

Trout, black bass, dore and maskinonge fishing is now easily accessible. The railway skirts the Ottawa for 356 miles, and there are several points from which expeditions may be made into either Ontario or Quebec. Several Boston parties have already been made up for some of these trips this season, and they are therefore much interested in the new government regulations. Inquiry at the market showed that this is the point where the new restrictive measure will strike. The first effect will be to make trout scarce and higher in price, as the Boston market is largely supplied from Canadian streams. New England can no longer supply this market with trout than it can supply it with hen eggs or lobsters. The fish is now retelling at 40 cents a pound. With the Canadian supply out of the price may rise to \$1 a pound.

THE SHEEPBUILDING INDUSTRY. (London Engineering.) Among the many reports we receive telling of the steady decline of trade, it is encouraging to learn that the shipbuilding industry continues to be well employed. In January we had reported a small falling-off of the last quarter of the year as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1899. But at the end of the first quarter of this year, March 31, the gross tonnage under construction was about 33,000 tons in excess of that on the corresponding date of 1900, the increase being entirely in steamer steel tonnage, there being a falling-off of more than 9,000 tons in iron tonnage, and 2,000 tons in sailing tonnage. It would not be stretching the truth very greatly to say that the only craft built are steel steamships, as these represent more than 99 per cent of the total under construction. At present 1,233,071 gross tons are in hand, representing 410 vessels, all these figures taking no account of warships. During the first quarter there have been commenced 144 vessels, of 374,852 gross tons, of steam vessels, and there have been launched 119 vessels of 267,717 tons. Most of the vessels in hand are for owners in the United Kingdom, only 22 per cent being for abroad, or foreign sale. Our best customer, Germany, has ordered 55,417 gross tons, while Austria-Hungary takes 47,580 tons, and Holland 45,000 tons. No other coun-



try takes as much as 20,000, except the British Colonies, which have 25,783 tons under construction. The sizes of steamers continue to increase. There are 90 vessels in hand between 3,000 and 3,999 tons, 61 between 4,000 and 4,999 tons, 24 between 5,000 and 5,999 tons, 14 between 6,000 and 6,999 tons, 18 between 7,000 and 9,999 tons, and 13 above 10,000 tons. The warships in hand, which are not referred to in any of the above figures, represent a large tonnage, and, of course, a much greater value per ton than mercantile vessels. In the Royal dockyards there are 19 vessels aggregating 137,340 tons displacement, under construction, and in private yards, representing 1,582 tons displacement. Of these latter, 32 vessels, of 201,330 tons, are for the British government, and 13 vessels of 35,043 tons for foreign governments. The complete total of warships is 44 vessels of 423,702 tons.

HOW TO FIGHT POTATO ENEMIES.

Bulletin Issued by the Maine Agricultural Experimental Station.

The Maine Experimental Station is now making Bulletin 73 of the station, which contains a full account of the experiments made in Aroostook county in 1900, in which ready prepared commercial Bordeaux mixtures were compared with the freshly prepared. In these experiments Bordeaux mixture which had been made for weeks proved as effective in preventing rot and subsequent rot as the freshly prepared. While the "ready made" Bordeaux mixtures were not as effective as the regular Bordeaux mixtures, they protected the plants and the tubers from destruction by blight and rot. The question in the mind of the practical grower is, "Does spraying with copper salts pay?" In the experiments here reported upon, four sprays with Bordeaux mixture at a cost, including labor of man and team, of \$2.50 per acre, against a yield of 147 bushels of green and too small potatoes to command a ready sale. At the price which prevailed at time of digging, the crop from the sprayed would have sold for \$106.40; \$102 for the merchantable and \$4.40 for the starch potatoes. The crop on the unsprayed would have sold only with difficulty except for starch, but assuming that the so-called merchantable could have been sold for the same price as the sprayed, the money value of the crop would be \$22.50; \$2.50 for the good potatoes and \$2.00 for the starch potatoes. The investment of \$2.50 gave a money return of more than \$40 per acre.

To be effective, spraying must be rightly done and at the proper time. The best time for spraying is during the early and late blight, sea beetle and Colorado potato beetle, are given in the bulletin. Bulletin 73 will be sent free to all residents of Maine who apply to the Agricultural Experimental Station, Orono, Me.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

RIGHT ARM TAKEN OFF.

Thomas Conway, a brakeman on the C. P. R., was, Monday evening, run over by a train near Fredericton Junction and his right arm cut off. He was passing from one car to another, when he fell down between and the wheels went over his right arm. He was made as comfortable as possible, and was brought down to the city about midnight and immediately taken to the hospital, where he is resting easily. Mr. Conway belongs to Mosquit Cove, in Lancaster, and is married. Some time ago an accident deprived him of two fingers of his right hand. A branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to be known as No. 1, A. O. H., was organized by J. Flanagan, H. F. Hamilton and J. O'Rourke, of Moncton, in the County Hall, Sydney, C. B., on Monday night.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL The International Lesson.

Lesson X.—June 9, GOLDEN TEXT.

I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.—Acts 26:19.

THE SECTION.

Includes the story of Paul's conversion, recorded in Acts 9: 1-20; 22: 6-18; 26: 9-30.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

The work of Christ in the world, after his ascension to the right hand of God.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.—A. D. 37. About midsummer. Location.—Lewin. Most authorities place the conversion of Paul in this year. But Professor Ramsay makes it about 35; and Professor Thatcher, in '24 or '25. There is a space of time unaccounted for, and some place more before his conversion, and others more afterwards.

Place.—Near Damascus, one hundred and forty miles northeast of Jerusalem.

JESUS APPEARS TO PAUL.—Acts 22: 6-16.

6. And it came to pass, that, as I made my journey, and was come nigh unto Damascus about noon, suddenly there shone from heaven a great light round about me.

7. And I fell unto the ground, and heard a voice saying unto me, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

8. And I answered, Who art thou, Lord? And he said unto me, I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest.

9. And they that were with me saw indeed the light, (a) and were afraid; but they heard not the voice of him that spake to me.

10. And I said, What shall I do, Lord? And the Lord said unto me, Arise, and go into Damascus, and there it shall be told thee of all things which are appointed for thee to do.

11. And when I could not see for the glory of that light, being led by the hand of them that were with me, I came into Damascus.

12. And one Ananias, a devout man according to the law, (b) having a good report of all the Jews which dwell there,

13. Came unto me, and (c) stood, and said unto me, Brother Saul, receive thy sight. And the same hour I looked up upon him.

14. And he said, The God of our fathers hath (d) chosen thee, that thou shouldst know his will, and see that Just One, and shouldst hear the voice of his mouth.

15. For thou shalt be his witness unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard.

16. And now why tarriest thou? Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling (e) on the name of the Lord.

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 8. (a) Omit and were afraid. Ver. 13. (c) Standing by me. Ver. 14. (d) Appointed thee to know his will, and to see the Righteous One, and to hear a voice from his mouth. Ver. 15. (e) On his name.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. This is one of the two accounts Paul gives of his conversion. A third is given by Luke. Paul, a very strict Pharisee and a learned man, was so zealous for his religion that he persecuted the Christians and put many in prison. He was for the death of Stephen, and held the clothes of those who stoned him. 6. As I made my journey.—To persecute the Christians in Damascus, under the authority of the Jewish rulers. There shone... a great light.—Brighter than the sun at noon (Acts 26: 13). He was made as comfortable as possible, and was brought down to the city about midnight and immediately taken to the hospital, where he is resting easily. Mr. Conway belongs to Mosquit Cove, in Lancaster, and is married. Some time ago an accident deprived him of two fingers of his right hand.

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Subject: The Work of Christ in Conversion. Connection.—What has this account to do with the life of Christ? Circumstances.—Describe the circumstances under which Paul told the story of his conversion. I. Paul Before His Conversion.—What was Paul's character before conversion? (See Phil. 3: 4-6; 3 Cor. 11: 21; Acts 22: 3.) II. The Story of Paul's Conversion (vs. 6-15).—Who appeared to Paul? In what form? What was the effect? What motive was presented to him? How did he show that he was converted? III. The Change Wrought in Paul.—What change was wrought in Paul's character, motives and life? IV.—The Living Saviour.—In what ways did this experience prove that Jesus was alive? Beauty of Form and Figure Health and beauty always go linked together. A wrinkled, tired and worn-looking face tells immediately of nervousness, worry and the many accompanying ills and irregularities. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food fills the shriveled arteries with new, rich blood, strengthens and rekindles the vitality of the nerves, and gives a well-rounded form and clear healthy complexion to all who use it. 50 cents a box, all dealers.

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