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JACOB WHITE, President.
Bathurst, N. B., Nov. 29th, 1898.

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CHATHAM, N. B. - DECEMBER 1, 1898.

The Lobster Fishery.

The visit to Chatham of the gentlemen appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the condition and requirements of the Lobster fishery, has given rise to some inquiry as to the particular object of their mission. One of the reasons, perhaps, for the speculation in this regard amongst many engaged in the industry was owing to the fact that although many of the concerns most extensively engaged in the canning business have their headquarters in the three northern counties of New Brunswick, they were not at all acquainted with the object of the commission's enquiry, nor were either of these three important lobster-fishing counties represented on it. It is understood that the commission, as at first organized, was practically a Nova Scotian and Prince Edward Island body, but although its complexion in that particular was somewhat modified when it appeared here and elsewhere in this Province and Quebec, it is to resolve itself into its original elements when its deliberations are to be held and its conclusions arrived at. If the gentlemen composing the commission were all of judicial make up, the danger of local considerations unduly influencing the decisions they might come to and the recommendations they might make would, probably, not be great, but, as the matter stands, the results will be awaited with considerable interest by those who are operating canneries on the north shore of New Brunswick, which important section of the country is shut out from having a voice in the commission's deliberations.

The statement of Mr Prince, the chairman of the commission at the opening of the inquiry here as to the object for which the body was appointed, was full and satisfactory. It is summarised in the report of the sittings in another column. And, we may remark that no more competent or better informed head could have been selected for such a commission than Mr. Prince, the breadth of whose views on subjects such as that to be dealt with, is almost a guarantee that the one-sidedness, locally, which is so marked a feature of the personnel of the body will be negatived as far as possible.

The inquiry appears to have made it quite manifest that the lobster fishery is excessively engaged in, and that the supply of that fish is so diminishing as to demonstrate the necessity for a curtailment of operations. Whether the requirements of the situation will be enforced in the way of lessening the number of canneries, or the number of boats allowed to each cannery, a more rigid enforcement of the present regulations as to small-sized and berried lobsters, a shortening of the season, the prohibition of harbor and shoal water fishing; or a combination of some or all of these, it will be the duty of the commission to conclude upon and recommend to the government at Ottawa, which has the sole right to determine and legislate upon such matters. The mission of Mr. Prince and his associates is therefore an important one and we sincerely hope that its results will be such as will be approved by all intelligent fishermen as well as the public generally.

The Foster Policy Condemned.

We commend a perusal of the subjoined article from the Montreal Star to our readers of both political parties. The Star is hardly correct in its intimation that all of the Provincial Governments east of the Northwest Territories are working upon the lines of the pernicious policy which it condemns, for New Brunswick is a sturdy exception, and its people are determined that it shall so remain, notwithstanding Mr. Foster's dictation to the contrary.

Montreal Star.]

An Unholy Alliance.

It has become quite a common thing of late for the Dominion Government to reward a worker in the Provincial field with an office; and for one of the Liberal Governments in the provinces to rid the Federal party of a "kicker" or a claimant by stowing him away in a Provincial position. This exchange of favors is a touching exhibition of family affection—a sort of an invitation from one organization to another to use its purse or dip into its pot of patronage—which must be very pleasing to any one who sees in it only a display of brotherly kindness.

But is it not necessary for the taxpayer to take another view of the matter? Is it in the interest of the general public that two such powerful organizations as the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government should unite their forces in any one province for the purpose of battering down public condemnation of either? And if this would be a peril in one province, what does it become when it is seen to be an alliance between the Governments of at least six of the provinces with the Dominion organization? There is not a province east of the North-West Territories in which the Provincial and Dominion "machines" are not working hand in glove—where they are apparently not ready to launch all their combined strength at any time into a contest for the maintenance of either the one or the other in office. Is this a state of things to make the bystander easy about the future of the country?

There was a day when the Liberals denounced this sort of thing with all that wealth of invective commonly at their disposal. A Dominion Premier and a Provincial Premier were belabored soundly for "hunting in pairs." This, of course, affords no clue of what the official Liberal opinion is to-day; but it probably indicates what some of the sincere Liberals of an earlier school are thinking of this pact of the patronage-bureaus which is now flaunted in the face of the country. And the men who imagine that the life-long convictions of the rank-and-file Liberals can be perpetually trodden under foot in this manner by the agile and opportunist leaders of the hour, without ever stirring up an effective revolt, are reckoning—erroneously, we imagine—that all conscience and sense of decency is dead in the party.

Then, as politics go in Canada, this union of the patronage-bureaus is a great danger to public opinion. Either Government taken alone has a vast amount of political power in its hands because of its control of the offices. There are so many mercenaries who hang about the door of an open office that the Government which can select the lucky individual who is eventually to go in and sit down, can infallibly put in force a great many powerful political influences which tell mightily on election day. But when in any one province the patronage power possessed by two Governments is combined, nothing but a genuine upheaval of public opinion can dislodge either of the allies from their entrenchments. The number of practically purchased ballots that go into the boxes in such a case, is enormous; and a Government may thus be saved though the tide of popular feeling is running very strongly against it.

Consequently the non-partizan citizen may well feel alarmed when he sees abundant signs of this alliance of the seven Governments. It is emphatically not in the public interest. It threatens government by the people more gravely than any other tyranny is likely to under our constitution. It may readily result in using the resources and public services of the country to set aside the emphatic will of the voters of that country; and to perpetuate the rule of an oligarchy long after the majority of the people are convinced that it should be driven from power.

The voter should at all times insist upon the absolute divorce of Dominion and Provincial politics.

Practical Results.

As a result of the local government's policy of bonusing new and improved grist mills, three establishments fitted up with the most modern kind of machinery, are now practically completed, and two are in successful operation. Senator Poirier's mill at Shediac has been turning out 75 barrels flour per day for some time, and at Buctouche Mr. McLaughlin's new mill has been running night and day for a fortnight and cannot overtake the work offered it by the wheat raisers of Kent and vicinity. Its capacity is 54 bbls. of flour per day. At Woodstock Mr. Tripp expects to have his mill, with 50 bbls. capacity, running by the end of this month. These are a few facts which demonstrate the wisdom of the Government's policy, and the fallacy of Dr. Stockton's arguments against the advances made by the Government in fostering wheat growing in New Brunswick.—Fredericton Herald.

News and Notes.

The Baldwin Hotel at San Francisco, which cost $3,000,000 was burned last week. Five persons perished in the flames.

While A. Markham, of Tilbury, Ont., was boring for water, a stream of water suddenly shot up in the air fully sixty or seventy feet. The water was accompanied with oil and gas. The well is 115 ft. deep, and of this depth about six or eight feet is in the rock.

The British Government has decided to make a generous grant for the relief of the distress and damage caused by the recent hurricane in the West Indies. The Mansion House fund for this purpose is inadequate, only $44,000 being realized.

Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, discussing the subject of British trade before the Croydon Chamber of Commerce, regretted that the exports of the year ending with October had decreased £2,000,000, chiefly through the alteration in the United States tariff.

The Ontario Government received a few days ago $6,000 in succession duties from the Wickstead Estate of Ottawa, and $24,000 from the Gzowski Estate of Toronto. The total to date is $140,000, and it looks as if that Government's estimate of $225,000 succession tax will not be reached.

A New York paper recorded where the various rulers of the world spent last Sunday. It turns out that all of them were at church, or mosque, except the Presidents of the two big republics—President McKinley and President Faure. None of them, not even the latter, spent their Sunday in Paris.

A Dawson correspondent of the Toronto Star say miners' pay is $5 a day and board, carpenters' $10 to $15 a day without board, and Government officials', for the most part, $1.50 and board. There is no doubt a difficulty here. The pay of the officials is calculated on eastern prices, and there can be little doubt is inadequate as compared with remuneration that prevails in other occupations.

The Newfoundland Ministry received despatches from Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain intimating that he had been furnished with the preliminary report of the Royal Commissioners on the French shore question. Mr. Chamberlain stated that the condition of affairs represented by the commissioners was intolerable, and he was preparing to open negotiations with France for a settlement.

A correspondent writes to The Toronto Globe: "Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Gold Commissioner in the Yukon, who is being so vigorously attacked, was in the employ of the Dominion Government for years. He had charge of surveys in the Northwest, and I think was sent to the Yukon by the Conservative Government. He was always a Conservative, as is his family. He used to live in Muskoka, and I knew him well. My belief is that he is a perfectly honorable man."

The Duke of Westminster has written a letter in which he says: "After what has been said and recorded in blue books about the misdeeds of the Sultan and his complicity in the murder of 100,000 of his subjects, I feel that Emperor William's acceptance of the hospitality of a monarch who by a series of unparallelled crimes has placed himself outside the pale of civilization, must be deeply regretted and deplored.

Since 1867, the date of Confederation, there have been seven successive occupants of the vice regal chair, who held office as follows:—

Viscount Monck, 1867-1869.
Lord Lisgar, 1869-1872.
The Earl of Dufferin, 1872-1878.
The Marquis of Lorne, 1878-1883.
The Marquis of Lansdowne, 1883 1888.
The Earl of Derby, 1888-1893.
The Earl of Aberdeen, 1893 1898.
And the eighth is Lord Minto.

Sir J. G. Bourinot was the speaker before the Harvard Graduate Club Friday evening. His subject was "The political developments of Canada." Amohg other things he said: "All Englishmen realize that if the United States becomes a colonial republic it will have to look to England for sympathy in the troubles that will surely come. English-speaking people everywhere should forget the past and take pride in the victories of their kindred."

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The Postmaster-General has decided upon the design of the stamp which is to be used in the inauguration of penny postage between Canada and Great Britain. It will be of about the size of the jubilee stamp of last year, the color not being yet finally fixed. The main feature of the new stamp is to be a map of the world distinguishing in red the several parts of the British Empire. At the top is 'Canada Postage,' beneath this is a crown, oak and maple leaves. Beneath the map are 'Christmas, 1898,' and the words 'We hold a vaster empire than has been.'

Intense interest has been aroused by the Puritanical decision of the Licensing committee of the London County council to refuse licenses to halls where Sunday concerts are given for profit.

This will practically mean the abolition of Sunday concerts, which have brightened the London Sunday for the past few years, and which even their opponents admit always consist of the highest class of music. The newspapers are unanimous in denouncing the decision and demand that the London County council refuse to ratify it.

The Queen gives a snub to the opponents of Sunday music, having the Guards band play on the terrace at Windsor castle every Sunday afternoon while she resides there. The public is then admitted to the castle grounds and, on Sunday last, for instance, a large concourse of people listened to the music.

An honest citizen of the educated class created a sensation in Philadelphia the other day. Professor Seymore Eaton of Lansdowne, had been pressed into the service of the Methodist Laymen's Association, which is one of the numerous organizations in which that progressive and aggressive church is known to divide its organic forces so as to afford everybody connected with it the opportunity to occupy an office of some kind. Professor Eaton in the course of his well prepared deliverance said:—"I am a Methodist, because my father and grandfather were Methodists. My denominationalism is a matter of tradition, rather than of sentiment. If I have any indwelling love for Methodist forms and ceremonies it is because I believe in their present usefulness. It doesn't disturb me in the least to upset doctrines and teachings which to my mind are antiquated and valueless. The sooner the church rids itself of cant and sham and gets down to rock bottom facts the better. There is a spirit of culture and honesty and moral backbone abroad for which the church is not responsible. As a matter of fact, he went on "the church doesn't exist to-day for the people. The good people seem to exist so that the church may be coddled and kept alive. We are told that were it not for the church in the community we should have crime and wickedness rampant. I don't believe it. The church isn't the only religious institution in the world. The home, the school and the business office and the press, the exchange, the railway, the telegraph, the United States mail, and many other existing evidences of God's goodness are religious institutions."

A parson from an outside Church said if he had closed his eyes while Professor Eaton was speaking, he would have thought he was listening to Robert Ingersol, and others said they were "shocked."

Anglo-American.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In the Atlantic fishery branch of the subject now before the Anglo-American commissioners, Canada declined to give the fisheries for free fish and offered, literally as the United States negotiators thought, to grant in return for the removal of the fish duties every possible commercial advantage, save and except the right to fish in Canadian waters. The Canadian commissioners, it is understood, have now widened the offer to its fullest extent and have declared their willingness to yield the use of the fisheries and to suspend all the restrictions of the treaty of 1818 which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pronounced obsolete and unfriendly, provided Canadian fish be allowed to enter the United States free of duty. The offer is mixed up with the lumber question. It is said that if the United States will give free fish and free lumber Canada will yield the fisheries and concede the logs. The proposition is viewed with much favor by the United States side. Two classes of people, however, object to it, the Gloucester fish trust and the southern lumbermen. The former hold that it can secure a sufficient modification of the regulations of 1818 from the Canadian Government, these regulations having been relaxed already, without making any free fish concession. The latter do not want free lumber. They have the run of their own market with free trade in the British market and they do not care what becomes of the Michigan men. It is rumored here that the fishery branch of the negotiations have come to a standstill for the present notwithstanding the liberality of the Canadian offer. But the offer is valuable in that it will be a basis for future negotiations.

Some progress has been made in the discussion of the alien labor question. As has been previously announced, the United States commissioners say the alien labor law was not intended to apply to Canada; but that as it does apply it can be modified by an agreement that we enforce the same law as against outsiders. But while the disclaimers with reference to the application of the law to Canada are so strong and apparently so sincere the law has been invoked against Canadian commercial travellers in the United States. French and German travellers can sell their goods in the Republic. United States travellers can sell in Canada, but the Americans have actually deported a Canadian representative, who happens to be a woman. The Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, who is watching Canadian manufacturers' interests, has taken this matter up and is pressing the Canadian commissioners to secure redress.

Remitting Postage Stamps.

The Toronto police have notified the Toronto postal authorities of certain suspected illegal transactions connected with the sale of postage stamps, which brings to the public notice a point that is not generally understood. The law imposes a penalty upon any person not possessed of a stamp vendor's license selling postage stamps. This has been the law for many years, but has remained dormant owing to there having been no fractional currency whereby small sums of money could be remitted by post. This difficulty, however, has ceased to exist, owing to the adoption of the postal note system, whereby remitters can send fractional currency by postal note for any sum from 20 cents up to $5. Now that the police have taken the matter up it would be well for merchants and others to intimate to their correspondents the risk they run in making payment by postage stamps.

It appears that country postmasters are paid a commission on the amount of stamps sold, the intention being that these stamps are to be sold purely for local postage requirements. But some years ago some postmasters, thinking to increase their salaries, developed the system of inducing persons to buy stamps and remit them to cities in payment for goods. This practice works a fraud upon the public treasury, and many years ago legislation was passed to prevent it. Now that the postal note system has done away with the necessity for payment by postage stamps, that practice should cease and those who in the past have been in the habit of receiving payments in postage stamps would render a service to their correspondents by warning them against a continuance of that method of payment.

The Lobster Commission in Chatham.

The Commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government to make inquiries in reference to the Lobster fishery and report and make recommendations thereon, reached Chatham on Saturday last and held sittings in the afternoon and evening of that day. The date fixed for the sittings at Chatham was Friday, but the meetings held immediately before were at Perce and Douglastown on the Quebec side of the Baie de Chaleur, and a day's detention of the steamer Monticello on the passage up to Dalhousie prevented them from either reaching Chatham on the schedule date or acquainting those here with whom they had been in communication of the detention. Dominion Fisheries Commissioner E. E. Prince, who is chairman of the Lobster Commission, telegraphed to Collector Ferguson explaining the detention as soon as he reached Dalhousie and that gentleman gave timely notice to leading people who were interested in the inquiry, so that the sittings on Saturday were well attended and all possible information was elicited.

The gentlemen composing the commission, here, were Mr. E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa, Chairman; P. J. Sweeney, Shediac; S. E. Gallant, Egmont Bay, P. E. I.; Arch. Currie, Souris, P. E. I.; Robt. Lindsay, Gaspe, Que.; Donald Cameron, Margaree, C. B.

Through the courtesy of the Town authorities the sittings were held in the Council Chamber, to which the commissioners were accompanied by Senator Snowball, Mayor Winslow, Ald. W. S. Loggie, the Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries, Overseer Abbott and others.

In opening the afternoon sitting, chairman Prince referred to the appointment of the commission pursuant to Order in Council of August last, and said it was not necessary to say much in detail on the subject. He referred to the locally representative complexion of the commission and to other gentlemen who had positions on it and whose duties were confined to Cape Breton but whose views were to be taken into account together with those of the members present on this occasion and who might be said to fairly represent the maritime provinces. The leading idea of the government in sending the commission out was that it might get more in touch with those engaged in the lobster industry of the country, which represented a value since confederation of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. The government desired that a thorough inquiry should be made with the view of framing regulations for the best possible control of this industry. They wanted to get a thoroughly comprehensive survey of the lobster fishing grounds so far as it could be done through the testimony available to the commissioners and from other sources—a detailed account of the various lobster fishing areas, their extent, the number of traps and their value, that of other gear used; the number of men employed and other statistics to show the present extent and condition of the fishery; also, to enquire into the effect of the regulations hitherto and now in force; to make recommendations as to what regulations are desirable in the future, taking into account the present state of the fishery as to the lobster supply; to make suggestions as to close times, size limit; protection of seed or "berried" lobsters; the closing down of the fishery in alternate years, or for terms of years, or the reservation of certain areas; to inquire as to whether complaints that the pursuit of the lobster fishery injures the salmon, mackerel, herring and other fisheries are well founded; to make recommendations as to the setting and baiting of lobster traps in view of these complaints, and to express views in reference to the artificial propagation of lobsters and as to methods for increasing the supply. This, chairman Prince said, was the 36th or 37th sitting the commission had had, and they had already secured information of importance, which would be increased when they had held some twenty more which were arranged for. They would now proceed to take such information as those present were prepared to offer, first calling

HON. SENATOR SNOWBALL,

who stated, amongst other things, that he had been acquainted with the lobster business all his life—first in Newfoundland, where, owing to peculiar conditions and sky effects the lobsters could be seen on the white bottom in sixty fathoms of water.

Chairman Prince said he had heard from one witness, too, that a lobster could see 3 miles.

Senator Snowball said that he had been interested in the lobster canning business for about 25 years, his canneries extending from the mouth of the Miramichi to and around Shippegan and Miscou islands in the Straits and Bay Chaleur. For the last 10 years the size of lobsters seemed to decrease; the business however has increased; more traps than formerly were set. There are as many canneries now as the fishery will bear. It would be hard on the people, for a year or two at least, if the fisheries were shut down for a term of years; the people of some localities depend upon it entirely for a living. The fisheries should begin just as soon as the ice leaves the coast and there should be a strict observance of the close time.

The chairman: What would you say as to the advisability of requiring the men engaged in fishing lobsters being required to take a permit which would bind them to return all berried lobsters to the water under penalty of not being allowed to fish, or of having a fine imposed upon them?

I don't know what the proportion of seed lobsters is. Much would depend on that.

As to the alleged ill effect of lobster trap fishing on other fisheries, Mr. Snowball said he had never heard it interfered injuriously with them. Instead of closing the fishery for a time, the right thing would be to prohibit traps on the spawning areas, which should be protected all the year round. Shippegan, Miscou and other harbors are spawning places; lobsters taken on the spawning grounds are not so good as others for canning. They are softer and of poor color. Men are paid by the month and boats and gear are provided for them. If any change were made in the length of the season it would be better to shorten rather than lengthen it.

W. S. LOGGIE,

managing director of the W. S. Loggie Company, limited, was next called and stated that packing lobsters was amongst the industries in which his company was engaged, their canneries being along the coast from Kouchibouguac to Gloucester county. They operate 17 or 18 canneries and are interested in others. His experience dated from 1876; considered the outlook of the industry more hopeful now than it was 10 years ago on account of the increase of price; was a little anxious about the supply giving out; difference in size not very great for the last few years; the catch per 100 traps has fallen off 25% to 50% in the last 10 years.

Commissioner Currie:—Then it will be played out if fishing keeps on as at present?

No.—It won't pay to fish, and then people will stop. There is no fishing out of season in this locality. If all lobsters under 9 inches were thrown overboard it would not pay to fish; all berried lobsters and those under 6 inches should be returned to the water; would favor the permit idea, but make the penalty a fine of say $1.00 for first offense and larger for subsequent ones.

Mr. Loggie's further statement was deferred and that of

J. H. FALLEN

manager of one of Mr. Snowball's Shippegan canneries taken. He said he had 7 or 8 years' experience as manager; sometimes went out to set and overhaul traps; lobsters taken are about same size as formerly; a few years ago they went five to the pound tin—now it takes an average of 5¼. The female lobsters are all inshore and in the harbors at latter end of season and not many are taken in the traps outside. Spawning lobsters should be thrown back into the water, but it isn't done at all; it should be a finable offense to bring them ashore; the 6 in. or 7 in. lobsters are generally thrown overboard; the soft shell lobsters are all in the harbors—none outside. Most of the spawning lobsters that are outside are seen in May, and they are all inside in June and to the end of the season; would like to see all harbor fishing stopped, as the lobsters go there at the end of the season and are small there, too. Spring herring are used as bait; stinking bait is not used; lobsters won't enter traps that are baited with it; lobster traps have no bad effect on other fisheries; witness fishes 2,000 traps with 9 boats; packed about 400 cases this year—a little less than 5 years ago; bad weather stops fishing sometimes.

Adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

The inquiry was resumed, pursuant to adjournment,

JOSEPH CURRIE

of Chatham, who fishes at Escuminac Point for Ambrose Williston, but formerly fished for Messrs. A. & R. Loggie and had 11 years experience was called; Willston ran 7 boats, with 2 men in each; witness is employed by the month and his business is to bring the lobsters in from the traps. The lobsters run 9 and 10 inches long; witness throws all berried and undersized lobsters overboard; there are about the same number of he and she lobsters. There are no she ones in June; the spawn when red will come off the breeding lobsters. The bellies underneath are dark and woolly when you take the spawn off. When they are spawning they won't go into the traps, but make for the shore. We put our lines for the traps out about 22nd April; you'll never see a she lobster in May; they come in to about 2 feet of water in June to spawn; they come in about 1st May for herring spawn; the he ones don't come in like the she ones. Lobsters cast their shells about August; they are then so soft that you can't pick them up; have seen them in August with no shell on; have seen windrows of lobsters 2 inches long washed ashore at Escuminac point; lobster fishing don't hurt other fisheries. I never set my traps in less than 5 fathoms of water. I put 50 traps in 5 fathoms and 200 in 10 fathoms; I'm 2nd boat; I've fetched ashore for the season as high as 40,000 lobsters for the 250 traps; that's 5 years ago—another man is with me; 4 years ago, I got 20,000, the next summer 39,000, the next 26 000 and 28,000 each year since; last summer was a bad one for fishing on account of fogs and blows. The traps don't take as many lobsters when we can't get out to them, for the bait isn't in them and they are moving with the storm; the catch is always a little better on Mondays than on other days. The largest lobster I've ever seen was 17 inches long and black as tar—lots of them.

This witness was thanked and it was supposed that his information had all been given but during the remainder of the sitting he sandwiched in further observations and testimony in answer to interrogations addressed to other witnesses, basing his privilege to do so on his high standing as a lobster fisherman of 11 years' experience.

GEO. MCDONALD

of Chatham, having 8 years' experience lobster fishing off Pigeon Hill, Shippegan, for the W. S. Loggie Company, was next called. He said the lobsters he took averaged 11 and 12 inches; some—very few—were 8 inches; witness fishes in 8 to 12 fathoms first of season; after that from 3½ to 5½ fathoms and a half to three quarters of a mile off shore; bottom is rock, sand and mud. We take some seed lobsters.

The chairman: I suppose you throw them back into the water?

I never threw a lobster away in my life. I handled 50,000 this season with my own hands and not 1,500 of them were spawners. I could put the spawners over.

Referring to the proposed permits, witness said it might work all right with men hired by the month, but not with those who were fishing on their own account. Witness did not fish in bays or harbors and such fishing should not be allowed.

GEORGE STICKLAND

was next called and said he had fished lobsters for 5 years—also herring, cod and mackerel sometimes; fished lobsters for the W. S. Loggie Company at Point Sapin, Kent County; fishing is pretty good there; rocky bottom and long kelp; fishes in from 12 to 7 fathoms; deep water is best in spring; began 8th or 10th May this year; lobsters are very slack in July; chief run of lobsters are 10 inches; some are smaller; we take all we can get—big and small. Some years we get soft shell lobsters about 1st July.

FINLAY ANDERSON,

manager for the W. S. Loggie Company at Kouchibouguac said that ground was not a very good one—sandy. Off shore the lobsters are large, inshore small; we fish 1500 traps—begin early in May; the loss of traps by storms is about 15%. It would be hard to get the fishermen to return berried lobsters to the water, but they should be compelled to do it; we ourselves could control the monthly men in the matter. I never knew that the law required that berried lobsters should be put back into the water. In 100 lobsters taken 50 would be under 9 inches. There are few seed lobsters. The law as to seed lobsters and lobsters under 9 inches is not enforced. There's long things on the feelers of lobsters that have had the seed washed off.

JOHN SHANK

of Chatham, a lobster and salmon packer of 40 years experience, and whose cannery is at Miscou said he closed his cannery before 1st July this year and had only half a pack. Harbor fishing should be done away with, as lobsters went there to spawn and were soft shelled and small. He kept all seed lobsters and packed them; had 12 boats; didn't know it was against the law to take berried lobsters.

THOS. MCINTOSH

of Chatham, manager of a factory at Pigeon Hill, Shippegan, and of 20 years experience was next called. He said harbor fishing was more harmful than that outside; he agreed with what Mr. Shank had said in reference to it. He would favor the proposed permit and would swear the fishermen to the duty of returning seed lobsters to the water.

P. HENRY BURBRIDGE

also a manager for the W. S. Loggie Company at Miscou, said he agreed with what Messrs. Anderson, McIntosh and Shank had said. Didn't think the proposed

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But what is the use of a pretty foot, in this country in the winter time, if you do not have a perfect fitting Rubber or Overshoe. Now, this may be news to you, but you will find it to be a fact; there is only one make of Rubbers and Overshoes, in this country, that are right up-to-date in fit, finish, quality and durability and they are the

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL 1898.

UNTIL further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 00 a m lv	2 50 p m	..Fredericton,...	12 15 ar.	4 00
6 10	2 58	.....Gibson,.....	12 12 p m	3 57
6 40	3 00	...Marysville,...	12 00	3 40
8 15	4 07	..Cross Creek,...	10 50	1 50
10 01	5 05	...Boiestown,...	10 00	12 20 p m
11 05	5 50 ar / 6 05 lv	...Doaktown,...	9 00	11 10
12 35 p m	7 10	...Blackville,...	7 50	9 40
1 45 ar	8 03	..Chatham Jct..	6 50	8 20
2 20 lv	8 07		6 43	ar 8 00
2 40	8 23	..... Nelson	6 25	7 40
3 00	8 40	....Chatham,...	6 12	7 20
3 20 ar	8 55	.. Loggieville Lv	6 00 a m	7 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	6.05 p m.	12.50 p. m
Nelson	9.20 "	3.05 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	9.35 "	2.20 "
Lv. " "	9.50 "	2.00 "
Nelson	10.10 "	2.20 "
Ar. Chatham,	10.30 "	2.40 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Chatham,	12 50 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Nelson	1.05 "	10.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	1.20 "	10.40 "
Lv. " "	2.00 "	11.25 "
Nelson	2.20 "	11.45 "
Ar. Chatham	2.40 "	12.05 p. m.

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations— Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Bilsfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Mauser's Siding, Pennies.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. **ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager**