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H. V. MACKINNON, Manager.
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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913.

"A (FISH) BONE OF CONTENTION."

In an editorial under this heading commending the action of Mr. Hazen in introducing legislation to prevent foreign trawlers from obtaining supplies at Canadian ports, the Boston Transcript welcomes the amendments to the Canadian Fisheries Act as the newest move in the campaign of abolition of other trawling, and regards them as "a pointed invitation" to the French Government to consider the whole matter of fisheries conservation. It can be well understood that French interests will be largely affected by the amendments from the fact that fourteen steam trawlers from France used the Port of North Sydney as a base for supplies last summer. The Transcript sees in Mr. Hazen's statements a confirmation of the belief that an agreement between the United States, Canada and Newfoundland to prohibit the beam or other trawl may be looked for in the near future.

The Transcript has done noteworthy service in protecting the rights of New England fishermen and keeps closely in touch with all movements which tend to check the depredations of the steam trawler. Its comments on the proposed legislation at Ottawa are worth quoting: "The newest move in the campaign of abolition of other trawling," it says, "has been made by Mr. Hazen, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries. His proposal is to prevent the French trawlers from obtaining coal and supplies in the Atlantic ports of Canada. While this measure would by no means cripple the French trawlers, which would still have St. Pierre as a base of supplies, it would be a pointed invitation to the French Government to consider the whole matter of fisheries conservation."

"There can be no contention that Canada is behaving unjustly in excluding the French trawlers from her ports. They have conducted themselves most unmanfully on the Canadian shores, ruthlessly ploughing through the gear of her fishermen, and spoiling the great fishery on St. Pierre Bank. So little love do the Canadian fishermen owe these other trawlers, that it is truly recorded of a Lunenburg skipper, that, seeing one of them sweeping through his gear, he loaded his swivel with a hammer head and sent it singing across the bows of the common enemy."

"The impression which has been current, that a tentative agreement between the United States and Canada has been reached whereby one nation will prohibit the other trawl, if the other does, receives a palpable substantiation from the remarks of Mr. Hazen. Our own investigation of the subject is still in mid-career, but it is credibly reported that the Canadian Government is even more disposed toward this conservation measure than our own, while Newfoundland with more at stake, can confidently be affirmed to be more zealous than either."

"Whatever the hearing of Mr. Hazen's exclusion measure on the Pacific fisheries, it seems likely that it will be impressed on a number of Governments simultaneously that they all have much to gain by the conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries. As yet, compared to the North Sea, these are relatively unimpacted. It behooves us all to keep them so."

Emphasizing the importance of co-operation, the Transcript lays stress upon the fact that the deep-sea fisheries are "a treasure-chest to all the nations." But a treasure-chest, it adds, which is not inexhaustible, as the peoples on the shores of the North Sea have begun to discover to their chagrin. The ocean fisheries have therefore become also an international responsibility, and there are signs that they are speedily coming to be so regarded.

Referring to the depletion of the fishing banks of the New England coast by other trawlers, the Transcript points out that this is not merely a local matter adjustable by the Governmental Committee now employed on it, but that the same problem is engaging the Governments of a string of sea-board nations belting the northern hemisphere: Great Britain, Holland, Canada, Japan and, by implication, France. A notable change in the policy of Japan is also cited. It appears that when steam trawling was begun in Japan in 1908, the vessels enjoyed each a governmental subsidy of \$9,960. In 1911 this subsidy was suddenly withdrawn. It is understood, because of evidence showing the depletion of the fisheries which they had already wrought.

"The local promoters of the other trawl," adds the Transcript, "who have so blandly assured us that the depletion of the British fishery by this gear is so far from being proved that it is not even an issue in Great Britain have yet to explain the impressive concourse of fishermen at Great Yarmouth, a few months since, to urge the Government to prohibit the practice of trawling for herrings. This

protest was by no means a sectional affair. A delegation came from Scotland; the Irish fishermen sent assurances of support; eleven members of Parliament attended; and there was a delegation representing the Dutch fisheries. The conclusion forced on this assemblage was that the only effective action would be international. As events follow, the likelihood of this increases each month."

The advantages of international action to which the Transcript refers, have already been recognized on this side of the North Atlantic. As the result of a conference, which Mr. Hazen attended at Washington last year, steps are being taken which may prevent fishing by means of beam trawls upon the high seas, outside the three mile limit. An agreement was reached that during the fishing season following, representatives of the Canadian and United States fisheries departments to ascertain what effect the beam trawlers had on the fisheries and on the fishermen engaged in the industry. An agreement to the same effect was arrived at with Newfoundland.

By this united action of the three countries concerned, much valuable information as to the result of steam trawling will be secured. The importance of this investigation is at once apparent. If the three Governments find, from the reports submitted, that beam trawling is injurious to the fisheries, it will be easy, as Mr. Hazen stated to the House, for the three countries to pass regulations to prevent fish being sold or shipped that were caught on beam trawlers, and thus, so far as Canada, the United States and Newfoundland are concerned, they would bring this form of fishing to an end. Other countries would not, of course, be interfered with by this agreement. The Bill introduced by Mr. Hazen, however, will, as he stated, have a considerable effect by preventing their trawlers using the ports of Canada as a basis of operations, and for the purpose of being fitted out to cross the seas, after engaging in unfair competition with Canadian fishermen.

THE FARMERS' WEEK.

This has been Farmers' Week in the Provincial Capital, no less than three conventions in which agriculturists are interested being held there. In addition the Women's Institutes of the Province have held their annual gathering, and a large number of delegates representing every county in the Province were in attendance.

Aside from the practical value of the addresses delivered at all the agricultural meetings, and the speakers were experts in the subjects they discussed, the outstanding feature of the proceedings was to be found in the optimism which characterized every session. Farmer, dairyman and fruit grower felt that New Brunswick was at last to come into her own as one of the greatest agricultural Provinces in the Dominion, and there was manifest a very praiseworthy determination to have some part in assisting to bring about this much to be desired consummation, of years of effort.

Of the three gatherings held in Fredericton, that of the Farmers and Dairyman's Association was undoubtedly the most important. The New Brunswick Fruit Growers also held their annual reunion at the same time, and the Women's Institute work was particularly instructive, but it was in the larger convention that the most important conclusions were reached and where the greatest interest was shown.

This convention opened on Monday and continued in session until Friday. The first session was largely formal, organization taking much of the time. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. W. S. Hooper, Mayor of Fredericton, and responded to by the president and vice-president of the organization. Premier Flemming, Lieut. Governor Wood and Hon. D. V. Landry, Commissioner of Agriculture were also in attendance and spoke briefly.

There was one point of especial importance in the excellent address of Hon. Dr. Landry. He advocated that the cattle raisers should organize, somewhat on the same lines as in Ontario, and by organization work together for the improvement of the industry in the Province. Although it has been freely stated by experts that New Brunswick is admirably adapted for cattle raising the melancholy fact is that, in common with the other Maritime Provinces, the farmers of New Brunswick do not raise enough cattle to supply their own market with beef, and as a result the cities and towns of the Province are largely fed from the West.

Dr. Landry did not hide this fact. He suggested that with an organization the cattle men of the Province

could come to the Government and make their wants known, and he assured them that the Government would not be slow to respond.

In the past there have been more or less spasmodic importations of pure bred cattle and other live stock, but the Commissioner of Agriculture was not altogether in favor of this method. He thought much better results could be obtained if the cattle men were assisted in other ways by the Government and did their own importing of pure breeds to improve the strain.

Dr. Landry's address was followed somewhat in the same strain on Tuesday by Dr. J. Standish who dealt with the breeding and rearing of heavy horses, and by Prof. Stevenson who found his theme in the breeding of dairy cattle. Both of these speakers, authorities in their line, agreed with Dr. Landry in the benefits to be secured by organization and co-operation in the breeding of horses and cattle, and both expressed the opinion that New Brunswick was well adapted for successful work in this direction. Dr. Standish made a point of this and endeavored to impress on his hearers that the breeding of heavy horses, conducted with proper care in the first period of growth, would yield better returns than almost any other branch of agriculture.

On Wednesday Dr. C. C. James, Special Commissioner for Agriculture for the Dominion, explained the special federal grant for agricultural purposes, and Professor Grisdale of the Dominion Agricultural Department, dealt with crop rotation. In his address he referred particularly to the different systems of rotation and declared that in New Brunswick where farms should be intensively cultivated the three year system would be the best. If it were desired to grow potatoes, however, there would be advantage in a four year rotation, but for small farmers the three year plan would be found to give better results. Professor Grisdale spent some time in pointing out the advantages of rotation, whereby all the land could be kept at work all the time, thereby increasing the gross yield as well as cutting the cost of the product.

Other important addresses on Wednesday were by Mr. J. A. Teller and Mr. Andrew Elliott of Galt, who had various phases of sheep raising as their theme. This is another branch of agriculture in which the coast counties of this Province should shine, as the experts pointed out, in view of the adaptability of sheep to any condition of climate or herbage. They are more easily satisfied in articles of food and in this connection it was stated that out of some 600 commonly known farm weeds sheep could be made to thrive on something like 550 while the range for cattle or horses was very much less.

At the present time New Brunswick imports by far the greater portion of the lamb and mutton consumed while its situation, climate and general conditions should make it an exporter in these lines. Agreeing with Dr. Landry, the speakers urged co-operation in the selection of the breeds of sheep best suited to the Province and predicted an awakening in this industry.

The convention had poultry as the principal subject of discussion on Thursday, the chief speaker being Mr. W. A. Brown, Dominion Poultry Superintendent. Mr. Brown sketched the great increase in the consumption of eggs and poultry and pointed out that the importation of eggs alone during the year of 1912 had been sufficient to load a train nine miles in length. There was a necessity, he pointed out, for improving the standard for eggs and poultry in Canada. If the farmers would hold the position they had won as producer of a first class product they must give special attention to securing the best class of layer.

The convention completed its business yesterday when the committee on resolutions waited on the Government and presented to that body the resolutions adopted. The committee received a cordial welcome, and the assurance that the recommendations should be given careful consideration. The resolution adopted by the convention opposing the construction of three trunk roads parallel to the railways, and asking that the appropriation be continued for the benefit of the rural sections of the Province as at present, met with the entire approval of the Government.

The efforts of Dr. Landry and the other members of the Government to make the convention practical and profitable will be fully appreciated. Those who attended realize to the full that their interests are being given every consideration by the Department of Agriculture, and that every effort is being made on the part of the Government to bring about the greatest possible measure of development in agriculture in New Brunswick.

A Challenge to William Randolph. (Newark News.) If Willie Hearst is so on fire with anxiety to get us into the long and wearisome job of Mexico intervention, let him volunteer, and take his chances with the rest of getting into the front ranks. Let's see what his "yellow streak" amounts to.

Astonishment in Montreal. (Montreal Herald.) Statistics show that during 1912 the number of jackasses in Canada decreased considerably. We would never have suspected such a thing.

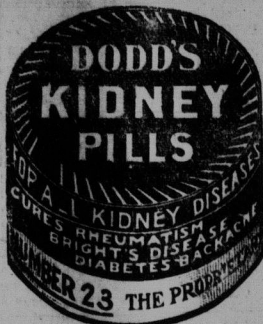
THE POET'S CORNER

COLUMBUS.

Joaquin Miller, the good gray "poet of the Sierras," who died on Monday, was one of the most picturesque personalities of his generation. Although not a great poet, he was a genuine one, with a touch of real genius. One of his most characteristic poems is his Columbus, in which the undaunted and invincible spirit of the great discoverer is finely depicted.—Hamilton Herald.

Behind him lay the gray Azores.
 Behind the Gates of Hercules;
 Before him not the ghost of shores,
 Before him only shoreless seas.
 The good mate said: "Now we must pray,
 For lo! the very stars are gone.
 Brave Admiral, speak—what shall I say?"
 "Why, say, 'Sail on! Sail on, and on!'"

"My men grow mutinous day by day;
 My men grow ghastly wan and weak.
 The stout mate thought of home; a spray
 Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
 "What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
 If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"



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"Why, you shall say at break of day;
 'Sail on! Sail on! Sail on!'"
 They sailed and sailed as winds might blow,
 Until at last the blanched mate said:
 "Why, now not even God would know
 Should I and all my men fall dead.
 These very winds forget their way,
 For God from these dread seas is gone.
 Now speak, brave Admiral! speak and say—"
 He said: "Sail on! Sail on, and on!"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spoke the mate:
 "This mad sea shows his teeth tonight.
 He curls his lip; he lies in wait.
 With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
 Brave Admiral, say but one good word:
 What shall we do when hope is gone?"

The words leapt like a flaming sword:
 "Sail on! Sail on! Sail on, and on!"

Business is Booming.
 "The Maritime Provinces are certainly booming along in a business way," said Mr. Vickers, general manager of the Dominion Express Company, who arrived in the city yesterday, and put up at the Royal. "Our company started operations on the I. C. R. on February 1st, and we have already got into a big business in the I. C. R. territory. This has meant a big increase of work for our offices here. The Maritime Provinces are a great country. I would like to spend more time down here. But you know there is quite a lot of work at Montreal that has to be attended to." Mr. Vickers is making a tour of inspection of the offices of his company in the east.

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Continued from page 1.
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He believed widows should vote. A woman the death of property, and to support, alge which th her dispos "A mother her life. But he gets a ne He quoted ence between was entitled not allowed own town the ens who succi ness which th had carried o was every re there were gr would exerci an injustice province of N were not giv The speech opening of th

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"This letter interesting be wons trouble such derange until prostrat or paralysis. less. It is even it tells how Dr. Chase's of nerve resto Mrs. T. F. writes: "For with the st been of a nee death of my shock to me, I was prostr Locomotor st it was in a l "I took trea tors, but did the use of I When I used restored that person. I a Food is a goo many people way in whic health."

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