(c) Any lobsters caught in violation of this regulation shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, together with the boats, traps, nets or other devices used for the taking of the same, and the person or persons violating this regulation shall be liable to the penalties and cost provided by the Fisheries Act.

6.—(a) It shall be unlawful at any time to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, expose for sale, or have in possession any berried or soft-shell lobster or lobsters, or any lobster of lobsters under *nine inches* in length, measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers, and when caught in fishing apparatus in legal use they shall be liberated alive by the proprietor, owner or agent, tenant, occupier, partner or person actually in charge, either as occupant or servant, on each of whom shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation, and each of whom, upon any violation of this regulation, shall be deemed to be jointly and severally liable to the penalties and costs provided by the Fisheries Act.

(b) Provided always that the above regulation shall not apply to berried lobsters delivered at a cannery, whose owner or manager operates, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, incubators or boxes for the hatching out of the eggs removed from each female lobster received at such cannery.

7. Upon each case of canned lobsters, there shall be securely and conspicuously affixed, by the packer or exporter, a printed label supplied by the department of Fisheries, and signed by a fishery officer, stating that such lobsters have been legally caught and packed; and all cases not so labelled shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, and the owner, packer and exporter of any such case shall be liable to the penalties and costs provided by the Fisheries Act.

8. All traps, boxes or cages used for the purpose of taking lobsters shall have the laths or slats one inch and a quarter (1¼) apart, so as to allow of the escape of small lobsters. And any trap, box or cage not made in accordance with this regulation shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, together with any lobsters caught therein, and the owner or owners, and person or persons using the same, shall be liable to the penalties and costs provided by the Fisheries Act.

With the view of eliciting suggestions and criticisms, the above proposed regulations were circulated among lobster packers, and other parties interested in the preservation of the lobster fishery, with the following result :—

NOVA SCOTIA.

Messrs. J. B. Hamblen & Co., of Pictou, state that they are in favour of a license system. They expect packers will be protected by the licenses as well as individual fishermen. On the north side of Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, packers own all the fishing gear. They do not favour the branding of traps with owner's initials. They advocate a specific license fee of, say, $50. The 1¼ inch space for traps is about correct ; but as traps are not of uniform make, exact measurement could not be adhered to. Of late, several small concerns have operated within what the Messrs. Hamblen consider as their limits, producing, they allege, an inferior article.

Mr. J. H. Townsend, of Tangier, states that he is not personally interested in this business, beyond its preservation for the benefit of the people where he now resides. He favours the license system ; but the canners or packers, not the fishermen, should take out the licenses. Proper supervision should be maintained at every factory or group of factories, and after a certain number of infractions of the laws, the license should be cancelled. A scale of additional fees should be paid by the canners at the end of the season, based upon the amount of business done. Mr. Townsend claims that if honest packers refused to purchase a fisherman's catch because it contained a few small or illegal lobsters, the latter would transfer his dealings to some less scrupulous canner. This could be obviated, had the fisherman reason to fear meeting an overseer at any