

CANADA.
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the summer and autumn. At Beaver Harbour, about the largest settlement on that coast, they only put up about 2000 boxes of herrings. Their chief dependence is the fishing in winter. They have been in the habit of selling frozen herrings to the Americans, who came there in large schooners of 80 and 100 tons to purchase them, paying for them in cash. Wherever I went I found the people most anxious to know whether the Americans were still going to be allowed to come and purchase the frozen herrings, if they were not they had no other market for them, and the duty was so heavy they could not afford to take them into American ports themselves. At the same time, they wished to have the Americans prevented from fishing on their coasts. Mr. Best, the Fishing Warden at Beaver Harbour, New Brunswick, informed me he often saw twenty or thirty American vessels fishing; but he has no boat at his disposal, or any means of preventing it, though he occasionally has been able to seize their nets, when set very close to shore.

Suggestions for the Improvement and better Protection of the Herring Fishery at Grand Manan.

9. In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that Mr. McLaughlin should be allowed a boat and crew. At present he is dependent on a volunteer crew, and has often difficulty in getting one, especially in rough weather; therefore, he cannot always prevent the infringement of the Fishery Acts, such as setting nets on Sunday, &c.

I should also suggest that his authority should be extended to "Three Islands," to prevent illegal fishing. There is nobody at present in charge there. The Americans, knowing this, make it a place of resort.

I think if these steps were taken, together with the occasional visit of a man-of-war, the important herring fishery at the Southern Head of Grand Manan would be effectually prevented.

10. I think it would be most advantageous to Grand Manan if an Inspector of Fish were appointed to brand the boxes and barrels officially. He also might have charge of the Weirs, and enforce the local laws. At present many of the Weirs are much too close together, especially between Whithead and Cheyne Islands, clearly against sections 3 and 4 of the "Fishery Regulations respecting Fishing in the Rivers and Streams of the County of Charlotte, New Brunswick."

11. In accordance with Article 5 of the Fishery Instructions, I beg to enclose the Pilotage Report of the Navigating Officer.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BASIL COCHRANE,
Lieutenant-Commander.

Vice-Admiral Edward G. Fanshawe,
Commander-in-Chief.

REPORT ON FISHERIES NOS. 2 AND 5 FOR THE SEASON OF 1870.

H.M. gunboat *Cherub* at Halifax,
19th November, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on Fisheries Nos. 2 and 5 for the past season.

During the time I had charge of No. 2 Station the principal fishing was for cod, halibut, and haddock, and generally took place on the ledges outside the three-mile limit.

Very few vessels were employed on this coast until July, when the mackerel appeared in St. Mary's Bay, and a large number of schooners assembled.

Early in April herrings are caught in Annapolis Basin. Our fishermen complain that the Americans enter the basin and set their nets, there being no man-of-war at that time of year to prevent them.

I left the station in the beginning of August, and proceeded to No. 5 station under the orders of Commander Poland of H.M.S. *Plover*.

The fishing on this coast was almost exclusively for mackerel, and was much visited by the Americans. The fish have been plentiful and large, but the frequent gales have greatly interfered with the autumn fishing.

The Canadian Government appears to have adopted the best method of enforcing the law.