

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE N. B., MARCH 24, 1892

THE NEW LOBSTER LAWS.

1. No one shall fish for, catch, kill, can, preserve or cure lobsters, or keep them alive in ponds or other places, except under license from the minister of marine and fisheries.

2. Licenses to can, preserve or cure lobsters, or to keep them alive in ponds or other places, shall be in the form A, of the schedule to this act. A fee of fifty dollars shall be paid for each such license.

3. Licenses for using traps, nets or other devices for fishing for, catching or killing lobsters shall be in the form B, of the said schedule.

4. In any application for a license for fishing for, catching or killing lobsters, the applicant shall be required to furnish a bond, in the sum of \$100, to the satisfaction of the minister of marine and fisheries, for the proper use of the traps, nets or other devices, and for the return of the same, after the issue of the license has been authorized by the minister of marine and fisheries.

With another clause, which provides that every case of lobsters shall be branded by the inspecting officer, and a fee of one cent per lobster, the above constitute the main changes proposed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the lobster laws. It is unfortunate that the full text of this important measure was not given to the public at an earlier date and an opportunity given for the expression of opinion upon it. As it is, it has been read a second time in the House of Commons before the bill was issued with other public papers and may become law at any time.

As it now stands the passage of the bill is a death blow to the lobster fishery in Westmorland. In seasons like last year when the catch was exceptionally good and the price exceptionally high, the factory owners might afford to pay the license fee, but in the average season, which lasts barely two months, they cannot afford to do so. The result will be to drive the fishermen out of the business and the lobster fishery will be a thing of the past.

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MARSH OWNERS TALK.

Thursday's Meeting. The Tide Went.

A fairly representative meeting of the marsh proprietors of this section of Westmorland, and Cumberland was held in the Town Hall, Middle Sackville, last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Fred A. Dixon was called to the chair and introduced the different speakers.

ALBERT FAWCETT referred to the object the committee had in view in calling the meeting together. It was well known to all who had an interest in No. 6 body of Marsh that some years past, that vast piece of land, which should blossom to the rose, had not really been doing much more than meeting its dyke bills. The hay crop was one of the most important to the farmers at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and without the marshes the farmers would be small. It could not be denied that the marshes were run out and needed the tide badly. Steps had been taken in Dorchester to tide the marshes, and there were hopes that the venture would prove all that was desirable. Mr. Fawcett said that the tide was not really doing much more than meeting its dyke bills. The hay crop was one of the most important to the farmers at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and without the marshes the farmers would be small. It could not be denied that the marshes were run out and needed the tide badly. Steps had been taken in Dorchester to tide the marshes, and there were hopes that the venture would prove all that was desirable.

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WATER WOULD GO THE LOW PLACES AND LEAVE THE HIGH UNTOUCHED.

W. C. FILLMORE.

of Westmorland said the question was one of the most important at present exercising the public mind at the Bay of Fundy. He had tried to reclaim some marsh by the application of manure, but it was both unsatisfactory and expensive. Marsh mud was the natural agent for use and flooding is the only method by which it can be applied to water logging ground. He had had a 30 acre lot tided during the Saxy gale and the yields before and after convinced him that tiding was what the farmers required to restore their fertility. Some can get the tide easily at Westmorland, others cannot. The dyke is strong and will not go out itself nor yield to the natural agents of Westmorland Point. Some advocates of tiding talked of putting in sluices to flood the land. He thought some of the farmers out there had too early, and the main got into and rotted the stubbles.

COURT, EMBREE, of Fort Lawrence, said the condition of the marshes in Cumberland was equally bad as here, and the question which animated the minds of the farmers was how to improve the land. He explained that the L. C. R. had no interest in the dykes, but the dykes were good for awhile, but as time wore on the grass got poorer and poorer until there was a small margin between the crops and the dyke bills. He thought the L. C. R. should pay a share toward keeping up the dykes. The opinion all around seems to be that the tide was wanted but when it came to details as to how it was to be done, self-crowded out and the work would be retarded. He thought there was a need of better laws governing marsh lands. He hoped that the tide would be allowed to run over the marshes.

W. M. B. FAWCETT submitted a statement kindly given him by Edw. Cogswell, Esq., who was absent through illness. He said the marshes could only be flooded on the whole. The river was as wide as it ever was and was capable of covering the ground required. Mr. Cogswell's statement was as follows:

The cost of tiding the Charles Bulmer lot located on the West marsh between the dykes and the river, containing 25 acres or less, including building and the construction of a dyke, would be about \$24,000, being at the rate of about \$960 per acre. The marsh having been open to the tide since 1880. The sale of grass since has been as follows:

1887	\$ 72.00
1888	110.00
1889	100.00
1890	100.00
1891	100.00
	\$717.50

An average of \$143.50 per year. I have omitted the season of 1889, although some ditching was done for the purpose of grass growing on the lot that season.

I may add that I believe the building of the dyke and the cost of the same referred to amounted in 1879 to \$18.

EDWARD COGSWELL.

CAPT. EDKINS, of Amherst, followed and gave his opinion that the marsh in his district was going so that it would scarcely pay a per cent on the money invested in it. He contrasted the different methods of marshing and thought that a majority of interests should in all cases have the ruling voice. He would like to know how it would act in flooding to so fix the abode that the water would remain in the creeks at low tide and thus make so much less for the turning tide to fill before flooding over the land. Spreading mud on the land is not as good as the tidal deposits. It needed the water to make the dyke settle, although the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa gave the analysis of marsh mud as salt and sand. It was his opinion that the time had come when marshes that are not paying should be flooded.

MR. FREEMAN, of Amherst, said the tide was needed in Cumberland, but those who wanted it did not care to oppose those who did not and so the matter rested. He cited many cases in which the tide had been restored to fertility.

JOHN FAWCETT ESQ. denounced the destruction of the dykes. He believed that there was enough love of justice left in the country to prompt the people to wait until the Law allowed it to be done. If all are agreed that the tide is necessary why is it not done? He said that because some of the proprietors derive a large part of their income from that source and its withdrawal by flooding would effect them seriously; what he wanted his Legislature was to give those whose lands are damaged by the tide some recompense for such injury. He did not approve of flooding large sections.

J. L. BLACK said there was no question as the value and effect of tiding. The question was the proper method of proceeding. There are persons owning marsh in No. 6 who are not in a position to stand a loss of revenue while the tide was on the land. The question could only be settled he thought by Legislature. The commissioners to be elected next month could do but little. If a man wanted the dykes replaced and others did not want a difficulty presented itself at once. It is too late this session to take the necessary steps to have an act passed, but next year a bill should be presented to the House at Fredericton, which would take up all questions such as the present, and which would give the commissioners more power to act than the present statutes.

The meeting adjourned to meet at a later date.

The rumour is revived that the Marquis of Ailesbury intends carrying out his threat before the close of the present session of Parliament of driving up to the House of Lords in a donkey cart and taking his seat in his favorite costume of costermonger. The peers are in a state of terror lest he should carry out this ridiculous programme.

The first prize piano offered by the publishers of the Queen was won by Miss Eva Watson, 66 Glos. Ave., Parl. Ave., Ont.; the second prize piano was won by Edward W. Cowling, clerk in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. The prize piano was won by Edward W. Gardner, 78 Sullivan St., Toronto, Ont.

—Sir Edward Hudson Kinahan, the well known manufacturer of Irish whiskey, died at Mayhow, Queens County, Ireland, last week. He was Grand Treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ireland.

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VENDOR SPEAKS.

To the Editor of the Post:

Allow me through the medium of your journal to more fully explain my position before the public, and the most unmanly assault waged against me by unscrupulous men. The originator of this persecution was the tailor, who preferred a charge against me for violation of Article II of the Constitution of Baie Verte Division, which charge was sustained without defense (and my contention is, without one shadow of evidence) by Bobby the senior tailor, Albert, the one so loyal to his country that he would leave his railway duties and spend his own time and money to save the "good old flag," and such a consistent Christian that I believe he would pay for calves (on the eve of an election) rotted many years before, killed on the railway; Thos. E. Wood, another pillar of the church, and noted for his Washingtonian principles; Gilbert Wells and Clarence Wood, the committee appointed, and all except one professional Christian, and leaders in the Methodist church.

Is it any wonder the church in this community is dwindling and the attendance dropping? Is it any wonder the church is being led by such men as these? No man can be a Christian in a church when he is a lying defamer of those who are not of his own political party, outside of it. When men sink so low as to bring creeds and politics into a Division, it is high time such treachery was exposed.

I have a letter in my pocket, too long to publish, written by Albert Wells, in his prayerful manner, to Governor Tilley, pleading for the salvation of his son, a young man, who he said, "thank God, never tasted a drop of liquor in his life."

I will now give you a copy of the evidence, over their own signatures, by which they expelled me from the Division, and the public can form their own conclusions as to the honesty and justice of their decision.

St. John, N. B., March 19, 1891.

MR. W. A. CASEY.—Below is a copy of evidence in your case, taken 19th Oct., 1890, at Baie Verte.

WINFIELD L. GOODWIN.—I heard W. A. Casey say that he sold liquor believing R. C. Goodwin's testimony. I heard W. A. Casey say in W. J. Mahony's office that he sold liquor without a certificate.

GILBERT WELLS, testimony.—I heard W. A. Casey say in the hotel that he sold liquor without a certificate. I heard W. A. Casey say that he sold liquor without a certificate. I heard W. A. Casey say that he sold liquor without a certificate.

(Cross-examined.) I acknowledge that I have omitted the season of 1889, although some ditching was done for the purpose of grass growing on the lot that season.

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Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 16.—In reply to a question Postmaster General Caron said the rate of postage was to remain at 3 cents.

The Behring Sea correspondence was brought down.

Mar. 18. The civil servants are said to be about to start an official organ.

A deputation asked that the duty on pork be made 3 cents all around.

The government are rigidly enforcing all quarantine regulations to prevent any contagious diseases crossing from the South.

Mr. Wood, of Westmorland, took his seat to day.

Mar. 21. A bill was introduced to prohibit the importation of foreign goods into Canada. It was opposed by both parties.

Industrial and Commercial.

A petition has been presented to Parliament asking that Lake Simcoe be stocked with fish.

The United States Government has decided to issue a proclamation of retaliation against those South American countries which have refused to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

The St. John Board of Trade has resolved to ask for Provincial subsidies of \$3,000 for the Grand Manan service and \$4,000 from the Dominion government for the Basin of Minas service.

The grain shipment from New Orleans for the month of February exceeded 3,000,000 bushels, which is the largest aggregate of shipments from that port for a single month on record. The movement was about equally divided between wheat and corn, and was expedited largely of rye.

The report of inspectors shows that this grain was shipped to all parts of Europe, even Sweden and Denmark. Commenting on this exhibit the Picayune says: "The exporting of over 3,000,000 bushels of grain during a single month is a record, and a record which has not heretofore ranked as a point of shipment of importance in the grain trade."

The C. P. R. has given a contract for 50,000 tons of grain to the Drummond Colliery, Westville, and to the Springfield Colliery, for 10,000 tons. The Trades Journal says: "It is asserted, with a good deal of probability, that the manager of one of the largest Cape Breton Collieries—we presume the reference is to persons the name of the mine has completed arrangements with parties in the United States for the purpose of as much of the output of his colliery as he can conveniently send expediently supply. It is said that some \$4,000 tons will be sent to the United States by whaler steamers and barges, the period of shipment to extend over seven months, or at the rate of 12,000 tons monthly."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Just now it has been convincingly demonstrated that the revenues of the Maritime Provinces are not commensurate with their wants, and when they are near the dangerous precipice of direct taxation, Maritime Union looms up, and to the mind of your correspondent it is the only escape from the debts and difficulties now hanging like an avenging angel over the province.

Mr. McKewen was too modest in his able speech delivered on Maritime Union when he put the saving therefrom without a cent, he knew the fact—\$300,000, and then he within the mark. The saving of \$100,000 with the revenues in the crippled condition they passed away the day after the people, while the other revenues that would flow from the union can only be known to the fullest extent after the first decade of prosperity that will follow its consummation. The representatives having declared by the new constitution of Mr. Burchill's resolution that the Maritime Union is a reality, and that the people of the province desire Maritime Union, all that is now required before the provinces commence the work of carrying out the like declaration made by the representatives of N. S. and P. E. I.

It is said to be well understood at Fredericton that the executive opposed Mr. Burchill's resolution is a position would have led to a defeat, and that of the two evils defeat in the present emergency is the lesser. It is a definite future it chose the latter. No one is fool enough to believe that the present executive is unanimous about the reasonable conclusion is that no nothing stands in its way but want of action on the part of our executive.

It is not necessary now to load a communication about Maritime Union with facts, figures and arguments, the judgment of the N. B. legislature having been delivered the only thing required is to carry it into effect. What is wanted is a conference of the executives of the three Provinces to arrange the terms, and after that special meetings of the legislature to adopt them. Every thing that can be done should be done by the three local legislatures before the next meeting of the Dominion parliament, and the cost the special meetings should be balanced by not having after them a meeting of the representatives of the Maritime Provinces, and they meet the newly created house especially called together by the Governor of the Maritime Provinces.

Yours etc.

MARTIME UNION.

Dorchester, March 19th

A. D. 1892.

—Prof. Edward Augustus Freeman, one of the most noted historians of the day died of small pox in Spain on the 16th inst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Just now it has been convincingly demonstrated that the revenues of the Maritime Provinces are not commensurate with their wants, and when they are near the dangerous precipice of direct taxation, Maritime Union looms up, and to the mind of your correspondent it is the only escape from the debts and difficulties now hanging like an avenging angel over the province.

Mr. McKewen was too modest in his able speech delivered on Maritime Union when he put the saving therefrom without a cent, he knew the fact—\$300,000, and then he within the mark. The saving of \$100,000 with the revenues in the crippled condition they passed away the day after the people, while the other revenues that would flow from the union can only be known to the fullest extent after the first decade of prosperity that will follow its consummation. The representatives having declared by the new constitution of Mr. Burchill's resolution that the Maritime Union is a reality, and that the people of the province desire Maritime Union, all that is now required before the provinces commence the work of carrying out the like declaration made by the representatives of N. S. and P. E. I.

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