L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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Commissioners.

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AND THE
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS.
Tuesday, June 17, 1884.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF		$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF		60,000	60,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF		20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF		10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF		5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF		1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
500	"	100	50,000
1,000	"	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Approximation Prizes of		$200	$20,000
100	" "	100	10,000
100	" "	75	7,500
2,579 Prizes amounting to			$522,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

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M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

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NEW STIFF AND SOFT

HATS

IN

Felt and Fur,—Leading Styles.

MEN'S' BOYS' & YOUTHS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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A FRESH STOCK OF

TUTT'S EXTRA EXTRA EXTRA

PER S. S. DURHAM CITY.

All at Bottom Prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I. HARRIS & SON,
WATER STREET, - CHATHAM, N. B.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronized his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

All Kinds of Cloths,

from which selections may be made for

Suits or Single Garments,

inspection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

MERSEREAU'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.

Being desirous of placing First Class Photographs within the reach of Residents of Chatham, I have engaged

Mr. J. A. E. Marrell,

(late of 98 King Street, St. John,)

Who has arrived and is now ready for work.

We have now the

BEST GALLERY,
BEST LIGHT,
BEST PROCESS
& BEST OPERATOR

North of St. John.

Give US a Trial and be convinced.

—GALLERY OPPOSITE—

Masonic Hall, - Chatham.

Notice to Trespassers.

To All whom it may concern:

The undersigned, owners of the block of land on the South side of Miramichi River, originally granted to George Roy, and Alexander Gillies, hereby give notice that any person or persons found *trespassing* on any part of the said lots, by cutting or hauling away fence poles, or firewood, etc., or by running lines across the said lots, hacking and destroying the wood, or by cutting and destroying trees of the *rear line* of the said block of land; will be dealt with as the law directs.

This Block of Land was resurveyed correctly several years ago by the Original Survey, by the Grant bearing date, 1798, in the reign of King George the third. It is bounded as follows:—

Beginning at a marked cedar tree standing on or near the southerly bank or shore of Miramichi River aforesaid, at the northwesterly corner or bounds of the lot number twenty, granted to John Balton in the grant to James McCombe and associates, thence running by the Magnetic needle along the westerly line, of the said lot number twenty; South twenty-two degrees East one hundred and fifteen chains, of four poles each; thence South seventy-nine degrees and thirty minutes west, sixty-two chains, or until it meets the westerly line of lot number twenty-four in this tract; thence along the said westerly line of lot number twenty-four, North twenty-two degrees West, until it meets the Southerly bank or shore of Miramichi River; thence along the said bank or shore of said river, following its several courses down stream, until it meets the bounds first mentioned, or a line running North twenty-two degrees West therefrom the above described tract being divided into four lots or plantations, as aforesaid, numbered from number twenty-one to number twenty-four, inclusive, whose respective marks, numbers, contents, fronts, or breadths, and division lines are expressed and described on the plan annexed to the grant.

ASA PERLEY,
DUDLEY PERLEY, Sr.
AMOS PERLEY,
WILLIAM WALLS,
ASA WALLS.

Dated at Chatham this 14th day of April, 1884. y 19.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

One year, - - - - - - - - $1.50.
After 6 months, - - - - - - $2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior advancements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - MAY 29, 1884.

The Salmon Fishery.

The letter of the ex-Commissioner of Fisheries, W. F. Whitcher, Esq., which we publish this week, will be read with interest by a large number of our readers, some of whom will, however, not be surprised at its disclosures respecting the salmon fishery, as they are in accordance with facts in the same line, though of more local range, made known years ago, by the ADVANCE. No more convincing proof of the worthlessness of official statements made, in the blue books of the Fisheries department can be produced than that furnished by Mr. Whitcher when he compares them with what the Census shows on the same subject, coupled with the fact that he had of late years, as he says, refused to sign those statements because of their "defectiveness."

Mr. Whitcher voices the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people acquainted with the subject, when he practically protests against the tendency of the artificial culturists to lose sight of the vital importance of directing the best efforts of the Department towards the promotion of natural propagation. Our Miramichi fishermen know that although the hatchery has been in operation on this river for some ten years it is not looked upon as a success, and it is well known also that there is a general demand among both outside and inside fishermen, as well as anglers, for better guardianship of the rivers, especially during late summer and fall months when poachers do their destructive work in the pools and runs where the parent salmon are maturing for reproduction or depositing their ova and milt. It would be a popular thing for the Department to pull down the hatchery and bring its operations to a close, and to devote the money wasted in maintaining it to the more thorough guardianship of the river against illegal net, trap and spear fishing. This course would, we have no hesitation in saying, be in accord with public demand and public sentiment, the existence of which among a people so materially interested is strong evidence of the failure of the artificial culture system—a system which has been maintained at an expense sufficient to secure effective and needed protection against those who are destroying the salmon fishery by their illegal practices. Wherever such protection has been afforded the river fishery has been maintained, or its decline has not been so marked as on the Miramichi, where we have had defective guardianship as the price of the liberal expenditure for artificial propagation.

Condoning a Serious Offence.

The *Telegraph* is acknowledged to be the leading daily newspaper of the Maritime Provinces. It is entitled to the position because it has been won by merit. Like all other journals, it has made mistakes, but its average course has run near the best public sentiment of the country, and it has been, apparently, conducted with a desire to do right and be right. One of the instances of its departure from these guiding principles was its defence, last week, of the Sheriff of Gloucester in in his flagrant violation of the Post Office Act. We believe the *Telegraph* took the part of the offending official, not because his acts in the Shippegan Post Offices should be condoned, but because they were unfairly made use of by the *Sun*—and, as everyone knows, the *Sun* and *Telegraph* usually differ. A mail bag was stolen and opened by the thieves who appropriated the contents. The thieves were two lads, who had no official position. Their intention was that nobody should know who committed the offence. It was a mail robbery, pure and simple. The Sheriff's case was different. He had accepted and negotiated a draft given to him by a defendant in a suit in satisfaction of a writ which had been entrusted to him for execution. The draft was dishonored and the Sheriff seemed to think he would lose the amount unless he looked after it pretty sharply. He discovered—in some way not generally known—that a registered letter was being transmitted through the mails to the person who had given him the worthless draft, and he started in pursuit of it. He did not go to his debtor's place of business and await the arrival of the coveted letter, but resolved to capture it *en route*, and by that kind of stratagem which the law says is felony. It wouldn't do for him to execute papers in his own suit, so the dishonored draft was endorsed over to a friend. Thus, the Sheriff, while seeking satisfaction of a debt due to himself, was, nominally, acting in his official capacity for another. In his efforts to find the letter he went to one post office and—against the protest of the postmistress—searched the drawers and pigeon holes, concluding with a forcible seizure of the mail bags after the making up of the mails for certain other offices, and he appropriated matter addressed to his debtor. The registered letter was not among the matter thus secured, so he posted off to another office where he "mounted guard" as the assistant of the postmistress was opening the bag. The coveted letter was in this bag and on seeing it in the hand of the assistant he took it from her and that was the last she saw of it. He called it a "levy" and induced the postmistress to allow him to sign a receipt for it, but he took it against her protest.

The *Telegraph*, in order to make a point against the *Sun*, endeavored to justify the Sheriff on the ground that he thought he was acting legally. Its reason for assuming that he thought so was, doubtless, the fact that the person—a lawyer—who was the nominal plaintiff in the Sheriff's suit had told him he was authorised to do what he did. When the Sheriff committed this grave offence against one of the best known of the Dominion Acts we published the facts and called for action thereupon by the Government. In a business way we had everything to lose by the course we took, but felt that the Sheriff's conduct was so clearly wrong and exceedingly dangerous and unprecedented that an example should be made of him. The Dominion Government caused an investigation to be made, and instead of taking action thereupon it referred the facts of the case to the Local Government, which, of course, has nothing to do with prosecuting violations of the postal laws. After several months had elapsed, and the Sheriff had managed to be reappointed, the Minister of Justice, through his deputy for the Province, proceeded against him before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Bathurst, who, after admitting the offence charged to have been proved, discharged the offender, on the ground that he, no doubt, believed, at the time, he had a right to seize the letter in question. The *Telegraph*, therefore, ranges itself on the side of the Sheriff and the Police Magistrate—a position which those who respect the wholesome laws of the country and also wish to continue to respect that paper, regret. The endorsation of such offenses by the *Telegraph* cannot but weaken the hold it has upon the confidence of the people, nor, great as its influence is, can it afford, without loss of prestige, to take its position beside the weak-minded magistrate, whose judgment it attempts to sustain. The precedent it would assist in establishing is a dangerous one, against which it will find its best friends arrayed, and its duty was to discountenance rather than encourage it, irrespective of any use the *Sun* might have made of the affair.

A NEW CABLE.—On Thursday last amid the booming of cannon and the pealing of bells the Bennett-Mackay cable was successfully secured at the little town of Rockport on the Massachusetts coast, and Europe and America are now united by another sub-oceanic bond of union. The track of the new cable is from Valentia, in Ireland, to Dover, N. S. From thence there are two cables, one to Rockport, the other to Fire Island, N. Y. The one to Rockport will be more particularly for Boston and eastern business; the other, through Fire Island and Great South Bay to Coney Island, will reach New York City direct by an underground cable. Both these cables run down the coast from Nova Scotia in a depth of water not less than 100 fathoms.

ANOTHER BANQUET.—The banquet in Amherst, on Thursday night last, to Sir Chas. Tupper was a success, about 300 being present. An address was presented to Sir Charles by the Council of the municipality and one signed by a number of friends in the constituency, in both of which tributes were paid to Lady Tupper. The guest of the evening made a long speech expressing thanks for the address, and alluding at length to the noteworthy incidents of his political life, particularly during its early years. He denied having any aspirations for a seat in the Imperial Parliament, and stated that should his health improve sufficiently to permit him to again enter politics, he would be glad to return to Canada and to Cumberland. Speeches were also delivered by Senator Almon; M. B. Daly, M. P. for Halifax; C. H. Tupper, M. P. for Pictou; A. C. Bell, M. P. for North Pictou; Mr. Townshend, M. P. P., of Cumberland; Mr. Wood, M. P.; Mr. Hanington, M. P. P., of Westmoreland, N. B.; and Mr. Landry, M. P., of Kent.

Railway Notes.

Grading was begun on the Miramichi Valley Railway on Saturday morning about half a mile from Barnaby River, at a point where the line crosses the highway and runs directly for Chatham Junction.

Mr. Ruel and staff have about finished the locating of the first section of the line and removed their head quarters from Cushman's further up river. After the engineer's preparations for grading are completed on the first ten miles he is to proceed to Fredericton and locate the first section there so that grading may be begun at that end also.

Messrs. Clendenning and Ruel have sub-let the construction of the first ten miles from the Chatham Junction crossing of the I. C. R. to Doyle's Brook, to Messrs. Brewer and Perley, an experienced firm of railway builders who were contractors for several sections of the Riviere du Loup road. Their contract includes the grading of the whole section and building of Barnaby River and other bridges, culverts, etc. A member of our staff visited the works on Saturday last and found grading had commenced that day. Mr. Edward Johnston, Messrs. Brewer and Perley's foreman, said they did not find as many men applying for work as they had expected. They had work for several hundred and desired the friends of the road to send men along. Steady men will have continuous employment for six months, at least.

The contractors are desirous of giving work to men who are resident along the line as fully as possible, but in order to have the first twenty miles at the Miramichi end finished before winter sets in a large force is required and those who expect employment should apply on the works therefor as soon as possible.

The Railway is located so that it crosses the highway leading up the South side of the Southwest at a point some two and a half miles from Chatham Junction. It runs, thence, between the highway and the Southwest a few hundred yards, when it again crosses the highway a few hundred yards from Barnaby River, which it strikes about 200 feet above the present bridge. The Railway bridge will be located about on the site of the old highway bridge, the dilapidated piers of which are still in the river and somewhat in the contractors' way. After leaving the bridge the line trends again towards the main river, crossing the highway and running below it near the river to and past the whole length of the Southwest Boom. It will, therefore, be much nearer the Bark Factory at Derby than the north-side line as proposed and surveyed last winter. The people of Derby, who were led to believe, last winter, that the Company did not intend to keep its promise of building the railway so close to the river and securing for them, also, the convenience of a bridge over the South-west there, are now looking upon the Company and its undertaking with confidence. The proposed construction of the Government's branch line to Indiantown will, no doubt, delay the building of the Derby bridge somewhat, but it is only a matter of time when it will be a part of the Company's system for affording the fullest possible facilities for developing business along the river.

A Big Iceberg.

The Montreal *Gazette's* Newfoundland correspondent says,—

On the return of the SS. Hector from her second sealing trip on May 6th, Captain White reported that in lat. 51.18 N., lon. 53.25 W., he saw an iceberg 3 miles in length and seventy feet in height. This is the largest iceberg seen here for many years. To form an idea of its size it must be remembered that nine-tenths of the mass is under water, so that it probably reached a depth of 630 feet. Sometimes icebergs of smaller size tower 200 to 300 feet above water; but the larger, which may be reckoned islands of ice, are generally low and flat at the top. This one had several creeks and harbours in its sides. It will continue to float south till it reaches the Gulf Stream where these dangerous ocean-rangers break up and dissolve. Woe betide the unfortunate vessel that may strike this huge mass. It was by a collision with one of these the Arizona so narrowly escaped destruction some four or five years ago. Curiously enough it was the Nevada which was sent here for the Arizona's passengers.

The relative depth of the submerged portion of an iceberg, measured by the part showing above water, is not always the same. Authorities on the subject say that the larger the berg the less its density, because the quantity of snow composing it is relatively greater. Nine-tenths is considered the maximum depth for icebergs in proportion to their height above the surface, and that is only attained when the sides are square up and down or overhanging. In the case of the berg above reported it is probable that there was not more than two hundred and fifty feet of it beneath the water.

Is There to be a New and Successful Canadian Party?

The following Toronto letter which we find in the St. John *Globe* will be of interest to a very large number of our readers:

The address of Sir Richard Cartwright, at the Grand Opera House last night, closed with some remarks of the deepest possible significance to all Canadians, Grit and Tory alike. The words of the ex-Finance Minister were further remarkable as foreshadowing a possible change of platform on the part of the Reform leaders generally. After a purely partizan address, reviewing and condemning the acts of the Government during the past session, Sir Richard announced his intention of speaking a few words as a private citizen—words for which the responsibility was to rest, not on the Reform party, but upon himself alone. He said that he everywhere observed, among the younger Canadians especially, a growing unrest and discontent, a consciousness that the present position of Canada was not a permanent one, and a desire to face the problem of our national destiny. Of the alternatives before us—Independence, Annexation, Imperial Federation—he believed that Annexation would be nothing less than a cowardly and ignominious self-surrender. It would also be, he believed, at variance with the sentiments and tendencies of the Canadian people, who with all their admiration for the great kindred people to the south of them, were yet desirous of working out their own destiny. Of Imperial Federation Sir Richard said little, deeming it hardly a live question, though he acknowledged the existence of some arguments in its favor. He thought any movement toward such an end would have to begin in England—where it was quite unlikely to begin. But the question of Independent Nationality he commended to the most serious consideration of his audience, ——and here the audience broke out into violent enthusiastic applause. He gave it as his belief, the result of much conversation with British statesmen, that if Canada felt herself ripe for such a step, and desirous of taking the step, no obstacle would be cast in her path by England. For his own part, he thought we were not yet, perhaps, quite ripe for it, owing to the enormous burdens which he said had been laid on the country's shoulders by an extravagant and reckless government. These bold utterances were so ardently received by the audience that many of the Reform leaders on the platform forgot prudence and joined heartily in the applause. Sir Richard went on to mention a vast, perhaps utopian scheme, which was nothing less than a Federation of all English speaking countries—not a union under a common rule, but a defensive alliance of the closest kind. Whatever our views with regard to this dream, however, he said there was no reason we should not set plainly before us the problem of securing for Canada that place among free nations which we believe her able and entitled to occupy.

Though this was said as a private citizen, it was significant that no one of the Reform leaders who followed uttered the faintest disclaimer of Sir Richard Cartwright's views. Mr. Blake, indeed, without committing himself definitely, reiterated the appeal to the people to weigh well the question of our national future. It looked as if the speaker of the evening were putting forth feelers for his party. The audience was a great, influential, and representative one; and there was no mistaking its sentiments on the National question. It would not be surprising if, after the unqualified approval bestowed by such an audience upon a most definite nationalist utterance, the party should commit itself to a more or less distinctly national programme. At present the Reform party is nothing but a party of protestation and virtuous indignation. Were it not for the plentiful abuses and corruption in the Government its *raison d'etre* would be gone. The Tory party, when it rechristened itself *Liberal-Conservative*, at the same time stole the best part of the old Liberal policy. It was a brilliant and marvellous feat, for Toryism proper was dead in Canada.

Now Canadian Nationalists are growing discontented with these two parties who struggle so over the proprietorship of our poor little policy. The cry is beginning to go abroad for a Third Party—a National party. It is well known that the sweeping victory of the Liberal-Conservatives in '78, and their overwhelming predominance up to the present day, are due to the Nationalist or young Canadian element, which rushed to their aid on hearing them raise the longed-for cry of "Canada for the Canadians," but, we fear, the Liberal-Conservatives have not quite fulfiled our hopes of them. They grow timorous in luxury. They have been seduced, alas! by sundry pretty titles, and now bow down with a loving humility before the Downing st. shrine. If Sir Richard Cartwright be bold enough to follow the course he last night suggested, and if the Reform party be bold enough to follow and support Sir Richard Cartwright, there will soon be such a secession of us Tories—so-called—as may astonish both parties. There will be no more talk of a Third Party, and the Reform chiefs may soon hope to find themselves back among those official flesh-pots of which they had so tantalizingly brief an experience.

There has just been organized here a society called the "Canadian National Association," whose object, as the name suggests, is Canadian Independence.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Fisheries and Fish-Culture.

We have been waiting for several weeks to find room for the following letter from Mr. Whitcher to the editor of the Montreal *Gazette*.—

SIR,—Referring to *Hansard* of the 9th instant, I respectfully bring under notice the following part of a recent discussion in parliament relating to fish hatcheries in connection with an item of supplementary estimates. At p. 1536 it is reported thus:—

"Mr McLelan.—* * I stated to the house when the estimates were under discussion, my opinion as to the success of the fish hatcheries, and the grounds upon which I hold the belief that they have been successful. I take it from the reports of all the fishery overseers, and I find from these reports that in the salmon rivers, wherever we have placed and have been for years placing the young fry, these rivers have held up or increased in their production. while rivers that have been continuously fished through that period and have not been supplied with fry are nearly fished out and have nearly decreased in the yield. *And so with reference to the figures given by the commissioner. They show a considerable increase of between 30 and 40 per cent. in the total catch between* 1871 and 1881. Taking the whole there is that increase, but while there has been an increase in the whole, there has been a large decrease in the rivers that have not been supplied with the young fish and fed from the hatcheries, while all the reports from the officers for 1883; and for 1883 as well, shew that the rivers that have been supplied with fry have maintained their yield or largely increased it."

The words italicised are those to which I beg leave more particularly to refer. "The figures given by the commissioner" are for the provinces in which fish hatcheries exist, and were taken by me from vol. 3 pages 286-87 of the census returns for 1870 and 1880 respectively. They showed an increase, as correctly stated, but chiefly in districts unaffected by hatcheries. Having since more carefully examined the fisheries schedules of the census for 1880, I have discovered (and called official attention to) a serious error in the summation of sub-districts under the "salmon" column—15,935 barrels being reckoned in mistake for 7,232 barrels. The erroneous figures, by which I was myself misled and have unconsciously mislead the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, gave 3,187,000 pounds of salmon, while the corrected figures gave 1,446,400 pounds. Artificial operations are carried on extensively in that vicinity. The comparative totals "given by the commissioner," I may add in perfect good faith, which are adduced as evidence of an increased catch of salmon within the decennial period of "between 30 and 40 per cent.," and which increase is now alleged to be due entirely to artificial hatching, would, therefore, prove as corrected, a local difference of 1,740,600 lbs., and a general *decrease* of very nearly a quarter of a million pounds. I take the earliest opportunity that my health will admit to amend this fault, lest the error should creep into other calculations affecting the Canadian salmon fisheries before its correction can be incorporated in the publications of the statistical department.

Under ordinary circumstances it might be supposed that such difference would not materially affect any deductions from the total salmon yield of 1880, in the maritime provinces, as the reports of the fisheries department should afford an exact or corrective basis of computation. Unfortunately the salmon catch for 1880, as given in the fisheries statements, is 63 per cent. less than that given in the census returns, even as corrected. There was every advantage, therefore, in preferring the census tables to compare data affecting artificial fish culture, although any person actuated by improper "motives" would obviously prefer the former. If, however, the fishery returns for 1870 and 1880 be taken as a basis of comparison the whole decline amounts to 2,304,347 pounds.

The figures "given by the commissioner" may, I reasonably submit, be viewed as evidence not only of a desire to be accurate, but also of the utmost fairness towards artifical fish-hatching. Knowing also the defectiveness of the departmental returns, to which I so often and so vainly drew attention when in office and have of late years for that reason refused to sign, I thought it safest to quote the census tables in preference to the others. Altogether, therefore, the census affords a just and even a generous measure as illustrating the practical results of artifical salmon hatching in Canada during ten concurrent years.

Allow me, sir, in your columns, to apologize for having been the innocent medium through whom the Hon. Mr. McLelan has thus accidently adopted data supplied by the blue books, which, as revised, indicate a condition of things quite contrary to the desired result, and which may possibly have assisted in producing the erroneous conclusion embodied in the foregoing extract. Permit me, at the same time, to point out that the case of Nova Scotia was instanced "by the commissioner" to show that in ten years, from 1870 to 1880, the salmon catch had declined over fifty per cent., as shown by the census, while, according to the fisheries statements, it has fallen from 1,345,905 pounds to 383,150 pounds. Above six millions of salmon fry were distributed from the Nova Scotia hatcheries during this time. Here, again, advantage was given to the claims of artificial hatching.

The fact that a decrease in salmon of 168,200 lbs., according to the census returns, and of 2,304,347 lbs., according to the fisheries statements, is admitted by the official reports, forcibly suggests the advisability of revising whatever other information purports to establish that "there has been an increase in the whole."

Regarding the alleged specific increase of produce from rivers in which salmon fry artificially bred have been placed, and the corresponding decrease from rivers dependent on natural propagation, it is of primary importance that if such realization is true, the fact should be clearly established. If it can be proved there would be every reason to substitute artificial for natural methods of cultivation. Its co-existence with a general decrease is not incompatible. In order to test such a theory the individual instances must be judged by the relative proportions of natural and artificial supply forming the mature stock. That a fluctuating decline of the salmon fishery since 1874 has occurred throughout the easterly section of the Dominion of Canada it is useless and unwise to deny. A table appended proves this conclusively. The precise extent to which this declension has been arrested during a series of years on the one hand by reserving and guarding the natural spawning grounds, eradicating abuses, imposing restrictions in the modes and curtailing the periods of fishing, by constructing fishways and removing obstructions to the ascent of salmon, by opening up new and extensive breeding areas, and regulating and protecting the inland fisheries generally, and on the other hand by planting salmon fry artificially hatched; all of these elements form a fair subject for impartial enquiry from which much useful and reliable information might be derived. But an attempt to prove that all other endeavours to augment or to maintain the salmon supply from natural sources have entirely failed, and that it is only from the output of hatcheries that improvement has been effected or that normal production has been maintained, conflicts at once with the whole history of the business, extending over a period of laborious years, since 1852, and disputes recorded facts and figures existing in the journals of the House of Commons and the departmental fyles which if honestly examined tell quite a different story. It also runs counter to the knowledge and unwritten experience of many sportsmen and observers acquainted with the salmon fishery in all parts of the country. The general and special reports of the principal fishery officers, including those actually in charge of hatcheries, reinforce and confirm the entire record.

Attention is drawn to the following table condensed from the fisheries statements. It gives the gross produce of salmon fishing in the river, estuary and coast districts of the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for each year from 1869 to 1882, both inclusive. The particulars for 1883 are not yet published, but the preliminary report of the fisheries department announces that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there is a considerable decrease, and a slight increase in the Province of Quebec, principally in districts remote from the hatcheries. In the Miramichi and Restigouche districts, where the best hatcheries are located, the yield is reported to have been worse than anywhere else.

TABLE OF SALMON CATCH IN QUEBEC NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FOR FOURTEEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

	Pounds.
1869	5,466,920
1870	4,012,992
1871	3,648,475
1872	3,745,308
1873	5,542,929
1874	6,047,994
1875	3,413,192
1876	2,615,555
1877	3,332,994
1878	3,712,476
1879	3,162,838
1880	1,706,545
1881	1,932,669
1882	2,142,886

The foregoing exhibit proves that in the three provinces named, under the natural system there was a gradual increase in the yield, indicative of progression up to the date when artificial fish hatching was resumed in Eastern Canada, namely, in 1873-74, and that, coincident with the artificial operations, a steady dimunition is observable to the latest date, 1883. It will be percieved that the quantity fell in 1881, after years of artificial hatching, 38 per cent. below the smallest catch under the natural system. The inclusion of earlier operations in Western Canada is not essential, as it is notorious that in Ontario salmon have been simply improved out of existence. It is a mercy to the cause of genuine fish culture to omit details.

In mentioning artificial salmon hatching as having been renewed in 1873 in the eastern provinces I speak by the card. Breeding salmon and trout by artificial process was first practiced in Canada by Richard Nettle, Esq., then superintendent of fisheries, in 1858, in a government hatchery at Quebec. The experiments were measurably successful, Mr. Nettle was enabled to deposit vivified eggs in considerable numbers and to hatch out and distribute a large proportion of living healthy fry. He also transported impregnated ova to Australia. This enterprise was authorized by several ministers, the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Judge Sicotte and the Hon. Wm. Macdougall. It was not continued by the latter because the limited means provided by the legislature were absorbed in controlling and improving the salmon rivers proper, all available resources being required to guard the streams against destructive practices which had brought the salmon fishery in the Province of Quebec to the verge of ruin. Mr. Nettle, however, succeeded single-handed and with a very meagre outfit, in proving the feasibility of breeding salmon and trout by artificial means, and he deserves the credit of initiation and perseverence involving severe exposure and strong personal enthusiasm. Another successful instance of artificial salmon-hatching occurred in 1867, under instructions from the Hon. P. Mitchell, on the Miramichi River, N. B., conducted by Messrs. Stone and Goodfellow, assisted by W. H. Venning, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries for that province. The system now on trial is not, therefore, a novelty; it is merely a resumption of the original operations; it was not discovered, invented nor introduced by Mr. Samuel Wilmot, although he claims the paternity and usurps the credit. The documents of the fisheries department contain all the particulars requisite to do justice in the premises.

This, however, is a small matter compared to the assertion that whilst natural hatching has failed to improve or even to keep alive the salmon fishery, artificial hatching has rescued and restored it. It is well known that such an idea has been familiarized by Mr. S. Wilmot to serve his own ambitious aims. He has not contented himself with unduly crediting his own share of work, but has unjustly ignored or descried the labours of others. In his reports and pamphlets this is most conspicuous, It was always to the fore in the International Fisheries Exhibition, and the proceedings of conferences and the columns of the London *Canadian Gazette* (see No. 19) attributed all the prosperity of the salmon and whitefish fisheries of the Dominion to "Mr. S. Wilmot's well directed system of fish culture," of which he unscrupulously claimed to be the author. A recent pamphlet reiterates pretensions which now assume a semblance of authority from the conclusion above announced in parliament.

As a comparison to the table inserted above I propose to tabulate the yearly deposits of fry in rivers and districts in juxtaposition to the annual catch in the same rivers and districts, and to compare them with each season's catch in similar streams and divisions wherein no fry from the hatcheries have been distributed. Extracts from the reports of the fishery officers in each section will also be arranged. These will be compared in another form with the production in every case before artificial hatching was applied. It should then appear intelligibly to which the salmon fishery of Canada owes most—legislative and administrative protection or artificial stocking.

Sir Alexander Campbell may be said to have laid the foundation of the system of organized protection for the inland fisheries in 1865, although, of course, the work of his predecessors was utilized away back to the time of the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet and throughout the able officiate of the Hon. Wm. Macdougall. Sir Alexander well knows through what difficulties he upheld a policy founded in moderation instead of radical change, and the legislature's debates of that day testify to the masterly way in which he treated the whole subject. and the peculiar interest taken in it by many other legislators. There could be no better proof of the thoroughness of the Fisheries Act than the knowledge that it has never needed amendment. Whilst there have been passed in England since then some twenty different salmon acts, and twelve royal commissions have investigated the British salmon fisheries, the Canadian system has been worked under the same law, and all the information has been procured and the improvements have been made through the regular official staff without imposing burdensome restrictions on fishermen or devolving extra burdens on the public. Recollecting with what virulence I was assailed for seconding (some said advising) this careful course, Sir Alexander at least can understand the spirit in which at this distant day I defend it bravely from the implication of failure. The same system was adopted by such earnest and able men as Mr. Mitchell, Sir Albert Smith and Mr. Pope. It has been successfully carried out by as zealous and useful a staff of officers as ever served under any government. It is conceivable that all of these experienced public men and all of those energetic and intelligent subordinates who have served under them inside and outside of the fisheries department were wrong, and that only Mr. Samuel Wilmot is right? Let the facts and figures answer.

Your obedient servant.
W. F. WHITCHER.

RIDEAU BANK,
Ottawa, 22nd April, 1884.

Prehistoric Man in Egypt and Syria.

A Gala Meeting was held by the Victoria Philosophical Institute of London in the second week in May, at which its members gave a worthy welcome to Vice-Chancellor Dawson, C. M. G., of McGill University, Montreal, at whose instance the British Association visits Canada this year. The Society of Arts kindly lent its premises for the occasion, and its great theatre was crowded in every part long before the hour of meeting. The chair was taken by Sir H. Barkly, G. C, M. G., K. C. B., F. R. S., who—after the new members had been announced by Captian F. Petrie, the secretary—welcomed Dr. Dawson amid loud applause, and asked him to deliver his address: It was on "Prehistoric Man in Egypt and Syria," and was illustrated by large diagrams, also flint implements and bones collected by Dr. Dawson himself on the spot during his winter tour in the East; Professor Boyd-Dawkins, F. R. S., kindly assisted in the classification of the bones. In dealing with his subject, Dr. Dawson remarked that, great interest attaches to any remains which, in countries historically so old, may indicate the residence of man before the dawn of history. In Egypt, nodules of flint are very abundant in the Eocene limestones, and, where these have been wasted away, remain on the surface. In many places there is good evidence that the flint thus to be found everywhere has been, and still is, used for the manufacture of flakes, knives and other implements. These, as is well known, were used for many purposes by the ancient Egyptians, and in modern times gun-flints and strike-lights still continue to be made. The *debris* of worked flints found on the surface is thus of little value as an indication of any flint-folk preceding the old Egyptians. It would be otherwise if flint implements could be found in the older gravels of the country. Some of these are of Pleistocene age, and belong to a period of partial submergence of the Nile Valley. Flint implements had been alleged to be found in these gravels, but there seemed to be no good evidence to prove that they are other than the chips broken by mechanical violence in the removal of the gravel by torrential action. In the Lebanon, numerous caverns exist. These were divided into two classes, with reference to their origin; some being water-caves or tunnels of subterranean rivers, others sea-caves, excavated by the waves when the country was at a lower level than at present. Both kinds have been occupied by man, and some of them undoubtedly at a time anterior to the Phœnician occupation of the country, and even at a time when the animal inhabitants and geographical features of the region were different from those of the present day. They were thus of various ages, ranging from the post-Glacial or Antediluvian period to the time of the Phœnician occupation. Dr. Dawson then remarked that many geologists in these days had an aversion to using the word "Antediluvian," on account of the nature of the work which, in years now gone by, unlearned people had attributed to the Flood described in Scripture, but as the aversion to the use of that word was, he thought, not called for in these days, he hoped it would pass away. Speaking as a geologist, from a purely geological point of view, and from a thorough examination of the country around, there was no doubt but what there was conclusive evidence that between the time of the first occupation of these caves by men—and they were men of a splendid physique—and the appearance of the early Phœnician inhabitants of the land, there has been a vast submergence of land, and a great catastrophe, aye a stupendous one, in which even the Mediterranean had been altered from a small sea to its present size. In illustration of this, the caverns at the Pass of Nahr-el-Kelb and at Ant Elias were described in some detail, and also, in connection with these, the occurrences of flint implements on the surface of modern sandstones at the Cape or Ras near Beyrout; these last were probably of much less antiquity than those of the more ancient caverns. A discussion ensued, which was taken part in by a number of distinguished Fellows of the Royal Society, including Sir H. Barkly, F. R. S., Professors Wiltshire, F. R. S., Warrington Smyth, F. R. S., Rupert Jones, F. R. S.; Colonel Herschel, F. R. S., the talented son of the late Sir John Herschel; Dr. Rae, F. R. S., the Arctic explorer; Dr. Dawson, F. R. S.; Mr. D. Howard, the vice-president of the Chemical Institute, and other geologists. The meeting afterwards adjourned to the Museum, where refreshments were served.

Lord Dufferin has stipulated that if Turkish troops are despatched to Suakim the English must command them, England to pay all expenses and to have sole control during the period till the withdrawal of the Turks from the Soudan. The Sultan declined this proposition and negociations are pending for a mixed expedition of English and Turkish troops.

It is reported settled that the Egyptian conference will meet on the 23rd June.

Advices from Cairo say the rebels have captured Debbeth.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Head