

found more cumbersome than beneficial. If sufficient notice is given, section 8 will be a good measure and productive of beneficial results.

QUEBEC.

Mr. L. Z. Joncas, M. P., heartily approves of the regulations and believes in a strict protection for this industry. He, however, makes the following suggestion : That the license be taken by the packer and not by the fisherman, and that the fee of one cent be paid by the packer or owner of the factory. This would bring the same result and occasion a great deal less trouble.

Dr. Wm. Wakeham, inspector of fisheries for the Gulf division, approves of these regulations. He suggests that the words, "for the purpose of canning or export" be inserted after the words, "or other places," in the 1st paragraph. As it reads at present, private individuals fishing a single trap for domestic consumption, or tourists amusing themselves on the sea coast by gaffing lobsters among the rocks, would require a license. Lobster fishing should be prohibited in the lagoons of Magdalen Islands, as it is an established fact that lobsters frequent these shallow and warm waters for the purpose of spawning. The majority of canners and fishermen are in favour of stopping the lagoon fishing, and it is recommended that a clause to that effect be inserted in the present regulations.

SHIPMENT OF LIVE LOBSTERS TO ENGLAND.

The department being anxious to encourage by all reasonable means any new enterprise having for its object the improvement of the fishing industry, could not but take a lively interest in Captain Arthur McGray's attempts to ship lobsters alive to the English markets.

As early as 1890 Captain McGray advised this department that he believed he had perfected a system of handling lobsters which would permit of their being shipped alive long distances, and he asked permission to catch a few of them for the purpose of testing the practicability of his scheme. The required permission was readily granted, and after the necessary enquiries had been made, the department deemed the scheme worthy of support, and intended asking Parliament for an appropriation of \$300 for the purpose of assisting Captain McGray in his trial shipments to England. This intention was not, however, carried out, and a further attempt to test the feasibility of Captain McGray's scheme was consequently delayed for the time being. However, through the offices and co-operation of the High Commissioner for Canada, and of some of the largest fish dealers at Billingsgate, arrangements were made for the exhibition and sale at their stalls of the lobsters sent over in the trial shipments.

Owing to a succession of unfortunate accidents, the venture did not prove quite as satisfactory as could be wished for. The practicability of transporting lobsters alive from this country to England has, however, been demonstrated, and with the acquired knowledge of the causes of failure and the means of overcoming them in future, there is no reason to doubt but that a lucrative trade can be established with England, to the great advantage and profit of the fishermen of our Maritime Provinces.

The following article from the *Canadian Gazette*, of London, contains details of Captain McGray's experiment :—

IMPORTING LIVE CANADIAN LOBSTERS.

"The Canadian lobster has long been well known and appreciated in England, but only in its *preserved* state, packed in the tins familiar to all housekeepers. A success-