

tion of the revenue laws and fishing, taken to Halifax for adjudication.

Prompt, Oliver, Master; Eastport, Maine, U. S.; seized Nov. 8th 1870, at Oliver's wharf Back Bay, Charlotte Co., N. B.; fishing within three miles of the land near Grand Manan; tried at St. John, N. B.; condemned and sold for \$270.

White Fawn, Marshal, Master, Gloucester, Mass., U. S.; seized Nov. 25th 1870, at Head Harbour, Campo Bello, N. B., for preparing to fish at Head Harbour, by purchasing herring as bait; tried at St. John, N. B., released on ground of there being no evidence of intent to fish in British waters.

Perseverance, Thorpe, Master, Eastport, Main, U. S.; seized Jan. 12th 1871, about 200 fathoms from Fry's Harbor, in Bliss Island, N. B., for actually fishing and having nets set, taken to St. John for adjudication.

S. G. Marshall, Master Rustico, Prince Edward Island, seized July 31st, 1870, near the Beach in Gaspé Bay; vessel owned by Mr. Hall an American citizen in Charlottetown, illegally registered and wearing English colours; caught fishing; tried at Charlottetown; condemned and sold for \$2,775.

Clara F. Friend, Grady, Master, Gloucester, Mass., U. S.; seized one mile off Long Point, P. E. I. actively fishing; taken to Charlottetown; rescued by crew and recaptured.

Albert Banks, Master, Barrington, N. S.; seized August 20th, 1870, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., for infraction of the 45th art. of the Merchant's Shipping Act; tried at Charlottetown; condemned and sold.

One of the Marine Police schooners, the *Water Lily*, remained on service all winter in the Bay of Fundy, where foreign fishermen resort in the winter time. The result of this was that fish to the value of \$50,000 caught by Canadians was sold to the Americans instead of being taken free as formerly.

The same number of marine cruisers are maintained this year as last.

RESERVATION OF WATERS.

The setting apart of places for the natural propagation of fish has proved of great benefit. Spawning grounds which were reserved at the southern head of Grand Manan Island in the Bay of Fundy for herrings, have caused an immense increase of that fish. This improvement has attracted American fishermen to the neighborhood and their persistent endeavours to obtain their customary supplies of bait impose on the Department extra outlay to protect the inshore fisheries in that locality.

OBSTRUCTION AND POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries contends in his annual report laid before Parliament, that the obstructions of streams by mill dams and throwing refuse into public waters is a very serious evil and ought to receive the attention of Parliament.

FISH CULTURE.

Remarkable success has attended the artificial hatching of fish at Newcastle, Galt, and on the Moisie.

At Wilmot's Creek, Newcastle, 150,000 young salmon were let loose from the establishment under Mr. Wilmot's charge. They were distributed in streams emptying into Lake Ontario, selected with special reference

to spawning grounds, and other rivers will, in turn, receive attention. The importance of this operation is very great.

Several thousands of verified salmon eggs were forwarded from this establishment to Augusta in the State of Maine, where they arrived with scarcely any loss, and this has led to several applications for ova to restock the depleted rivers in the United States.

350,000 ova laid down in the hatching troughs last fall present a much more healthy appearance than those of the previous season. It is estimated that the brood from these is over 300,000. The difficulty in procuring skilled assistants to help in the work of expressing the spawn and milt, has restricted the number of ova that might otherwise have been procured, but measures are in progress to overcome this difficulty by an ingenious arrangement adopted by Mr. Wilmot to procure fecundate eggs from artificial spawning beds. Should this be successful, the work of fish culture can be carried on to an extent limited only by the capacity of hatching houses to accommodate the ova.

The trout-breeding establishment of Messrs. Brown & Co., at Galt, is now in successful operation. There are about 10,000 parent trout in the main pond, and 6,000 healthy and promising fry lately hatched out in the raising troughs. There is every reason to believe that this enterprise will be a complete success, and encourage still further adoption of the example in fish-breeding as one of the industrial resources of the country already set by Mr. Wilmot's experiments.

The operations in salmon hatching on the Moisie River, under the management of Mr. Holliday, have also succeeded. Last spring, about 120,000 young salmon were hatched; last autumn 200,000 more ova were laid down. These show every sign of healthy development.

The importance of introducing these establishments into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where so many rivers, once prolific of fish, have become exhausted by illegal fishing, or deserted in consequence of impassable dams without fishways, preventing the parent fish from reaching their spawning grounds, cannot be too highly estimated. The mere restocking of exhausted rivers, thus restoring vast nurseries for fish, would, in a very few years add largely to the value of the coast fisheries. These objects are well worthy the attention of Parliament, and demand liberal encouragement.

LAWS RELATING TO FISHING VESSELS.

Mr. Mitchell shows at some length that injustice to Canadian fishing interest and other evils arise from allowing the Americans greater privileges than those defined in the treaty of 1818, which are to obtain shelter, effect repairs, buy wood and procure water in our ports and harbours; but they are to enter "for no other purpose whatever." The laws enacted to give effect to our exclusive fishing rights founded on the treaty of 1818 are framed on the model of the Imperial Statute ratifying that Convention. Certain features of these laws have been warmly objected to by Americans, but the clause most strongly condemned, bears a close analogy to the provisions of the Customs laws of Great Britain and the United States, rendering a vessel "hovering" within certain bounds liable to examination by a public officer.