

GENEALOGY OF OYSTERS.

How Portuguese Natives Reached the French Coast.

Portuguese oysters are no longer to be imported into the oyster beds of Arcachon. A decree to this effect, published a few days ago by the French Government, has drawn attention once again to the old "oyster crisis" of 1889 and to the curious history of oyster culture in France.

The first Portuguese oysters that came into French waters were brought in the hold of a ship. In 1867 a vessel from the Tagus laden with oysters went ashore at the mouth of the Gironde, and the captain had to jettison his cargo.

Many of the oysters were still alive, and as the wash of the current drove the cargo off the rivers mud and out to sea large beds came to be formed along the coast to the north of the estuary wherever the molluscs found a rocky bottom on which they could obtain a hold.

This settlement came as a windfall to the fishing population of the coast. The beds were exploited intelligently, and are to this day the chief source from which the immense quantities of cheap French oysters are drawn. Portuguese oysters can be bought in Paris at prices ranging from a few pence up to 1s. 6d. a dozen. Large numbers are besides exported to England.

The introduction of the Portuguese oysters into the beds of Arcachon, says the Paris correspondent of the Times, was due to the peculiar stage which the science of oyster culture had reached at the time when the shipwrecked Portuguese began to prove their value.

Up to the year 1858 the French oyster beds were exploited in the most primitive manner, the oysters being simply dredged from the bottom without any steps being taken to keep up the beds by preserving the "spat," or spawn, from destruction. At that time, owing to careless exploitation, the oyster-beds were on the verge of disappearing.

It was then that Professor Coste, at the direction of the imperial Government, began to study Roman methods of oyster-culture as still carried on by Italian fishermen in the Lucrine Lake. By his advice fresh beds were laid down in suitable positions, notably in the bays of Morbihan and at Arcachon, where the water is shallow and there is a good bottom.

The oysters of Arcachon began to be starved and chilled by being exposed to the air too long, and the oyster fishers, to whom a concession of so much frontage on the shore had been allotted by the government, gradually pushed forward their preserves into deeper water.

Large sums of money had, however, been wasted in preparing the "parks" higher up the slope, and the concessionaires looked about for some means of recouping themselves for their expense.

It was then that they hit upon the expedient of laying down beds of the hardier Portuguese oysters in the higher levels of the "parks" from which they had been forced to remove their natives. It was found that the irregular, tough-shelled Portuguese could safely stand the conditions which were fatal to the more delicate flat variety.

When the Portuguese conquest was first noticed it caused great alarm among oyster breeders and a decree was issued by the government in 1889 forbidding any introduction of the Portuguese variety into the great "parks" of Brittany. They remain, consequently, confined to Marennes and Arcachon.

MAKE THE FISH CURE BETTER

Western Star Thus Advises Fishermen of the Colony As Their Salvation.

Speaking of the Newfoundland fisheries, the Western Star in a somewhat extended editorial of a recent issue points out that the colony cannot longer afford to trade on its reputation.

The article says: At no time in the industrial life of the country has such a high price been paid for fish products of all kinds. St. John's the centre of the export of cod has less fish awaiting shipment than ever before, and it is safe to say that there will be a very limited quantity, if any, after the lenten season. Such briefly is the past year's history of our staple industry which is one to be proud of.

In order that this most satisfactory state of affairs may continue it becomes all the more imperative, that greater care and intelligence should be exercised in the work of curing cod fish. If we were the only country engaged in the catching and marketing of fish products we could afford to be careless and indifferent in our methods, but as we are not, and have powerful competitors in the countries to which we export cod we should bend our best energies toward curing it as well as we possibly can.

If we continue to pursue in the future the same indifference to cure as we did the past eight or 10 years, we may at any season find the markets controlled by our rivals, which would result in a limited demand for our fish and low prices. In times of prosperity and high prices ruling for fish we are apt to overlook the fact, that then it is we need to be more watchful and alert lest others attracted by the larger gains may try to supplant us. So long as markets are limited and prices low for any article of commerce there need be no fear of competition, but when demand increases and prices rule high in consequence for any article the danger from competition increases, and if we are to hold the markets for our staple product we must be prepared for eventualities.

Men the world over are always seeking for profitable investment of their capital and it is only reasonable to assume that the increasing markets for fish products will engage the attention of some of them, hence it is, that in the days of prosperity and not adversity we should redouble our efforts to retain the customers we have, but we cannot hope to do this if we persist in an indifferent cure of fish.

Years ago we cured cod very much better, and because we did Newfoundland fish products have been able to meet competition successfully, but during recent years there has been a noticeable downward tendency in the cure, to such an extent that it is the exception and not the rule to find merchantable fish approaching the standard of former years. Instead of retrogression it should be the opposite because the tastes of people are changing along lines that require better food products which they are prepared for, and the inferior will not be purchased even though it be cheaper if the better one can be had. Some may argue that cod superior to that caught by us cannot be had, that assertion we do not question, but a better cured article is offered for sale by the Norwegian is beyond question, and it only means a few short years when our customers will find this out and then when it is too late we will awaken to this fact.

Foodstuffs of all kinds are sold upon the name earned for them through cleanliness and efficiency in the manufacture and cure of them, and special care is taken by the manufacturer and seller to demonstrate these facts to the consumer. We cannot go on any longer in our indifferent ways and methods of cure and it behooves all engaged in the fishing industry to exercise more care and thought and a greater degree of cleanliness in the work. Some will say in answer to this "Oh John Jones, he didn't cure his fish as well as I did and he got the same price."

Our answer is do not pay any heed to John Jones' slovenly or careless methods, cure all your catch as well as you can and you will make it impossible for him and others of his class to sell a cod's tail, because when the exporter can get the good article he will not buy the inferior one. The same argument applies to the consumer, if Norwegian fish is more pleasing to the eye because of the manner in which it is split and the clean appearance of it, he is going to buy the fish of our hardest competitor.

We cannot afford any longer to trade on the name which our fathers gained for Newfoundland fish in the foreign markets of the world, if we do as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow disaster will overtake an industry upon which depends the present and future prosperity of the country.

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To Investigate N. F. Fisheries.

Premier Morris of Newfoundland recently moved for a set of resolutions calling for an investigation of the whole matter of the Newfoundland fisheries, the condition of some of which has of late years been such as to excite concern. The agitation for amendments to the sealing laws has been one of many years' standing; the whale fishery has practically become extinct; that decline in the lobster fishery has been very marked the past season and even the herring fishery is by no means as valuable an asset as it might be, and as it is in other countries, where the fishery has been vastly more persistently carried on than in Newfoundland waters. The problem is certainly one calling for the most careful consideration of the legislature.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING FL

As far as can be ascertained following will comprise the Newfoundland sealing fleet for this spring. Harvey's ships: Adventure, Jacob Kean, sailing port St. John's, 270 men; Bonaventure, Capt. Parsons, St. John's, 270 men; venture, Capt. J. R. Rend, John's, 270 men; Newfoundland Wes. Kean, Northern (Outport) men.

Job's Ships: Nascope, Capt. Barbour, sailing port, St. John's; Beothic, Capt. W. Wind, John's, 270 men; Diana, Capt. Barbour, Wesleyville, 150 men; tune, Capt. Sam Wilcox, Char, men.

Baird's Ships: Erik, Capt. D. tin, sailing port, Channel, 170 men; Baine Johnstone's Ships: S. Cross, Capt. George Clarke, port, Channel, 170 men; Blo, Capt. Jesse Winsor, Northern, port, 170 men.

Bowring's Ships: Florizel, Kean, sailing port, St. John's; Stephano, Capt. A. K. John's, 270 men; Terra Nova, Bartlett, Channel, 203 men; Capt. Kenneth Knee, Northern, port, 187 men; Eagle, Capt. Bishop, Northern Outport, 2 Viking, Capt. W. Bartlett, J. nel, 189 men.

Crosbie's Ships: Sagona, Ca Winsor, sailing port, Pool's 160 men; Fogota, Capt. Stan, bour, Pool's Island, 70 men.

Job Roberts, Kits, Capt. Alf gess sailing port, Northern 60 men.

FIT SCHOONER SECURE POTO

A Curling, N. F., despatch an attempt will be made to the naval tug Potomac, caught ice-off Bonne Bay, and the Bessie Jennox is being fitted nel for that purpose.

Recent westerly and winds have swept the ice off coast of the island, carrying tomac with it. The tug has seen since March 5, when eight miles west of Trout B.

Capt. John Gilman will the Jennox and will take on coal, so that if the tug is f is seaworthy her bunkers ma plished. If the weather is the craft will get away, it is within four days.

St. John, N. B., Fish The St. John, N. B., cor to the Canadian Fisherman. Owing to the heavy winter of the past month there has fresh fish on the local market what was secured from col. This fact, combined with s sent up the price of salt fi about the middle of the mo has been firm, and there a prospect of easier prices.

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# GOOD LIFTS OF HADDOCK

Some of the Gill Netters Made as High as 4000 Pound Hauls.

The gill netters hit a little better yesterday, although the day's receipts did not reach the figure they should have done from the 22 boats that landed.

Steamer Evelyn H. had 4000 pounds of haddock, while the Sawyer had 4500 pounds and the Namoi Bruce, 4000 pounds, the largest lifts.

There were no arrivals here from off shore up to noon today.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

- The arrivals and receipts in detail are:
- Str. Sawyer, gill netting, 4500 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Philomena, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Venture, gill netting, 900 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Nora B. Robinson, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Anna T., gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Water Witch, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Sunflower, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Sch. Little Fannie, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Orion, gill netting, 1800 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Sch. Gertrude T., gill netting, 1300 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Dolphin, gill netting, 1300 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Bryda F., gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Julia May, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Hugo, gill netting, 675 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 1750 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Carrie and Mildred, gill netting, 700 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 300 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Rough Rider, gill netting, 710 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Lorena, gill netting, 400 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Alice, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Mystery, gill netting, 425 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
  - Sch. Rose Dorothea, via Boston.
  - Sch. Mary C. Santos, via Boston.
  - Sch. Richard J. Nunan, via Boston.

### Vessels Sailed.

### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

- Salt Fish.**
- Georges codfish, large, \$5.75 per cwt.; medium, \$4.75; snappers, \$3.50.
  - Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$5.00; medium, \$4.50.

- Georges halibut codfish, large, \$5.50; mediums, \$4.50.
- Cusk, large, \$2.50; mediums, \$2.00; snappers, \$1.50.
  - Haddock, \$2.00.
  - Hake, \$2.00.
  - Pollock, \$2.00.

- Fresh Fish.**
- Splitting prices:
- Haddock, \$1.15 per cwt.
  - Eastern cod, large, \$2.25; medium, \$2.00; snappers, 75c.
  - Western cod, large, \$2.50; medium, \$2.15; snappers, 75c.
  - All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
  - Hake, \$1.15.
  - Cusk, large, \$2.00; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 50c.
  - Dressed pollock, 90c; round, 80c.
  - Newfoundland bulk salt herring, \$3.50 per bbl.
  - Newfoundland pickled herring, \$4.50 per bbl.
  - Newfoundland frozen herring, 3 1-2c per lb.
  - Fresh halibut, 14c per lb. for white; 10c for gray; 3c for old.

## BIG BOATS IN LUCK AGAIN.

Several of the big fellows are at T wharf, Boston, again this morning with big haddock and cod fares as a result of which some more big stocks are assured.

Capt. Fred Thompson in sch. Gov. Foss is again back to the dock after 10 days absence with 15,000 pounds haddock and cod. Others to arrive are schs. Onato, Capt. J. Henry Larkin, 70,000 pounds; A. Piatt Andrew, Capt. Wallace Bruce, 68,000 pounds; Ruth, Capt. Jeremiah Goodwin, 35,000 pounds; steamer Swell, 40,000 pounds.

Quotations at the opening of the market were \$3 to \$4.25 a hundred pounds wholesale for haddock, \$4 to \$4.50 for large and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for market cod, \$4 to 6 for cusk, 4 for pollock and \$2 for cusk.

### Boston Arrivals and Receipts.

- The arrivals and receipts in detail are:
- Sch. Mary, 50,000 haddock, 19,000 cod, 1500 pollock, 1500 halibut.
  - Sch. Mary C. Santos, 30,000 haddock, 200 cod.
  - Sch. A. Piatt Andrew, 45,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 1000 cusk, 1600 pollock, 700 halibut.
  - Sch. Onato, 55,000 haddock, 18,000 cod, 6000 cusk, 1000 halibut.
  - Str. Swell, 11,500 haddock, 25,000 cod, 5000 lemon sole.
  - Sch. Rebecca, 40,000 haddock, 11,000 cod.
  - Sch. Gov. Foss, 60,000 haddock, 7500 cod, 8000 cusk, 1200 halibut.
  - Sch. Ruth, 30,000 haddock, 1200 cod, 4000 cusk.
  - Sch. Jorgina, 7000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
  - Sch. Buema, 16,000 haddock, 600 cod.
  - Sch. Flavilla, 2000 haddock, 5500 cod, 2500 cusk.
  - Sch. Progress, 23,000 haddock, 600 cod.
  - Sch. Josephine DeCosta, 8000 haddock, 1500 cod.
  - Sch. Elva L. Spurling, 16,000 haddock, 600 cod.
  - Haddock, \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$4.50; market cod, \$2.50 to \$2.75; hake, \$4 to \$6; pollock, \$4; cusk, \$2.

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## "LONG-LINING" WORKING WELL

The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Co., who operate and own the largest cold storage plant on the Pacific Coast, and even in Canada, are now convinced that fishing for halibut can be done without dories. Fishing is done direct from the steamers now, this being tried successfully with the above company's boats "James Caruthers" and "Andrew Kelly."

That this method is successful is proved by the fact that the former arrived after a 10 days trip with 120,000, and the latter 90,000 lbs. for 18 days' work. The great feature of the "dory-less" fishing is the fact that fishing can be done in all weathers.

As soon as the necessary gear arrives from England, the company proposes to convert their other boats in the same way as the above two. Naturally, it is only possible to fish this way with vessels having other power than sails, but as all vessels fishing for halibut on the Pacific have either steam or "kickers," it looks as if the old familiar dory will soon be a thing of the past.

## SCOTT'S SHIP IN SEALING FLEET

The Gulf of St. Lawrence fleet sailed from Port Aux Basques, N. F., at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. The following ships are prosecuting the fishery this year:

- Men. Terranova, Capt. W. Bartlett, Sr. 203
- Wiking, Capt. W. Bartlett, Jr. 189
- Neptune, Capt. S. Wilcox 203
- Erik, Capt. Dan Martin 170
- Southern Cross, Capt. G. Clarke 170
- Seal, Capt. George Murley 140

The first named is the ship in which Capt. Scott made his fatal voyage to the Antarctic regions. Fifteen other steamers sail on Thursday and Friday for the seal hunt off the Grand Banks.

## GOOD STOCKS ON LENTEN TRIPS

As a result of their fine trip landed at Boston Wednesday afternoon, sch. Laverna, Capt. John McInnis of this port stocked \$3270, each of the crew sharing \$64.72 clear.

Another good trip is that of sch. Thos. S. Gorton, Capt. Val O'Neill, the vessel stocking \$2140 and the crew \$53 clear to a man.

### Big Smelt Season.

The smelt-fishing season in Prince Edward Island closed on February 15th with an estimated output of about 2,700,000 pounds and totalling a net yield to the fishermen of about \$75,000.

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## Modus Does Not Hurt Canada.

The March number of the Canadian Fisherman, contains a very interesting article on the "Modus Vivendi," written by L. H. Martell, A., B. C. L.,—barrister-at-law, gives an historical outline of the origin of the Modus Vivendi license and its application to and effect on Canadian fisheries. The article will be read with much interest and furnish much enlightenment, coming at this time when fishermen are seeking concessions through the department at Washington in Newfoundland and Canadian waters. In the opinion of the writer, Canada loses nothing by granting these licenses.

Mr. Martell says:

The successful exploitation of Bank Fisheries requires in addition to vessels in good order and condition three important factors—available crews for the vessels, a convenient base of operation, and a supply of bait which is continuous.

The Atlantic Provinces of Canada and the Colony of Newfoundland have bait supplies which are practically continuous; their shores are indented with beautiful harbors, where we may apply to each of them the words of Joe Howe concerning Nova Scotia: "She draws from every cove and harbor, her children share the treasury of an inexhaustible fishery." The Canadian provinces mentioned and Newfoundland are the front door, so to speak, of Bank fisheries. Therefore, the people of Canada and Newfoundland are in a better position to carry on

Bank fisheries than any other people or peoples.

Following the American war of independence, the United States has been seeking by convention and other ways, to gain as far as possible for her fishermen the important factors mentioned.

### Rights Under Treaty of 1818.

In virtue of the treaty of 1818 United States fishing vessels are permitted to enter Canadian territorial waters for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages therein of chasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever, with the exception that around the Magdalen islands and on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Point Joly eastward where they have liberty to fish in common with British fishermen. United States fishermen are to be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent them abusing the privileges accorded them.

### What Led to Conventions.

The desire on the part of the United States to gain greater privileges for its fishermen, and of Canada, past years to have free access to the markets of the United States for fish led to many conventions, which embraced the fisheries.

The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 permitted United States fishermen to fish of every kind—save shell fish on the sea coasts and shores, and the bays, harbours and creeks of

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are now the Atlantic provinces, and the several islands adjacent thereto, without being restricted to any distance from the shore. The United States fishermen were also permitted to land upon the coasts and shores of these colonies, as well as upon the Magdalen Islands for the purposes of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided, however, that they did not interfere with the rights and privileges of private property of the British fishermen. River and estuary fishing were reserved exclusively for the British fishermen.

The United States granted similar privileges off the United States coast north of the 36th parallel of North latitude to British fishermen. This concession was of no value to British fishermen. British fishermen were, however, given free access to the markets of the United States for their fish and the products of their fish.

On the termination of this Treaty in 1866 by the United States Government, efforts were made for its renewal, and as a matter of grace and to prevent loss to United States fishermen by a sudden reversion to the Treaty of 1818, Canada decided to issue licenses for 1866 to United States fishing vessels covering the privileges in question, at a nominal fee. This practice was followed until 1869, when the license system was abolished, and in 1870 a fisheries protection fleet was inaugurated, which was known as the Marine Police. Her Majesty's North American squadron co-operated with this fleet in preventing encroachment of our inshore fisheries. This fleet maintained in 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which time about 20 United States fishing vessels were seized for infractions of the Treaty of 1818.

Following this came the Treaty of Washington, the proclamation of which was fixed for the 1st of July, 1873. In Canada the privileges contemplated by the Treaty were granted United States fishermen from the 1st of April of that year; but in the United States the privileges were withheld to the date of its proclamation.

Under Articles XVIII to XXV and XXXII and XXXIII of this Treaty the conditions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, so far as the fisheries are concerned, were renewed, and it was also provided under this Treaty that a commission should decide on the difference in value of the fishery privileges given by either country, as a result of which was the Halifax Award of 1877.

The Fisheries Articles of this Treaty were discontinued at the instance of the United States on the 1st of July 1885, the United States Government having in 1883 notified Her Majesty's Government that such would be done.

**Where Modus Vivendi Came In.**

Canada for the same reasons that obtained following the discontinuance of the Reciprocity Treaty permitted United States fishermen to enjoy the conditions under the Treaty until the end of the fishing season of 1885, though her fishermen were not allowed free entry for their fish to the United States; but the President of the United States agreed to bring the whole question before Congress at the next session in December of that year, and recommended the appointment of a Joint Commission to consider matters between the two countries. This commendation did not, however, find favour with the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the con-

ditions under the Treaty of 1818 were revived, so that for the second time in 1886 Canada put on a fisheries protection fleet. During the next year or two, numerous seizures of and interferences with United States fishing vessels occurred, and heated diplomatic correspondence ensued, which culminated in negotiations which resulted in what is known as the "Unratified Treaty of 1888." This Treaty was formally ratified by the Imperial and Canadian Parliaments, but was rejected by the United States Senate, although their negotiators had agreed to it.

It was at this time that what have since been known as the "modus vivendi" licenses were introduced.

The following Protocols, dated at Washington 15th of February, 1888, were attached to the Treaty:—

"The Treaty having been signed, the British plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishing season before the treaty can possibly be ratified by the Senate of the United States by the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Newfoundland.

"In the absence of such ratification the old conditions which have given rise to much friction and irritation might be revived, and might interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies concerned.

"Under these circumstances, and with the further object of affording evidence of their anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove all possible subjects of controversy, the British plenipotentiaries are ready to make the following temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years, in order to afford a "modus vivendi" pending the ratification of the treaty:—

"(a) For a period not exceeding two years from the present date, the privilege of entering the bays and harbours of the Atlantic coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be granted to the United States fishing vessels by annual licenses at a fee of 1 1-2 dollars per ton for the following purposes:—

"The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines, and other supplies and outfits. Transhipment of catch and shipping of crews.

"(b) If, during the continuance of this arrangement the United States should remove the duties on fish, fish-oil, whale and seal-oil (and the coverings, packages, etc.) the said licenses shall be issued free of charge.

"(c) United States fishing vessels entering the bays and harbours of the Atlantic coasts of Canada or of Newfoundland for any of the four purposes mentioned, in Article 1 of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, and not remaining therein more than 24 hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom house, providing they do not communicate with the shore.

"(d) Forfeiture to be exacted only for the offences of fish or repairing to fish in territorial waters.

"(e) This arrangement to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the colonial authorities.

"The American plenipotentiaries having received the communication of this date, conveying their plan for its administration to be observed by the governments of Canada and Newfoundland in respect of the fisheries

during the period which may be requisite for the consideration by the Senate of the treaty this day signed, and the enactments of the legislation by the respective governments therein proposed, desire to express their satisfaction with this manifestation of an intention on the part of the British plenipotentiaries, by the means referred to, to maintain the relations of good neighborhood between the British possessions in North America and the United States; and they will convey the communication of the British plenipotentiaries to the President of the United States, with a recommendation that the same may be by him made known to the Senate for its information, together with the Treaty, when the latter is submitted to that body for ratification."

The Canadian Act ratifying the Treaty (51 V. C. 30.) provided by Section 14 for the operation of the "modus vivendi" for a period of two years, —1888 and 1889. Subsection 5 of this section declared the "modus vivendi" void, if the Treaty were rejected by the United States Senate.

In the hope of reaching some satisfactory conclusion of this troublesome question, and as a matter of grace, instead of discontinuing the licenses following the action of the United States Senate, 53 Victoria, Chapter 69, was passed by Canada on the 16th of May, 1890, continuing for that year the privileges conveyed by the licenses. This course was followed in 1891; but in 1892 to avoid the necessity of again going to Parliament, an act was adopted empowering the governor-general in council to from time to time authorize the issue of such licenses. Since that time they have been issued yearly. "Modus vivendi" license to United States fishing vessels are now issued pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada of 1906, Chapter 47, Section 3. In virtue of said section the granting or refusal of said licenses is at the option of the Governor-General in Council.

**Bond Cancelled for Newfoundland.**

These "modus vivendi" licenses were also granted in Newfoundland, but when in 1905 the Bond-Hay convention was thrown out by the United States Senate, Newfoundland retaliated by cancelling the "modus vivendi" licenses and since that time there has been a notable increase in the number of licenses taken out in Canada.

The withdrawal of the "Modus Vivendi" would not be a fatal matter to the United States fishing vessels. Cold storage enables them to store up bait when it is available in their own country and hold it for times when bait is scarce. True, it might hinder them in obtaining crews, but even crews could be secured by the men going to the United States and joining in that country instead of joining in Canadian ports as they are permitted to do under the "modus vivendi."

Again, the Canadian fishermen finds in the American fishing vessels a market for his fish that are not fit for bait, while the merchants of our seaports find in her an excellent customer. So on the whole, it is doubtful whether Canada is in any way hurt by the granting of the "modus vivendi" licenses to United States fishing vessels.

**KICK AT TRAWLS ON LABRADOR**

An important petition was presented from Bay-de-Verde yesterday Mr. Hickman praying that the use of trawls be prevented on Labrador, was discussed at length by the hon. Minister of Fisheries, and Frank Morris. Mr. Piccott pointed out that some years ago people from Compton Bay petitioned to have trawling stopped, and two years later asked to be allowed to use trawls; and he personally did not think much damage was done by the trawlers as when the bankers went to Labrador our people had practically finished their fish and we have had a law in force for three years prohibiting trawling before September 15 in any year.—John's Herald, March 3.

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**THERE'S MONEY HADDOCKING**

Sch. Pontiac, Capt. French, who arrived at Boston yesterday, made a fine stock of \$3800, while the crew at single dory fishing shared \$87 each clear.

Sch. Governor Foss, Capt. Thompson, is still in the game for better being absent one week was at Boston yesterday with a good fare that realized him a stock of \$2500, while the crew shared \$63 each clear.

Another good trip was that of Sch. Onato, Capt. Henry Larkin, who stocked \$2300 yesterday and the crew shared \$68 each clear.

**SALVORS REACH TUG POTOMAC**

Says the Sidney Post: "A crew of salvors led by H. C. Summerside, Bay of Islands, N.S., have boarded the United States tug Potomac jammed in the Gulf of ice and will stand by the vessel until such time as they can take out. The men took provisions and coal with them."