

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Summerside, in the County of Prince Edward, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1881, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fifth day of October, A. D. 1878, and made between William Thomas Mill and Amelia his wife of the one part, and John Brecken, Frederick De St. Croix Brecken and Robert Robinson Hodgson, Trustees, of the other part.

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Eighteen, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake fixed on the shore of Indian River; thence by a line running south twenty degrees west until it reaches the boundary line dividing Lots or Townships Number Eighteen and Nineteen; thence running due east on said division line for the distance of thirty-two chains; thence by a line running north twenty degrees east until it reaches Indian River aforesaid; thence following the course of the River to the place of commencement, making and including fifty-six (56) acres of land, be the same a little more or less.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-five, in Prince County aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in William MacMurdy's eastern boundary line at the south-east corner of Joshua Harding's Lot; from thence running south for the distance of forty-four chains; thence east eleven chains and fifty links; thence north forty-four chains; thence west eleven chains and fifty links to the aforesaid stake or place of commencement, making and including fifty (50) acres of land, a little more or less, being the southern moiety of one hundred acres of land, and being bounded on the north by the northern moiety thereof known as Joshua Harding's lot; on the east by ———— Gay's land; on the south by ———— Keele's land and on the west by the said William MacMurdy's land.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Nineteen, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the south-west angle of land in the occupation of Peter Gillis; thence running north six degrees and forty-five minutes east sixteen chains and two links; to division line between Lots 19 and 18; thence along said line westwardly twenty-six chains and sixty-nine links; to the entrance of Barbara Veit River; thence along the course of the said River to the place of beginning, containing twenty-nine acres and forty perches, be the same a little more or less.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Eighteen, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set on the shore of Richmond Bay, in the centre of a road on the line of Lots 18 and 19, thence northwardly along said shore such a distance as shall make fifteen chains and sixty-five links (15 chains and 65 links) at a right angle from said division line, thence north eighty-nine degrees east, or parallel with the said division line forty-eight chains and fifteen links (48 chains 15 links) or to lands in the property of the said William Thomas Mill, thence south twenty degrees west to said division line, thence westward along said division line to the stake at the place of commencement, containing seventy-eight acres of land, a little more or less.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot or Township Number Nineteen, in Prince County, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the north boundary line of land in possession of the Widow Keefe or Lawrence Malone, being the south-east angle of fifty acres of land the property of William T. Mill, from thence by a line running north twelve chains and fifty links, thence east nine chains and fifty-five links, or to the east boundary line of land in possession of William Gay, thence south to the first mentioned land, thence westwardly along said land to the stake at the place of commencement, containing eleven and nine-tenths acres, a little more or less.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Nineteen, in Prince County, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the south-east angle of land in the possession of Neal McDonald, from thence running west along said land, twelve chains and twenty links (12 chains 20 link) or to the south-west angle of said land, and from thence two points running two parallel lines south thirty-one (31) chains, or to the south boundary line of plot G., containing thirty-seven (37) and one half acres of land, be the same a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeon, Solicitors, Charlottetown and Summerside.

Dated the 20th day of May, A. D., 1881.

JOHN BRECKEN,
FRED'K DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN,
ROBERT ROBINSON HODGSON,
Mortgagees.

May 21, tu-th s jour 21

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a door. Apply on the premises to

MRS. BOSWALL.

March 12, 1881—M

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD,
HALBERT E. PAIKK,
Late Commissioners of Patents.

PATENTS.

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,

412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp for postage.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 25th May, 1881.

WHEREAS circumstances have rendered it expedient to effect certain changes in the policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, Public Notice is hereby given:—

1. The Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, were rescinded by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th day of May, instant, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands substituted therefor:—

2. The even-numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood lots in connection with settlers on prairie lands within the said belt, or which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired by the Company.

3. The pre-emptions entered within the said belt, of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of \$2.50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is \$2.50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said belt, or within the corresponding belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter section.

5. Dominion Lands the property of the Government, 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, recognized by the Minister of Railways, and of which he has given notice in the Official Gazette as being a projected line of Railway, shall be dealt with as to price and terms, as follows:—The pre-emptions shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the next preceding paragraph, and the odd-numbered sections shall be sold at \$2.50 per acre, payable in cash.

6. In all townships open for sale and settlement within Manitoba or the North-West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even-numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of these Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd-numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of section four of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of \$2 per acre.

8. Pre-emptions outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, lying to the north of the belt containing the Pacific Railway lands, wherein a person being an actual settler on an odd-numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasing to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of \$1.25 per acre, cash; but no Patent shall issue for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and terms of payment of odd-numbered sections and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall not apply to persons who have settled in any one of the several belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase such odd-numbered sections or pre-emptions, as the case may be, at the price and on the terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

Timber for Settlers.

11. The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of \$5 per acre, to be paid in cash.

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time under and in accordance with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

Sales of Lands to Individuals or Corporations for Colonization.

14. In any case where a company or individual applies for lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to contribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good faith and ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, or of the Belt of any

branch line or lines of the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half price, or \$1 per acre in cash. In case the lands applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as one-half of each even-numbered section is concerned—that is to say, one-half of each even-numbered section may be sold to the company or individual at the price of \$1.25 per acre to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of \$500, with six per cent. interest thereon till paid, in the case of advances made to place families on homesteads, under the provisions of section 10 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Acts hereinbefore mentioned.

15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional:—
(a) That the company or individual, as the case may be, shall, in the case of lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd-numbered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even-numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(b) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall, within three years of the date of agreement with the Government, place two settlers on the half of each even-numbered section, purchased under the provision contained in paragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homesteads in such section.

(c) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilege of colonization, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of \$2 per acre, or \$2.50 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(d) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

Pasture Lands.

16. The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.

17. From time to time, as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, or portions of Townships, as may be available for grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordance therewith with the provisions of section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, hereinbefore mentioned.

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of land to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease, or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained therein.

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing, and receiving a patent for a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent. of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of \$10 per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cattle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be \$1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

22. Payments for public lands and also for pre-emptions may be in cash, or in scrip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further, shall not, of course, effect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

LINSEY RUSSELL,
Surveyor General. js, 31 saw

P. E. Island Pottery.

THE above Company has on hand a large quantity of

MILK PANS,
FLOWER POTS,
BUTTER CROCKS,
BEAN POTS,
MOLASSES JARS,
PRESERVE CROCKS,
and other Ware which they offer at

Wholesale Only.

Samples can be seen at the office of the undersigned—Corner Queen and Water Sts.

No sales at the Works.

Every description of Ornamental Flower Pots, Garden Vases, etc., made to order.

Also, Bone Dust for sale.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
May 21, '81—Zaw

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT Valuable Freehold Property, situate on Sidney Street, and owned by the heirs of the late M. W. Skinner, Esq., consisting of Dwelling, Stable and Coach House. Also, a VACANT LOT, suitable for a Garden, adjoining the above.

The House contains 1 large Shop, 7 Bed-rooms, Dining Room, Parlor and Kitchen. The Shop is at present occupied by the Inspector of Weights and Measures. Apply on the premises to

TO PURCHASERS OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CORK, June 11.

The rioting here on Thursday night originated in the police arresting eight persons concerned in the Dumeraile disturbance at the races. What followed was the result of an attempt to rescue the prisoners which gave the mob a favorable opportunity for attacking the police. The feeling of the roughs against the police and soldiers is shown by the frequent brutal assaults upon individuals found alone.

LONDON, June 11.

The Times, remarking on the growth of lawlessness in Ireland, says one experiment which is the most obvious and certain to succeed, remains untried. If one mob of Fenians, or Land Leaguers, or of whatever other title, were just for once not suffered to have its own way; if its appeal to force were met and overcome, and if the mob were dispersed and forbidden to re-assemble, the consequences might be happy in the extreme. One victory of the law would be the signal for others. The objections to such an experiment are obvious, but not conclusive.

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A Cork despatch states Bishop Fitzgerald of Skibbereen, says reports of troubles there and at Schull are greatly exaggerated and that the rioters were roughs and reckless boys who had no connection with the Land League.

LONDON, June 12.

A meeting of 1200 postal telegraph employees, of London, was held last night. Resolutions were passed calling a national conference of telegraph clerks to be held in Liverpool in three weeks, and pledging the meeting to abide by the decision of that conference. Another resolution unanimously passed agreeing to strike if that course of action should be decided upon. The meeting resolved to take immediate steps to bring about a total cessation of overtime work, which appears to be a grievance, as also is a recent statement made in the House of Commons, by Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General, that overtime work is often voluntarily submitted to, and that when volunteers are not forthcoming it is fairly allotted by ballot.

Notices have been posted proclaiming Skibbereen, Ballydeheh and the surrounding districts, and forbidding all assemblies. Reinforcements for troops have arrived at Skibbereen and Schull to prevent further disturbances.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Liverpool says: At daybreak, on Sunday, 200 men marched to the prison to which McKerritt and Roberts were taken ostensibly to rescue the prisoners. A policeman gave the alarm and the wardens assembled armed with loaded carbines and revolvers. The party then separated.

The News understands that Hon. Lionel Sackville West, British Minister at Madrid, will succeed Sir Edward Thornton as Minister the United States.

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About 15,000 people assembled, to-day, in Millstreet, County Cork, but made no attempt to hold a meeting. A large force of military and police was drafted for service in the town. The people formed a procession and marched through the streets with bands playing and banners flying. There was no speaking except by a priest, who advised the people to quit the town quietly. The Bishop of Ross, addressing his congregation, to-day, strongly deprecated resort to violence. Their case, he said, would be eventually righted by vigorous constitutional action.

Solomon Alexander Hart, painter and Librarian of the Royal Academy, is dead.

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THE FRENCH DERBY.

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The race for the grand prize of Paris took place to-day, and resulted in another victory for an American horse. J. R. Keene's Foxhall was the winner, with Mr. Lefevre's ch. c. Tristan, second, Count LeGrange's b. c. Albion third.

The contest was a close and exciting one, especially near the finish. Tristan joined Foxhall at the distance, and both ran a grand race. Foxhall, staying longer, won by a head.

Thomas was a carpenter, but owing to a dullness in trade, he engaged as footman at the "big house" in the village. On the day of his engagement his mistress, having a lady visitor in the drawing-room, rang the bell for the footman. "You will show this lady the front door," Thomas, she said. "Yes, mem," replied Thomas, and bowing to the lady, he requested her to follow him. On coming to the door, he opened it, and the lady was about to pass out, when Thomas, tapping her on the shoulder, remarked: "This is the door, mem; guid pitch-pine in't framed two an' a half inches thick, with raised mouldings, wad cost about twa pound ten, mem."

A Mexican at Las Vegas, New Mexico, tied his wife firmly to a board, leaned her thus helpless against a fence, took a position 50 feet away, and used her as a target for rifle practice. He did not hit her, his object being to frighten her by embedding the bullets in the board close to her head and body. She fainted under the frightful ordeal.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 14, 1881.

Important Fishery Case.

A case of considerable importance to the lobster packing industry was heard to-day at the office of Marine and Fisheries, Dominion Building, before Inspector Duvar, wherein Edgar Sawyer, Esq., was charged by one of the fishery wardens with canning lobsters in spawn in the new factory at North Rustice. The case grew out of evidence elicited in an enquiry by the Inspector into the circumstances under which several cartloads of lobsters belonging to Rustico Frenchmen were recently seized in Charlottetown market. As the matter is of interest to all engaged in the canning business, we give the substance of Mr Duvar's decision. He said:—

"This is an important case, affecting the public interest, and as I notice in Court a representative of the Press, I go into it at some length, with the view of conveying information to others concerned."

The charge, in general terms, brought by a fishery warden in the discharge of his duty, is that lobsters bearing ova are habitually canned in defendant's factory. The defence is ignorance of the law; also that defendant received no notice; with a view to that step taking lobsters in spawn would be to stop the factory.

I fail to discern any *laches* on the part of the Department. A gentleman of the defendant's apparent business ability in entering on a new industry is pre-supposed to know all about it. The defence of ignorance of the law is therefore not tenable in this case; neither is that plea usually accepted in *defences*. As regards the alleged alternative that the factory must be closed if the regulations be enforced, it is within my own knowledge that certain factories in this Province manage to conduct their business and yet conform to the law. My personal knowledge, however, is not evidence. I shall not call on either the complainant or defendant to adduce testimony as to the possible eluding referred to, for the reason that the question of profit and loss does not come within the range of the Act.

The defendant buys his lobsters from the fishermen, by tale, at 20 cents per hundred, or half a cent apiece. In receiving two or three thousand lobsters at a time from the boats, the brightest vigilance could not prevent a few undersized and in spawn from being counted in, and an officer who took advantage of that accident would be harsh and unjust. This case however is different, for the complaint is that 200 lobsters in egg were on the tables at once.

If one of Mr. Sawyer's fishermen were to offer him half a cent as fair payment for a thousand cans of lobsters he would probably be astounded; and yet the employer who permits his fishermen to bring one lobster in spawn to his factory, is simply paying a premium of half a cent for the destruction of 1,000 future cans, or three thousand lobsters at three to a can. To my uncommercial mind it is not conceivable how gentlemen who have invested thousands of dollars in factories with a view to the permanence of the industry can offer seductive premiums of half cents to destroy it. The complainant asserts in this case, (but not having actually counted them was unable to swear to the exact number) that there were in the factory on the morning of the eighth of June, 200 lobsters in spawn. Taking each mother-fish, as representing the average number of 3,000 young, we have certainly half a million of lobsters destroyed as the result of that one morning's fishing at that one factory. Now as the total catch of lobsters in Prince Edward Island waters last year was estimated at about seven millions, here we have, in one morning, by the inadvertence or recklessness of one factory, one-fourteenth of the entire industry of a Province, for a whole year, not only "going" but gone, at the remarkably low figure of one dollar! This strikes me as something worse than wau-ton—as atrocious—as utterly opposed to the beneficent designs of Nature. However prolific lobsters may be (and it is by no means known that they are exceptionally prolific), their reproduction cannot keep pace with such wholesale slaughter. Unlike gasperaux and some other fish that are supposed to come to maturity in two or at most three years from the spawn, the lobster is a creature of slow growth, requiring several years for its development. Hence the necessity of looking a few years ahead to prevent the utter extinction of this great industry upon our coast.

By Sec. 15, s. 7 of the Fisheries Act, 31 Vic. Chap. 60, shellfish come within the jurisdiction of the Act, and the Regulations under it, as fish. By Sec 11 no person is allowed to "possess" any fish whereof the catching or killing is prohibited by the Act. The Order-in-Council of date of the 13th of March, 1879, I quote as follows, namely:—

"In the Province of Prince Edward Island it shall be unlawful at any time to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any female lobsters in spawn or with the eggs attached; soft-shelled; or any young lobsters of less size than nine inches in length, measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers; and when caught by accident in nets or other fishing apparatus lawfully used for other fish, they shall be liberated alive at the risk and cost of the owner of the net or other apparatus, or by the occupier of the fishery,—on either of whom shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation."

By Section 16 of the Act the penalty for all offences not otherwise provided for is \$20 for each offence. And by sub-section 2 of the same section 16, "the contravention on any day of any of the provisions of