

Holiday Advertisements.

CENTRAL GROCERY.

Go to CARMICHAEL BROS. and get the worth of your money. They are prepared to sell during the

Christmas Holidays

The following goods at unrivalled prices.

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, LARD, TOBACCOS, SOAP, and choice TUB BUTTER.

London Layer Raisins,

In Boxes, Half Boxes and Quarter Boxes.

CURRANTS, FIGS, NUTS, SPICES, COFFEE, SAUCES, PICKLES, MARMALADE, CITRUS and LEMON PEEL.

The following Canned Goods are Famous and of a quality not usually to be had:

PINEAPPLE, PEACHES, PEARS, BLUEBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, LOBSTER, SALMON, TOMATOES, & OYSTERS.

Many and plain of all qualities and descriptions, from 5 cents to 50 cents per lb., to suit even the most fastidious taste.

Splendid Light.

Let there be light! There will assuredly be light, from 5 cents to 50 cents per lb., to suit even the most fastidious taste.

Provisions.

Now is the chance our friends, if you want to purchase any of the following:

American Plate Beef, Pork, Ham, Sausages, Geese, Partridge, Chickens, Ducks, Labrador Herring, Shad, Mackerel, Codfish, pk'd & dry, Finen Haddies.

Confectionery.

Just arrived from Toronto, a large stock of Confectionery, Fancy and other. Parents remember the Christmas holidays and don't fail to purchase your little ones one pound of those pure and whole confectionery, you will never miss the 20 cents, and if you should wish more than one pound, we will make a reasonable discount.

Apples, GRAVENSTEINES, PIPINS, AND BALDWIN, &c.

Also arriving a complete stock of

Crockery & Glassware.

Bargains may be Expected.

COME ONE, COME ALL, COME EARLY,

And avoid the rush.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

Remember the stand, corner Duke and Cunard Sts.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS,

VISIT THE STUDIO OF ART,

Opposite Masonic Hall Chatham.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

OF THE Finest Finish

AND MOST Delicate Shade,

Pencil Touch,

Done by an Artist of Great Experience.

See specimens at the door.

MOULDINGS

For Picture Framing, etc.

T. R. COLPITTS, Photo-Artist.

Fish for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale: 10 Blk. Mackerel, 10 Half Blk. Mackerel, 10 Blk. Herring, 10 Half Herring, 10 Blk. Salmon, 10 Half Blk. Salmon, 10 Blk. Trout, 10 Half Blk. Trout, 10 Blk. Codfish, 10 Half Blk. Codfish.

SPECTACLES

EYE GLASSES, COQUILLES, SPECTACLE CASES, OPTICAL GOODS,

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Agency for Lenses and Mirrors, Perfected Specimens.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, JANUARY 15, 1880.

The Lumber Trade.

Advices from Great Britain are encouraging to the lumber trade. The commercial depression which existed so long is beginning to pass away and there are decided signs of industrial activity.

Iron, the most important factor in British industry has risen to prices decidedly favorable to that trade and Wood, and other staples, are in sympathy with it.

Great Britain has had a partial failure of crops and the countries from which she is drawing her supplies to make up this deficiency are securing not only British gold but British manufactures.

This increases the export trade and promotes consumption of Wood. There were large stocks of Deals, etc., held at the great lumber centres a few months ago, but consumers had been buying up for immediate wants and the aggregate of lumber distributed among them was in minimum quantity.

As soon as the improved commercial feeling manifested itself the general demand steadily decreased stocks in Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol and other large centres, prices advanced and the merchants were anxious to buy.

On this side of the Atlantic some advantageous sales and excellent offers for future deliveries are reported.

As is usual in such periods, ridiculous rumors of fortunes being made by fortunate holders of large stocks are set afloat, but it is only known that there is a decided improvement in the lumber trade which promises to be reasonably permanent.

It comes none too soon, and those who have struggled through the hard times against low prices, keeping the business of the country from coming to a standstill, are to be congratulated on the prospect of better times for themselves and those who have had to share with them the discouragements of the past three or four years' business.

Miramichi Fish Shipments for 1879.

We are indebted to the Custom Houses of Chatham and Newcastle for the following statements of fish shipped from Miramichi for the year 1879:

CHATHAM—To Great Britain.

Shippers. Lobsters. Salmon. Smelts. Other Fish.

J. W. & S. Crocker, 38,272 7,884 8,611

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

W. A. Loggie, 24,819 5,739 6,208

John station handling the freight, etc., we have put on half time. This, we suppose, is more of the "hum" which the Finance Minister promised would soon become so loud in all parts of this Province.—Freeman.

It has been quite clear to the people of Northumberland and Gloucester that the policy of the Public Works Department is one very hostile indeed to them.

Both these countries contribute very largely to the revenues of Canada in many customs and excise duties, yet their claims for works which are necessary to the proper prosecution of our industries—the very industries which make them such large revenue contributors—are ignored.

The fishermen have not heard of even the survey for the proposed Esquimaux Breakwater having yet been ordered. It is quite probable that but for the change in Government that work would now be fairly undertaken.

Efforts have been made to secure the dredging of a channel through the Tracadie Flats, but "no Gloucester man need apply" seems to be the policy, and a similar spirit prevails when Northumberland's claims are put forward.

We hear that no effort is being made to restore the new Stipitan Breakwater to even the state it was in before last autumn's high tide, to say nothing of carrying the work forward to completion.

The improvement of navigation on the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi seems to have been entirely lost sight of. We hear of nothing being done in Kent County, which needs harbor improvements very much.

In Restigouche the same policy of neglect, if not contempt for the people's claims, is manifest, even the little work that was done under the Mackenzie Government in I. C. R. Railway shop at Campbellton having ceased, in order that more men may be employed in the Halifax shops, located at Richmond.

Moncton is not a Northern town, but it has fallen under the Dominion Government's ban. Every week witnesses some new development of the lopping off process—the disabled rolling stock is often, at unnecessary expense, taken by the fine establishment which is the pride of the town under the late Government, in order that more men may be employed at Halifax in making repairs.

New rolling stock, for the getting up of which the expensive shops were built, is handed over to private concerns so that workmen may be discharged and Moncton injured. Next comes the shortening of the working time of the men in the shops to eight hours and the cutting down of their pay in proportion, the Government organs declaring that it is *saes* *ga*.

For the present the people whose interests are being thus neglected and injured by the Government cannot successfully change or resist the policy pursued towards them. They feel, none the less, however, how unjust it is, and when opportunity offers will set the stamp of their disapproval unmistakably upon it.

Letter from Dr. Frank Buckland.

Dr. Buckland publishes the following letter which will interest a good many of our readers:

It affords me great pleasure to be able to give the public a correct history of the frozen salmon from Restigouche, in Canada, that are now in the London market.

It seems so strange at first sight that there should be clean fresh salmon for sale (that are not Dutch salmon) in the English markets in the months of November and December, that Boards of Salmon Conservators will, no doubt, be horrified at the idea. I have considered it, therefore, my duty to find out all I can about these salmon.

I have had a long interview with the gentleman who is immediately concerned in this import of salmon from Canada. This gentleman was accompanied by Mr. John Mowat, Fishery Officer in charge, under the Canadian Government, of the Restigouche fishery establishment.

Mr. Mowat has charge of more than a hundred fish stations in the great Bay of Chaleur, and also of the Restigouche and other rivers. The Restigouche empties itself into the bay of Chaleur; it is 120 miles long and has about 220 miles of tributaries. There are no pollutions whatever, and there are no obstructions. A back cannot collect silt from the head waters to the estuary without the slightest hindrance. The water is very clear and rapid and the bottom beautiful gravel. The seasons on the Restigouche are as in England very surprising; the rivers are sealed up with ice to May 1. The nets are put in on May 1, and they leave off on July 31, so that they have only three clear months for netting. Another month is allowed for rods. The mesh of the net is five in. pulled tight, or 2 1/2 in. from knot to knot. The fishermen themselves prefer to use the 7 1/2 in. pulled tight, or 3 1/2 in. from knot to knot; they only want the big fish. The spawning time begins from the 10th to the 12th of October, and is all over in a week or fortnight. The Government has set apart certain spawning grounds, on which no fishing whatever is allowed. The spawning ground thus parted off is about 120 miles; it is well watched when the fish are spawning. Besides this, there are thirteen watchmen kept in the district from June 1 to November 1.

Though formerly there was much poaching with Indians and inhabitants, the number of fish destroyed is very much less than it used to be.

The smots go down to the sea in August and September. These have been hatched in the previous May (twelvemonth), so that they had been in the fresh water fifteen months. These smots average six inches long and have no par marks. When going down, belts are strictly preserved. A fine of £20, or £4, is instituted for having a belt in possession. There is a second run of winter fish that come up in the middle or end of November. These spawn the following February; they are not caught by the nets at all, as the nets are not in at that time.

The nets used in the estuary of Chaleur Bay are stake nets. No log, hang or drift nets are allowed. The owners of these nets are principally riparian proprietors, who pay a license to the Government for the privilege of fishing the stake nets.

It is optional with the Government whether they will or will not grant a license. The average weight of fish is from 22lb. to 25lb. but spawning has been caught from 30lb. to 50lb.

The great enemy to the salmon fishery is the ice, which runs up the spawning-beds and injures the parent fish. Fish hatching is carried on to a very large extent. Mr. Inspector Mowat tells me that he has hatched, in 1878, 1,360,000 eggs, and he has laid down to hatch next May, in 1879, 2,000,000 eggs. When the bag is absorbed he lets the little fish loose in the river.

This he does in the following way. He constructs a long box in the shape of a boat, with partitions in her. He puts so many fish into each partition. The boat is floated down or taken up the river, and the partitions removed, and the fry allowed to escape at suitable places. It is conceived that protection and the artificial breeding has greatly increased the stock of fish. The official figures show that in 1868 were caught 27,000 lbs. of salmon, and last year 1878 were caught on the same grounds half a million, or 500,000 lbs.

I was anxious to know to whom the honor should be attributed of giving State assistance to the salmon fisheries of Canada, and I understand that the system of protection, licenses artificial breeding &c., was first organized in 1868 by the Hon. Peter Mitchell, then Minister of Marine, to whom the greatest credit is due for his prudent foresight in lending encouragement to this great national industry.

Such, then, is an account of the salmon fisheries in the Restigouche River, in the Bay of Chaleur. I will now state how the idea of first sending the salmon over to England originated. Hitherto the salmon caught in the Bay of Chaleur in the open time (which is, as I have stated before, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July) have been packed immediately in snow and sent to the various markets in America, principally New York and Chicago, the journey to the former place being fifty hours, and the latter seventy five hours.

When the system of freezing by artificial means was instituted and patented, Mr. Carvell, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, thought that it would be profitable to freeze these fish in the summer, when in the highest condition, and bring them over to the London and other English markets and dispose of them at the time when all the British rivers are closed, and Dutch fish alone can be procured. The process of freezing these fish immediately after they were caught was inspected by the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Lorne, and I believe, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, and they highly approved of it. The experiment, therefore, has been made this year. The ship "Louise" was hired, and a cargo of frozen salmon placed in her in a refrigerating apparatus. From the ship regularly every day these salmon are sent to Billingsgate Market, and are sold by the fish merchants in the ordinary course of business. Should any of our readers wish to taste these frozen Canadian salmon, they have only to order it from their fishmonger, who can get it any morning at Billingsgate. Should the experiment succeed, next year it is proposed to freeze a much larger number of fish during the summer months to supply the London and other markets in the course of winter.

It is fair to state that the plan of shipping salmon followed by Messrs. Carvell and Mowat did not originate with them, but the plan and the very lot of fish referred to having got into Mr. Carvell's hands through Mr. A. C. Macdougall, son of Hon. Wm. Macdougall, who visited the North Shore last season. Salmon culture was commenced, also, on the North Shore by Mr. Joseph Goodfellow of the Northwest Miramichi, for United States parties, before Mr. Mitchell or anyone else thought of that mode of promoting our fishery interests. The artificial propagation of salmon and other fish was practically and successfully carried out by Samuel Wilmot, Esq., of Newcastle, Ont., before Confederation. Dr. Buckland has been shown the "silver side of the shield" for Mr. Mitchell by a partial relative and political protegee, who, however, must not be permitted to put a wrong face on the facts. Everybody here, however, will be glad to read and approve of the aid which Dr. Buckland is disposed to extend to our new North Shore interest. It will also be news to the fishermen of the North Shore, who remember how well-protected our fisheries were under Confederation to learn that protection of fisheries was invented only after Confederation. We hope Messrs. Carvell and Mowat will continue the trade in which they seem to have so successfully begun and while supplying our fellow subjects at home with superior salmon, make money by their creditable enterprise.

The Lumber Trade of Quebec.

The following article on the lumber trade of Quebec will be read with interest by a large number of persons both here and elsewhere, especially when increased attention is directed to our staple industry in consequence of the recent improvement in prices. The article is from the Quebec Chronicle:

The annual trade circular of Messrs. J. Bell Forsyth & Co., which has just issued from the press, and an extract from which we gave yesterday, will no doubt be carefully looked into, and prove more than usually interesting, at a period when even the least sanguine looks for an improvement in the trade, which has not only been unremunerative during the past three years, but the cause of serious loss to many and in fact to some of the manufacturers engaged in it. With respect to the trade of the article, it appears that though there has been a falling off in the number of sailing vessels as compared with 1878, there has been an increase this year in Ocean steamers, of about 96,000 tons. Turning to the supply of timber during the last year, we find that the stock on hand is lighter than it has been for a long time past. A year ago, when Messrs. Forsyth & Co., issued their last annual circular last year we stated that the manufacture of timber, deals, &c., for this year's supply would be greatly curtailed, and the figures now published are proof of that assertion; but the limited demand in the overstocked markets of Great Britain, as well as the great decline in prices there, have caused a serious decrease in the exports, and we have now to face heavier stocks in the aggregate than in 1877. As far as we can ascertain, the production this winter of all woods will be exceedingly light. It would, however, be desirable if there was a total cessation for one season, so that the old wood which has been accumulating for some years would be worked off and stocks reduced to a healthy basis." Referring to this paragraph now, Messrs. Forsyth & Co., in their new circular, have the following:—"When we wrote our remarks for the annual circular just a year ago, we recommended in the strongest manner the manufacturers to curtail operations to the smallest limit, and, fortunately

for the trade, they have acted wisely. The supply of timber of all kinds has been reduced to less than half of what it was in 1878, and to almost one-third of the average supply of the past five years. The great reduction is already being felt, and will have a beneficial effect on prices next season."

Without appearing to grow enthusiastic over the matter, or to attempt to lead their correspondents to anticipate a greater improvement than can reasonably be looked for, Messrs. Forsyth & Co. acknowledge a larger demand, and increased prices, tending upwards, in the English markets. This change comes at a time when the prospects for sawn lumber in the United States are also brighter than they have been for some years, and many of the Canadian lumbermen have altogether abandoned the making of square timber for this market, and are engaged solely in logs to be converted into lumber for American consumption. Glancing over Messrs. Forsyth & Co's comparative statements of supply, exports, and stock wintering here, for the present season, it will be noticed that the falling off in the quantity measured of white pine square has been greater in proportion than of any other kind, being only 2,510,762 against 7,917,756 in 1878, and 15,994,360 in 1876. About a million and a half of Ottawa timber has been, however, laid upon that river and its tributaries, there being no inducement to bring it down. These rafts will only reach market next season. The export has also greatly diminished, the figures showing only 5,300,440 against 8,149,120 in 1878. According to the circular before us, everything has combined to make the production of this wood exceedingly light the coming season, and as far as we can learn the estimate of red and white may be placed at about two million feet from the Ottawa river, while from Michigan and the West the manufacturers are generally too deeply engaged in logs to turn their attention to this market.

The difficulty in procuring timber of good and superior quality is being more felt every year, and of the stock wintering, the proportion of this wood is considerably smaller than usual. This stock is chiefly held by the Shipping Houses, and the rafts remaining for sale are, generally speaking, common in quality and small in average. There has been a marked improvement in prices during the past month, and high rates are now asked for good and superior, as rafts do not yield the proportion of first class wood they used to do. The quantity of common timber on hand suitable only for local purposes is very large. With respect to ranc, the actual receipts this year have been smaller than appears by the returns from the Supervisor of Cutlers' Office, as a quantity measured this year had remained over from last. This wood is to be good only be procured at three times as much; and the yield of potatoes is 80 bushels per acre in Restigouche and 200 bushels in Gloucester. We are asked to explain the cause of this great difference, or to state why the pamphlet is so obscure on so important a point. The answer we leave for those better informed as to soils, mode of cultivation, &c. But the opportunity for striking contrasts is not confined to the portions of the pamphlet already referred to. We are pointed to New Denmark, (where the public has already learned that the yield of what was over 20 bushels per acre, weighing over 60 lbs. per bushel) which is represented in the pamphlet as only 16 bushels per acre, worth 80 cents per bushel; while in America, only a few miles distant, where it is well known the land is not poor, certainly not nearly so good as New Denmark, the yield is 25 bushels per bushel, and in Connecticut, situated a few miles in the opposite direction, it is put down as worth \$2 per bushel. Again, in Tilly settlement the yield of potatoes is only 109 bushels per acre; while within 15 miles, Stoucheville, it is 300 bushels. "And," to use the words of our critic, "so on all through the list."

"Now," he asks, "what is the pamphlet for? If not to deceive the unwary public, what could be the aim of Messrs. Forsyth & Co.?" "If," says he, "these errors are not the result of design, they must be the outgrowth of ignorance; for it is too great to tell any one that there can be so great a difference in the value of grain, as shown in the table, anywhere in Canada, much less in adjoining countries." Then he calls upon the public to "examine the figures and say in all candor what they think of a production containing such glaring inaccuracies, and to fathom, if they can, the object of such misdirection." As the contrasts are very great, there is, of course, much food for speculation, especially when the contrasts are made to tell against so richly endowed agricultural districts as those occupied by the Danes and others in Victoria County.

(It is only fair to the Surveyor General to say that he is not personally responsible for the absurdities of the figures in the pamphlet; but he probably knows as much as he does about prior to its appearance, as he does about the Crown Lands Department in his capacity as Surveyor General.)

The Late Rev. R. J. Cameron.

On Thursday the grave closed over the mortal remains of this talented and popular minister of the Church of Scotland. A native of Nova Scotia, he was sent to this country to prosecute his studies for the church at the University of Glasgow, where he proved himself a diligent and apt scholar, receiving the commendation of Principal Caird and the other professors for the good sense and careful study of the subject which his essays and discourses at college manifested. At this time he did good work amongst the poor in connection with the University Missionary Association, which fitted him in after life to discharge the delicate duties connected therewith, in a manner which gained for him the respect of the church and the blessings of the poor themselves. Licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1870, he was shortly thereafter, on the recommendation of Dr. Norman McLeod, appointed to St. Andrew's Church, Saint John, New Brunswick, where he labored for six years with much acceptance, interesting himself in the social and moral well-being of a large community. On leaving for the mother country, he carried with him substantial tokens of