

method of ensuring the depletion of fish than that, and the Grand Rapids certainly did not swarm with whitefish in September and October as they once did. The fish keep close to the bank of the river on account of the swiftness and force of the current, and slowly creep up, as it were, into the very midst of the boiling tossing rapids, which it is claimed are the finest rapids in the world. The salmon in the Fraser and other Pacific rivers hug the shore in the same way, when ascending the swift water of the canyons, the dark backs of the fish appearing above the surface of the turbid water, indicating the crowds of salmon at the very edge of the river. The capture of such fish is easy, and I had the opportunity of seeing some of the whitefish scooped up by the Indians just above the Grand Rapids Hudson's Bay Post.

The pelicans appear to be well aware of this habit of the migrating fish, for they float as a rule near the bank on either side, and capture the unsuspecting whitefish just when exerting all their strength and attention in battling with the descending stream.

The nesting grounds of these pelicans appear to be the dry gravelly beaches of Cedar Lake, over twenty miles above Grand Rapids. Their large streaked eggs, in shape like the eggs of the goose, may be gathered there in numbers. The pelican makes little or no nest, and has the reputation of being a very incompetent and neglectful parent. A common belief prevails that the black cormorants, of which a few are usually seen wherever the pelicans are found, sit and watch the eggs of the latter when the pelican is away fishing, and in return the cormorant receives a share of the captured fish. The pelican's eggs, it is said, are so exposed to the sun's rays that incubation continues when the parent bird is absent fishing. If the cormorants mutually consort with the pelicans, and share in the spoils of fish, as a return for guarding the temporarily forsaken eggs, they