

there to mature. On this eventful journey of nearly 300 miles, these small whitefish ran the gauntlet of two hundred and fifty Ontario small-meshed pound nets, beginning at Pelee Island. An examination of the thousands of minute and small fish crushed and mangled at every lifting of these nets should be made to ascertain if these hatchery fish are destroyed in infancy. If they are, the pound nets should cease their deadly work, or the hatchery its useless efforts and expenditure. It may even be found that the drawing of seines in the Detroit River to get the eggs and milt for the hatchery may destroy millions of naturally fertilized eggs, which would have produced fish by natural process and without expense.

ITS USEFULNESS GONE.

The run of whitefish to the Detroit River has been so reduced that the Sandwich hatchery may yet cease its work as a whitefish establishment. In this connection, a remarkable circumstance happened with the Newcastle hatchery. This hatchery was established to preserve the run of sea salmon, which then frequented Lake Ontario for spawning. Whether the female salmon objected to the rough handling in this piscicultural lying-in establishment, or the absence of trained nurses, is not known, but in a few years the run of salmon from the sea wholly ceased, nor has it ever been renewed. It was then converted into a salmon trout hatchery and fertilized eggs from Wiarton sent there for treatment.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Many fishes cannot be artificially propagated. It is by no means settled that the artificial planting of whitefish in our Great Lakes has been a success or ever will be. The planting of salmon trout may be. With the salmon trout, however, there is this present difficulty. The males precede the females to the spawning beaches and are netted before the females follow on. The result is that milt from the male fish is