

resort of the salmon trout; and indeed, in this respect, I found the spot all that was claimed for it.

The Salmon Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) is an inhabitant of the Great Lake region, and other bodies of fresh water. Its colour is gray, with spots of a lighter gray: the dorsal and caudal fins being marked with spots of a darker hue. It is, however, subject to great variation, and although all the varieties bear the specific name of *namaycush*, there is considerable reason for the popular distinctions such as gray-trout, salmon-trout, Great Lake-trout, and Mackinaw-trout. But structurally it has not appeared to ichthyologists that there are sufficient distinctions to warrant the separation of varieties into different species. As to size, individuals of three feet or more long are recorded, but such fish are very exceptional, and one of about two feet or less is a large specimen. The salmon trout prefers the deeper part of the lake: approaching the shoals, in the fall of the year, for the purpose of spawning. It is carnivorous, preying largely upon other fishes.

We had not been long on Cranberry Lake before two red-deer were seen. First a beautiful doe, which was standing in a bay, having come down to drink; and afterwards a buck, standing conspicuous, with his imposing horns, in an open space of the forest, at the margin of the lake.

The Red Deer (*Cariacus virginianus*) is coloured chestnut-red in the summer time, and is gray in the winter. The horns are proportionately small, curved forwards, having the antlers placed at the hinder edges. As in other deer, the horns are solid, not hollow as in the *Bovidae*, and are periodically shed. The female has no horns. The young, or fawn, is spotted white.

Next morning we started from C ache Lake on a tour through a part of the Park, made by alternately canoeing the lakes and portaging our canoe and camping outfit over the intervening stretches of forest. At Beaver Pond (where, by the way, we saw a beaver dam), and Little Island Lake, we had the good fortune to see an occasional porcupine—three of those interesting rodents in all, and separately—moving about on fallen trees which overhung the water's edge.

The Canada Porcupine or Urson (*Erethison dorsatum*) belongs to a family of the *Rodentia* which has the body, in addition to the