hatchery lake, like the Mowat's lake, is also inaccessible by adult salmon; the little streamlet which runs from it only a short distance, drops almost perpendicularly about 100 feet into the tidal water of the Saguenay. The lake has been supplied regularly with thousands of salmon fry from the Tadoussac Hatchery since 1876, and as regularly since large numbers of smolts have been seen passing down from it to the salt water. The following quotation from the report of a gentleman whose whole lifetime has been given to the care and study of salmon and speaking of this Tadoussac Lake, where he was on duty for many months, he says: "Many thousands of fine full grown smolts went from this lake to sea last October and November, as well as young salmon weighing from three-quarters of a pound up to six pounds. There may have been probably 100 fish of the latter size. Seven of them were retained by the caretaker, the balance were allowed to escape."

These illustrations regarding the growth of artificially bred salmon fry are given in refutation of the statements which are put forth by ignorant and prejudiced persons that, "all artificially bred fry die, as the work is contrary to nature." A perusal of the report on the Tadoussac Hatchery, No. 9 in the Appendices hereto, will give further information on the subject.

(10.) *Magog Hatchery, Province of Quebec.* This nursery was wholly supplied the past year with salmon-trout, and whitefish eggs in a semi-hatched state, they were transferred from the Newcastle and Sandwich hatcheries in Ontario; the former sending 2,500,000 salmon-trout eggs, and the latter 1,500,000 whitefish eggs. From the salmon-trout eggs 2,125,000 fry were hatched, and in like manner 1,350,000 young whitefish were produced. Both species were distributed liberally in the principal lakes in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Some of the lakes were very distant from the hatchery, the fry nevertheless in all cases were put into their future homes to all appearances in a strong and healthy condition. Lake Memphramagog being the larger lake received the greater supply of fry. It has been found to be more convenient and economical to supply the Magog Hatchery with eyed-eggs from the Newcastle Hatchery, than to procure them from fish as formerly taken from the Eastern Township lakes. The hatchery with its appliances are reported to be in good condition and not requiring repairs of any kind for the present: Evidence of the benefits which have arisen from the work done at the Magog nursery is shown by a certificate numerously signed by fishermen and others, and will be found included in the general report under "Practical results from Artificial Fish-breeding."

(11.) *Newcastle Hatchery Province of Ontario.* The distribution of fry and semi-hatched eggs from this establishment was larger than usual. Both fry and eggs were largely distributed in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. On account of the unusually late spring the hatching of the eggs, and distributing of the fry, was also later. The final put-out of the fry reached the 12th July, at which time, and for some time previous, the temperature ran very high, causing additional care and attention to be given to the young fish during their transportation.

There were 12,116,000 young fish and eyed-eggs put out of this hatchery in 1888. 8,076,000 of these were fry of the salmon-trout, whitefish, speckled-trout and bass; they were wide spread throughout the Province of Ontario. The balance, or 4,040,000 were the eggs of the salmon-trout, which were transferred to hatcheries in Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, just before the ova were ready to hatch. The particular quantities that were distributed in the several localities of the Provinces, will be found minutely described in the individual hatchery reports in the Appendices. In brief it may be stated that the salmon-trout, and whitefish fry, were put in some thirty of the greater, and smaller lakes, and other public waters of Ontario. The speckled-trout were apportioned to numerous applicants for stocking streams in various localities in the Province.

The demands for brook-trout are annually increasing, and are quite beyond the present means of supplying unless additional grants are given to purchase the eggs from American trout breeders, or some systematic method be instituted to gather ova from the native trout in our own waters. An experiment on a small scale was