

The trout here is found in good condition all through the year. Another trouting region, is that of Northern New York, lying between Lake George and Long Lake. All the running waters of this section are abundantly supplied with trout. The scenery is of the wildest and most imposing character. The two branches of the noble Hudson here take their rise, and almost every one of the rapid and deep pools yield trout of the largest size. But the angler penetrating this region must be prepared to satisfy his hunger with salt pork, and at night to be well acquainted with the yielding properties of a pine floor. A few trout are to be met with among the streams of the Catskill Mountains, but their numbers are fast decreasing.

If the anglers of New York City are to be believed, there is no region in the world like Long Island for trout. We learn, however, that the fish are there penned up in ponds, and that a stipulated sum per head has to be paid for all fish captured. Another trouting region is that watered by the two principal tributaries of the Thames in Connecticut, viz., the Yantic and the Quinnebaug, whose deep pools abound with the "spotted beauties." But of all the New England States Maine is the best supplied. In the upper waters of the Penobscot and Kennebec, trout may be found in thousands; and in Moosehead Lake, salmon trout of the largest size. This is even a more perfect wilderness than Northern New York, and is distinguished not only for its fine scenery, but its forests afford an abundance of game, such as moose, deer, bears, &c., which constitute a most decided attraction to those disciples of the gentle art who have a little of the fire of Nimrod in their natures.

Another and the last region to which we would direct the attention of our readers, is that portion of Canada lying on the north shore of the St. Lawrence below Montreal. At the mouth of all the streams emptying into that grand river, and especially the Saguenay, the sea trout is found in the greatest perfection; and what makes the fishing here particularly interesting is the fact that when the angler strikes a fish, it is impossible for him to tell, before he has seen his prize, whether he has captured a salmon-trout, a common trout, or a magnificent salmon, glistening in his silver mail.

**SALMO CONFINIS.**—(*The Lake Trout or Salmon Trout.*)—Is of a blackish hue with numerous grey spots, from two to four feet in length, body stout, thicker and shorter than the common salmon. Tips of the lower fins slightly tinged with red. Average weight from eight to ten