

at Kingston. This boyish troop, when on night duty, captured rebel teamsters in the act of carrying arms and ammunition from the neighbourhood of Belleville to their confederates, who had planned an attack on Kingston. In acknowledgment, these young troopers were presented with a banner, bearing the motto, *sans peur et sans reproche*. Mr. Wilmot has taken no inconsiderable part in municipal and other public affairs of the country. He has held the office of justice of the peace for upwards of thirty years, and he has been prominent in his native township, being elected by acclamation for many years, as reeve, or executive head of the municipality. He has also held the reeveship of the village of Newcastle, and has represented both of these municipalities in the counties council of the united Counties of Northumberland and Durham, by which body he was elected to fill the warden's chair. He has been practically engaged in farming operations from his youth to the present time, at his residence Belmont Farm, and has had a life-long connection with agricultural bodies, holding the office of president, or director, of the township of Clarke and Durham Agricultural Societies from time to time, for upwards of thirty years. He was elected a member of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, for two consecutive terms, of three years each, by the several county agricultural societies, comprised within the limits of the Newcastle district division. He was elected president of the Provincial Association in 1879; and presided over the first Dominion Exposition of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures for Canada, which was held at Ottawa in 1879, under the immediate patronage of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. On retiring from the presidency of this board, he was presented with a gold medal as a souvenir, by the unanimous voice of his associates in the council. While taking a prominent part in agricultural and other pursuits, Mr. Wilmot's attention, of late years, has been more particularly devoted to the science of aquaculture, and the artificial breeding of fish, in which experiments he has been more than ordinarily successful, and has earned for himself well merited repute throughout Canada and in the United States, and also in parts of Europe. From a very small beginning, which originated with himself as an amateur, in his private residence at Belmont Farm, the science of artificial fish culture, through his personal enterprise

and official zeal, has become an established governmental industry throughout Canada. His earliest exertions were acknowledged in 1873, by the Société d'Acclimatation de France, by the presentation of a silver medal, transmitted through the French government, for his efficient services rendered in that department of practical science, and by obtaining the gold medal for excellence in piscicultural exhibits, awarded by the Dominion Exposition of Agriculture and Arts at Ottawa in 1879. In connection with this undertaking, Mr. Wilmot holds the office of superintendent of fish cultural operations for Canada, under the Dominion government, and by his exertions the work is now extensively applied to all the provinces of the Dominion, except Manitoba, and forms no inconsiderable branch of the Fisheries department of Canada, in the practical working of twelve separate fish-breeding establishments of large capacity. The hatchery in British Columbia, on the Pacific coast, and nine others in the Maritime provinces, bordering on the Atlantic, are almost exclusively used for the breeding of salt water salmon (*salmo salar*). But in the Province of Ontario at Newcastle and Sandwich, where the other two nurseries are located, the leading commercial fishes of the great lakes, salmon trout and whitefish, are principally reared. During the season of 1885, upwards of one hundred and ten millions of fish eggs were deposited in the hatching troughs of these nurseries; ninety-five millions of these were at Newcastle and Sandwich; and the total output of young fish into the waters of the country from these hatcheries, now reaches in round numbers, upwards of three hundred and ninety-three millions of the most valuable species of Canadian fishes—ninety per cent. of which could not have been brought into existence were it not for the artificial means thus adopted, as the ova from which these young fish were bred, would otherwise have been cast away as offal. Mr. Wilmot took an active part in the great International Fisheries Exhibition in London in 1883. In July, 1882, he was directed by the government to collect a comprehensive exhibit of the fishery products of the Dominion, to form the Canadian branch of the World's Fishery Exposition to open in May, 1883. He was afterwards appointed chairman of the executive commission in charge of the Canadian exhibit in London, where his untiring efforts were unceasingly put forth to give prominence, and ultimate success, to his native