

it does return (for they do not all return—only a small number do) as a grilse of 3 or 3½ lbs., we suppose it is 2½ years old.

Our North Atlantic rivers have a notable peculiarity in their runs of salmon which is nowhere else to be found, unless it may be in Norway; and that is they come up from the salt water with a rush, 2 or 3 weeks, perhaps 4, in June, and then the whole migration ceases. In 1876 no salmon was seen until 16th June. Netters were in despair. On the 22nd six full car-loads were shipped from Campbellton, and the run ceased; not a carload was taken after that. Now, this is the anglers' month—cool and pleasant, no flies, water in good shape, unless an odd floating log which keeps the fish on the move and gives the angler a little more additional work, just a spice of excitement when you have a fish on your hook. Fish are steadily running up, no morning or evening fishing, it is all day work, if you want to, and generally the fish means business. He either will, or he won't; if he is not a rising fish nothing will tempt him. Some anglers say every fish will rise sometime. It may be so, but the trouble is to strike that sometime. My own idea is that probably not over two fish in ten will rise to the fly at all. I have fished a pool at a favorable time and could see 100 fish in a space of 50 yards, running into and out of the broken water at the foot of the rapid. I had no trouble in hooking and landing six fish, when no more would rise; no doubt but next day or morning a few more would have risen. Had I roughed the pool and frightened the fish, or had they come to the conclusion my fly was dangerous? I know well, that before a salmon reaches tide head he knows the net when he nears it about as well as the man who sets it, particularly so if it is calm. Why should he not, after passing 150 stations? Often the netters will try to break a school or drive them in the net, as they are easily seen when calm, but no, I never knew them succeed. Away they go at right angles and round the net. Now, where a fish is offered say 50 different flies in going 20 miles of river is it not reasonable to suppose, particularly if he has been deceived and has a sore mouth from trying some of them, that he gets suspicious and sheers off. When hot days come in July they get difficult to move, and there will be days when a rise cannot be obtained. In fact I think all fishing for salmon should cease after 1st August. The kelt, or foul fish, is a nuisance in June on her way down and mixed up with the fresh run fish. No doubt she tries the fly for food, and she is often terribly in the way. One theory about the kelt is that she came in late the previous year, in November, with ova three parts grown. I have taken them, (not in quantity) at this time. Returning to sea in June they remain out until at least the following spring, then returning as spring fish. Another theory is that they are fish that went so far up to head waters that they could not return the same year. If this is correct, then it would follow that one portion of the year's fish return in fall to sea and the other por-

tion in spring. Does it spawn? By properly managed should have been common only spawn becomes of it? old age? I have anglers, but not across the eye of the River salmon before perform states every fish were a sufficient never return. his report on trout ever, the accepted common that were weeks 6 lbs. but some of those without spawning.

I would suggest the Department of Labrador coast. You say, why common and trout slightest doubt River it has a fry of salmon. suckers and haddock sucker can't catch they are to him that the tail catching him pike drake are both for trout save how careful you prohibit it. river, and to increase. From complain, but pan out as usual son for this river. They portion of the guardian large. The Metaped