

pike, maskinonge, "coarse-fish" &c. The white fish, it appears, is the most esteemed. Mrs. Jameson mentions in her book of travels, that she found it exquisite, so much so that it would have graced the table of that prince of epicures, the Roman Apicius. With all deference to the learned lady's taste, we would prefer the pickerel. In a commercial point of view the pickerel has another recommendation. It can be sent, and is largely sent to market undressed, without deterioration. Hence it is much purchased by the Jews, who, following an abrogated law, dress all their own meat, whether fish or flesh. As showing the immense abundance of fish may be mentioned, the astonishing success of a fisherman named William Prculx upon the river St. Clair. He worked for some time in the channel near Killarney, and was about to return home disappointed when he perceived a school of white fish. He at once hauled a seine and caught a ton. He threw again, and so worked for about fourteen days with three assistants, bringing to the agents of the Buffalo fish company, who verify this statement, in one trip 4800 lbs., in another 4770 lbs., in all 18 tons, which realized over \$1350. Pickerel brings more money per pound than any of the other fish, for the reason above mentioned, that it can be conveyed to market undressed. The voracious maskinongé does not appear to be very plentiful; and fortunately, for if it were, it would devour so rapidly all round as soon to destroy all the other fish. Great efforts are made for the preservation of the fisheries. The Dominion Government has appointed inspectors to visit the fishing grounds, and as much as possible prevent wholesale destruction, seines are prohibited in certain seasons: trap and pound nets at all times. Notwithstanding, it is feared that many tons of fish are unlawfully taken in bays and rivers and on shoals where, if allowed to spawn, they would add many thousand fold to their kind. There can be no actual mode of preservation until the Government of the United States and the Canadian concur as to the appointment of close seasons &c. The fishermen favour the replenishing of the lakes and tributary rivers from the Government Pisciculture stations. This salutary work, however, can avail but little, so long as the lumber

merchants set the law at defiance, by polluting the lakes and rivers with saw-dust and other mill refuse. Besides it would supply the United States fishermen, as well as the Canadian, without a cent of compensation.

Settlement in the Georgian Bay regions has somewhat diminished the number of game animals. North and east of the Lake, however, they are still very numerous, affording a rich field to the hunter. The moose, *alce Americanus*, is the chief game. He is allowed to be identical with the Swedish elk. The full grown male is the size of a large ox. He is fully five feet in height and weighs from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. His antlers after the fifth year measure five feet from root to tip. They are cast in December and January, but are renewed and complete by the following August. A few wapiti and some cariboo are found in the upper region of the Lake, but are becoming extinct. The wapiti, like the moose, is as large as a horse, has magnificent horns and has been called "the antlered monarch of the waste." About the north and east sides of the bay red deer abound. They are pursued by hunters through Muskoka and Parry Sound district, as far even as the Province of Quebec. With a view to the protection of the larger game an act was passed in 1892 prohibiting the hunting of moose, elk, reindeer or cariboo in Ontario until after the 1st of November, 1895. Indians, professional hunters and trappers take bear, lynx, wild cat, sable or marten, mink, ermine, weasel, fox, otter, fisher, wolverine, skunk, raccoon, musk and occasionally wolves.

Mr. Hamilton does not forget the birds of the Georgian Bay regions. He enumerates several kinds of gulls, then a variety of owls and hawks, two kinds of wood-peckers, the Canada jay or whiskey Jack, finches and warblers, the pine grosbeak, the loon, or great northern diver, with pigeons in extraordinary numbers, wild geese of several varieties, in spring and autumn, swans of two varieties—the whistler swan and the trumpeter swan, ducks of the following kinds,—the mallard, the black duck, the gadwell or grey duck, the widgeon, the spoon-bill, the blue winged and green winged teal, the wood duck, the canvas back, the American gold