

Ontario Fishery Commission.

Samuel Fraser, Midland.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-inch meshes used ; too small meshes cause the falling off in fishing. (p. 231, pt. I.)

James A. Smith, Midland.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-inch should be the right sized mesh for trout and whitefish. (p. 236, pt. I.)

John Yates, Midland, fisherman.—Uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ mesh and take too small fish, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mesh is a proper size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ should be used in the fall. (p. 241 pt. I.)

Capt. S. Whartman, Midland.—Uses $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5-inch in summer, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in fall ; big trout and whitefish. (p. 244, pt. I.)

Wm. J. Hodgins, Midland.—Uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh in summer, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-inch in the fall for big trout and whitefish. (p. 247, pt. I.)

W. W. Church, Midland.—Uses $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh for trout and whitefish. (p. 250, pt. I.)

Charles Hill, Midland.—The mesh used is 6 inches, for trout and whitefish. (p. 254, pt. I.)

William Gerow, Midland.—Uses $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh, for trout and whitefish ; a 2 pound trout and under will pass through this mesh. (p. 255, pt. I.)

Joseph Cunningham, Midland.—Uses $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 6-inch mesh at same time—the 6-inch mesh pays best—uses the 6-inch mesh in October for big trout and whitefish. (p. 257, pt. I.)

Archibald Campbell, Midland.—Uses $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh for small fishing, also 6-inch mesh in fall fishing ; mature trout and whitefish. (p. 259, pt. I.)

Thos. H. Elliott, Sault St. Marie.— $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh is used, but the mesh should not be less than 5 inches, for less size will take in mature trout and whitefish ; less than 5-inch mesh will catch No. 2 fish which sell for only half the price of No. 1. (p. 261, pt. I.)

Wm. Montgomery, Toronto.—Uses $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{8}$ -inch mesh for ciscoes, also 3 and 3 inches later on in summer. (p. 281, pt. I.)

Hector McDonald, Toronto.—Uses $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{5}{8}$ -inch meshes in gill-nets for ciscoes and herrings. (p. 286, pt. I.)

Michael Doyle, Toronto.—Small meshes have ruined this class of fish for our markets ; whitefish the size of herring are caught and sold—fish unfit for market. (p. 287, pt. I.)

D. W. Post, Toronto.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh is too small, it takes half grown ; $4\frac{7}{8}$ not yet mature, this is for trout and whitefish ; or 5-inch mesh is the right one to be used ; 3 inch mesh should be used for herring and ciscoes. (p. 292, pt. I.)

Horatio I. Bray, Toronto.—A 5-inch mesh should be used ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ is too small, and very small fish which are unsaleable ; 3-inch mesh for herring ; nothing less ; herring and ciscoes are unsaleable ; many are thrown away, being caught with too small meshes they are unmarketable. (p. 297, pt. I.)

Hamilton.

Doniel McGuinn, Hamilton.—5-inch for whitefish ; 7-inch for trout. (p. 30a, pt. I.)

William Dewey, Hamilton.—5-inch ; also used 6 and 7 for trout and whitefish. (p. 308, pt. I.)

Nathan Carey, Hamilton.—Uses $2\frac{3}{8}$ mesh for herring and ciscoes. (p. 312, pt. I.)

John Davis, Hamilton, fish-dealer.—Meshes are altogether too small ; all fish are getting down small ; the mesh is too small ; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. trout and whitefish are sent here from the upper lakes. (p. 316, pt. I.)

Frederick Carey, Hamilton.—Uses $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6-inch mesh for trout and whitefish ; $2\frac{3}{8}$ for herring and ciscoe ; these fish have fallen off very much. (p. 320, pt. I.)

Bay of Quinté.

Thomas Howard, Belleville.—Uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ mesh for whitefish. (p. 42, pt. II.)

James Pollard, Napanee.—Uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh for whitefish and pickerel ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch for herring. (p. 32, pt. II.)

James Sharpe, Napanee.—Uses $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ mesh for pike and pickerel. (p. 35, pt. I.)

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