

land and took away an animal called Jumbo. The same gentleman in former years exhibited a certain animal at his museum in New York which he advertised as the "What is it?" It seemed to him the same term might be applied to the land-locked Salmon. His impression was that there was no such thing in existence as land-locked Salmon, scientifically or naturally. It was the true *Salmo salar*, which had a different coat and a different shape from the water it lived in, in the same way that the showman he referred to put a coat on the animal he exhibited. Land-locked Salmon, which he called *Salmo salar*, was a fish which could be obtained by any pisciculturist at his pleasure; all he had to do was to hatch from the egg of the *Salmo salar* a number of little fish, put them into a large body of water from whence they could not reach the sea, and if they found food congenial to their wants, they would grow and develop into a large fish, slightly changed in colour and scarcely perceptible in form. Such had been his experience in America and Canada. Lake Ontario was filled with this fish. When he was a youth he had known thousands killed in one night, and the farmers caught them in such numbers as they entered the streams to deposit their ova, that some of them got enough to buy their farms with. In the stream which ran within a few yards from where he was born and brought up he had killed hundreds and thousands of them on their migration up from their sea, Lake Ontario, into the smaller streams and rivers to deposit their ova, in the same way as the *Salmo salar* left the ocean and ascended rivers. For want of proper precautions, proper protection and good legislation, this Salmon had almost disappeared from Lake Ontario. At first there were no laws in the country, and consequently every man killed as he pleased, and as the poor creatures came up, they were destroyed right and left. The Indians killed them, and the white Indians killed them still more. To prove that the *Salmo sebago* was the true *Salmo salar*, he might say that he had taken eggs of *Salmo salar*, impregnated them, hatched them, and taken them up into the rivers running into Lake Huron; and to-day some of the true *Salmo salar* were found in Lake Huron, though smaller than were found along the coast. That was evidence to show that you might make land-locked Salmon in any water you chose where the fish could find congenial food, and

where they could not get to the sea. It might be said, How could the Salmon in Lake Ontario be said to be land-locked when the St. Lawrence emptied that lake into the sea? Salmon were feeders in the sea and breeders in fresh water; they migrated annually to the rivers to reproduce. When they were abundant in the waters of the gulf, they passed up the St. Lawrence, entering every stream on either side up into Lake Ontario; and were it not for the great barrier of Niagara Falls the Salmon would be found in the upper springs of Lake Superior. It was their instinct to go onward and onward until they found a suitable spot for spawning, and they would have passed into Lake Erie and Lake Superior, the same as Lake Ontario, were it not for the Falls; the consequence was they entered into the smaller streams which fed the lake and went back into Lake Ontario instead of into the sea, where they had remained up to the present time, as the true sea Salmon only acclimatized to fresh water. Any gentleman in England who was desirous of having land-locked Salmon, if he had a lake with a great depth in the middle and small streams running into it, into which the fish could go to breed, might produce land-locked Salmon from the eggs of the Salmon of the sea.

Mr. BURNHAM, M.P., on behalf of the Executive Committee, desired to thank Sir James Mutland for his excellent paper, and also to thank Mr. Wilnot for his remarks on the question of State aid to Fisheries. He thought the advice he had given was most excellent, and only regretted that the House of Commons was not more largely represented. He could only hope that through the press the members of the Legislature would be able to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what had passed, and would persuade the Government of the day to recognise the importance of giving assistance to our fisheries.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Sir JAMES G. MATTHEW, in reply, said that he was very glad that his paper had elicited remarks from the representatives of America and Canada, both of which countries were pre-eminently known for fish culture. He could not say that he agreed with all the remarks that had been made. Fishing was a very old art; fish had been caught ever since man went out in a coracle, but fish culture was still very young, and it would be expecting a great deal to expect Parliament to change legis-