

the Union till after its practical application in Canada, it has nevertheless made prodigious strides since, quite eclipsing in its onward course any other country in the world. At the present time no less than twenty-seven State Legislatures enact laws and grant aid towards the encouragement and advancement of the science of artificial fish-culture, and the work is being pushed on most successfully under the efficient management of Prof. Baird, the Federal Commissioner of Fisheries, and no less than *eighty-two State Commissioners*. In addition to this individual State jurisdiction for the extension and preservation of their fisheries, an effort is being made to obtain the passage of a law by Congress, similar in its character to the Canadian Act, for the increase and protection of fish in the great lakes. To carry out this, it is proposed to appoint a General Superintendent of Fisheries and sixteen Federal Commissioners, who shall constitute a Board or Fish Commission, who shall have supervision of the fisheries of all the great lakes in the Union.

As a matter of private enterprise, and as a commercial and speculative undertaking, it would be quite impossible to mention here the great number of artificial fish-breeding establishments that are being carried on throughout almost every section of the United States. So general has the traffic in fish-eggs and young fry become that circulars and price-lists of the several kinds are now regularly published in the leading newspapers; and pamphlets and catalogues relating to these fish-nurseries are being widely disseminated everywhere in like manner, as publicity is given to the sale of live stock, cereals, and other commodities of trade.

Whilst Canada stands quite equal, if not foremost, in extending this work in a public or national point of view, as a private enterprise, fish-culture is only just beginning to take hold of the minds of the people of this country; but it is confidently expected, with the success that must attend the few that have entered into it, only a short time will elapse before the industry will become more general, particularly in the rearing of speckled trout; these fish, being local in their nature, can be easily kept within circumscribed limits, and in small preserves, where they readily become a source of pleasure to the angler, and a luxurious delicacy for the table.

The marked success which has already attended the protection of the salmon rivers in Canada, particularly on some of those in the Maritime Provinces, cannot be gainsaid, for it has now become notorious beyond a peradventure that the increase of the catch of salmon within the past few years in the estuary fisheries of the Saguenay, and of the Restigouche Rivers especially, have been known to be more than doubled. In like manner the scores made by salmon anglers in the above mentioned rivers and in their tributaries, have, within the same period of time, become quadrupled in numbers. Upon each of these rivers is located a large fish-breeding establishment, from which *tens of thousands* of young salmon have been turned annually into the waters of these streams and their numerous affluents.

By the above means the Restigouche River has risen to such a standard of excellence that it may be now quoted as one of the foremost rivers on this continent for the numbers of salmon that are netted in its tidal waters, and also for the scores taken by anglers.

A similar record might be given of the improved commercial and angling success in the River Saguenay. Only a few years ago a general outcry was heard from the anglers and net fishermen of the Saguenay that it was useless to lease rivers from the Department for fly-fishing purposes or netting-stands for salmon, as their scarcity was such as not to warrant successful returns from the undertaking. This state of things has now become wonderfully changed. So much so was it the case last season that salmon—from the great numbers which were taken at the tidal fisheries—became almost a drug in the market, selling in many instances at the very low figure of three cents per pound, and it was not unusual to hear statements made by the mere prominent of the angling lessees of the rivers tributary to the Saguenay, that "salmon were, really, too numerous, the pools in many instances being quite overcrowded, so much so that in hooking a fish, and in his wild efforts to escape such a turmoil would be created among the numerous inmates of the pool that a long time