

The party returned to the club house with twenty odd brace of partridge, having seen the traces of caribou, bear, beaver, otter, marten and muskrat, this last one in abundance; and being perfectly satisfied that they could be shot and trapped, with time and perseverance. Fish were also in abundance: red trout, from one pound to six; dore of two to five pounds and pike from ten to twenty-five pounds, could be seen. Trout pilling into a narrow by thousands; they could easily have been killed with an ear, only for the close season. The party arrived home in good time, all the better for the trip, and desirous of returning again at the first good opportunity. If one could only be given the chance of killing a caribou or a moose, Mr. Editor, how the poor fellows would be feasted, and many of our friends would come in for a part of the spoil; in the mean time, I remain,

A LOVER OF OUT-DOOR SPORT.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1883.

CONFERENCE ON JUNE 21, 1883.

(Continued from page 260.)

Mr. W. OLDRHAM CHAMBERS, seeing Professor Brown Goode on the platform, thought perhaps he would have given the Conference the benefit of his experience with the *Salmo sebago*. A few months ago Professor Baird sent him over fifteen thousand eggs of the land-locked Salmon, in the hope that they would form an important feature in fish breeding in this country, but he said nothing or little about the *Salmo sebago*. He thought there were many rivers in England which were completely cut off from the sea, and if the land-locked Salmon could be introduced into them, or into the Broads of Norfolk, it would be very advantageous.

Professor G. BROWN GOODE remarked that his colleague Mr. Earle might be able to give more definite information concerning the land-locked Salmon than he could, but at the same time he should like to make up for his detractions of the Black Bass by saying a word or two in favour of the former fish. It was held in high esteem by his countrymen, as might be judged by the fact that the United States Commissioners had for some years carried on a hatching establishment on Grand Lake Stream and the subordinate streams on

other lakes in Maine for the propagation of the eggs of this fish. The young fry had been introduced into many smaller streams and lakes in the Northern States. The experiment had not been worked out to the utmost extent yet, but there was every reason to believe that the land-locked Salmon was going to be extremely valuable in the northern lakes, and he saw no reason why it should not be equally valuable in the lakes of Scotland. Mr. Wilnot was equally familiar with this fish, for it might be said to be more abundant in British North America than in the States. It was undoubtedly the same race as the *Salmo salar*. In some instances it had become land-locked by the erection of dams within the memory of man, in other instances it had become land-locked by natural causes before or soon after the settlement of the country, whilst in other instances, again, it was not land-locked by any artificial obstructions, but remained without any obstacle to its visiting the sea save the great distance it would have to traverse. It lived in the head-waters of some of the large rivers. The same might be said, to some extent, of the red-spotted Trout, or Char (*Salmo fontinalis*), which in the northern parts of Canada and Nova Scotia descended to the sea, where it lived during a large part of the year, and was known as the Sea Trout, and was a great favourite of anglers. It inhabited the lower stretches of rivers and streams, and frequently descended into the sea; those which did get into the sea were considered to be very fine. After passing the limit of Long Island, which was the limit of the distribution of Salmon, the same barrier of warm temperature which seemed to keep the Salmon from going up the large rivers, prevented the red-spotted Trout from descending from the mountains to the sea; and it had really become land-locked by reason of temperature barriers in the southern part of its range, though it extended into the southern spur of the Alleghanies six or eight degrees of latitude farther south than the point at which it was able to descend to the sea. The land-locked Salmon is a most delicious fish, though not quite so large as the *Salmo salar*; it was rarely more than eight or ten pounds in weight, and, on account of its long detention in fresh water and diminution in size, its eggs were considerably smaller than those of sea-running Salmon.

Mr. WILNOT said there was a celebrated American showman who once came to Eng-