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WILLIAM COUPER, Editor.

SINCE the first issue of this magazine, my object has been to produce original matter, cognizant that unless new material appear each succeeding month, the chance of success would be poor indeed. It is my intention to devote a portion of the journal to Entomological subjects—the study of insects at present occupies the attention of many intelligent men and women throughout the continent of America—therefore, I solicit correspondence of a popular nature from all quarters—north, south, east and west—regarding Entomological matters. My friends across the line, may rest assured that great care will be taken to avoid errors, and that communications for publication will be looked over as carefully as if revised by the author.

DEEP SEA FISHING.

Our American maritime neighbours are continually on the look-out for something new in the way of food fish; not satisfied with the products of inland waters to supply their customers, they regularly resort to the edge of the Gulf Stream for deep sea fishing; the latest haul being from a depth of one hundred and twenty fathoms, obtaining a new food fish said to be of great value. The specimens taken range from one to four pounds in weight; the flesh white and delicious. Dr. Baird, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, will probably give an early report on this new addition to the fish fauna of the United States. The species will, doubtless, form a feature of interest at the Fisheries Exhibition in London next year. After all the boasted wealth of Canada as a fish-producing country, the greater portion of the fresh fish sold in Montreal and other Canadian cities, generally comes from Portland; and for all

that, large sums of money is annually granted to develop our maritime and inland fishing industries. It will be ere long acknowledged that American fishermen can show that they are far ahead of us in their plans to procure material to supply the continual drain upon their markets. The fishing industry of the State of Massachusetts alone is enormous; nothing on our marine waters can compare with it. There are characteristics in the Gloucester fishermen that are apparently wanting in many of our men who derive a living from the products of the sea. The former will risk everything and even go out of their latitude to obtain a new object in this line of trade, while the latter generally prefers to keep within their old landmarks, preferring to return to shore with a meagre catch, after undergoing the old style of misery which they are repeating and enduring every season of their existence. There is something radically wrong in the fishing systems pursued by the people residing on the Canadian sea coasts. The majority of these toilers from boyhood were compelled to follow this rough work for a simple sustenance, and consequently education was neglected. The attempts so far made to establish schools to enlighten the poor fisherman, have been few indeed. To my knowledge, but two schools exist on the Labrador coast, one of which is supported by a few friends in Montreal. The harvest of the sea is in the hands of monopolists who have no stake in the country, whose aim is to make money while fish bite and sun shines—caring not a cent how their men fare so long as the piles of fish go on increasing around their establishments. These companies, in my opinion, are liable and should pay a business tax. Their summer establishments are in the Maritime Provinces, while they reside comfortably during