

siderable increase in the catch of salmon around the coast of Prince Edward Island and particularly in the rivers where fry have been planted from the hatchery. The officer in charge estimates the cost for repairing the dam at \$300. A further supply of breeding troughs and trays will be required to put the hatchery in proper working condition.

(5.) *St. John River Hatchery, Province of New Brunswick.* This nursery turned out a large number of young fish during the past season, consisting of salmon, salmon-trout and whitefish, principally the two latter kinds, the eggs of which were transferred from the Newcastle and Sandwich hatcheries in Ontario; of these 2,800,000 were whitefish, 805,000 were salmon-trout, and 537,000 salmon—total output was 4,142,000. The young whitefish and salmon-trout were planted in twelve lakes in the Counties of York, Carleton, Charlotte and Victoria; the salmon fry were put in the St. Croix, Utopia, Magaguadavic, Tobique and St. John Rivers. Numerous applications have already been made for salmon, and salmon-trout fry for distribution the coming spring. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the people, regarding the apparent difficulty in procuring parent salmon to fully stock the hatchery with eggs. From the serious difficulties and expense which have hitherto attended the capture of parent salmon in the St. John and Tobique Rivers this part of the work was abandoned this year, and consequently no eggs were obtained for this nursery this season. It is proposed, however, to transfer from the Ristigouche Hatchery eyed salmon eggs, and from the Newcastle and Sandwich hatcheries in Ontario, eyed eggs of the salmon-trout, and whitefish, in order that the St. John nursery may have a partial stock of young fish for distribution in New Brunswick waters next season. The officer in charge expresses a preference for procuring supplies of eggs from the salmon to be captured at the St. John Harbor, where it would be more convenient, and also under his immediate supervision, and be more economical after the system was properly established. Much regret is expressed at the temporary cessation of work at the hatchery, by reason of the difficulties which have attended the capture of parent salmon up the Tobique, more especially as the usefulness of the institution for stocking the rivers and lakes with fish is beginning to be felt and acknowledged by the public, who highly appreciate the work, and manifest great interest in the artificial culture of fish. The numerous applications which are made for fry to replenish over-fished waters are strong evidences of the popularity of this fish-breeding institution. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that measures should be instituted at once, by which a large supply of parent salmon should be obtained next season, from which this hatchery could be stocked with its necessary quota eggs.

Evidences of the benefits from planting salmon-trout and whitefish fry in some of the lakes are to hand, as immature fish of these species have already been taken in waters where they were never before known, but in which these fry were planted from this hatchery; and it is also admitted on all hands by fishermen and others that the run of salmon in the Tobique had improved by one-half more within the last two or three years. A further evidence is the fact of the river being leased by the Local Government to American anglers for fly-fishing purposes, and that a large number of salmon were so taken, which is a circumstance not hitherto known.

(6.) *Miramichi Hatchery, Province of New Brunswick,* gives a return of 1,240,000 salmon fry, natives of that river, and 50,000 from the Ristigouche River eggs. These were planted far up the branches of the Miramichi, even beyond the settlements where the best places are invariably found for the growth of the fry. These points, though at present very difficult to reach, will be more easily overcome in the future, as private parties are interested in opening out the roads to the upper reaches of the river for its better development. Extreme high water in the river prevented the capture of parent fish during a fortnight of the usual period in the fall for netting them. This freshet allowed the salmon to pass far up the river, and consequently only 290 parent fish were secured for the uses of the hatchery, which reduced the number of eggs collected much below that of former years. One hundred and fifty of the salmon were females; they gave a total of 830,000 eggs or an average of