

# LAKE SUPERIOR NOTES

## BOOK I

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MSc Thesis Research

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Annual Rpts - Dept. of Marine & Fisheries

1868

p. 14 Fishery Officers

- appointed under Fisheries Act (1868)

Name	District	Address	Overser of Work
S.A. MacVicar	Goderich to Rond'Eau	Sarnia	Undersecret.
James Marshall 1868 - 72?			
Geo Eastwood	Goderich to Cape Hurd	Southampton	do
1868 - 1869 1870 -			
Geo S Miller	Cape Hurd to Penetanguishene	Owen Sound	do
1865 -			
Wm Plummer	Penetanguishene to Thessalon R.	Manitowaning	do
1868 - 1872?			
Jos Wilson	Thessalon R. to head of L. Sup.	Sault Ste Marie	do
1868 -			
J.S. Dennis	Lake Simcoe & Tributaries	Toronto	do
1868 - 1871			
<del>Wm Shipman</del>	<del>Sturgeon &amp; Georgian Bay</del>	<del>Port Perry</del>	<del>do</del>

p. 20 Report to Hon Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries from Samuel Wilnot. Newcastle 15 April, 1869.

- Superior (Siscowet?) - "There is at present reported to be a fish in lake Superior which is supposed to be a cross breed, called the Siskawitz, the fattest and most delicious fish obtainable there." (REPORTED IN G. BROWN-GOODÉ (1884))
- 90 - reports salmon trout (lake trout) to be one of most important fish in Ontario ~~present~~ - "With judicious care and proper <sup>protection</sup> ~~attention~~, this fish would become of great commercial importance"
- in spring and summer months found in feeding grounds in very deep water of lke Ontario.
- taken principally with Gill nets, where water is from 300-400 ft
- in best condition in May, June, July, Aug. Sept.
- spawning season Oct & Nov. - leave deep water and approach nearer shores and shallows to lay eggs
- "Salmon Trout should not be taken in any manner whatever between 30th Sept and 31st Dec"

Quot for Trout?

1869

p 4 - Fishery Officers

Name      District      Address      Overseer or Worker

started

Farguhar McRae      Goderich, to Cape Hurd      Southampton      Overseer  
1867-1870

John Eastwood      Septenham R., + Lk St.      Wallaceburg      "  
1869-1872      Clair, from Baptist Cr. to Baby's Pt.

1870

Fishery Officers

Farguhar McRae      Septenham R + Lk St.      Wallaceburg  
1870      Clair from Baptist Cr. to Baby's Pt

a) No of men employed

b) Value of Boats + Material Used

c) Gill Nets

~~d) Scaims~~

d) Scaims

e) Hoop Nets

f) Round Nets

g) No. of Barrels of Fish

h) No. of Boats

Division  
~~Notes~~  
Remarks

p. no	Year	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	Remarks
96	1868	71	\$8,395.00	109,500	not given	4330	1605	① Indian Peninsula Division, from Penetanguishere to Cape Hurd		
		148	\$14,754.00	173,000	11	-	-	4328	800	② Saugwen Division, from Cape Hurd to Goderich
		56	Not given	-	11	-	-	1775	-	③ Huron, L. + River St. Clair Division, from Goderich to River Thames
		67	\$13,007.00	16,000	1	4	-	1490	458	④ Lake Superior Division, from head of L. Sup to Thessalon R.
		380	\$22,925.00	180,000	1	-	-	7788	2232	⑤ Lake Huron + Georgian Bay Division, from Thessalon R. to Penetanguishere

p. 98      1867      83      12,200.00      98,300      1      -      -      4100      1265      ①

103	13,698.00	16770	9	-	-	7843	354	②
76	3,240.00	-	22	-	-	1707	-	③
85	3,165.00	16300	3	-	-	1094	583	④
950	21,872.00	102,100	5	-	-	7132	3249	⑤

Gillnets (yds)    Scaup Net    Scares    Hoop Net    Round Net

1969	64	9,420.00	17,200	-	-	-	4,103	1,273	①
p. 70	183	19,146.00	24,850	-	6	-	4,123	790	②
	60	3,240.00	-	-	16	-	1,553	-	③
	172	8,324.00	81,100	13	3	-	2,061	395	④
	365	22,398.00	141,050	-	3	-	5,959	2740	⑤

1970	66	6800	159,900	-	1	-	3,025	1025	①
	248	32,853	115,955	-	8	-	6,161	2,102	② return imp.
	160	13,520	17,500	-	16	-	6,223	-	③
	204	12,595	90,000	9	3	-	6,179	3,333	④
	926	-	139,049	-	3	-	6,795	2,540	⑤

1971 - See Xerox pp 104-107 - bad whether in Indian Pen. Division and Georgian Division resulted in very bad catch.

→ 1972 Missing

→ 1973

- Fishery Officers

Name	District	Address	Warden or Overseer
S.A. MacVicar 1972-1974	Baby's Point on River St. Clair to Kettle Pt., L. Huron	Coderich	Overseer
G.B. Abrey 1973	Peretanguishere to Thessalon	Little Current	"

1973 Yield see Xerox pp 166-169

→ 1974

Yield see Xerox pp 142-147

- Georgian Bay and Indian River Peninsula Division broken up into three divisions

- Fishery Officers

<u>Name</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Overseer or Warden</u>
D. McMaster 1874	Baby's Pt, on River St & Clair to Kettle Pt, L. Huron	Sarnia	Overseer
A.C. McKinnon 1874	Kettle Pt. to Point Clark L. Huron	Goderich	Overseer
James Muir 1874	Pt. Clark to Cape Hud, incl. adjacent islands	Port Egin	"
Geo. S. Miller 1874	Owen Sound to Cape Hud	Owen Sound	"
James Patten 1874	Collingwood to Pt. Rich	Collingwood	"
Samuel Fraser 1874-1876 District changed	Pendangubere to mouth of River Severn & Mastaba (the former included)	Midland	"

→ 1875

- Fishery Officers - Lake Superior district divided into two
- Wm. McGowan 1875 From Moose Deer Pt to Barry Sound Warden
- James Dickson 1875 Lake Superior extending Prince Arthur's Landing Overseer  
From St. Lake Islands to mouth of Pigeon R.

p 199 - Lake Huron Division (McKinnon + Muir)

- severe winter and great ice thickness prevented early fishing, stormy weather through fall - decrease in catches

200 - Georgian Bay & Indian River Peninsula Divisions (Miller, Patten, Fraser)  
- falling off in trout industry - "but fishermen say that there is no sensible decrease in the number of these fish"

201 - Lake Huron Division (Abbey)  
- illegal fishing practised in waters of Georgian Bay and in the neighbourhood of Manitoulin Island

- large increase in yield of lake trout

"There were also good reasons to believe that a brisk trade in fish so illegally caught, was carried on from Collingwood to Owen Sound, between fishermen and traders in Toronto & Hamilton. For want of a sufficient staff, and owing also to the apathy of resident Overseers [i.e. Miller, Patten, Fraser] no attempts were established and no seizures made"

Yield see xxxxx pp 210 - 213

ut

- Report of Samuel Wilmet, Esq in relation to fish-culture in Canada for the year 1875

- Rumours have been circulated that a few strange fish were of late taken in some of the waters of Lake Huron. One in particular was

5

grey trout (late trout).

referred to me last autumn at Sandwich (when engaged in procuring whitefish eggs), to the effect that a fish weighing several pounds had been caught during the summer in the Detroit River, strongly resembling a salmon-trout but brighter in colour and longer, and more symmetrical in shape. This description would very well answer that of the true salmon, but in the absence of a personal inspection of this specimen it must only end in conjecture."

1875

Fishery Officers

Alex. Prout. Bang Inlet to the St. Lawrence River Kilbirney Warden

Yield - see ~~xxxx~~ pp 306 - 311

1876

p 329 - abuses in Fraser's district

-letting sawdust and mill refuse drop into streams

-throwing into the water detritus & decayed fish

Yield pp 306 - 311

p 335 - change in the close season for whitefish & salmon trout

in Manitoba Island, Georgian Bay, & other areas - fishermen claimed resulted in decreased yield

-Fishery officers

Samuel Fraser Point Cockburn to Moose Pt. Midland Overseas

1877 ~~xxxx~~

-start of rearing of salmon-trout at Newcastle fish hatchery - 1,300,000 eggs

Yield pp 254 - 261

p 20 - upwards of a million salmon trout eggs at the fish hatchery in Newcastle (report of Samuel Wilmot).

-gathered from fish caught in Georgian Bay.

- "The officer deputed to perform this work reported great difficulty in securing ripe eggs." The fish were found to be later in spawning than in former years, and the weather becoming rough and cold retarded the netting of the fish and prevented a satisfactory impregnation of the eggs. It has hitherto been found more difficult to gather the ova of the salmon trout and to vitalize them than those of other fishes. The mode of taking the fish and manipulating them in boats on the open lakes, very frequently in rough disagreeable weather, necessarily prevents the requisite care and attention to insure full success. A very large percentage of these eggs gathered last fall, proved to have been unfertilized.

~~large number of~~

--Overseer Frezer (Georgian Bay division) believed pollution of streams by sawdust and mill rubbish "has more to do with the diminution of several kinds of fish than is generally supposed to be the case."

1878

Yield 304-309

p. 303 - difficulty in procuring catch data <sup>reported</sup> by Wilson on Lake Superior

\* 317 Fish Hatching - ~~start of raising of salmon-trout~~  
 salmon-trout  
 - first distributed in spring of 1878 - Newcastle 650,000 (Bedford 8000)  
 Eggs laid down in Fall of 1878 - Newcastle 1,840,000

L. Huron p. 359 - a very large quantity of the salmon-trout (Salmo amethystus) were  
 (Bedford & Thorndale) - obtained in the neighbourhood of Meaford and Thorndale, on Lake Huron  
 salmon-trout - great deal of risk and trouble in collection of eggs (Samuel without rept)  
 - taken from the salmon-trout after being captured in gill nets in the open  
 lake, which at the spawning season is generally rough and tempestuous,  
 being in the month of November, when cold inclement weather  
 prevails. On this account the stripping of the fish and the impregnation  
 of the eggs becomes not only a difficult and disagreeable work, but also  
 a very precarious one in the percentage of eggs that may become  
 vitalized

- "The salmon-trout are, perhaps, at the present time the most valuable  
 fish taken in the great lakes, and should be very closely cared for at the  
 spawning season, with the view to continue a regular supply for the  
 future in the markets of the country. The traffic in these fish is now  
 very considerable, and the demand is constantly increasing. This  
 calls forth extra energies to capture them on the part of the fishermen."  
 "... The great demand for fish food of this superior kind, and the  
 best schemes being devised to supply the market with it, will soon  
 tell very seriously indeed upon its natural production, unless  
 reasonably restricted by Departmental regulations, and by the strictest  
 observance of the proper close seasons, in which these fish may be  
 permitted to deposit their eggs in their natural spawning grounds unmolested."

"It is extremely unwise to gratify the ambitious desires and avarice  
 of a certain portion of the community (whose only object is speedy gains  
 for the present) out of this source of national wealth, and thereby seriously  
 injuring this industry and shortly exterminating it, when it might  
 otherwise be made to last indefinitely, and be made the means of  
 supplying employment, food and riches to the inhabitants for generations  
 to come."

good summary of fish culture by  
 Sam Wilson pp 351-367

1879

Fisheary Officers - complete list, (many boundary changes 1865 - 1879)

<u>Name</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Overseer or Warden</u>
David McMaster	Baby's Pt, on River St Clair, to Kettle Pt, on L. Huron	Sarnia	Overseer
A.C. McKinnon	Kettle Pt. to Point Clarke, L. Huron.	Goderich	"
James Muir	Point Clarke to Cape Hurd, including adjacent islands	Port Elgin	"
Geo. S. Miller	Owen Sound to Cape Hurd	Owen Sound	"
James Patten 1879 - 1883	Collingwood to Point Rich	Collingwood	"
Samuel Fraser 1879 - 1884 (dist. changed)	Point Cockburn to Moose Pt.	Midland	"
Wm McGown 1879 - 1881(2)	From Moose Deer Pt. to Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay	Perry Sound	Warden
Geo. B. Abrey 1879 - 1881(2)	Manitowlin Islands and adjacent islands in L. Huron	Little Current	Overseer
Jo Wilson	Thessalon River to Slate blent	South St Marie	"
James Dickson	L. Sup., extending from Slate blent to north of Pigeon R.	Prince Arthur's Landing	"

Yield pp 303 - 307

321 - Overseer Wilson (Late Superior Division) reported plentiful salmon trout

16. Fish Hatchery of Newcastle

- ~~1,100,000~~ salmon-trout- salmon-trout being taken to Lake Huron - ~~all in Ontario~~ to Ontario,  
Eric, Balsam, Couchiching, Simcoe, Kempenfelt (in prov. of Ontario) - 1,100,000  
distributed in spring 1879

- collected from Georgian Bay

- 1,267,000 collected in fall of 1879

1880



Wilmot (1878) refers to Salmon-trout as  
- Salmo ameythus  
Wilmot (1884) refers to Salmon-trout as  
- Salmo lacustris

-Yield pp 274-279

1882

p. xlvii - Fish Breeding

Newcastle - no. of salmon-trout eggs laid down during fall of 1882 - 8,000,000  
" " " " distributed during spring of 1882 - 1,760,000

xlix Fishery Officers

Donald P. Cameron L. Huron from the East of L. Sault Ste Marie Overseer  
George to Little Current, incl.  
St. Joseph, Cockburn, Manitoulin + adjacent islands

-Yield pp 200-205

1883

p. xxii - Fish Breeding

- no. laid down in fall at Newcastle 5,500,000  
no. distributed in spring - 3,650,000

p. xxvii - Fishery Officers

1883-4 (dist. changed) Samuel Frazer Point Cockburn to Base Pt Midland Overseer  
(replaces Patton) Collingwood to Pt Rich Collingwood  
Hugh McFarlan Headwaters of Saugeen R. Durham "

-Yield pp 208-213

1884

- Fishery Officers

Samuel Frazer Georgian Bay, from Altonwood to Victoria Harbour Midland Overseer  
F.M.G. Frazer " " From Victoria Harbour Victoria Har " to Barry Sound  
Solomon Jones " " From Barry Sound Shawanaga, Parry Isl. " to Waddlets Mills, Collins Inlet

-Yield pp 208-271

p. 5, 6. - Fishery Breeding

- no. of young fish bred during hatching season or spring of 1884 at Newcastle

Agassiz. recognized two species  
① lake trout or Mackinac trout Salmo amethystus  
② siscowet. Salmo siscowet Ag

\* - Salmon Trout - total 5,150,000 - salmon trout are referred to  
- ~~lake~~ <sup>egg laid down</sup> ~~trout~~ <sup>included here as 'salmo lacustris' (Sam Wilmot)</sup>  
- no ~~trout~~ (salmo lacustris) during ~~fall~~ spawning season or fall at  
Newcastle - 4,000,000 (obtained from Pigeon Is, L. Ont + Meaford, Georgian Bay)  
p 46 + -200,000 salmon-trout fry planted in Georgian Bay at Warton, County Bruce

see. 1892 pp 246 ff

Agassiz, Louis - Lake Superior, its physical character, vegetation & animals, compared with those of other and similar regions  
Boston, Gould, Kendall + Lincoln, 1850

with a narrative of the tour by J. Elliot Cabot

22. Mar

- at Mackinac, L. Huron  
- west of St. Mary's river. by islands off north shore

25.

- "In this country I have examined two species, the brook trout (S. fontinalis) the spawning male of which has been improperly separated as S. erythrogastrus; and the present species, the Mackinac trout, S. amethystus of Mitchell. DeKay has described a variety of this species, as S. affinis. In this species the "appendices pylorici" before spoken of are very numerous. ~~latter~~ The small intestine arises from the lower extremity of the stomach, and curves only twice throughout its length. The gall-bladder is very large; the liver forms one flat mass; the ovaries and kidney extend along the whole spine. All this family spawn in the autumn. (Agassiz's ~~own~~ words)

p 76-47

- ~~ambros~~ <sup>ambros</sup> ~~between~~ <sup>between</sup> Mamainse and White-Fish Pt. on the south shore - made for Maple Island where checked fishing tackle (small <sup>scor-line</sup>)  
- "The fish we caught were the lake trout, (Salmo amethystus) and Siscowet, (Salmo Siscowet Ag, see Plate I); their average weight five or six pounds. The latter fish is so exceedingly fat that we found it uneatable. It is said to be much improved by pickling (Cabot)

p 93

- July 28th - passing under southeast side of Pie Island.

9.

- "In the course of the forenoon several trout were caught, and the diversity of colour led to some discussion. The men said there were three varieties, all of the same species: 1) The trout of the open lake, (truite du large) of a gray silvery color, with inconspicuous spots and a white belly; 2) Those of the rocky ground, (truite des batteries)

more yellowish, with large distinct spots; 3) Those of the sandy bottom, which are simply mottled. All the trout family spawn late; the lake trout in October, on the sandy beaches, when they are taken in abundance in nets, and with ground-lines having forty or fifty hooks." (Cuvier's words)

p. 331 SALMO NAMAYCUSH, Penn.

SALMO NAMAYCUSH Penn., Arch. Zool. 1792, II, 139; - Introduct. p. cxli.; - Richardson, Fn. Bor. Amer. 1836, III, 179, Pl. 74 and Pl. 85, f. 1. - Kirtl., Rep. Zool. Ohio p. 195; and Boston Journ. N. H., 1842, IV, 25, Pl. 3, f. 2.

SALMO AMETHYSTUS Mitch., Journ. Acad. N. Sci. Philad. 1818, I, 410. - DeKay, N. Y. Fn. 1842, p. 240, Pl. 76, f. 241. - Storer Synops. 1846, p. 193.

SALAR NAMAYCUSH Cuv. and Val., N. N. Poiss. XXI, 348, 1848

332 "The general colour varies with the ground on which it is caught. Those found on a muddy bottom are generally grayish, while those from a gravelly bottom are of a reddish color, with much brighter fins. The amethystine color does not show itself distinctly while the fish is swimming or when first caught, but only after being taken from the water, when the mucous surface begins to dry."

- sexes differ in shape

- male more pointed head than female, - jaws of equal length

- dentition, somewhat stronger than in S. Scaevola, although presents generally the same disposition.

- vomer esp has same structure

- row of teeth on the hinder and rounded margin of the cleithrum, with a middle row on the body of the bone itself. - "According to Dr. Richardson, there should be here a double row of teeth. Probably in growing they are thrown out alternately and obliquely, and thus cause the row to appear double. I should not know how to explain otherwise this divergence, unless the disposition of the teeth upon this bone be subject to great variations, which seems not to be probable.

The description of Dr. DeKay is very obscure in relation to the teeth of this species. He speaks of a double row of teeth on the vomer + the palatines, which is an error, esp with regard to the

11  
latter. when he says that they are in two series along the labials, of which the outer is smaller and more numerous, he evidently speaks of the palatines and upper maxillary together; therefore, if the upper maxillary and the palatines constitute in his view a single group (labials) of two rows, the palatines cannot at the same time have a double row. This description may have been copied without being understood. Like the figure itself, which is taken from the Fauna Boreali-Americana.

- small ossicles of the branchial arches are nearly straight and denticulate on their outer margins, as in the Salmo Siscowet

- bony shields of pharyngeals considerably developed - teeth which cover them arranged like cards and very prominent.

- one behind the tongue, narrow & elongated, another, but somewhat smaller, which corresponds to it, on the vault of the palate, and behind these two and surrounding the large throat, two upper and two lower pharyngeal shields

pg 33 - Our specimens have been collected all along the northern shores.

### SALMO SISCOWET, Agass

- stout, broad and thick, more so than any species of salmon except the S. Irutta of Central Europe

- height of body vertically at the anterior ray of the dorsal, equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole length

- body has cylindrical appearance

- pedicle of tail dilated and subquadrangular

- head one fourth of whole length, exclusive of the lobes of the caudal

- The frontal line, at first a little inclined appears broken by a slight depression at the top of the posterior margin of the orbit; thence it descends somewhat rapidly on the snout, which is obtuse and rounded, and forms the principal character of this species."

See index for full description

336 - caught at Michipicoten, and occur everywhere along the northern shores. They are particularly abundant about Isle Royale.

54th Congress 2d Session - House of Representatives Document  
No. 315. Preservation of the Fisheries in Waters contiguous to the  
United States and Canada, Feb. 24, 1897.

Huron p. 118

LAKE HURON - LAKE TROUT

relative catch of five principle species in order of size of catch  
for Canadian Fisheries

1880	1885	1890	1894
Whitefish	Herring	Trout	Trout
Trout	Whitefish	Herring	Herring
Herring	Trout	Whitefish	Sturgeon
Wall-eyed pike	Wall-eyed pike	Sturgeon	Whitefish
Sturgeon	Sturgeon	Wall-eyed pike	Wall-eyed pike

p. 119 - The fishermen recognize a number of varieties of the lake trout, the  
most of which, however are not definable

- one, occurring sparingly in the deeper water in the northern part  
of the lake, approaches the siscowet of Lake Superior in fatness  
and quality. The bulk of the catch consists of two widely recognized  
forms, the deep-water trout and the large shoal-water or fall trout.

Saginaw Bay

- If we except Saginaw Bay and the region south of the parallel of  
Goderich, there is probably no time in the spring, summer, or fall when  
vessels fishing out of the ports of either Michigan or Canada could  
sail to obtain trout in gill nets having the proper size of mesh,

- in early spring in moderate depths along shore  
- after middle of June are mainly on the borders of the coastal platform

Big Reef

- esp on the edges of the Big Reef  
- to shallower water on reefs and along shore about middle of Sept. - to  
deep water late in Nov.

- however, many remain in deep water during summer and fall, and  
at all seasons the species may be caught in rather shallow water.

- even in winter trout are taken through the ice in moderate depths  
off the lower coast and Huron counties, Mich. by means of set lines  
and gill nets, and in the neighbourhood of Detroit by gill nets

- also diversity in vertical dist. indep. of the depth of the water.

- only pronounced movement appears to be shoreward and onto the  
reefs in the fall for spawning

- two and perhaps more distinct bodies of fish concerned in the movement
- first or early run is composed of what fishermen term shallow-water trout, and upon certain grounds these fish will run into 3 or 4 and sometimes even 2 feet of water. The later run does not approach so close to shore and is more extensively represented on the reefs

### -Spawning grounds

- to a large extent grounds coextensive with the general distribution of the species. - spawning migration probably a mere shifting of the fish from their accustomed summer habitats to some nearby reef or shore favourable for depositing their eggs

- CANADA ~~grounds~~ most imp ground - north of Southampton and the south side of Grand Manitoulin

- former one of best localities on the lake for shallow-water trout.

- greatest of all spawning grounds

in Lake Huron is the Big Reef, which stretches across the lake from North Point Thunder Bay, to Point Clark, in Canada

- during summer fish begin to congregate upon edges of reef, but in height of spawning season seek shallowest portions and caught in great numbers by tugs from both sides

- in Sept. time varying from

the 15th - 25th, shallow-trout come ashore near Alpena, Port Austin, and Southampton, and usually occupy about two weeks in spawning

- late run, which comes upon the reefs as well as along shore, spawns between about Oct. 10 and the latter part of Nov., the season being somewhat later northern part of the lake than off Alpena and Southampton. (run heavier than preceding, intervals between the several runs not sharply defined). begin

- decrease in Canada largely confined to shallow-water or fall variety (general opinion of fishermen)

Spawning grounds  
- Southampton  
- Manitoulin  
Big Reef

Alpena,  
Port Austin,  
Southampton

120

### 131 POUND NETS.

- 1852 first pound nets on Canadian side built south of Goderich and at the Duck Islands

- at extreme southern end of Canadian shore none licensed before 1894, but in that year seines were prohibited, and fishermen permitted to use pound nets instead.

132 - 1894 - 27 fished in strands of one each, between Sarnia and Lakeview, but no others used on eastern shore

## Description

- length of booms varies somewhat with location and slope of the bottom
- Saginaw Bay and near Sarnia - usually 60-85 rods long
- most elsewhere 35-60 rods long
- most of cribs 20 and 30 ft square
- few as small as 15 x 20 ft, and as large as 44' square
- depth of water in which set varies with coastal platform
- Saginaw Bay - 8-15 ft water
- south of Saginaw on both sides of lake most of nets in from 20-30 ft. - in northern region 25 to 50 with max of 90 ft.
- on Canadian side nets set singly
- on Canadian shore mesh in cribs is 2 1/2 in.
- leaders 6 in netting, a few fishermen use 5, 7 or 8 in mesh
- most of hearts and funnels measure 5 in., but a few nets have 4 and 4 1/2 in mesh.

① ~~From~~ ~~Deploy~~ ~~to~~ ~~St~~ ~~Clair~~ ~~and~~ ~~McKean~~ ~~City~~ ~~to~~ ~~Hammond~~ ~~Bay~~  
 - ~~to~~ ~~Bellevue~~

## - St. Clair R. to Goderich

- stake driving commences about May 1 - twine usually in place about May 15. The nets are removed for repairs during August, and are usually out of the water from two to six weeks during August + the first half of Sept. Owing to the exposure of this shore many of the nets are not fished after Nov 1.

134

- in spring sturgeon most imp. species, but wall-eyed pike, herring, and a few perch are also caught
- during May whitefish taken in nets southeast from the St. Clair R.
- sturgeon obtained principally during June
- during summer fishery not very profitable and in fall herring is the only fish of importance

## SERIES

135 - From 1860 to 1894 series only form of apparatus in fishery between Sarnia and Point Stroz

- 1894 - prohibited by Canadian govt - licenses for pound nets issued instead

- captured considerable nos. of wall-eyed pike ("it is doubtful if pounds are more preferable in this respect")
- in early years used between Southampton and Cape Huron

- many whitefish caught on spawning grounds in fall - damage caused was considerable

- trout taken by hooks and lines

#### 127. GILL NETS

- Trout fishery

- nine tugs and a number of boats in 1894 - used altogether 222,650 fathoms of netting

- had headquarters in Goderich, Southampton, Tobermory, and the Duck Islands

- fishing begins in spring as soon as ice clear - continues without interruption until ice forms again in fall

- in summer less active than spring and fall.

- small winter gill-net fishery under ice in northern part of the lake.

1280 - on Canadian side no fishery at any time south of Big Reef - from Duck Islands to Big Reef

\* - Southampton first port from which gill nets fished

- increase ~~at 1882~~ along other parts of shore, esp at Goderich

- never much gill netting south of Bayfield

	fathoms
1880	54,417
1885	61,253
1890	152,200
1894	222,650

- Rigs

- trout nets 15 meshes or 6 ft deep

- custom to fish from each tug about 20 miles of trout and whitefish net in 4 gangs, or about 6 miles of the large trout nets in 3 gangs in Canadian waters

- boat rigs about half as long as of tugs fishing in same locality - nets separated into 3 or 4 gangs

- ~~at Fishing Islands boats use crew~~

- large mesh nets in Canada  $5\frac{1}{2}$  - 6 in. for fall trout

medium mesh  $4\frac{2}{3}$  -  $4\frac{3}{4}$  (most  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ) for trout + whitefish

herring nets along eastern shore  $2\frac{3}{4}$  " mesh +

menominee net in vicinity of Strait of Mackinac - 3 in mesh

- in most places in spring nets left to fish for five days before lifted

- in summer left 4 days in Canadian waters (three in American)

- owing to colder water and firmer character of the fish, net much



complaint about quality of gill net catch

135 GEORGIAN BAY

	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1894
1	Whitfish	Trout	Whitfish	Trout	Whitfish	Trout
2	Trout	Whitfish	Trout	Whitfish	Trout	Whitfish
3	Wall-eyed pike	Herring	Herring	Sturgeon	Wall-eyed pike	Wall-eyed pike
4			Wall-eyed pike	Wall-eyed pike	Sturgeon	Sturgeon
5				Herring	Herring	Grass-pike
6				Grass-pike	Grass-pike	Herring

- 139 - after Sept most of fish taken in gill nets are trout  
 - fishermen claim to recognize two classes - one a smaller fish, caught on the offshore reefs and in the deeper water about them; the other a much larger fish, always taken inshore.  
 - not as abundant in North Channel as are south of Grand Manitoulin Island and around the Docks.  
 - offshore trout reported to spawn earlier than the larger fish found inshore.  
 - spawning grounds distributed all along the shores of the bay among the islands and on the outer reefs and shoals
- 142 - trout mostly caught in gill nets, comparatively few taken in pounds  
 - most of the Georgian Bay fishermen claim there has been no decrease in the trout, and the returns do not show that there has been, but a much larger effort is required to maintain the catch  
 - large quantities of undersized trout are undoubtedly being sent to market from both the Georgian Bay and North Channel, and it is only by the capture of these sizes that the volume of the catch is being kept up - obtained to some extent in pounds but mainly in gill nets (in smaller-meshed gill nets used for whitfish)  
 - minor cause of decrease - deposition of bark from rafts of saw logs constantly being towed across bay and North Channel from some of the larger rivers  
 - forms thick coating on bottom to affect spawning or feeding grounds  
 - some of inshore spawning grounds suffered from sandbar rather than mill refuse (injuring probably little because many of grounds offshore and regulations re. dumping well observed)

## Methods

- pound nets not allowed to be fished east of a line running from Cape Hard to Spanish River - only permitted in <sup>the</sup> part of North Channel west of the Spanish R., on the south side of Manitowlin Is., west of the line mentioned, and at the Duck Islands - 1981 pounds introduced to North

- prohibited in bay proper

- 62 pound nets in 1894

143 - gill nets fished all over bay

- 1,086,715 fathoms licensed in 1894 - 32 traps, 345 sailboats

- most  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh, few 6 in mesh and which are fished at certain times for trout only

- gill net fishery began 1835 or 1838

- ~~most of~~ early catch was whitefish which was called

- 1870 - <sup>fathoms</sup> 290,049

1875 - 431,174

1880 - 405,619

1885 - 380,163

1890 - 941,600

1894 - 1,086,715

- in summer after the shore fishery falls off, the traps from southern and southeastern parts of the bay fish at the western islands and the Minks and around the islands and banks lying north of Parry Sound, ~~and~~

- at the same season fishermen from Killarney and other mainland ports

144 move out to Squaw Island Bank, Grand Bank, and Lonely Island

145 - fishery for whitefish and trout carried on simultaneously

- early May after ice leaves - July nets set inshore

- during July & August moved into deeper water and upon the banks and around the outlying islands

- in Sept. brought closer to shore, where used until the beginning of the close season, Nov. 1.

-> spring & summer mainly whitefish, in fall more trout are caught

- recommend reduction in amount of gill netting for trout & whitefish to be reduced - minimum mesh size to be fixed at 5 in. extension measure

146

## LAKE SUPERIOR

147 - in recent years of growing demand, owing partly to the diminishing supply of whitefish

- \* - Note - falling off of catch in 1890 coincident with a temporary decrease in extent of fishing in both Amer. & Can. waters
- subsequent increase in production accompanied by an increase in the amount of apparatus used.

statistical returns (1855 - 1894) not indicative of general decrease in abundance but show a falling off in production at some localities

Apostles \*

- especially Apostle Islands since 1855 and at Ile Royale since 1890

Ile Royale

"According to the testimony of witnesses however, there has been a general decrease, the extent of which could not be ascertained in all parts of the lake, except at the eastern end, in the region about Whitefish Point and thence to Otter Head on the Canadian shore. In this latter area, moreover, there has been a large increase in the extent of fishing in very recent years, with a corresponding increase in the amount of the catch."

Whitefish Point  
& Otter Head

### Siscowet

- not fished for ~~so~~ much because of inferior quality

### Methods

1788

- seines not utilized since 1874

149

- Gill nets

along all shores except between Pie Island and Otter Head on the Canadian side.

- rapid slope of bottom in most places restricts fishery to within a few miles of shore

- small rigs used for ~~most~~ most parts

- between Whitefish Bay and Otter Head fishery conducted on an extensive scale under one management but chiefly by means of sailboats

- maximum attained in 1854 with general decrease in extent of gill netting along north shore, but increase at eastern end

1893

North shore

27,000

East end

56,790

- Canadian regulations - at least 4 1/2" in extension

- Pound nets

150

- introduced in vicinity of Port Arthur in 1878

- during first decade never exceeded 8

- 1891 increased to 53, fallen to 29 in 1894

1896 - also known as Longe (Vermont), & Loque (Maine)  
U.S. C.F.F.

19.

- mesh in cribs at least 4 in. (considerable shrinking takes place after tanning and <sup>submersion in water</sup>)
- at eastern end between Whitefish Bay & Otterhead first built in 1883
- 1891 - 21 used, 1894 - 16 used

150 set lines used to some extent for taking trout and muscoveet - esp. about the Royal and the Kausenow Peninsula

### Extent and causes of decrease of fisheries

- refuse from sawmills local influence at <sup>most guarded</sup>
- no evidence of injury in recent years by <sup>official</sup>
- 154 - more small trout taken in pound nets than gill nets (~~total~~ <sup>total</sup> ~~per~~)
- "the prevailing opinion seems to be that the average size of the trout has decreased in many places"
- small trout often become caught by teeth or otherwise entangled in the tube (more so than whitefish)

→ U.S. Commission of Fish & Fisheries, Washington  
Reports of the Commissioners

Hatcheries 1899 (for year ending June 30, 1899)

- Duluth hatchery, Minnesota
- lake trout season opened middle of September and closed 9th Nov

Superior of 7,007,000 eggs  
Port Caldwell 800,000 From Port Caldwell, Ont  
Port Arthur 2,946,000 From Port Arthur, Ont

- report gives details of location of distribution and assignment of fish (adults and yearlings; fry and fingerlings) and eggs

p. CXVIII - some also sent to Canadian waters

- ① L. Superior, near Lizard b., Canada 17,250 (fry & fingerlings)
- ② L. Superior, Port Arthur, Canada 240,000 "

1896 for year ending June 30, 1895

p. 292 - Cristivomer namaycush - also known as Mosamachus, Namaycush, Loque (Maine), Longe (Vermont)

Brown Goode, (1854) ⊕ no structural basis for separation of "Lake Trout of the East" and "The Mackinaw Trout, or Namaycush"

20

- Lake Trout, Lake Salmon, Salmon Trout - same species as Mackinaw but smaller - and in more southerly <sup>of lakes</sup>
- described as Salmo ~~del~~ confinis by De Kay.

United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries

The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States

George Brown Goode Sect. 1. Natural History of Useful

Aquatic Animals 1884

See Xerox - The NAMAYCUSH OR LAKE TROUT - SALVELINUS NAMAYCUSH

p-156 - "Every lake of Northern New York and New England has its own variety, which the local angler stoutly maintains to be a different species from that found in the next township. Some are as black as a trout, some brown with crimson spots, some gray, with delicate reticulations like those of a pickerel."

- usual type in Gt. Lks is brown or gray, dappled with lighter shades of the same general tint

- "Naturalists have been sadly misled by their Proteran modifications. The "Namaycush" of the North, the "Togue" or "Tuladi" of the Maine and New Brunswick Indians and lumbermen, the "Sisowud" or "Siskawitz" of Lake Superior, the "Trout" of Winnipiseogee, and that of the Adirondack lakes, have <sup>each</sup> been honoured with a distinct binomial."

\* - no structural basis for separation of "Lake Trout of the East" and the "Mackinaw Trout, or Namaycush" (fishermen convinced otherwise)

Mackinaw Trout  
= Namaycush

- "The local variations should undoubtedly be taken into consideration, and when these are better understood it is probable that zoologists and anglers will compromise by agreeing to consider the most strongly marked types as races or breeds, such as are now recognized among dogs, pigeons, and other domesticated animals"

487

- Mackinaw Trout - Lakes Huron, Michigan, Superior  
(Lake Salmon, Lake Trout, Salmon Trout - Northern New York (same species as Mackinaw but is considerably smaller

- described as Salmo confinis by De Kay

- observed by Brown-Goode as far south as Silver Lake, Northern Penn

- another form recognized by sportsmen - "which, although undoubtedly specifically identical with that of the Great Lakes, has been described under various names, such as Salmo tona and Salmo symmetricus

- quote from report by Lanman (Report United States Fish Comm. part 2, p. 220 - describes location in New Brunswick + Maine

→ Salmo trutta = Salmo symmetricus ("undoubtedly specifically identical to the Great Lakes trout") = Togue = Tuladi = Winnipisaukee Trout

21.

(said to be derived from →  
Lake Tuladi at the head of the Saint John River, New Brunswick  
- see rept Mr. Kumlich for American waters varieties  
- see below for other names)

~~report from Hamilton (ibid)~~

- called "Togue" by lumbermen
- Indians call it by name equivalent to "Fresh-water Cod"
- in Lake Temiscouata called the "Tuladi"
- quote from report by Hamlin (ibid)
  - "haunts deepest waters, where the cold on the repose to which it leads favors that development and conservation of fat which is indeed a characteristic, and it steals forth in quiet at the approach of twilight or at early morn to the shoals and the shores in quest of its prey"
- Winnipisaukee Trout <sup>synonymous</sup> abundant in Lake Winnipisaukee and supposed to occur in Lake George" - closely related to the Togue

1885 - Mr. Kumlich studied the subject in different localities in the summer of 1880

- ① Green Bay vicinity - salmon-colored flesh - "Black Trout"
  - white flesh - known as "Lake Trout"
- ② eastern shore of Green Bay, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan
  - two species of "Mackinaw Trout" recog. by fishermen
- ③ Grand Traverse Bay, L. Michigan
  - long, slim, coarse meated variety, taken in shallow water - "Reef Trout"
    - when large called "Racers"
  - (supposed to follow schools of whitefish among which always taken)
  - short, chubby variety, taken in deep water - "Pot-bellies"
- ④ Vicinity of Two Rivers, Wisconsin
  - large, lank, coarse flesh - "Reef Trout" (see above)
  - other <sup>form</sup> more highly prized, taken in deep water
- ⑤ South end L. Michigan - two forms, one darker-colored and has red flesh being the more highly prized
- ⑥ Grand Haven - two forms of Mackinaw Trout - "Shoal-water trout"
  - "Deep-water trout"
- ⑦ Thunder Bay, L. Huron vicinity
  - ① "Buckstein" - held in high esteem
  - ② "Racer"

Buckstein

Reported by Smith, L. (1933) etc

Fishermen in Saginaw Bay (p. 31 Book 2)

- Additional names.

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| - <u>Lunge</u> in Canada    | - <u>Black Lunge</u>  |
| - <u>Tyrant of the lake</u> | - <u>Silver Lunge</u> |
| - <u>Laker</u>              | - <u>Racer Lunge</u>  |
| - <u>Red Trout</u>          | - <u>Black Salmon</u> |
| - <u>Gray Trout</u>         | - <u>Lake Salmon</u>  |

- Solitary individuals known by fishermen as "Racers"  
- always thin in flesh

22

- Togue = Lunge - adults taken at surface in May & June  
- those from clay bottom short, thick, fat resembling Siscowet

489 - principal American spawning grounds p. 489

Size 191 ~~191~~ - Milner remarks "The smallest ones that are taken in any numbers

are fifteen to eighteen inches in length, and these are not very numerous. The average weight of the lake trout taken in the gill-nets is nearly five pounds. It is claimed that in years past they averaged much higher. They are quite frequently taken weighing fifteen lbs. . . . The tradition of the largest trout taken is preserved at each locality, ranging from fifty to ninety pounds. One that I am satisfied was authentic, from having taken the testimony of those who saw it weighed, and having the story confirmed by Father Perot, of Mackinac, was taken at that place in 1870, and weighed eighty pounds." (Milner: Fisheries of the Great Lakes)

~~Solitary indivi~~

- Milner - "Solitary individuals, known among the fishermen as "Racers", are found in the summer time swimming sluggishly at the surface.

very thin in flesh (dissection failed to find any cause for their condition."

493 - Togue or Lunge of <sup>our</sup> northeastern boundary held in much higher esteem by anglers

- Hullock states that the young fish rise freely to trout-flies in rapid water, while the adults are extremely voracious particularly in May and June, when they are taken near the surface.

"naturally sluggish and inert and much of a bottom feeder" (Prof Arthur L. Adams in "Field and Forest Rambles")

- grow to large size.

22

- Report of Mr. Kumbien (1880) on abundances p. 493

Whitefish Pt

"In the vicinity of Whitefish Point the Lake Trout is more abundant than any other species. The average size is from ten to sixteen pounds."

494

- The fishermen at Waukegan "claim to be able to tell from which locality any fish has been obtained, those from the clay bottom being short, thick, and fat, resembling the Siscowet."

- very large catches in straits of Mackinac (esp. Spectacle Reef)

Port Huron 495

- In the vicinity of Port Huron they are very abundant, and it is the prevailing opinion among the fishermen that they are increasing in numbers more being taken now than ever before. Very few enter the Detroit River."

- Mr. George Barnston, formerly of Hudson Bay Co. - identified "third species" of L. Trout on south shore of L. Superior - "Mucqua" or "Bear Trout"

23

9015 - "The fish dealers of Eric, Pennsylvania claim that the Trout here taken are very different from those of Lake Superior; as a rule, only those with white meat are found."

h. Ont. - "They are not plentiful at Port Antonio, although they have been in some seasons past. Since alewives came few Trout have been caught. The alewives are now abundant that the Trout do not come near the shore to seek for food. In 1860 thirteen hundred pounds were caught in one night on five hundred hooks."

496 THE SISCOWET - SALVELINUS NAMAYCUSH VAR. SISCOWET

- or "Siskawet"

- "Good ichthyologists assure me that its peculiarities are very slight, consisting chiefly in the smaller size of the head, teeth and fins, and its having a stouter body. Since, however, it is always distinguished from the lake Trout by the Indians and fishermen of Lake Superior, who often see them side by side, it seems possible that it may claim a subspecific rank."

- described by Herbert in his "Fish and Fishing" p. 17 (1849 "Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing" p. 17) referred to in "U.S. Geol. Surv. Rept." (1880 p. 2)  
"The avg weight does not exceed four or five pounds, though he is taken up to sixteen."

- Milner - Siscowet lives at depths > 40 fathoms

- feeds chiefly on species of fresh water sculpin

- Mr. George Barnston, of Montreal, Canada, formerly of the Hudson Bay Co. - made an extensive natural-history collection on Lake Superior

- claims third species of Lake Trout different from Siscowet, on the south shore of Lake Superior, called the "Mucqua" or "Bear Trout"

9017 - "Siscowet" - Ojibway way meaning "eats itself"

997 - Mr. Robert Carruth Sweeney, chairman of the Minnesota fish commission - letter dated Saint Paul, Minnesota, Oct 19, 1880 describes siscowet

- "The only variation from Agassiz's description that I find is in the lingual teeth; sometimes there is a furrow or a groove in the tongue, and between the 'pair of lateral rows' a V-shaped row is found, but this is so inconstant in occurrence as to be the exception. The coloring varies in different specimens considerably, according to locality from whence taken. The spots or markings are unlike those of the Namaycush, more even in size and shape, and more decided and stronger in color, and I can clearly see in some specimens that the spots are compound or an indistinct quincunx arrangement."

- "The Namaycush spawn only in the fall, beginning in Oct. we have just taken half a million eggs. The Siscowet, I am told by the fishermen and Indians



Good (1884) - reports that Siscowet spawn at all times of the year

24 Benschly (1915) - Siscowet may occur in Georgian Bay (1915)  
- 1928 - claims only one kind of trout

<sup>(Fishes mine)</sup>  
are always spawning, or that ripe females are taken at all times of the year. At first I thought this an exaggeration, but I find it so very universally reported and by reliable men that I give it credence."

- very rarely found at the lower parts of the lake

La Pointe to  
Isle Royale &  
along north  
shore.

- begin to become more plentiful as La Pointe is reached and most plentiful along the north shores and Isle Royale, but still they are a rare fish, comparatively

- if one barrel of Siscowet to fifteen Nemaycush are caught they are said to be very plentiful.

- much prized and bring higher price

- "They rarely exceed thirty pounds in weight and thirty-six inches in length. I am told by those familiar with the fishes of the lake. On the same authority I learn that Nemaycush reach ninety pounds' weight and six feet in length sometimes."

- never caught alone, but always among Nemaycush

Benschly, B.A. The Fishes of Georgian Bay - Sessional Paper  
No 39 B. 1-50. 1915

Georgian Bay  
Siscowet  
p. 29  
"The deep-bodied pale trout of the deep water of Lake Superior, known as the siscowet, may possibly occur in Georgian Bay. Fishermen offer various reports as to a very dark or pale trout, with short deep bodies, which are never taken in shallow water, and which they assume do not come inshore to spawn."

Benschly, B.A. The Game Fishes of Canada Canadian Pacific  
Railway Co. 1928.

p. 31 "There are supposed to be several kinds of lake trout.

32 But there are not. The little skimpy two or three pounders that come out of one over-stocked lake and the big, red-fleshed, dark-colored fat beauty that comes from another lake are identical in species, different only in habitat and conditions of living. The "mountain trout", "markinaw trout", "toque", and the "salmon trout" of the big lakes are all merely lake trout."

Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish (1909) - suggests siscowet ordinary lake trout which has fed on soft, fat ~~deep~~ deep-water ciscoes.

25

1909. Jordan, D.S. + B.W. Evermann. A Review of the Salmonid Fishes of the Great Lakes, with Notes on the Whitefishes of other Regions. Bull. U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, vol. XXIX, 1909

## p. 2 SISCOWET

- "It differs in no technical respect from the ordinary lake trout, and it is connected with the latter by perfect gradations known locally as half-breeds."

→ The siscowet is taken in schools of the deep-water ciscoes, the bluefish (Leucichthys cyanopterus), the cisco (L. superus) and the Lake Superior longjaw (Lozenichthys), themselves soft-bodied and very fat. There is every reason to believe that the siscowet is an ordinary trout which has fed on these soft fat fishes and which has followed them into deep water. If so, it should not be regarded as a distinct species or subspecies.

"not badly flavoured, but too fat to be digestible, and it almost melts away in frying. Salted, it is more satisfactory, but there is little market for it. Sometimes the walls of the abdomen are over half an inch in thickness."

JORDAN<sup>D.S.</sup> + EVERMAN, B.W. American Land and Game, Fishes. A popular account of all the species found in America north of the equator with keys for ready identification, life histories and methods of capture. New York Doubleday, Page + Company 1908.

203 - genus Cristivomer only two species

### - Namaycush

20 - in most large lakes from New Brunswick and Maine westward throughout the Great Lakes region and to Vancouver Island thence northward to Northern Alaska Hudson Bay + Labrador.

- known from Henry L. in Idaho and elsewhere in the headwaters of the Columbia

- known from Fraser River basin, from Vancouver Island, and various places in Alaska

204 - in the Gt. lakes it is exceeded in weight only by the lake sturgeon

- racers<sup>↑</sup> - individuals thin in flesh and sickly-looking

- occasionally found by fishermen swimming near surface (see U.S.C.F. 1884, (p 21))

- no sufficient cause has been found as are no more afflicted by parasites than healthy fish.

26 Perry, W. F. et al. - also Red Trout, Gray Trout, Forked-tail Trout, Great-lake Trout, Lesser-lake Trout

- one of best angling spots is Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi north by east of Marquette.

205

- Siscowet

- scales somewhat larger and colour somewhat paler.

- occasional examples taken in Lake Huron and L. Erie

Perry, W. F. et al. American Game Fishes - Their habits, habitat and peculiarities, how when and where to angle for them Chicago & New York, Rand. McNally & Company, Publishers 1892

p. 237

- The angling authorities still refuse to admit that the lake trout of the east is identical with the Michigamou Trout or Nemayoush, supporting their views by accounts of their different habits. A careful study of the dead fish is sufficient, however, to convince a trained observer that there are no structural characters by which these different forms may be separated into species."

207

- Stannard's Rock

Superior 259  
Michigamou Trout

- "One of the most famous spots for lake trout fishing that is at present known to anglers is Stannard's Rock in Lake Superior, forty-four and a half miles north by east from Marquette."

- lighthouse built on northern end.

- "Southwest from the light, distant perhaps a quarter of a mile, there is a submerged plateau, lying north and south, and covered by eighteen or twenty feet of water. This is where the trout are to be found in seemingly countless numbers."

261

- "Our total catch for the evening and the morning was 15 fish, weighing in all 550 pounds." (Michigamou Trout)

Plate Editor 1857 Lake Trout Forest and Stream v. 28  
(short note)

p. 133

Superior

- "Mr Thompson's Fishing Trip to St. Ignace Island" (in "Fishing with the Fly" gives ten local names of the three varieties of trout in Lake Superior. We presume he only gives a part, however, as he speaks from one local authority only. But when he says the "red trout" is taken only in the vicinity of St. Ignace Island he is greatly mistaken. Its red-fleshed lake trout as I even

- Editor (1887) P + S - refers to fishing with the Fly and Thompson's rept that ~~only~~ ~~red~~ trout only found in vicinity of St. Ignace Island  
 - Ed. rept also taken off Quebec Mines near Agawa Bay, below falls at Island Postage on the Nepigon  
 - believes trout of deep water to be darker fleshed (light trout taken in Agawa Bay)  
 - Keeweenaw Point one of finest trout fishing

saw I took off the Quebec Mines a few miles from the Agawa River. I saw one deep colored one weighing 17 lbs taken with a 2½ in silver minnow below the falls at Island Postage on the Nepigon. . . . From my limited experience and observation I have not felt it safe to generalize but my impression is that the lake trout of deep water is darker fleshed than that of shallow water. I saw several hundred pounds of lake trout at one time taken by some Indians in the shallow waters of Agawa Bay, and they were quite light in color. But this would hardly justify the conclusion

"... I have been told that the finest lake trout fishing in the world is about the lighthouse twenty-five miles east of Keeweenaw Point." H.

Editor 1889 Lake Trout - Forest and Stream 32(1):9

Inaccuracies of Forester - Only one lake trout is recognized at present by students of the salmon family - the remacoush of Walbaum. The escouel or siskawitz is regarded simply as a local race of the remacoush differing only in being shorter and fatter. "Forester" took his ethnology principally from De Kay and some of his figures of lake trout are poor copies of illustrations in "The Natural History of New York". This was considered an excellent work several decades ago and it is now one of the classics, but it is not accepted as a guide to the present state of knowledge concerning fish.

Carver, J. 1776. Travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1764, 1767, and 1768 J. Walter, (1778) London (1778) 543 pp  
 see cross of Foreward to the Coles edition + map of Superior region

- trout may be caught in almost any season in great abundance  
 - good fishing in straits at Michillimackinac

- common size caught was 10 - 20 lb

- fishing through the ice - let down strong lines of fifteen yards in length to which were fixed three or four hooks

- frequently caught two at a time of forty pounds weight each

p140 - trout in general in the lake weighed about twelve pounds, but some were caught that exceeded fifty

- trout may be taken at all times with a hook (sort of fish resembling a herring that was used in a burbine used as bait for the trout)

Champlain Samuel de. 1619 (Biggar, H.P.) Voyages and discoveries made in New France, from the year 1615 to the end of the year 1618. Champlain Society, Toronto. Ed. H.P. Biggar. Vol. III, 418 pp 1929

-Lake July 1615

p. 45  
L. Haven

"The next day we parted, and continued our journey, along the shore of this lake of the Attigouantans (Lake Huron), in which there were a great number of islands, and we made about forty-five leagues, keeping along the shore of this lake. . . . It abounds in many kinds of excellent fish, both those we have and those we have not, and principally in trout, which are of enormous size; I have seen some that were as much as four and a half feet long, and the smallest one sees are two and a half feet in length.

Chambers, E.T.D. 1896. The philology of the *oumaniche*. A plea for the recognition of the priority of nomenclature. Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. Ser. 2, Sect. 2. 2: 131-139.

- lake trout - quack Saurché of French Canada
- kakamesh of the Montagnais Indians
- touladi of the country of the Miames and Abenakis. (dark<sup>er</sup>-coloured, slim), than Gt. Lks trout

Bean, T.H. 1897. Notes upon New York fishes received at the New York Aquarium, 1895-1897. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist 9(24): 327-375.

See series of measurements of trout from

- ① Newfoundland lake
- ② Winnepesaukee lake
- ③ Roxbury lake.

Cheney, A.N. 1888.

His highness salvelinus namaycush  
 Forest and Stream, 31 (17): 326-327  
 31 (18): 346-347

Fishing stories but  
 not very  
 scientific

mostly  
 notes from others  
 p 326

"It is the identical fish, according to Jordan, that was called Salmo conifinis by McKay, Salmo amethystinus by Mitchell, Salmo adirondacus by Harris, Salmo toma by Hamlin, and Cristivomer namaycush in Jordan's "Manual of the Vertebrates."

## COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW

20 VOLS (1864-1898) -

Kerr, John W and Frederick W. Kerr, Hamilton, Ontario  
 Fisheries Inspector 1860-1898 (18 volumes)

Vol 1. Dec 26, 1864 - Dec 1865 - L. Ont.

- clause 26 of Fishery act describes mesh size
- regulation net mesh size  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ "
- Kerr has no power to even to inspect licensed fisherman's gear
- primary problem is with trespassers and poachers
- proposes seining for salmon trout, a species of white fish, be restricted to nets having a mesh  $2" \times 2"$  (March?, 1865)
- Aug 5, 1865 - referring to pg 6 of the Amended Fishing Act clause 3 - the proper size mesh for whitefish and salmon trout seines in Upper Canada re. "Centre of Nets" under no circumstances shall the centre be less than 2 ins. square - for if less, these species of small whitefish - small herring size are being caught continually with the present net size of  $1\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$
- to his knowledge - closed season for lake salmon trout was entire month of Oct

Vol 2 Jan 10, 1866 - Jan 2, 1867

- June 9, 1866 - industries disposing of waste in Grand R.
  - shingle factory → sawdust and mill rubbish
  - saw mill → " " " "
  - soap factory → ashes
  - tannery → effluent containing lime and other utrial chemicals
  - dye stuffs → chemical effluent

Vol. 3 Jan 17 - June 1868

March 11, 1868 - meshes in gill nets for catching salmon trout should not be less than six inches extension measure (cont)

Jesuit Relations COMPLETED get notes on fishing methods

vol. 50

Relation of 1666-67

Relation of the Mission of Saint Esprit, among the Outaouacs, on Lake Tracy, formerly called Lake Superior.

L Superior

- 249 Journal of Father Claude Allouez's voyage into the Outaouac country
- 245 (33) - changed name to that of Monsieur de Tracy (Alexandre de Prouville, marquis de)   
 - commissioner to French colonies lieutenant general of New France
- (34) - Fish are abundant there, and of excellent quality; while the water is so clear and pure that objects at the bottom can be seen to the depth of six brasses."
- 267 (36) - twelve or fifteen distinct Indian nations.   
 - travelled along southern shore

vol. 55

Relation of 1670-71

Relation of the Mission at Saint Ignace at Missilimakinac (Chart III)

p. 157 - Missilimakinac Island

"This spot is the most noted in all these regions for its abundance of fish, since, in Savage parlance, this is its native country. No other place, however it may abound in fish, is properly its abode, which is only in the neighbourhood of Missilimakinac."

"[136 ie, 138] In fact, besides the fish common to all the other Nations, as the herring, carp, pike, golden fish, whitefish, and sturgeon, there are here found three kinds of trout: one, the common kind; the second, larger, being three feet in length and one in width; and the third, monstrous, for no other word expresses it, - being moreover so fat that the Savages, who delight in grease, have difficulty in eating it. Now they are so abundant that one man will pierce with his javelin as many as 40 or 50, under the ice, in three hours' time."   
 - abundance of fish and excellence of soil for raising corn made the area very attractive for Indian settlement historically

three kinds of trout identified   
 p. 159.   
 siscoet

Vol. 51 Relation of 1669-70

## Relation of the Mission of Saint Esprit at Chagouamigong Point, in Lake Trocy on Superior.

- p. 149 - "It [L. Superior] is everywhere so abundant in Sturgeon, whitefish, Trout, Carp, (23) and Herring, that a single Fisherman will catch in one night twenty large Sturgeon, or a hundred and fifty whitefish, or Eight hundred Herring, in one net. These Herring are very much like those of the Sea in shape and size, but are not quite so good. One often has to undergo much exposure for this fishing, which, in certain parts, is carried out only in the offing, and in places that are dangerous and subject [24] to storms; while at night the fishing is done before the Moon rises. In fact, two Frenchmen were drowned there last Autumn, being surprised by a gust of wind which they could not avoid."
- p. 151 - "At the point of Saint Esprit, Chagouamigong, where the Outaouaks (25) and the Hurons live, there are caught at all times of the year great numbers of Whitefish, Trout, and Herring. This manner begins in November, and lasts until the ice comes; and the colder the weather becomes, the more fish one catches. These Herring are found in every part of the lake on the South side, from Spring down to the end of the month of August; and a full list of all its fisheries would require a complete enumeration of all the coves and all the Rivers of this lake."
- p. 153 - "In the River named Nantoungan (Ontoungan) which is toward the South, very extensive fishing for Sturgeon is carried on, day and night, from Spring until Autumn; and it is here that the Savages go to buy in their provision. Opposite this River on the North side, a quite similar fishery is carried on in a little cove where a single net furnishes you thirty and forty Sturgeon in one night!"

Relation of 1647-48

## Of the Algonquin Missions.

- p. 149. - "The last-named (Pacoutagoung) are those whom we call the Nation of the (64) Sault, who are distant from us a little over one hundred leagues by means of whom we would have to obtain a passage, if we wished to go further and communicate with numerous other Algonquin Tribes still further away, who dwell on the shores of another lake larger than the fresh-water sea, into which it discharges by a ~~the~~ very large and very rapid river; the latter, before mingling its waters with those of our fresh-water sea, rolls over a fall that gives its name to these peoples, who come there during the fishing season. This superior lake extends toward the Northwest, - [65] that is, between the West and the North."



Champlain  
1632

Footnote. Lake Superior is here mentioned for the first time in the Relation, and apparently first receives here that appellation. Champlain's map of 1632 attempts to locate a lake of which he had reports, N.W. from the "Mer du Lac", "a lake at which there is a Copper mine." This was evidently Lake Superior, though vaguely and incorrectly located.

Hussakof, L. 1916. Discovery of the Great Lake Trout  
Cristivomer namaycush, in the Pleistocene of Wisconsin.

Jour. Geol. 24 p 685-699

- clay deposit <sup>at Menomonie.</sup> in Dunn County, Wisconsin - sent for identification by Dr. S. Weidman of the State Geological Survey of Wisconsin.
- from extent of the range of the lake trout may be inferred that the species had a long time in which to "spread out" over such an area, and hence that it dated back to at least Pleistocene
- specimen shows that "the genus existed during glacial times in the same region as today, so that its antecedent history - whether it arose in the same region, or wandered into it from somewhere else - dates back to an even earlier time
- middle of Pleistocene series <sup>deposit upon</sup> - probably between 250,000 and 500,000 years old

Heriot, George (1807) Travels through the Canada - London, Phillips

- Heriot - deputy postmaster general of British North America
- p. 86 - Lake Superior formerly given the name of Tracy, and likewise that of Condé
- "waters of this lake appear to be subject at particular periods, to a great increase, succeeded by a gradual diminution; and along the rocks of the eastern coast lines are observable, which indicate the rise and fall" (greatest distance not more than five or six ft.)
- p. 89 - "It is well stored with variety of fish, and the ~~strongest~~ the largest and best of which are the trout, the whitefish, and the sturgeon, of a quality superior to that caught in the lower parts of the Saint Lawrence"

Henry, Alexander (1801) Travels and adventures in Canada and the Indian territories between the years 1760 and 1776 James Bain (Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Library) editor. George N. Morang & Co. Ltd, Toronto, 1901 (originally pub. by, I. Riley, New York, 1809)

see series of tree maps (Charlevoix's journal 1744 + Surveyor's map of north shore 1794)

- Fur Trade
- Henry was born in New Jersey in Aug. 1739
  - in 1760 (year after ~~Montcalm's~~ Montcalm's victory at Quebec) joined Amherst's army, not as a soldier, but in a "premature attempt to share in the fur trade of Canada, directly on the conquest of the country."
  - fur trade greatly changed with conquest
  - after near few licenses were issued until the country settled down, but soon the trade was made free of all govt. interference
  - Henry one of first to obtain permission (from General Gage at Montreal) and set out for Michilimackinac by the regular route of the Ottawa R + L. Huron - did not return to Montreal for 15 years
  - in 1765 ~~had~~ exclusive trade given to Henry by the commandant of Fort Michilimackinac (no person could go into countries lying north westward of Detroit without a license, and the exclusive trade of particular districts could be granted by military commanders)

p. 55 - at Michilimackinac. (1763)

"Trout are taken by making holes in the ice, in which are set lines and baits. These are often left for many days altogether, and in some places at the depth of fifty fathoms, for, the trout, having swallowed the bait, remains fast, and alive, till taken up. This fish, which is found of the weight of from ten to sixty pounds, and upwards, constitutes the principal food of the inhabitants" (at the Fort.)

- p. 56
- 57 "The white fish is taken in nets, which are set under the ice. To do this, several holes are made in the ice, each at such distance from that behind it, as that it may be reached, under the ice, by the end of a pole. A line, of sixty fathoms in length, is thus conveyed from hole to hole, till it is extended to the length desired. This done, the pole is taken out, and with it one end of the line, to which the end is then fastened. The line being now drawn back, by an assistant, who holds the opposite extremity, the net is brought under, and a large stone is made fast to the sinking-line, at each end, and let down to the bottom, and the net is spread in the water, by lighters on its upper edge, sinks on its lower, in the usual manner. The fish, running against the net, entangle their gills in the meshes, and are thus detained till taken up. white-fish is used as bait for trout. They are much smaller than the trout, but usually weigh, at Michilimackinac, from three to seven pounds."

1966 - 1966 - passed winter at Sault Ste Marie de Sainte-Marie.

Failure of  
Fishing 1766

- "Fish at this place are usually so abundant, in the autumn, that precautions are not taken for a supply of provisions for the winter"
- Fishery failed that year and early setting in of frost prevented ~~supply~~ <sup>assistance</sup> from Michilimackinac
- heard that fish might be found in Cake-bay, called by the French, Base à la Pêche, or Fishing-cave (twelve leagues from Sault)
- (ed. note - Goulais Bay)
- generally were able to obtain a supply of food
- after a fortnight supply of fish began to fail and returned to the Sault - still ~~starting~~ <sup>went still prevailed</sup> and returned to Michilimackinac.

201

203  
Michipicoten  
Factory became  
Principal Hud.  
Bay Co post on  
north shore

- 1767 - chose wintering ground at Michipicoten <sup>(River)</sup> 85th leagues from Sault de Saint-Marie.

(ed. note - official spelling changed) - For many years Michipicoten Factory was the principal Hudson's Bay Company's post on the north shore of Lake Superior, from which a number of smaller posts in the interior were supplied. The route to James Bay was by the Michipicoten and Moose Rivers, the journey occupying about sixteen days.)

refer to text for description of places along route, also the Indian legend of Naniboujou (the Sleeping Giant)

204

- (ed. note (Henry mentions Point Mamance) - accepted name is Point Maminse - Charlevoix gives it as Point Mammens, and David Thompson more phonetically as Mahmaize. Keating calls it "Point de Memens" "a corruption of the Indian word Mammaize, which signifies an assemblage of rocks" Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River in 1823, vol. 2, p. 196. Agassiz used Maminse, and Dr. Robert Bell of the Canadian Geological Survey, Maminse, and both these gentlemen give the same meaning, "Little Sturgeon.")

217

- Henry visited Island of Michipicoten, or Ile de Maurepas 6 in spring of 1769 (after wintering at Michipicoten)

(ed. note "During the French régime, this island bore the name of the Comte de Maurepas, 1701-1781, Minister of Marine, under Louis XV.)

223

- abo. the Island of Yellow Sarsb (that which the French denominated Ile de Pontchartrain")

(ed. note - "now known as Caribou Island. Probably from the report Henry took back" (Saw many on the island.)

230

- 1715 June passed ~~at the head~~ ("Tête de la Loure")

233

- (ed. note Nipigon River famous for the size and vigour of its trout.

was early as 1661 Radisson and Grosseilliers had ascended the river

Heughurst, William (ed) 1966. The Great Lakes Reader The Macmillan Co., New York (1967)

- 3. - Boulé called L. Sup. the Great North Sea.
- Champlain in 1632 putting together the reports of his voyageurs, sketched the first map of the Great Lakes it shows L. Huron and L. Sup. with the Sault between them but there is no hint of the Straits of Mackinac and only a forked river in the place of Lake Michigan.

French missions at	- Sault Ste Marie	Gros Cap de Tour	} old Indian names.
	St. Ignace	Neebish	
	L'Arbre Croche	Manitoulin	
	Bois Blanc	Michipicoten	
	Les Cheneaux	Michilimackinac	

- 5. - in 1634 having heard of L. Sup Champlain ordered Jean Nicolet to explore the great western waters and establish trade with the people
- went as far as Sault Ste Marie and while must have heard of it did not travel farther. (see pp 32 + 28)

- 12 - Jesuits entered Huron territory in 1634
- thirty years had extended parish to the far shores of L. Mich + L. Sup.
- after Radisson and Grosseilliers explored southern shore of L. Sup. Father Merand followed - erected the Mission of the Holy Ghost. - died in region
- Sieur de St. Lussan at Sault Ste Marie proclaimed French possession of all the lakes and land around them
- Fall, 1665 - Father Claude Allouez - travelled shore of L. Superior to the Huron settlement on Chequamegon Bay - reopened Merand's mission at La Pointe du St. Esprit. - served four years after which went to Lake Michigan to found a new mission at Green Bay (see p. 30)
- At La Pointe Allouez succeeded by Jacques Marquette (who had served at the Mission of Sault Ste. Marie
- Hurons driven from Chequamegon Bay by enemy Sioux, Marquette fled with them to the Straits of Mackinac - built new chapel of St. Ignace,

- 24 - first commercial vessel on Gt. Lks - Griffin sailed into L. Erie 1679
- sailed to Sault Ste Marie
- voyage narrated in Louis Hennepin's A New Discovery 1697. (see p 36)
- 30 - Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (1793-1864) -

- served for twenty years as Indian agent on the Northwestern Frontiers, living first at Sault Ste Marie and later on Mackinac Is.
- "knew the lakes and rivers like a voyageur."
- "The journeys he liked best were on Lake Superior, the Big Sea Water of the Algonquines. The vast cold lake and its noble shoreline stirred his deepest feelings. Everything about the "blue profound" of Superior moved him, except its name, and he tried to replace that designation of the "upper lake" with something better"
- liked Gjikway Gitchegamee - proposed name Algoma which to designate the "Sea of the Algonquins"
- Schoolcraft's "Algie Researches" gave Longfellow the material for his The Song of Hiawatha
- summer 1831 led expedition to the tribes on southern shore of h. sup upper Mississippi - in "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers, 1851."
- see. scrox for quotes.

47

- Father Baraga

- wrote of h. Sup. in German, French and his native Slovenian
- built Church of St. Joseph on Madeline Is. in Georgian Bay.
- established Assiniboia Mission at L'Anx on Keweenaw Bay
- 1835 - travelled on only <sup>eighteen days</sup> trading schooner in L. Sup at time (John Jacob Astor) with Captain Stannard, the discoverer of (misspelled) Stannard's Rock to La Pointe <sup>(1669)</sup> to reestablish mission on Chequamegon Bay (after Allouez and Marquette 165 years before)
- recounted in James K Jamison (1946) By Cross and Anchor

Sant

see p 35

Hennepin, Louis 1698 (Thwaites) A new discovery of the vast country in America. Ed. R.G. Thwaites A.C. McClurg

Chicago, 2 vol. 1903

until 1676 when the intendent Talon brought some over "apparently to serve as a check on the Jesuits' led."

Ed. Intrad

p. xxiii

- Recollect Father "most austere of the Franciscan order - missionaries of order brought by Champlain in 1615 - after conquest they and Jesuits sent back to France not to return" it being the custom for travellers freely to spice their narratives with imaginary deeds, and to adopt more or less of a bragging tone. The pages of our adventurous friar abound in exaggeration and self-glorification; although his geographical and ethnographical descriptions are excellent, and add much to our knowledge of the North American interior during the last third of the seventeenth century."

p311 - winter 1680-1681. "During the winter, we broke holes in the ice of the lake Huron, and by means of several large Stones sunk our Nets sometimes twenty, sometimes twenty five fathom under water to catch Fish, which we did in great abundance. We took Salmon-Trouts, which often weigh'd from forty to fifty pounds." (Missilimackinac)

Vol. II p 522 Chap. XXVI On their manner of fishing.

Huron  
area  
visited

"The Savages that dwell in the North fish in a different manner from those of the South: The first catch all sorts of Fish with Nets, Hooks, and Harping-irons [i.e. harpoons], as they do in Europe. I have seen them fish in a very pleasant manner: They take a Fork of Wood with two Grains or Points, and fit a Gin to it, almost the same way that in France they catch Partridges: After they put it in the Water, and when the Fish, which are in greater plenty by far than with us, go to pass through, and find they are entered into the Gin, they snap together this sort of Nippers or Pinchers, and catch the Fish by the Gills.

River  
fishing?

Niagara  
Region

"The Iroques in the fishing season sometimes make use of a Net of forty or fifty fathom long, which they put in a great Canow; after they cast it in an oval Form in convenient places in the Rivers. I have often admired their dexterity in this Affair. They take sometimes four hundred white fish, besides many Sturgeons, which they draw to the Bank of the River with Nets made of Nettles. To fish in this manner, there must be two Men at each end of the Net, to draw it dexterously to the shore. They take likewise a prodigious quantity of Fish in the River of Niagara, which are extremely well tasted."

① (Ed. Note) La Potherie describes (Amér. Septentrionale, iii, p. 34) the way in which the fibers of the nettle (Urtica) were spun by the Iroquois women into cords, with which they made fish-nets. See also Holmes's "Prehistoric Textile Art," in U.S. Bur. Ethnol. Rep., 1891-92, pp. 3-46 - ED.

Chronology - From N. Martin

1615-20 - Brûlé L. Ont, L. Huron to Sault? No written record

1623-27 - Sagard - Huronia

1634 - Nicolet - L. Huron, L. Mich. (Mackinaw) - No written record

1658 - Radisson - Green Bay

1661 - Radisson - western end - L. Sup

1662 - Radisson - north side L. Sup. - Nipigon.

1668 - Marquette - S.S.M. mission

1669 - Marquette - South side Sup. (Chequamegon)

1669 - LaSalle - L. Ont. - to south

1678 - LaSalle - L. Ont. - Niagara, L. Michigan - sailing boat on Upper Lakes.

1678 - Du Roi - L. Superior country

1688 - de Noyon - Thunder Bay to L. of Woods

1707 - la Noie - Thunder Bay to Rainy L.

1731 - La Vérendrye - Thunder Bay winter

1784 - Umbreville - Nipigon to Winnipeg

Hauighurst W. (ed), 1966, The Great Lakes Reader (cont. from p 35)

55 - 1826 Schoolcraft - left Soo with party of sixty-two troops and civilians in a fleet of seven flat-bottomed, sharp-beaked Mackinaw boats for an Indian council at the head of L. Sup. (eighteen days)

- Douglas Haughton - 1827 appointed physician and botanist in Schoolcraft's expedition to the headwaters of the Mississippi (1831) (twenty-one years old + scholar at Rensselaer Polytechnic School in Troy, New York  
- in 1837 proposed geological survey of Michigan

- in 1840 made first extensive survey of the Upper Peninsula, an exploration of 170 miles of wilderness from Point Debar to the Montreal River. (spent five months in L-Sup country "mostly without tents and blankets." accompanied by three assistants and nine packers and paddlers.
- died in 1845 when Mackinaw boat overturned in a storm near the Eagle River.

- Beta Hubbard & - Douglas Houghton's first assistant <sup>of survey in 1840</sup> - "Memorials of Half a Century, 1887.

- in 1822 Schackelford was appointed Indian agent on the Northwestern Frontiers with headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie
- Mansfield N.B. (1899) History of the Great Lakes
- Captain Van Cleeve (1879) Reminiscences of the Early Period of Sailing Vessels and Steamboats on Lake Ontario with a History of the Introduction of the Propeller on the Lakes and other Subjects
- Harlan Hatcher (1974) The Great Lakes
- Milo M. Quare (1955) River of Destiny - St. Marys River

Report Field Notes and Diary of Tilley Township 1865 Hugh Wilson  
(F.N. Book, 1921, Surveyor's Records, Queen's Park)

- Batchewagan Island - "I was informed by several of the Indians of the neighbourhood that excellent fishing ground exists off the east and north-east shores of the island."
- <sup>later he writes</sup> "A strong current from the west sweeps around to the north and north-east of the island, the water is of considerable depth, and the current so strong, that a considerable portion of it is open during the winter."



Surveyor's Accounts, (1856) A. MacDonald - Hudson Bay Co. Posts  
on Lake Superior

- 1 Fort William Post
- 2 Pic Post
- 3 Sault Ste Marie Post
- 4 Michipicoten Post
- 5 Batchewagan Post

Townships Lake Superior Shores

W. to E	Pardee	Marathon	Fenwick
	Crooks	Pic	Pennescather
	Blake	Byron	Dennis
	Neebing	Homer	Prince
	McIntyre	Groschilliers	Parke
	MacGregor	Franchere	Average
	Sibley	Bostwick	Tupper
	McTavish	Lerchum	
	Derion	Rabazo	
	stirling	Dulhut	
	Lyon	La Parde	
	Nipigon	Alluez	
	Booth	Alarie	
	Corrigal	Bray	
	Patience	Brimacombe	
	Lett	Giles	
	McAllister	Goodwillie	
	Wiggins	Labelle	
	Yesno	Labank	
	Labontan	Peever	
	Killinaire	Rix	
	Priste	slater	
	Strey	Kincaide	
	Syine	Ryan	
	Tuuri	Herrick	
	Welsh	Fisher	
	Grain	Jilley	
	Coldwell	Tupper	
	McCoy	Havilland	
		Key	
		Kars	

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) Alarie    | Lyon         |
| Allouez      | M) MacGregor |
| Avenge       | Marathon     |
| B) Blake     | McAllister   |
| Booth        | McCoy        |
| Bestwick     | McIntyre     |
| Bray         | McTavish     |
| Brimacombe   | N) Neebing   |
| Byron        | Nipigon      |
| C) Caldwell  | O) —         |
| Corrigan     | P) Pardee    |
| Crooks       | Parke        |
| D) Dennis    | Patience     |
| Dorien       | Peever       |
| Dulbut       | Pennfather   |
| E) —         | Prince       |
| F) Fenwick   | Piske        |
| Fisher       | R) Rabazo    |
| Franchere    | Rix          |
| G) Giles     | Ryan         |
| Goodwillie   | S) Sibley    |
| Grain        | Slater       |
| Grossilliers | Stirling     |
| H) Haviland  | Stroy        |
| Herrick      | Syine        |
| Homer        | T) Tilley    |
| I) —         | Tupper       |
| J) —         | Tauri        |
| K) Kars      | U) —         |
| Killiraine   | V) —         |
| Kincaide     | W) Walsh     |
| L) Labelle   | Wiggins      |
| Labonte      | X) —         |
| Lahontan     | Y) Yerna     |
| LaRonde      | Z) —         |
| Lendrum      |              |
| Leattley     |              |
| Leff         |              |

Copy of the Canada Gazette, 8 April 1874, containing Fishery Regulations Ontario Archives

- close time for salmon-trout and lake trout in Ontario
- Oct. 15 to Dec. 1

Notice, re. Fishery Laws and Regulations. S.T. Bostede,  
Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries April 10, 1904

- General Fisheries Regulations for Ontario established July 18, 1889 (provisions of Sect. 16, The Fisheries Act, chapt. 95 of the revised Statutes of Canada)
- revised May 30, 1904
- limit of four lake trout / day
- close season - salmon trout Nov. 1 to Nov. 30

Probably his  
diary although  
no. of different  
writing styles included

Michipicoten journals, letters, receipts (Ontario Archives)  
Journal commencing <sup>at</sup> Jan. 1858 + ending 31 Dec. 1858

- ~~Journal~~ <sup>(Lake trout not specified)</sup> ~~James~~ Watt, <sup>Esq.</sup> Commander
- May 6 - 10 fine trout from baited hooks set May 5 (also were setting  
May 7 - 9 trout from the lines. seines at the mouth  
May 8 - 6 trout " " " " of the river.) - and setting  
9 - 9 trout - ended by one man (Boucher)
- ~~June 2~~ - "many Herrings from seines on numerous days  
(no comment on length of lines) - lines seemed to be continued to be set at intervals but only occasionally mentioned - few fish taken and no mention of trout -  
[perhaps trout have moved off to deeper water.]
- June 24 - about 22 whitefish and trout from the nets and lines  
"we are still unlucky in our fishing operations"
- 29 - "we made a very good haul of herrings with the seine this morning. The lines gave a few trout, but the nets none."
- July 1 - well supplied with fish from nets, seines & lines  
4 - reports of poor fishing also at Pic + (Fort William <sup>letter from Mr DeBonde.</sup>)  
6 - improvement - 20 trout from lines  
7 - again 17 trout from lines  
9 - "Boucher fisherman, & attentive he is at his work, but somehow

appears to have been  
a Gros Gap on the Bay?  
?

or other, the old man is not lucky like our neighbours at the (Gros Cap) who take lots of Trout on their lines set quite close to where Boucher has ours set."

- 13 - only 10 trout this morning - had the sturgeon net fixed
- 14 - "we got from the seine a beautiful white-fish which would lead us to infer that these fish are beginning to come in shore & we have had this morning our 6 nets (4 by Boucher & 2 by Kiviatuk) put again in the water
- 15 - 7 trout from lines
- 16 - another poor day for fish.
- 17 - from the nets & lines we made pretty well today
- 20 - again lucky this morning in the catch of fish
- 21 - so-so luck today

- Aug 16 - only produced 5 fish & yesterday 2 fish out of 5 nets set
- 19 - good haul of fish - 53 fish from nets
- 20 - nets being set in the Bay "Boucher could not visit the nets today on acct of heavy sea on the Bay but we had salted enough of the catch of yesterday to provision all hands today."
- 25 - "We are just now, very unlucky in our fish operations"
- 26 - Boucher repairing barrels for Fall Fishery. Hardly a fish from all the nets (CO's and others wives') of which there were 7 or 8 set last night
- 27 - only six fish from nets this morning
- 31 - our nets produced but 6 fish this morning

- Sept 1 - The nets produced enough of fish for all hands today.
- 3 - take boat and canvas for Fall Fishery
- 4 - For last three morning procured enough fish for all hands
- 9 - Fishing party left for fall fishing at Michipicoten Island  
- take boat with jib & main sail & spars - towed to Island by schooner
- 13 - no fish
- 14 - only six out of two nets
- 15 - 16 whitefish in seine at Point above Fort (meaning enter river)  
- only 4 fish from nets
- 16 - one fish in net at lake, 4 fish from seine above Fort
- 17 - 12 whitefish in seine, wind too strong to set nets in the lake
- 18 - "The seine hauled this afternoon from which we got 6 fish & it was hauled in the evening at the lake from which we got 13 fish chiefly suckers."
- 19 - 6 fish in nets
- 21 - "we hauled the seine today & got 73 whitefish which is a good ? the best haul of the season."

- 22 - nothing in seines  
 23 - 2 fish in seines  
 25 - 219 whitefish in seine above fort  
 26 - 210 whitefish  
 27 - 98 whitefish  
 28 - 4 whitefish from seine - with 3 hauls at lake got about 50 fish of all kinds, 26 of which were fine large Trout, about 20 whitefish & the rest suckers.  
 29. 180 whitefish from seine  
 30. - ~~17 Trout + 47 whitefish~~ " seine hauled morning & evening from which we got 17 Trout + 47 whitefish, the trout and 9 of the whitefish from the lake."  
 Oct. 1. - 55 whitefish from seines  
 no further 2. - 338 whitefish from seines  
 mention of 3. - 58 whitefish  
 trout 4. - 1 whitefish  
 5. - 269 whitefish (1 in morning haul, 268 in afternoon)  
 6. - 6 w.f. in morning haul, none in afternoon  
 7. - 25 from seine this evening  
 18. 42 whitefish (evening) 12) 43 (in evening) 13) 1 whitefish  
 24. - surprised and anxious at fishermen's long absence at Michipicoten is  
 Nov. 6. - fishing party returns - had left island 3 weeks previous but were detained on mainland by storms & wind which picks up some of boats  
 - 31 barrels + 22 barrels from schooner produced by fall fishery  
 left Sept 21, arrived Oct 10.  
 (to touch at Pelee Island and for fishing at Mich.)

Complete notes  
 of fish caught  
 except May  
 suckers camp

- Journal commencing 1st Jan. 1859 & ending<sup>31</sup> Dec. 31, 1859.
2. - first net of season set at mouth of the river  
 - getting mainly suckers and <sup>fewer</sup> carps at beginning of season  
 16. - set lines and hooks for first time  
 17. - no fish so moved lines to the Grass Cap.  
 18. - 2 trouts from the lines  
 19. - 3 trouts " " "  
 20. - 3 " " " "  
 21. - 3 trout.  
 22. - did not visit lines & nets - weather stormy  
 23. - 4 Trouts from lines. Bowcher set a couple of nets in the Bay

this night for whitefish

24. - 1 trout from lines, no fish from either whitefish or suckers net
25. - lines could not be visited owing to swell & fog
26. - could not visit the lines
27. - 4 trout from lines
28. - 1 trout from lines
29. - 6 trout
30. - 1 trout from lines, Boucher set herring net tonight
31. - 3 trout from lines, 1 w. fish (first time) from net, 8 herring from net
- June 1 - 3 trout from line, a few suckers & herrings from nets.
- 2 - 6 trout from lines, 8 herrings from nets
- 4 - getting no fish in the nets & few from the lines
- 6 - tried the seine but only, from 2 haul, took 2 herrings & 1 w. fish
7. - 26 herrings, 1 w. fish from seine, 9 trouts from lines
8. - Boucher tying on hooks <sup>colored</sup> for setting another trout line.  
- too stormy to visit lines, few herrings from nets
- <sup>many</sup> herring 16 - 2 suckers from seine, 3 trouts from lines, 60 herrings from nets  
- Boucher & 4 others are off tonight to the Gros Cap to try their luck at seining there
- 22 - yesterday and today good haul of herrings from the seine, having today taken about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  barrels of fish
- 24 - large haul of herring from seines.
- 25 - "we had an excellent haul of the seine again today which is lucky as we have a great number of mouths to fill at noon."  
- fishing must be continuing, weather permitting but <sup>little</sup> mention of it and no record of catch.
- July 4 - good haul of herrings this morning
- 5 - only 4 trout from lines, there being too high a swell for seines
- 12 - very few herring this morning
- 13 - about 200 ~~hundred~~ herring from seine last night
- 14 - very few herring from seine this morning & only 6 trout from the lines
- 15 - only 4 trout & 1 whitefish from lines & about 100 herring from seine last night
- 16 - Boucher uses a small canoe for setting nets
- 16 <sup>only</sup> - 4 trout from the lines and not one herring from seine, which shows at once they have gone for good
- 17 - only three trout and 1 whitefish from the lines - about 30 herring from the nets
- 18 - 5 trout & 3 whitefish from lines & nets
- 19 - only 4 whitefish & 2 trout from lines & nets

The people of the Place are badly off there being a scarcity of fish.

20. - 11 fish from lines + nets this morning

22. - 30 trout + whitefish from lines + nets

23. - about 30 fish from lines + nets

25. - 30 fish from lines + nets this evening

26. - 35 whitefish from lines + nets

27. - 8 trout + whitefish from lines + nets

28. - very few fish from nets and lines

29. - 14 fish from nets + lines

Aug 3. - Boucher got a good haul of fish this morning which was enough for all hands.

4. - enough fish caught for all hands

5. - 43 trout and whitefish from lines + nets in morning which were enough for all hands.

8. - 50 fish

9. - 40 fish from lines + nets

10. - about same no. of fish as yesterday

11. - 35 fish from lines + nets

12. - 43 fish from nets

13. - 35 fish from nets + lines this morning

16. - 30 fish from lines + nets

17. - about 25 fish from nets

18. - 55 fish from nets this morning

19. - 40 " " " " "

21. - very few fish from nets but enough for all hands

22. - about 16 fish from nets this morning

23. - very few fish from nets " "

25. - " " " " " "

26. - 32 " " " " " "

27. - 16 " " " " " "

28. - " " " " " "

29. - 26 " " " " " "

30. - 10 fish from nets, it being too high a sea to put down nets this evening

31. - good many fish from nets - between 40 + 50 whitefish

Sept 2 30. - about 70 fish

3. - about same no. caught this morning as yesterday

4. about 60 or 70 fish from nets this morning
5. - " 35 " " " " "
6. - good no. of fish
8. - 5 men started for Mich. Island for fall fishery
7. - about 50 fish from nets
9. - about 40 fish from nets
10. - "~~Some~~ We had the seine hauled this Evening, up the River, above the Fort for the first time this fall, and got two whitefish which is enough to show that they have at least begun to enter the river
11. - also haul at mouth of River and got 23 whitefish, 1 pickerel & 1 sucker
12. - 30 fish from nets this morning
12. - gate so could not check nets, 11 whitefish from one haul
13. - 30 whitefish from net.
14. - "Seine" hauled this morning & evening, without success, it being too late when they started"
15. - 50 fish from nets
- haul in evening "I dare say we could have got no less than 400 or 500 fish but some how the seine broke with the weight of the fish and they all escaped except 30 which we managed to catch with our hands
17. - 87 fish from seine in the morning, 65 in evening up the River
- at lake about 50 of all sorts but mostly whitefish & from the nets about 45
18. - 35 from nets
19. - 59 fish from nets, 30 from seine
20. - one haul in morning and no fish
21. - <sup>one or good</sup> hauls at lake - about 60 altogether - principally all trout (one trout very large)
- 221 whitefish from river seine
22. - 245 fish from seine
23. - 158 from morning haul in river, 80 fish from nets, 52 from seine at lake in evening, also 13 whitefish up river
24. - in morning 2 whitefish up River, 42 fish from nets & 49 from seine this evening at lake.
25. - nets 43 fish
26. - 127 fish in morning, 60 in evening above Fort
- unable to seine at lake because of swell, 19 trout & whitefish from nets
27. - 75 fish from nets and 44 from seine in morning } River
- 41 from seine in evening
- the greatest haul and which might be termed the haul was at the lake



where we got 106 trout and whitefish, in fact it is the greatest haul yet of fish we have had at the lake. yet it is high time, that we should have a new seine for the one we have at present is worth little or nothing, and it's a wonder how we get so many as we do."

28. - River seine - 35 w. fish morning 267 w. fish  
- 36 whitefish.  
- seine at lake in evening 86 trout + whitefish
29. - 38 fish from nets + more from seine in morning  
- 32 from seine in the evening up the river + 81 from seine at the lake
30. - too windy to set nets in ~~morning~~ evening  
- 30 from seine in morning + 42 from nets in morning - no seine in evening

- Oct 1. - enough fish from seines in evening - high winds so could not get at nets
2. - could not get at nets because of wind
3. - took up two nets down during wind - 20 fish  
- nothing from River seine in morning - 110 from river in evening + 127 from lake
5. - did not haul seine at lake because of swell - 3 from River in evening
6. - 22 from seine in morning + 62 in evening from River  
- could not set the nets ~~acat~~ wind.
7. - 17 from seine in evening + 32 from lake
8. - 298 from seine in evening up river  
- Old Schillan seems to think swell too high to seine at lake <sup>net</sup>
10. - 20 fish from seine in ~~morning~~ <sup>morning</sup> + 217 in evening  
- no seine at lake on acct of wind
11. - 7 fish from nets, 20 from seine in morning, 80 in evening.
12. - too windy - frost
13. - 27 fish from seine up river in evening
14. - snow - could not get to lake on acct swell, nothing from seines
15. - 24 fish from seine at lake in evening
21. - 15 fish from nets
23. - Schooner Isabel arrived to leave next day for load of fish from Mich. Island + Boucher
27. - Boucher returns - "pretty good fishery" - no mention of amounts

Also included Special Fishery License (1874)  
made out to P.W. Bell [Commander] Hudson's Bay Co.  
\$30.00 to operate fishery at Dog River Fishing Station (no. 21)  
-signed by Joseph Wilson (fishery officer)

John Johnston. ~~1809~~ (1809) An Account of Lake Superior Ont. Archives  
Northwest Company

829 describes fishing for whitefish at the St. Mary's rapids by the Indians  
-several mentions of trout locations from St. Mary's to Fond du lac (American waters)

Accounts of the Hudson Bay Co., Lake Superior District, 1850 - 1875  
Ontario Archives

Names mentioned with their posts

1860 - 1869

R.W. Bell Michipicoten

Robert McKay Batchewana

Ste Denis de la Ronde Nipigon L.

Collin Rankin Michipicoten

John McIntyre Fort William

John Mackenzie<sup>Eric</sup> Michipicoten

W.W. Simpson South St. Mary's

Charles Beggs Pic Lake

George Barnston Michipicoten

(Public Archives)  
-1528 (Correspondence, most letters by Donald A. Smith)  
8-739 (Micro-Ontario Arc) - corr, journals

1850 - 1859

John McKee Michipicoten

Joseph Morpheau Mich

John McIntyre Fort William

George Barnston Michipicoten

Charles Beggs Pic Lake

✓ James S. Watt, Esq Michipicoten

James Ashquaker Gros Cap (near Mich)

1860 - 1869

Peter P. W. Bell, Esq. Michipicaton  
 Roderick McKenzie  
 Joseph Wilson Fisheries Officer, Sault St. Marie  
 John Finlayson Pic.  
 Henry de la Roche Nipigon

1870-1872

1873

I. S. Ironside Pic  
 Frank Gressen in charge of Exploring Exp. - Pic area  
 P. W. Bell Michipicaton  
 David McLaren Pic River

1874

Robert Crawford Red Rock

1875

James Bissett, Esq. Montreal Chief comm?

Michipicaton  
 Charles Stuart, Esq. Temis. (Grand Lac)

London, Fred (1873) By canoe to Lake Superior in 1838

Inland Seas  
 750 Main St.

Inland Seas v. 29 pp 33-36, 45-47

↑ ded. 1869 - was assistant Ed. of Inland Seas (This account is one of his last mss. still in their files - perhaps send for mss.)

Vermilion, Ohio  
 44 0369

Rev. James Evans sent as missionary to the Indians on the Canadian shores of L. Sup (Methodist)

- laid in a supply of fish at Michipicaton in Oct. for winter  
 - writing from Hayward's Sound, L. Huron, Aug 4th, the day of departure for the Sault, Evans says that he had been visited by Chiefs

From the Sault who spoke of their bands leaving that point and going about forty miles up the lake to a fine bay of excellent land and good fishing. Evans evidently had in mind the establishment of a school at this place." - Arrived at Sault Aug 22 (Evans + Hulbert)

- "We have since our arrival caught four barrels of excellent fish, principally salmon trout with some white fish - the fish here are all superior to any I have ever seen, the trout are not infrequently

quarterly journal  
 of the Great  
 Lakes Historical  
 Society

an inch thick with fine white fat resembling the leaf of a hog, and if hung in the sun will almost melt away leaving nothing save the skin and bones. They fry without anything to grease the pan and leave therein an abundance of fine pure sweet oil which is even good to shorten cake without leaving any disagreeable fishy taste. New laugh all."

- letter dated 15th October 1838 to Rev. Ephraim Evans, Brantford, U.C. (his brother)

- from Meshebegwabong (Michipicoton)

- letter to Mrs Evans, Cobourg, U.C. (date not ~~clear~~ certain Oct, 1838) from article

\* - "Whereas But upon the whole we live very comfortably. We have a great abundance. We have at our gill nets <sup>(underlining mine)</sup> a few times and we have now packed for winter consumption four barrels of trout and whitefish superior to anything ever seen in your country."

Accounts of the Hudson Bay Co., Lake Superior District Box 3 1876-1881  
Ontario Archives.

1877

John Finlayson Michipicoton

1879.

David McLaren Red Rock

1880

Thomas Reynolds Red Rock

1881.

Thomas Richards Fort William

Gilbert Spence Pic River

E. Deacon Red Rock

Accounts of the Hudson Bay Co., Lake Superior Dist Box 4 1872-1884

1882

Peter Coeher Long Lake

FF Kirkpatrick Missarabi Lake

E. Deacon Fort William

Newton Flanagan Red Rock

J. M.R. Graham Montreal

1884

John Black Stony Portage

Accounts of the Hudson Bay Co. - Superior Dist. Box 5 1885-1901 ind.

1885

(J.) Wilson

Pic.

Newton Flanagan

Red Rock

1887-1895  
Wm. Spence

Michipicoten

- J.W. Bell left Mich approx 1887 (9)

Wm. Van Abbott

Sault

Gilbert Spence

New Brunswick

M.D.C. McTavish

Chaplay

Alex Matheson

Red Rock

1896-1899

Jabez Williams

Mich

Lahontan, Baron de (1703) New Voyages to North America Volume I pub by A.C. McClurg & Co Chicago 1905 Reuben Gold Thwaites ed.

- commander of a detachment of French marines

- stationed at Fort St. Joseph - at strait between L. Huron & L. Erie - 1658 (spring/summer)

- wandered as far afield as Sault Ste Marie & neighbouring regions (1686)

148 (89)

- Straits of Mackinac

- during the French regime Michillimackinac (now Mackinac) was the capital of the Northwest - the Mackinac of Lahontan's day lay on the north

shore of the strait

- "Here the Savages catch Trouts as high as one's Thigh, with a sort of Fishing-Hook made in the form of an Aul, and made fast to a piece of Brass wire, which is join'd to the Line that reaches to the bottom of the Lake. This sort of Fishery is carried on not only with Hooks, but with Nets, and that in Winter, as well as in Summer: For they make holes in the Ice at a certain distance from another, thro' which they conduct the Nets with Poles."

362(246) - "The largest Trouts we meet with in the Lakes, are five Foot and a half long, and of one Foot Diameter. Their flesh is red, and they are catch'd with great Hooks made fast to pieces of wire."

Keating (1825) Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of the St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeg, Lake of the Woods, &c. performed in the year 1823, London. VOL II RARE BOOKS

- Pie Islands also called Paté Is.

170 - Fort William created 1803 - arrived from west along "Kamanatchkoya R" - in 1823 - Roderick Mackenzie, Esq. was superintendent

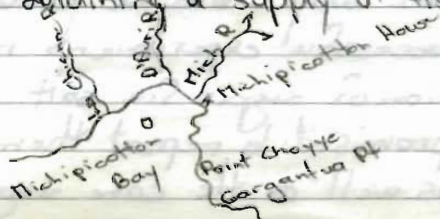
171 - "The residents of the Fort chiefly support themselves upon the produce of their fisheries, which yield abundance of choice food. We were present at the hauling in of the net, which contained upwards of three hundred fish, consisting principally of white-fish, trout, the salmon of the Ohio, sturgeon, suckers, perch &c."

- travelled same year as the geologist John d. Bigsby (Shaw + Conner) whom Keating met when they reached the Sault

- mentions schooner under command of Lieut Bayfield of the British Navy making a survey of the coast

p. 185 - 25th Sept. - fishing establishment reported to exist at the head of Michipicatten Bay

186 - stopped at the mouth of a river called "la Chienne" which is renowned for the excellent white-fish caught near it. We met there a few Chippewas who had arrived the preceding day, but who had not yet succeeded in obtaining a supply of fish



187

-Sept 26 - Arrived at Michipicatten House

Fur <sup>to the</sup> - Found it under the care of Mr. MacIntosh, the son of the superintendent  
made and Mr. Robinson, a clerk of the Company's.

"At this house we saw the fishery followed on a scale far superior to any we had as yet witnessed. The abundance of fine white-fish, trout, &c. which we saw on the shores, was a great source of delight to such as like us were nearly famished. The trout which we ate there appeared to us distinct from any other fish and we regret that they had all been cut up before Mr. <sup>Thomas Say - biologist with expedition</sup> Say was enabled to obtain specimens for study and preservation. This trout is of a dusky colour, with light spots irregularly scattered upon its surface; it is a richer and more substantial food than the white-fish, but not so delicate; its flesh is of a reddish tinge which approaches that of European salmon. The season for catching the trout had nearly expired, while that of the whitefish was just commencing; at that time the latter fish ascends the river from the lake in order to cast its spawn; the time of its migration is perhaps more regular than the analogous one of the shad and herring on the Atlantic coast. For two seasons previous to our arrival, it was observed that the migrations up Michipicatten River had been much less considerable than usual, but this diminution is probably the result of accidental circumstances which will not, it is believed, affect the general produce of the river. The whitefish usually returns to the lake about the middle of November. The residents at this post cure a large quantity of the whitefish for winter; this is, however, an expensive ~~operation~~ preparation, as their salt costs them about two dollars per bushel; they formerly obtained English salt at Montreal at one dollar per barrel. They object to the salt made in the United States; the impurities which it contains render it unfit for the preservation of whitefish, at least such is the opinion of those with whom we conversed. We mentioned to them the successful experiments made in England on the substitution of sugar for salt in the preservation of fish, and they promised to repeat them; if the maple sugar should answer as well as the cane sugar, there would

probably be economy in using it in place of salt"

Seems to indicate they had a surplus of them

→ - reports that saw cows fed almost entirely on fish & thriving.  
 Sept 29 reached Point de Menes - a corruption of the Indian word Marmozac, which signifies an assemblage of reefs.

### Source - Note

- expedition under command of Major <sup>Leavenworth</sup> J.H. Long - received orders from the War Dept., United States (Major United States Topographical Engineers)
- also Thomas Say - Zoologist + Antiquary
- William H Keating - Mineralogist and Geologist
- Samuel Seymour - Landscape Painter and Designer
- left Philadelphia April 30th
- 2. - St Peter's R empties into Mississippi short dist below the Falls of St. Anthony
- visited by Carver 1778 - account contains many circumstances which might induce us to question the accuracy of his report
- decided by Executive "that an expedition be immediately fitted out for exploring the river St Peter's and the country situated on the northern boundary of the United States between the Red River of Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior."
- important to Fur trading Companies
- notes arranged by Keating

Nothing Bigsby, John J. (1850) The Shore & Coast, or Pictures of travel in the Canadas Chapman & Hall, London Vol. II

178 - Superior also called "Ketchicagahmi" and "Mississaugategon" in certain Indian districts, and "Bourton" formerly by the French

- at this date <sup>(1823)</sup> Schoolcraft was head of the Indian dept in Washington

- Left Falls of St Mary June 10, 1823

189 - Marmozac - Chippewa word meaning an "assemblage" and here referring to islets and reefs, it is the Mémence of the voyageurs

- June 11 passed Goulais, or Goulé Bay of the voyageurs

- Batchewine Bay

- Mining establishments

① We know that, many years ago, an English Co worked some deposits of copper ore on the neighbouring Montreal R (Point Marmozac)

② Mica Bay - village about 10 miles S. of Montreal R

③ Pay's Plat

④ Pigeon R or Grand Portage



- Montreal Mining Co. held first meeting Nov 16, 1847
- Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Co. (Johnson & Sons)
- 226 - Nipigon, Alampigon or Redstone River
- 238 - Fort William at the River Kaministiquia or Dog River

~~Common, Charles (1854) Adventures in the Wilds of North America Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans (Charles Richard Weld, ed.)~~

DeLafield, Major Joseph (1913) The Unfortified Boundary  
Robert McElroy and Thomas Riggs, eds. privately printed  
in New York

July 2, 1823

- arrive at Paps Plat, which includes the group of islands lying in a great bay off the River Nipigon.

July 3,

" In this group of islands there are strong currents, forming eddies by their points, where the Indians usually fish for whitefish. The whitefish of Lake Superior are said not to be so good as those in Mackinac. The salmon trout are very fine. Sturgeon are much eaten but the fat is too rank, otherwise the sturgeon would be delicate and good. A place called Gun-Point, which is formed by a long and flat neck of land projecting into the lake amongst islands, affords a good fishery. This is the first extensive flat seen on the lake. "

Mackenzie, Alexander. (1801) Voyages from Montreal through the Continent of <sup>North</sup> America ~~westward~~ to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans in the Years 1789 and 1793 London R. Noble

p. 11 "Lake Superior is the largest and most magnificent body of fresh water in the world: it is clear and pellucid, of great depth, and abounding in a great variety of fish, which are the most excellent of their kind. There are trouts of three kinds, weighing from five to fifty pounds, sturgeon, pickerel, pike, red and white carp, black bass, herrings, &c. &c. and the last and the best of all, the

Ticamang, or white fish, which weighs from four to sixteen pounds, and is of a superior quality in these waters."

-excellent description (long) of N.W. Co. fur trade.

Annual Repts - Dept. of Marine and Fisheries

1868-69 - prior to confederation fisheries business had for several years been organized and managed as a branch of the department of Crown Lands, for the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada

- P. Mitchell first Minister of Marine and Fisheries

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION - Jos Wilson

- whitefish and trout more than avg. despite continued stormy weather.
- increased facilities of shipping afforded by the steamer Chicora, gave fresh impetus to the trade in these kinds of fish

Parisienne Is.

- large business done at establishment of Mc Post, at Parisienne Island
- fish is brought fresh by a small steamer to Pointe aux Pins, where they are packed in ice and shipped to Toronto, Detroit, and Cleveland.

1870

p. 250

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION - Jos Wilson

- summer's catch fair - heavy gales, which made great havoc with the nets, &c., prevented fishermen from improving the best portion of the season's fishing
- fresh fish trade continues to prosper and the increased facilities afforded by two steamers running from Fort William to Collingwood give fresh impetus to this branch of the industry
- business in the sale of pickled fish crippled by almost prohibitory duties imposed by Staks
- Staks that gradual dev. of mineral resources causing rapid popn rise will probably increase yield of fisheries

1871

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION - Jos Wilson

Mich. Is.

- issued 23 season licenses - decrease of 8 from 1870
- Mr. Griffiths <sup>in this</sup> Messrs Nobles <sup>men</sup> on Michipicoten Is. + Messrs Sherman and Roussain on Lizard Island erected permanent buildings

Lizard Is.

- latter fishery best arranged in the division
- Mr. Griffiths is wintering his men on the island, enabling them to take advantage of the late fall and early spring fishing

- tendency of fishermen to leave nets in water three or four days - fish begin to rot
- these decaying fish are thrown into the water or caked with sand fish thus spoiling the whole barrel
- "The fishermen are not interested as they all fish on contract, the licensees furnishing the barrels and salt.
- suggests regulation permitting nets to remain no longer than 2 days except under bad weather
- whitefish on Canadian side of St. Mary's Rapids decreasing annually
- however on Am. side as numerous as ever
- comments that strange because offal cast into river on American side but not on Canadian
- Indians give as a reason that the fish go to the American side to feed on the offal. OF this I have not any proof; on the contrary from my own observation I am satisfied that white-fish live on a small shell-fish, but at the spawning season they eat their own spawn."
- falling off in yield of white-fish and trout from 1870
  - trout <sup>over 2000</sup> - 600 barrels
  - whitefish - 600 barrels

1873 p. 126

- Samuel Wilmet

- recommends closed season for salmon trout from Oct 15 - Dec 1
- closed season for whitefish commences Nov 19 (end Dec 1)

Spawning

- Wilmet claims this is after the end of spawning
- recommends <sup>close</sup> season from Nov 10 to Dec 1.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION - Joseph Wilcox

- considerable increase over two previous years (see TABLE)
- rough weather in fall caused great damage to the nets, - loss of a boat and three men at St. Joseph's Island Fishery.

1874

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- considerable increase over two previous years
- prices somewhat higher

1875 xxiii

- Fisheries Act prohibited seining for whitefish during June and July owing to great destruction of young whitefish caused by summer seining with small meshed nets

- recommends seining in summer time with nets of at least 9 in extension  
measure to be allowed

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- district divided last summer

① mouth of Pigeon R. to Stak Is. - James Dickson

② Nipigon R. to Thessalon R. - Joseph Wilson

- Dickson

- larger than usual quantity of fish in spring

- fishermen unable to visit nets as often as would have owing to stormy weather which mostly prevailed in the fall

Ft. Wm

- Fort William stations had to be abandoned, being deserted by the fish, owing probably to the dredging of the bar at the mouth of the river and the running of the steamboats

- Victoria Island, Grand Stogansah and Roche Debout stations used principally as fall fisheries; and as that part of the lake was very stormy - the prevailing winds coming from the lake - the fish kept out in deep water

1876 - the injurious and illegal practice of emptying mill effluents from lumber manufacturing into the rivers and streams has not been sensibly diminished

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- Dickson

- larger quantity of fish than 1875 although no greater capital invested

- weather favourable during whole of season

- Wilson - fish numerous as usual

- complaints of Americans trespassing in neighbourhood of Pamisienne Is. on fishing grounds

- Wilson was informed Am. fishing during close season at Grant's Is.

- great deal of trouble experienced by local officers in getting returns of the fish caught and their value - Mr. Wilson suggests clause in license stating that when licensee refuses or neglects to make proper returns his license will not be renewed

- great abuse - fishermen sometimes have nets in water for as many as six days - dead fish are thrown in the water to the injury of the fishing grounds

1877

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- Dickson

- in 1876 15 licenses issued + 17 boats in his division

- in 1877 12 licenses issued and 21 boats fishing
- principle fishing pursuit in this district during the whole summer is trout
- whitefish appear on fishing grounds only late in the fall and remain in some localities until the ice takes
- in Thunder Bay fishing on ~~the~~ Dec 15 with great success (on that day 700 whitefish caught with a small quantity of net)

- price of fish higher in Am. mkt (eg. Chicago) than Canadian
- fish put up for Canadian markets in poor condition. The fish are pickled in just enough salt as will keep them in cold climates, but when shipped east they spoil very quick. The consequence is that farmers having bought one or two packages for home use find that they soon spoil, and will purchase no more. In the United States, merchants will not buy lake Superior fish unless properly inspected and branded. Were our own merchants to adopt this rule, it would much tend to increase the demand and raise the price of white fish and trout in Ontario.
- Wilson - no noticeable falling off of yield
- close season for whitefish + trout gives general satisfaction

poor  
preserving  
low prices in  
Canada

1878

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- only gill net stations which were fished last season, with one exception, are in Thunder Bay - Dickson (Upper lake)
- Pound net fishing tried as an expt - failure - reason attributed to poor choice of localities
- Wilson

1st time pound  
net used (mentioned  
in Oct of the water)

- whitefish and trout as plentiful as ever
- fall catch smaller than 1877 due to heavy gales in Oct. and Nov, and which caused loss of several nets
- difficulty in procuring returns of catch from fishermen
- unable to procure any from six stations this year

p. 259

- the salmon + trout are, perhaps, at the present time the most valuable fish taken in the great lakes, ~~and trout~~ - Sam. Wilson

1879 321

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

Dickson

- catch much smaller - attributed to fewer hands, not scarcity of fish
- most fishermen in district intend putting up re-houses during

61

at these distinguished from salmon-trout  
by Dickson (see Price (1899))

The winter to open Canadian + American market for fresh fish

- success probably due much in development

\* trotting very good - some parties catching with two lines, in a single day, 600 lbs of lake trout, the smallest fish weighing six lbs, and the largest, twenty-five."

- Wilson

- whitefish + salmon trout plentiful but catch small owing to gales "Some fishermen were unable to take up their nets for twenty-one days, and thousands of fish as well as a quantity of nets were lost."

1880

p 293

LAKE SUPERIOR DIV.

- Wilson

- whitefish and trout as abundant as formerly

- slight falling off in fisheries of lower division attributed to great inducements for sending fresh fish to the U.S. from points easily accessible to steamers on Lake Huron, as well as the fact that several fishermen went to the States to escape paying duty on their fish

- Dickson

- yield far in excess of 1879

① larger amt. of capital invested

② more plentiful supply of fish

③ fishermen set nets in deep water instead of inshore as formerly

- pickeral caught in large quantities

- when pickered can only be sold in U.S. and at a time when navigation closed

- mkt. for fresh pickeral was found and a good business done

1882

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- Dickson

- slight increase although four stations were left unfished and two others were only partly fished

- most sold fresh at U.S. mkt. - pickled fish sold higher than ever before

- pickeral fishing good in Thunder + Black Bays

- Wilson

- increasing demand for fish in Canadian + American markets

- no falling off in quantity or quality

1883 p227

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- Dickson

- yield of salmon-trout + whitefish on increase
- although more licenses issued fewer nets used than 1883
- some fishermen unable to procure nets in time and others found more remunerative employment elsewhere
- pound net fishing did not justify expectations - possibly nets set too late
- profits larger owing to ~~fast~~ disposal of catch in fresh state (without expense of preserving)

- Wilson

- quantity and quality of all kinds of fish improving although gales during fall interfered with the catch
- closed season generally well observed (most fishermen leave before Nov)
- between Spanish + Bruce Rivers law openly disregarded (seized five nets in McBeth's Bay)

p. 283 1884

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- Dickson - upper

- although 8 stations unfinished yield of fisheries almost equal to that of 1883
- last run of whitefish unusually abundant, esp. in Thunder Bay and in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur
- whitefish remained on ground until 17th Dec.
- Two pound nets issued, but only one fished with poor results
- large percentage of fish sold fresh to Canadian Pacific Railway contractors, or sent to U.S. mkt - save cost of handling, pickling and barreling

- Wilson - lower

- falling off in yield of fisheries - few fish caught after 1st Nov.
- strongly opposed to indiscriminant use of pound nets
- "From all the information I could obtain, as well as from my own observations, I am of opinion that in using pound nets we will, in a few years, ruin our valuable fisheries, and I would most respectfully suggest that they be prohibited except for the taking of pickerel, sturgeon and pike, and only in localities unfrequented by whitefish or salmon trout. Pound nets should be set at least five miles apart and

the fee raised to \$150 per net. The clause of the Fisheries Act which fixes the size of gill nets at 5 inches, extension measure, should be strictly enforced."

P. 22

- Fish breeding - Sam Wilmet
- Newcastle Hatchery
  - primary institution built in Canada for artificial propagation
  - salmon rearing has not been pursued for several years
    - due to loss of breeding streams
    - concentration of breeding fish of greatest commercial importance
  - recommends close time 15th or 20th Oct until 15th or 20th Nov.

1885

P. 315

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

- ~~with~~ Dickson
  - although 36 boats licensed in division, several did not fish, and others had smaller outfits
  - some Canadian fishermen to Isle Royale, in Mich., during close season
    - explains reduced catch
  - little fishing after Nov. 1st due to cold weather
- Wilson
  - increase in fisheries due to large quantity of sturgeon and pickerel caught in pound nets.
  - owing to glut in market prices low, esp for salt fish.

1886

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- Dickson
  - although ~~catch~~ <sup>quantity</sup> somewhat less than 1885, owing to its being disposed of at most remunerative prices, a.m.t. far exceeded those of previous years
  - fishermen stopped fishing during middle of season owing to Am. market being glutted
  - during first three weeks of Dec. 179,000 lbs of whitefish caught in Thunder Bay alone.
  - two pound nets set in Black Bay but did not prove successful
- Wilson

1887 p.u.

Ontario - "whitefish and salmon trout <sup>which</sup> are the staple fishing industry of this province continue to increase, showing that the dates fixed upon to protect these fish during the breeding period are the proper ones."



It seems the times considered peak for spawning (mid Nov.) are latter than present-day reports. (esp. river spawning species - see Wohlgenuth (1968) and Korn (1977))  
- general belief by all overseers + officers that whole of Nov proper time for close season.

64



p. 269

### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- Dickson
  - 50 boat + 6 pound net licenses (one of pounds not fished, second year success, fair ample returns)
  - gill net fishing shows improvement owing to use of better outfits
  - Fall fishing in Thunder Bay less than 1886
  - "Mr Dickson claims that this bay is not a regular fishing resort, but is composed of spawning grounds, where a small run of whitefish remain in Nov, <sup>embay</sup> remaining all winter, when they return to deep water."

spawning w.f.

- Wilson

- as long as pound nets continue to be as numerous on the Am. side of the St. Mary's River, very little improvement can be expected on the Canadian side
- recommends law determining quantity of nets to each boat as well as no. of boats to each fishing ground
- demand for sturgeon in U.S. mkt. increasing rapidly

p. 42

- Statement of Charles Wilmet (officer in charge Newcastle Est.)
  - concerning collection of salmon trout eggs at "Warten"
  - "There are many salmon trout spawning here after the 1st of December, but the majority of them spawn between the 10th and 25th of November."

spawning time

(Record) - Nov. 21 - large no. of fish not yet ripe  
Nov. 25 - upwards of 700 fish not ripe (from one net lift)  
Nov. 26 - liberated all fish from nets (upwards 600 fine fish set free, not yet ripe for spawning)

\* 1888 xii

- in order to give more protection to the Fisheries of L. Huron, Georgian Bay and L. Sup., the Dept purchased the steamer "Cruiser" and placed her under command of Captain A.F. H. Holmes, with instructions to patrol these waters during the fishing season."

- Special Report of Captain Alfred F. Holmes on the Fisheries of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, & c. (NAPANEE Dec 4, 1888) (to Charles H. Tupper - Minister of Marine and Fisheries) p. 195-201
- report of abuses
  - ① no licenses
  - ② undersized nets
  - ③ throwing of offal overboard
  - ④ fishing during close season

-spawning grounds at Parisienne and Sandy Islands

65

-nothing on Lake Superior (see XEROX)

-license fee on Gill-Nets

"The present fee of \$5 per boat might be deemed sufficient were fishermen limited to 6000 yards of 5 inch mesh nets; but as almost without exception I found them fishing double that quantity of undersized nets, the fee should be at least \$12, and the fishermen should be compelled to comply with the law regarding the size of mesh."

"The fee of \$25 for steam tugs should be strictly adhered to, though there is a movement on foot to endeavour to have it decreased during the coming winter."

-the fouling of fishing grounds by dead fish and offals is well known to cause the fish to desert the localities where such practice prevails.

-one of causes of depletion of whitefish fisheries of L. Ont, Erie, and Huron. esp. on the Am side

-recommends prohibition of pound net fishing

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

-Overseer W.C. Dobie replaced J. Dickson - Pigeon R. to Slate Is.

-fishing very big during summer - several fishermen raised nets because not making enough to pay for wear and tear

-whatever late <sup>now</sup> fall fishing season beat all previous records

-Wilson - Slate Is. to Collin's Inlet, Georgian Bay

-considerable increase in whitefish and salmon-trout in all waters of district except St. Mary's Rapids

-prices higher than 1887.

-American fishermen noticed fishing on spawning grounds at Parisienne and Sandy Islands - unable to act because could not procure a tug

-recommends close season for sturgeon May 1 - June 15

American  
spawning  
grounds

1889

p. 209

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

-Dobie

-fishing began early (the ice leaving on the 22nd of April) and continued to the end of December, so that with fewer men and boats, a larger catch was effected

-especially remunerative in Thunder Bay

-ascribed to fact that very little fishing has been done there for a couple of years

-Rossport only shipping place in this division besides Port Arthur -

guardian placed here to ensure closed season

\* - "Mr. Oddie favours the opinion that the decrease of fish in certain localities is due to fluctuations in various localities, and the fact that nets are sometimes driven from their moorings during storms when full of fish, lodging on reefs, where other fish will not stay while any vestiges of the old nets or decayed fish remain. Many old fishermen share the officers opinion on this point. They have also found out by experience that a larger weight of fish can be caught with larger mesh than smaller ones, and it is recommended that merchants selling nets of illegal sized mesh can be liable for a penalty."

- increased demand for pound net - mostly used for sturgeon and pickerel in shoal water, where gill-net fishing is impossible.

\* - "Although this is a large division the fishing grounds are somewhat limited. Owing to the great depth of water the reefs and shoals favourable to fishing operations are few compared with those of Lake Huron, where fishing can be carried on in almost any part of the lake."

- Wilson

- Sturgeon not as plentiful as they were, owing probably to their having been fished during spawning time.

- Peninsula Harbour and Port Cartwright frequented by unlicensed fishermen

- "For proper protection of the fish during the close seasons, nothing short of steam tug will enable the fishery officers to efficiently perform their duties."

sawdust - Report on effects of sawdust - S. Wilnot pp 12-16 23 XEROX

p. 15 - Quote from Prof J. W. Milner - United States Fish Commission

widespread from source "Observations have discovered the salmon ova, diseased and decaying, with particles of sawdust adhering. Its contaminating effects extend far and wide from the vicinity of the mills, as the contents of a dredge, from one hundred fathoms in depth in Grand Traverse Bay, contained numerous blackened and decaying particles of sawdust."

- whitefish are the worst affected (and ~~most~~ ~~most~~)

- see Fisheries and Navigable Rivers Act

p. 29 - S. Wilnot - "The practical work of the fish cultural service spawning time after many years experience has shown that the eggs of the



- numerous reports from dealers + fishermen that stocking of salmon-trout is working in Lake Erie + Ont. see (1866, 1887, 1891)  
 - however no suggestion that salmon-trout planted are reproducing properly

- ~~the~~ interested parties fear curtailment of privileges if catch appears too large - others fishing more nets than licensed for unwilling to give correct returns
- suggests fishermen and buyers <sup>be</sup> compelled to keep records of catch and make returns to nearest fishery officer
- considerable unlicensed fishing even though license fees collected exceeded those of 1890. by \$2,216
- fines imposed to \$160, several nets and a boat confiscated, the former being destroyed as directed

- now one reserve around Pie Is. which greatly contributes to the keeping up of the fish in the vicinity

- recommends getting up two others around Lizard and State Islands <sup>These</sup> - valuable fishing and spawning grounds, having been injured to a great extent through over-fishing by former licensees are now temporarily abandoned.

- "He also recommends dispersing the fishermen at stated distances along the coast instead of licensing large areas of waters to big firms who care not how exhaustive the present catch may be, provided it proves remunerative on the moment"

- tendency to increase no. of pound nets against gill net fishing. The size of mesh for the pots of the pounds should be regulated. The small meshed nets used in fishing for pickeral will catch immature whitefish and salmon-trout

- in gill net fishing two men per boat handle an avg of 3,625 fathoms of net each

- "The fee should be rated per boat with a maximum length of nets, instead of so much per fathom as at present"

- Indians undoubtedly abuse privilege of being allowed to fish for own use during close season

close season lengthened

- close season extended Oct 15 - Nov. 30

1892

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- D.F. Macdonell - succeeded Thos. A. Keefer of Port Arthur

- reports since fishermen keep no record of their individual catch he could only secure reliable data with extreme difficulty

- decline not attributable to scarcity of fish above, but to fact

that no pound-net fishing carried on at Thunder Bay, and no fishing at all between Peninsula Harbour and Otter Head

No saw-mills in upper div

- no saw-mills in division so no saw-dust nuisance
- Fishermen would welcome est. of fish-hatchery
- Overseer T.H. Elliot - appointed to take charge of region from Otter Head to the French R. on Georgian Bay
- also had difficulty in procuring data

p 249 REPORTS FROM OTHER OVERSEERS AS TO SPAWNING DATES OF SALMON-TROUT

① North Channel

Robt. Boyler, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Is - Michael, Providence and Sniggley Bays, south of Manitoulin Is - frequented by trout from 1st of October till middle of November

② Lake Ontario (+ Bay of Quinte.)

R. R. Finkle, Bath - salmon-trout and whitefish spawn from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1. No rivers and streams in my district

③ Inland waters - Perry Sound and Muskoka

George R. Steele, Lennox Lake - whitefish and salmon-trout Oct 15 to Nov 1  
 J. G. Ramsey, Huntsville - salmon-trout spawn about Oct 15 but varies in the different lakes

The streams which are frequented by salmon-trout, pickerel, bass, herring, pike, muskies, and suckers for the purpose of depositing their spawn, are as follows: Port of Severn River, Solkwing lakes - Upper and lower Trout, North and South Crotch, Gull, Bayre River, East River, Shebushkong River, Shawanaga River, Magnetawan River, White Stone River.

④ Inland waters - Peterborough Division

Geo. W. Fitzgerald, Lakefield - in Stony Lake spawn from about Oct 20 to Nov. 15. Plenty of whitefish spawning first half Nov.

⑤ Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark Division

R. A. Gilbert, McHaren Depot - in the district of North Addington, the following lakes: Upper and lower Trout, North and South Crotch, Gull, Rice, Malcolm, Long, Indian, Brulo, Shaw, Fortune, McKay's, Schooner, Clyde, Red Horse, Mair's, Norway are frequented by salmon-trout and whitefish spawning between 15th Oct and 30th Nov.

Geo. Lake, Tichbourne - in the following lakes: Desert, Devil, Caroe, West Rideau, Green Bay, Crow, Eagle, Sharbot, Gull, silver and Madawaska, some salmon-trout and whitefish commence to spawn about 10th Oct till the last of November

⑥

Geo. Leack, Westport - The only streams frequented by salmon-trout in my division are the lower Rideau. They generally spawn between 1st Oct and 15th November. The same waters are well stocked with whitefish, whose spawning time is generally over by 15th November

home cons. estimated at 80,000 lbs -

①

H. Gallagher, Sebastopol - Bonnetière, Madawaska, Constant Creek, Hurd's Creek and other small tributaries are frequented by salmon-trout, pike, bass, pickerel, perch, chub, speckled or brook trout and whitefish and eel. Salmon trout begin to run about full moon in October.

② ~~R. S. L. L.~~

H. L. Russel - Trout ascend and frequent upper lakes about month of October

③

Wm. Gainsforth, Haliburton - Trout, the only fish in this district, do not ascend the rivers but spawn in the lakes from 1st to last of October

p. 266

Results of Questions submitted by Dept. of Fisheries to Officers (1891).  
Quote from Thos. Keefer re. L. Superior - "The whole lake <sup>requires</sup> ~~needs~~ watching; illegal fishing may be carried on at any time anywhere a chance occurs. Net fishing without license creates dissatisfaction among the licensees, and incites them to follow the bad example." Fishing grounds are also polluted by fish offal thrown in secretly."

p. 269

not  
(included in statistics?)

- nearly whole catch sold fresh  
- home <sup>(local)</sup> consumption estimated at 80,000 lbs (not in statistics)

p. 273

- practioner's catch is sometimes salted or smoked  
- the largest quantity of the yield is exported from Port Arthur and Sault Ste Marie to United States markets in fresh state

p. 276

- ~~are~~ nearly all salted salmon-trout and whitefish (about 1800 barrels) are exported to American markets

prices

p. 278

- fishermen on U.S. side get 4 cts/lb from buyers, those on Canadian side <sup>under</sup> 3 cts for trout, whitefish and pickerel, and 1 1/2 cts for sturgeon, as the freighting of furs and duty comes off the price

- frozen fish in winter brings 3 cts/lb and is disposed of on Canadian market

- salt fish - buyers furnish barrels, salt &c. and pay 2 cts/lb.

- lower than rest of province

p. 40

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES CONFERENCE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
TUES AND WED, DEC 20 AND 21, 1892

- Origin

- 1890 Parliament of the province of Ontario passed an Act appointing

\* p. 70 Mr. Keyes: I would like to ask you one question: what, in your opinion, has destroyed the whitefish in Lake Superior? There is no sawdust thrown in the water there?

71

Mr. Craig: There has never been big fishing in Superior, except at White Fish Point, where Beath & Company are establishing their fishing nets. I have tried fishing there. It is a very deep bite, and the only place you can set gill-nets is where it comes up shoal.

a Game and Fish Commissioner

- confer with states bordering great lakes respecting fisheries and enactment of uniform laws for the protection of commercial fisheries

- NOTE. p. 44 S. Wilmet states - CANADIAN GOVT. APPOINTED COMMISSION in 1892 TO GET INFO CONCERNING SPAWNING PERIODS OF FISHES, AND NETS USED TO CATCH THEM ALONG SHORES OF LAKE ERIE, LAKE HURON, GEORGIAN BAY, LAKE SIMCOE AND A PORTION OF LAKE ONTARIO - location of report?

poundnets

1" mesh

p. 47

- partly for info. to determine policy regarding pound nets

- S. Wilmet "(we) have come to the conclusion that the pound-net of the present description and mesh, viz., an inch mesh, is one of the most destructive machines in existence. The pound-net, with a proper regulation of mesh, might be perhaps the best engine for catching fish.

- recommends four and a half inch extension, or five inches

p. 50

- problem is pound nets interfering with natural movement of fish - esp. <sup>Whitefish</sup> Lake Erie strings of pound-nets reached out into the lake eight, nine and ten miles from shore - until well up towards Sandusky Bay.

- Mr. Keyes, Ohio <sup>C.W. of the Sandusky Salt Fish Co.</sup> "I think and I believe it is the general opinion of nearly every practical fisherman who sees it, that it is much the greater reason that the fish are not productive by reason of the long string of gill-nets which prevents them from getting to the natural spawning beds of Lake Erie."

p. 56 - Dec. 20 Evening session

- Quote. Dr. Robert Crosby Sweeney, Sr. of Duluth, president of the Minnesota Game and Fish Commission (see Xerox)

Whitefish

in Superior

- says protection given whitefish by Canadians ~~was~~ in L. Superior most effective



- points out great difference between fishing on Canadian and American

Sup  
depletion

North Shore - when you get within 35 or 30 miles of the Canadian line the fishing is fairly good, and when you cross it is excellent in comparison to the American side

p. 67

- Mr. Edward Harris, Toronto - "I believe there are more fish destroyed in the Georgian Bay, carried away in November by gill-nets, than are ever brought ashore."

p. 62

- Note - S. Wilmet seems to disagree with variable spawning times - "We have salmon trout that we gather in Georgian Bay, along Lake Ontario and elsewhere, and, in fact, it only deviates a few days in regard to time when the eggs are perfectly ripe for impregnation." - note previous report he had recommended variable close time for fish to account for regional differences in spawning times - (see xerox?)



two commissions (published?)

1899 <sup>xxxiv</sup> p.

- two commissions

① Joint Commission of Mr. Rathbun (U.S. Fish Comm) <sup>December 1892</sup>  
(mainly L. Eric) Mr. Wakeham (Acting commander Fishery  
Protection Service of Canada)

② Messrs. Samuel Wilnot, and Edward Harris (Ont. fisherman) - all Ontario  
- published results? (~~THE RARE BOOKS FISHER~~) (See p 89)

- reported in "Paper on the Fisheries of Canada, Read on the 19th  
September, 1893, before the Fishermen's Convention, at the World's  
Fair (Chicago), by Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of  
Marine and Fisheries of Canada."

- seines are not used in L. Superior

- it was proposed Feb 1892 that an International Commission of  
two experts, one from the U.S and one from Canada, be appointed

- Pound-Net vs Gill-Net Fishing - see ~~xxxx~~ (also for recommendations)

- Mr. Charles Wilnot reported in 1891

"By means of a gill-net, fishing is carried on in a very extensive  
way; and to give an idea of its magnitude I may cite the case of the  
Georgian Bay, where parties holding tug and fishing boat licenses, the  
Indians and persons fishing without lawful right to do so, have  
yearly upwards of 1,000 miles of gill-nets in use, or almost enough  
net to encircle those waters twice. Even if the nets were set, as  
above described, they would not be nearly so injurious as when  
placed upon the feeding and spawning grounds of the fish in every  
possible shape and form; and to make matters still worse, large  
numbers of these nets are cast adrift from their buoys by storms  
never to be found again by the owners, but their construction is  
such that portions of them continue gilling and destroying the fish,  
and polluting the waters for many months after they have been  
lost.

"In the vicinity of Goderich, Kincardine, Southampton and other  
important localities where gill-net licenses were extensively granted  
in past years, the fish are almost exterminated, and the large  
capital invested in fishing enterprises at these points has been  
withdrawn, to be utilized in new fields of operation"

- recommend that for fishing whitefish and salmon-trout mesh  
of pots or pound nets should not be less than 4 1/2"

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

L. Huron  
depletter

p 218

p 242

1893 - adopted system of licensing boats <sup>instead of</sup> ~~areas~~

- upper lake still showing increases, while lower showing decreases

- D. F. Macdonell

- again great difficulty in obtaining reliable data
- slight improvement in yield of fish in district, "even in trout and whitefish"
- Indians observed close seasons better than usual
- threats of law may have had effect of curtailing throwing of offal into water

- T. H. Elliott

- increase of 86,000 lbs of whitefish over 1892
- because ① Lizard Island grounds fished this year
- ② protection of Sandy and Parisienne Island grounds where fishing in 1893 better than for many years
- slight decrease in salmon trout because boats engaged in fishing for salmon trout in 1892 at Lizard I., were employed this season fishing for whitefish
- \* - ad "The adoption of the system of licensing boats instead of areas gave great satisfaction in these waters"

1894

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- Captain Dunn of the cruiser "Petrel" (commissioned for the "Fisheries Protection Service.")

"It was reported to me that many more poundboats had been in operation than had been licensed, but were taken up before I reached that portion of the lake. They were chiefly in the vicinity of Black Bay and along the north shore as far as Peninsula Harbour."

- T. H. Elliott

- Batchewana and Goulet's Bays overfished with pound nets

- only bays were pickeral and sturgeon caught to any extent

1895

- Sam Wilnot retired (rept. missing) -

1896

- report of International Fisheries Commission Dec. 31, 1896

- ~~To~~ BE PUBLISHED IN A SEPARATE VOLUME Sessional Papers  
(No. 11 D, 1897)

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- D. F. Macdonell

- upper part slightly increased catch

- T. H. Elliott

- decrease of whitefish, salmon-trout, and pickeral from 1895

- partially due to overfishing but chiefly to rough weather during Sept. + Oct.

- "The government sailboat did good service, but it was found necessary after the rough weather was over to use a small row boat in order to move quickly from point to point after night to detect the seiners"

- seines in Lake Sup. used. (sec 1896) - seines dragged over spawning grounds do much damage.

1897

"The Fisheries of Canada by Prof. Edward E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa"

p. xxxvii

"The seine is a most effective net, but on account of its destructive nature, its use has been discouraged. To the extensive use of seines in former years may be attributed the serious decline in some localities of once prolific fisheries."

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- D.F. Macdonell - about same quantity of fish as 1896

- T.H. Elliot

- increased catch due to increased intensity of fishing  
- one firm alone admitted having handled 400,000 lbs of fish more than 1896

- Report of John Kenefick - Officer in charge of Newcastle Hatchery (to Prof. E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries)

"In September, having received instructions from your department to proceed to Sault Ste Marie for the purpose of gathering a supply of salmon-trout spawn for this and the other hatcheries, I went there on September 15th with two assistants. I found that the fishing was all carried on about 130 miles up the lake from Sault Ste Marie. I was therefore compelled to wait three days for the arrival of the tug before we could proceed to our destination, where we arrived on the morning of the 20th. Fish were scarce, the catch not being more than half as good as last season. They were just beginning to spawn. I therefore assigned the men to their different places with a view of securing a supply, but up to the 20th of November only succeeded in collecting some 1,500,000. I saw that as the fish were getting scarce it would be impossible to get a full supply. I at once asked your department for permission to purchase and set a pound-net at Warton in order to secure a full supply if possible. It was set on November 3rd, and fished until Dec. 2nd, and we succeeded in obtaining 2,350,000 eggs."

- at least half of 1,500,000 eggs from Superior turned bad before return home

Reasons ① caught in gill nets and ② not as good as

fish caught in pound nets for spawning purposes

③ water very cold in Sup. - taking them out and putting them in warmer waters farther south not good for them

Spawn from  
\* Lake Superior  
for Newcastle  
hatchery

Michipicoten?

Beginning to  
spawn Sept. 20

\* only gill-net fishing in upper lake in Thunder Bay - 0% fishing stations do not refer to fishing location (see Returns which show gill nets at all upper lake ports).

- Note - U.S. govt. getting spawn from Canadian Fisherman on Superior

1898 - Decision of the Imperial Privy Council, London re. Dominion vs. Provincial Fishery Rights

p. xxiv.

- Ontario - work taken up by a special Departmental branch under the Ontario Government in Toronto

- issuing licenses, collecting fees and enforcing fishery regulations.

**ONTARIO GAME AND FISH COMMISSION** ~~was~~ **BEGUN 1890**

- staff of fishery officers with three or four necessary exceptions dispensed with.

#### LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- J. W. Cross - upper waters

- decline in catch of fish - attributed to fishermen seeking more attractive employment in exploring the new mining region of that vicinity

- only gill-net fishing in this division prosecuted in Thunder Bay, mostly through the ice - this officer is of opinion that it should be reserved for that purpose and pound-nets not allowed therein

- United States government places annually in Thunder Bay about  $\frac{3}{4}$  million trout-fry as compensation for the privilege of collecting spawn from Canadian Fishermen.

- T. H. Elliot - lower part of Superior

- complains that many fishermen delay in sending returns of their catch, while several omit this duty entirely

- 40,000 lbs of whitefish and salmon-trout than 1897 - because of poor fishing in October, as the fish did not come on the shoals as early last season as previously

U.S. planting trout in Thunder Bay

Fish lake coming on the shoals

- Fish Culture

p. 365

- explored feasibility of obtaining lake-trout eggs from fishermen adjacent to Sault Ste. Marie.

"As is well known, the present close season for the great lake-trout commences coincidentally with that for lake-whitefish, and is, in reality, too late. A great proportion of lake-trout spawn before the end of October, and the fishermen, in consequence, capture a good many ripe fish which are shipped to the markets, and their spawn destroyed and lost, excepting those supplies of spawn which, with the cognizance of this department, and for many years with official sanction from Ottawa, were taken by United States officials for their hatcheries. The Sault Ste. Marie experiment was not successfully carried out, as the fish appeared to be unusually late in coming into the shallows, and the winter fishing steams were again resorted to in order to avoid the danger of failure"

p. 362

1899

Inspector A.G. Duncan of Marksville appointed for Western Division of Ontario

- Found different parties with tugs fishing openly <sup>and nets</sup> at Rezeau's Point Port Caldwell and in Jackfish Bay

- does not believe fall close season was well observed in Lake Superior as nets of all kinds used

- Prof Prince - article "Water Pollutions as Affecting Fisheries" - XEROX

- full summary of pollutants - but no specific references to lake trout

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

- W.D. Cross

- Nipigon + Rossport districts show surplus value (\$12,000)  
Port Caldwell value fallen off (\$1000)

- T.H. Elliot

- improvement in salmon-trout

- "Both divisions seem well divided as to the respective value of their fisheries, each yielding \$100,000"

1900

Report of the Deputy Minister - F. Gaudreau

- "No place in Canada furnishes better proof of the success of artificial fish breeding than Charleston lake, where, notwithstanding the increased amount of fishing, the fish (salmon trout) are steadily on the increase, consequent upon the supply of young fish that are deposited in these waters each year from the hatchery located in Ottawa."

xlvi

"The Vernacular Names of Fishes." by Professor E.E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries

- "The editor of a well-known organ of the angling fraternity was compelled, a few years ago, to admit, 'the utter impossibility of ever clarifying the muddle caused by anglers clinging so persistently to local nomenclature in the identification and classification of fishes.'"

- Nice intro for quotes - see XEROX

xlvi

- Lake Trout

① Touladi - a variety of the great lake trout is practically the old Indian name

② hunge <sup>or Longe</sup> - a French term having reference to the length of the body as compared to brook trout or whitefish

③ Tegus - may be French, unless the word tegue be Indian. Dr. Perley says, however, that the word tegue is used by lumbermen,

Dr. Jordan distinguishes between great lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) and salmon-trout (which refers to European variety)

xlix

while "the Indians designate it by a name equivalent to fresh-water cod."  
 Dr. Jordan - "Real trout <sup>are</sup> those on our Atlantic coast, and salmon trout, is likewise wanting, but the name salmon trout is often given to brook trout, or charr, which has run out into the sea; and it is also often given to another charr, a very large, coarse species, in which red spots have faded out to a cream colour, which is found in all the lakes from Alaska to Maine, across the northern half of our continent. This is the great lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), and except for its large size and comparative coarseness, it would never be mistaken either for trout or salmon. The name, salmon trout is wholly inapplicable to it"  
 ... Thus, instead of one of the salmon, salmon trout, trout, and charr, of Europe, we have in the Eastern States the same salmon, the same charr, and three other charrs, but neither the trout nor salmon trout."

- interesting reference to the Wilmot's Salmon of L. Ont. (called for a time to honour S. Wilmot) - Salmo Wilmoti for salmon

p. lvi

- the brook-trout when large, also has sometimes been misnamed salmon-trout.

p. lviii

- "Acclimatization of Fish, Freshwater and Marine" by Prof. Edward E. Prince.

p. ix  
prevention  
of spawning  
in brook trout

- "Dr. Barfuth reported that in the case of trout, which were prevented from spawning, the ovaries not only became diseased, but the eggs and brood of the same fish in the following season were very inferior, and had been affected detrimentally"

p. 167 - Inspector A.G. Duncan

- in Superior slight increase over 1899 in whitefish and trout

- good deal of illegal fishing as not enough officers of Ontario govt. appointed to carry out fishery regulations.

- recommends fish hatching establishment be located at Sault Ste Marie.

1901 p. xxix

- Inspector A.G. Duncan

possible  
reason for

- informed that ~~fish~~ salmon-trout and whitefish are about the only kinds of fish that fish dealers handle from Sault Ste Marie west to Pilot Harbour

early decline of

- due to fact that fishing on east coast is all deep water fishing, and these are the only kind of fish found in deep water

10 to in lower

lake

- "Mr. Duncan deplures the fact that most of the fisheries of his large district are controlled by a powerful syndicate of United States citizens, who keep the earning rates of our Canadians at a minimum."

p. 145

- recommends commission investigate alleged injustices to British

78

Duncan (1901) - reports that a large American syndicate  
controls most of fishing in Canadian waters of L. Sup.  
BOOTH ~~PACKING~~ PACKING COMPANY  
- office in TORONTO - 207 QUEEN'S QUAY WEST  
364-7157

subjects

- believes all fishing tugs in Canadian waters should be  
manned by Canadians, and that steam-lifting gear be done  
done away with

\* - By employing foreign crews it enables them to land Canadian  
catch in their own ports without reporting it

- The syndicate base their establishment at Sault Ste Marie,  
Michigan - here Canadian officers are debarred inspection  
and none of our people are employed.

\* - "The supplying of nets by this rich and obnoxious syndicate  
to our fishermen seldom turns to their advantage, as the  
cut rates in fish leaves a very small balance to the  
individual fisherman at the end of the season. The result  
is that, in order to live, they fish many more nets than  
licensed for. He [Duncan] regrets to see the perilous toil of  
our fishermen wasted for the benefit of foreign capitalists!"

pmo  
p. 10

- E. E. Prince "Report on Propagation and Planting of Precocious Fish."

- foge or turboli occur in such rivers as the St John River

- as a rule whitefish do not spawn on precisely the same grounds as  
the great lake-trout (although in fall in many localities they are  
taken together in the same net.)

- "In Georgian Bay and the waters of Lake Huron generally, the  
diminished supply of whitefish seems to have been accompanied  
by a very appreciable increase in the quantity of great lake-trout"

- Prince finds this even more remarkable because close season  
of Nov. 1 - Nov. 30 covers only part of spawning season

- Quotes from Report of International Fisheries Commission,  
Dec 31, 1896: re. decline of whitefish and not salmon-trout in Huron

"During the period for which we were able to acquire  
information there appears to have been little decrease in the  
trout. The large shoal-water variety caught in the fall has  
apparently fallen off to some extent, but the deep-water  
form exists in apparently undiminished numbers. The  
immunity of this species from the effects of the various  
agencies which have decimated the whitefish is, no doubt,  
due to its habits and distribution. It is less gregarious than  
the whitefish, and, instead of being confined to the coastal-  
platform, it has a lake-wide distribution and an apparently

wide individual range of movement. It apparently seeks its food at all depths and finds it in considerable variety and is, therefore, not much affected by the pollution of the bottom. Although the gill-net fishery for this species is quite extensive, we have failed to note any serious effect upon its abundance. Young fish are sometimes caught in the gill-nets, but as they usually become entangled by the teeth no remedy suggests itself."

p. 20 - E.E. Prince "The Aim and Method of Fishery Legislation"  
- Fishing regulations in existence in Canada and comments

1902 - Georgian Bay Biological Station founded 1901 - Go-Home-bay

- E.E. Prince "The Bait Freezer System in Canada"

- Ontario freezers practically solely for market fishes

- Those of larger capacity

• U.S. Booth Packing Co. - Winton - one holding 300 tons

Collingwood - one holding 220 tons

Port Arthur - one holding 75 tons

Mr. Brimson - Port Arthur - one holding 50 tons

- Ontario Inspector (name?)

- specimens of Pacific coast steel head salmon (*Salmo gairdneri*) ~~take~~ reported taken in 1901 in poundnets on the north shore of Lake Superior - indicates that fish deposited by the Fish Commissioners of Minnesota had found their way to Canadian waters.

P xxxiii  
1903

- Duncan, ~~W.A.~~ - Inspector

- most of catch to American markets

- E.E. Prince - "The maximum size of Fishes and its Causes"

p. 150

"The gray trout of Quebec and eastern Ontario ranging from two lbs to six or seven lbs are really the same species as the monstrous great lake trout of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, which run from twenty to forty lbs. or even to seventy or eighty lbs weight. Jordan and Evermann speak of sixty to one hundred and twenty-five lbs as the weight of this fish though the average weight they say may not exceed fifteen or twenty. But while environment is so potent, yet one of the largest lake trout which ever passed through my hands was a fine specimen weighing at least forty or fifty lbs from the lake of the Woods, a lake in

p. 180 - Ontario - general remarks

- Close seasons for lake trout



## Spawning times of lake trout in Ontario

- "Perhaps in the case of none of our fish does the spawning season vary as much as in that of lake trout
- some of Muskoka lakes - ripe in August
- Lake Superior - spawn in late September
- Lake Huron, the North channel, Georgian bay, in the vicinity of the Bustards, and in the Temiscamingue district, they begin to spawn about the middle of October - <sup>it is</sup> only in lower part of the bay that the season may be said to apply
- Lakes Erie + Ontario - spawning continues until late in Dec
- "Strong protests have been raised by fishermen in the Georgian Bay against what they call an unfair discrimination in favour of the Lake Superior and Lake Huron fishermen, it being alleged that their biggest catches are made while the trout are "running", or are on the spawning grounds. A close season to fulfil its functions should cover at least a portion of the time when the fish are carrying their eggs, as well as the spawning period. The objection which has been heretofore presented to varying seasons is the difficulty of proving possession of fish taken in closed waters; but with the provision which the Ontario Government has made for the enforcement of the fishery laws, it is believed such objection does not hold."

The most potent argument in favour of a close season for herring is, that it is alleged, and no doubt with more or less truth, that large numbers of trout or whitefish are taken by the fishermen while nominally fishing for herring; and more especially is this said to be the case in the Georgian bay and Lake Erie.

### -The Fishing Season

- "There is a growing conviction among fishermen that all fishing in our great lakes should cease on the first December; and that they would be hundreds of dollars in pocket every year if they were obliged to then shut down. It is usually after that date that the most disastrous storms prevail, gill nets are lost, and pound nets are blown out, but the work of destruction does not end here, for the gill net continues to fish, and may fish almost indefinitely; the decaying fish pollute the water, and fisheries have been practically ruined for years in this way."

1904 - Fishery inspectors reports - Ont

p. 185

"It is in the deep water in the summer months that the immature fish or summer trout are now largely destroyed by the use of smaller mesh nets, which have been reduced from the former 5-inch extension size to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 inches, and less."

1905 - Inspector A.G. Duncan

p. 114

"The fisheries of this district are gradually decreasing, especially the whitefish, trout and sturgeon. This is attributed to the fact that the regulations governing the fisheries are not complied with by the fishermen. More nets are used than are granted by the licenses, and this method of evading the law is made easy for the fishermen by the steam hoisting gear on the fishing tugs, enabling the fishermen to handle additional quantities of nets."

- recommends government official examine at Sault Ste Marie all fish taken or bought on L. Superior fishing grounds before they are allowed to be removed to the American side.

p. 119

- Prof. E.E. Prince - "The Progress of Fish Culture in Canada." (2000)

xv.

- salmon-trout planting a success in Ontario waters

planted trout  
different from  
native trout

"Beyond doubt the planting of the hatchery fry is a success" one prominent authority wrote to me not long ago. Last season we had the best salmon trout angling known here for many years. The sportsmen claim that they can tell the new salmon from the old native variety. It is quite common to hear the remark "that is a government salmon."

p. 241

- Newcastle hatchery operations are altogether confined to the hatching of salmon-trout

p. 11

1906

- A.G. Duncan - "It is an impossibility to enforce the fishery regulations unless the officers are provided with steam power to enable them to overhaul the tugs used alike by the Canadian and American fishermen."

p. 69

- Ontario - general remarks

- trout spawn in L. Sup. nearly if not quite a month before the season closes  
- suggests placing <sup>few</sup> experienced men upon tugs of L. Sup fishermen to fertilize eggs as the fish are caught and put them back in the water

1907

p. 1

- Inspector A.G. Duncan

"... it is very probable that the aggregate yield will surpass last year's; the fishermen attribute the increased catch to the prevalence of high winds during

high wind  
increase yield

NOTE. in Fish Breeding Reports

Salmon trout is Salvelinus namaycush

Gray trout is Coisostichus namaycush

- first bred approx 1905

by 1909 E.E. Prince

- bred at Magooy hatchery

is also referring to St. Ue trout as Coisostichus namaycush

the season which kept the fish moving."

- no complaints of violations of the Smallest Act in this district
- increase in the number of rod and line fishermen owing to the excellence of the sport during the past season in my district

1907-8 152 - Ontario - General Remarks

Georgian Bay

- Fishing History of Georgian Bay - xxxx
- ① General Description of Georgian Bay and Contiguous Waters
- ② Kinds of Nets and Gear Used in Georgian Bay
- ③ Present State of the Fisheries
- ④ Recommendations Regarding Nets
  - a) Mesh of Gill Nets
  - b) Pound Nets
  - a) Evils of Pound Nets

1908-9 p. xv

"A Treaty between Great Britain and the United States concerning the Fisheries in waters contiguous to the Dominion of Canada and the United States, signed at Washington on April 11, 1908."

- provided for the establishment of the International Fisheries Commission, consisting of one person named by each government.

① Prof. E.E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries

② Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California,

- prepare system of uniform and common international regulations embracing:

- close seasons

- limitations in character, size, manner of use of nets, engines, gear, apparatus, and other appliances

- uniform system of registry by each govt. in waters where required

- an arrangement for concurrent measures for the propagation of fish

p. 206

- A.G. Duncan

- while Ontario govt. increased the number of yards of gill-nets on the tug licenses and sail boat licenses in Lake Superior, from 448,800 yards in 1906 to 811,000 yards in 1908 there is still a decrease in the catch of the principal food fish: whitefish and trout ~~for~~ compared with last year

- steady decrease each year of whitefish and trout in the east

- steady decrease of trout each year in eastern L Superior.

1910-11 - Duncan states that the west end of L Superior is almost depleted of whitefish and trout, as a result of overfishing with pound & gill nets.

end of Lake Superior and the south side of the Manitoulin bands in Lake Huron

- cause - overfishing with small mesh nets and fishing more nets than they hold a license for

- good deal of illegal fishing by Americans in east end of Lake Superior

1909-10 - inspector A.G. Duncan - Fisheries from the Sea to Purchase

p. 209 - good deal of illegal fishing carried on in fall with dip-nets, at the mouth of the Lake Superior Rivers as the fish go up to spawn

- ninety percent of all fish in division (incl. Sea to Gore Bay and Providence Bay in the Manitoulin Is.) shipped to American markets

Fish Breeding

- Report of Magog hatchery

"I succeeded in collecting 650,000 eggs of different species of lake trout, such as the native grey trout, silver trout or lake Ontario salmon trout."

silver trout  
or L. Ont  
salmon trout

1910-11 - A.G. Duncan - Sea to Fort Francis

p. 213 \* - "THE WEST END OF LAKE SUPERIOR IS ABOUT DEPLETED OF WHITEFISH AND TROUT, AS A RESULT OF OVERFISHING WITH POUND AND GILL NETS."

- "IN THE EAST END OF LAKE SUPERIOR THE WHITEFISH IS BECOMING VERY SCARCE, BUT THE TROUT SEEMS TO HOLD ITS OWN"

- "For the last four years, the Lizard Island fishing grounds in the east end of Lake Superior have been made a preserve for breeding grounds for whitefish, at the request of the Fish and Game Association, Sault Ste. Marie; and it has proved to be a wise move, as the Goulais Bay sail-boat fishermen claim that they never had such catches of whitefish at this season, owing to the movement of the whitefish along the shore from the breeding grounds."

- recommends no pound nets or tugs with steam-hoisting gear be allowed to fish in L Sup. for five years (only sail-boat fishermen be allowed to fish <sup>during</sup> at this time)

- "The large tugs fishing with gill nets with steam hoisting-gear, follow the fish further out in the lakes than the sailboat fishermen can, and with the large amount of nets these tug fishermen use, over and above what they pay license for, the fish get no chance to reproduce. - i.e. One tug with steam-hoisting gear and five men, catches more fish than

steam-hoisting gear etc.

in sailboats with thirty men, and the sailboat fishermen leave a large share of their money with the merchants along the lakes."

- good deal of illegal fishing done in east end of Lake Superior by American fishermen - nothing but a steady patrol, summer and winter, will stop them altogether  
- on March 11, 1911 seized 20 herring nets off Gros Cap, L. Sup. Fished by

- Duncan suggests putting a patrol boat for the coming season from the Soo to Michipicoten Is., L. Superior, so as to put a stop to U.S. fishermen fishing illegally in Canadian waters

- also suggests that the Federal government issue all fishing licenses for the province of Ontario - so that there could be better supervision of the fisheries, and a stop to the tug fishermen's using more nets than they pay license for

- Duncan complains that fishery laws and regulations are not being enforced by the Ontario government this year as they should have been

- in most cases tug fishermen have been allowed to fish 40,000 yards more net than they pay license for.

- this goes on in spite of the fact that the Ontario government gives them a license to use double the number of yards they were allowed before

"This has been going on ever since the Ontario government took over control of the Provincial fisheries. The Ontario government is aware of this fact and does not try to stop the practice. I think it is time to call a halt, and I would suggest that I be instructed to seize all those tugs, and their fishing gear, that are using more nets than they pay license for, as they are depleting our lakes of the principal food fish, whitefish and trout, in this illegal manner."

- also suggests no nets be allowed east of a line drawn from Rudder Head Point along the west side of the Batchewana island to Sand Point Lake Superior

- contains spawning grounds of fish

Ont govt.  
ineffectiveness  
in managing  
fisheries.

Spawning  
grounds

- patrol boat Kathleen on duty in L. Superior (any records in archives?)
- not fast enough to outrun many Americans

- Prince made chairman of the Biological Board

- also Manitowaning bay, Manitoulin I., & MacGregor bay should also be kept as a fish reserve.

- patrol boat Kathleen placed on duty in <sup>eastern</sup> Lake Superior (and from Sea to St. Joseph Island, and around Cockburn Island in L. Huron)

1911-12 - Prof. Stead Jordan resigned from International Commission and replaced by Honorable Job Hedges of New York. (Hedges Duncan left, no date when left office & Foster was unable to get any info from (too confidential perhaps) him whatever)

- Inspector T.J. Foster South St. Marie replaces D.G. Duncan - District 1 comprising Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Parry Sound, & c. districts.
- Inspector T.J. Foster South St. Marie, Ont.

Ont doing good job acc. to new Inspector

- "As far as I have been able to ascertain during the brief period of my official duties above mentioned, I find that the Provincial fishery officials are strictly enforcing the fishing laws and regulations - few breaches of law by Canadians, Americans being the chief offenders
- "There is now no overlapping of duties nor friction between officials of the Dominion government and those of the provincial government, such as formerly existed and resulted in the fishery laws and

- regulations being inefficiently enforced
- 1911 - Dept Arthur Fish Hatchery established (also Southampton)

1912-13 - Inspector T.J. Foster

p. 254

- laws well enforced - "there seems to be a general disposition on the part of sportsmen and licensed fishermen for a voluntary observance of the laws. Owing to this observance during the close season, there has been a general increase in commercial fishing"
- "As the Provincial officers are also game wardens and are very busy during that season, I find they are not able to give the fisheries the attention they should have at that particular season."

1913-14 - Inspector T.J. Foster

47th

- finds fishery laws generally efficiently enforced - continued improvement in fisheries

1914-15

78th

- Inspector T.J. Foster - fishery laws vigorously and efficiently enforced
- Department of Marine and Fisheries became Fisheries Branch of DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

1915-1916 - no Inspector's Reports for Ontario - fishery officers discontinued in Ont.

- p. 375 - great bulk of salmon-trout eggs have in the past been taken by spawn-takers employed by the department, on the regular commercial fishing tugs.
- 79th

- last season, however, greater portion of the Port Arthur collection was obtained from the fishermen, who collected and fertilized the eggs themselves and were paid by the grant for such as proved good. <sup>Nepp?</sup> - compared favourably

1916-17  
SCPH

- nothing.

1917

#### - CHANGE IN STATISTICAL YEAR

- previously from April 1. - March 31 of following year
- as bulk of annual catch landed during spring fall, summer months (operations during Jan, Feb, March being limited) changed ~~to~~ to Jan. to Dec.

#### STATISTICAL WORK

- present system of collecting statistics initiated 1910
- during course of his rounds each overseer gathers from fishermen and fish merchants details of the quantity and value of fish landed in his district during the current month. From outlying points than cannot be visited with sufficient frequency, by the overseer, the info<sup>n</sup> supplied to him by a local correspondent
- at the end of the fishing season, or at the end of the statistical year, before making up his annual reports, each overseer, in inland as well as in sea-fishing districts, visits all parts of his district and obtains more complete information as to the year's catch and its disposal in a fresh, dried, smoked, etc., state. This information reaches the department through the inspectors of Fisheries, who check and compile the figures for their respective districts. In the department the figures are again checked. The fuller information is then published in the annual report.

SEE PROVINCIAL REPORTS FOR SUBSEQUENT INFO

#### Addendum

- 1872  
PKA9 ~~1872~~
- quantity of salmon trout was laid down at Newcastle - not greatly successful
  - LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION - Joseph Wilson
  - summer fishing good, while that of the fall almost a failure, due to the continued heavy gales

1881  
1895

# Check alphabetical index to Sessional Papers for each year for FISHING LICENSES (not printed)

87

## 1881 LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION (KSP) T 2000, 1881

p. 247

- Overseer Pickson

- slight falling off in yield of fisheries in the Upper Division compared to 1880
- attributes to fewer boats being used, and smaller amount of capital invested
- large quantities of fish sold to U.S. markets
- Fish were unusually plentiful in and around Thunder Bay
- one slight violation of fishery laws at Pe Island

1895

- ~~Sam~~ Sam Wilnot retires as superintendent of fish-breeding - replaced by Prof. Prince. - Commissioner + General Inspector of Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada
- statistics published in a later supplement



Longstreth, Morris T. (1924) The Lake Superior Country The Century Co. New York and London

- p. 269 - talks of Fred Gerow fishing out of Rosport (lug called 'Rosport')  
 - fished near the lamp light (thirty miles from town)  
 - used seven inch <sup>mesh</sup> gill net - most of lake trout weighed ten pounds  
 - went out to slat l. light [Mr King lighthouse keeper?]

### ONTARIO GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

- COMMISSIONER'S REPORT, TORONTO, WARWICK & SONS 1892

- Joseph Whalen of Port Arthur - Overseer Thunder Bay District

- Dr. G. A. MacCallum of Dunnville, Ont - Chairman of Commission

p. 233

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE held at Rochester, Nov. 10, 1891 concerning "Protection, Preservation and Propagation of Food Fishes in the Great Lakes"

~~Governments~~ represented - Pennsylvania, New York

- Commissioners appointed by Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the State of New York - also participants from Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin

- Ontario Commissioners

p. 242 - strongly against pound nets

043 - wish to establish provincial fish hatcheries

- "We have had no permanent wardens. Our wardens are paid a nominal salary of forty dollars a year, and not wishing to incur the ill-will of neighbours, they very wisely pocket the forty dollars a year and do nothing."

p. 268 - Final Meeting - INTERNATIONAL FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS HELD AT HAMILTON, ONT. DEC. 8th. 1891

→ p. 417 - Preliminary Report on the Fish and Fisheries of ~~the~~ Ontario" by Wright, Ramsay (U. of T) - PICTURES AND DESC. OF ALL SPP.

p. 447 - whitefish

distinctness & stocks } - whitefish taken in Batchewanaug Bay, L. Sup, are peculiar to that bay. Fishermen are confident - the Indians at the Sault say that the whitefish of the lake above never descend the rapids, while those of the river never ascend the

lake

p. 445 ~~spawning~~ - on the north shore of Lake Superior the mouths of the great rivers, like the Michipicoten and Neepigon, are favourite places (for spawning)

- Eastern Lake Trout or Lake Salmon Trout

p. 450 "There is considerable colour variation recognized by fishermen: thus the Traites de Grève are those dull coloured ones from muddy bottoms; the Traites des Battures are prettily mottled ones from rocky shores, while the Traites du Large are silvery-coated individuals from deep water."

- Siscowet of smaller size than the Nanaycosh (4½ - 5 lbs)

p. 461 NOTE - Relative value of fish per pound in Ontario

1. Lake Trout, 10¢
2. Whitefish, 8¢
3. Eels, Sturgeon, Maskinongé, Bass, Pickerel, 6¢
4. Herring, Pike, 5¢
5. Coarse fish, 3¢

p. 457 however, relative economic value of the various species of food-fishes

in Ontario

1. Whitefish
2. Lake Trout
3. Lake Herring
4. Pickerel
5. Sturgeon
6. Bass
7. Maskinongé
8. Pike.
9. Eels

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Ontario Fishery Commission (1892) Report of the Dominion Fishery Commission on the Fisheries of the Province of Ontario S.E. Dawson, Ottawa Mr. Samuel Wilnot and Mr. Edward Harris Commissioners

## THE DEPLETION OF THE LAKE AND OTHER FISHERIES

\* "... The large salmon-trout (large blacktrout so-called), which come from the deep water of Georgian Bay to the shores about 15th to 20th October to spawn, are followed by fishermen handling over 1,000 miles in length of gill-nets. It is possible, under the present plan of fishing the Georgian Bay and contiguous waters, to exterminate those fish in a season. The spawning grounds are in circumscribed space on bars, reefs and shallows, and there the fishermen congregate in the autumn months. This immense length of time can be laid, making a wall of nets, so as not only to catch, but to prevent the fish which escape from reaching their spawning grounds to reproduce their species. The fish being thus driven from one part of the lake and bay to another, a correct conclusion as to the condition of the fisheries in Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay can only be arrived at by taking those waters as a whole and not by the returns of a season's fishing from any particular locality. The gill-net fishermen of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron will in a few years be forced into other occupations. This has already happened to the same industry in Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Simcoe, and the Detroit River and other waters. The process of exhaustion is entirely similar.

... It is in the deep water in the summer months that the immature fish or summer trout are now largely destroyed by the use of smaller mesh nets, which have been reduced from the former 5 inch extension size to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 inches, and less."

## BLUE PICKEREL AND VORACIOUS FISHES

- phenomenal increase of voracious and coarse fish in L. Erie  
 - The returns of the Department of Fisheries in 1892 show that not one salmon-trout was caught, while during the last ten years, the pickerel catch, mainly blue pickerel, increased 477 per cent, pike 413 per cent, and other coarse fish, 233 per cent. Twelve tons of blue pickerel have been lifted in one day in four pound nets. (See Emery's, Port Burwell, evidence)

\* In Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay there is evidence of the ravages of the lamprey eel, from their marks being

[check L. Sup. license to see when coarse fish were started to be fished for]

found upon the bodies of the whitefish and other fish when caught this eel inhabits Lake Ontario in vast numbers.

alcivius - At Kempenfelt Bay on Lake Simcoe, - the dog-fish have so increased in numbers that a Garnie fisherman has applied for a dog-fish license - the fish is almost worthless, yet they are saleable in some American cities where penury compels their use as food. In Lake Simcoe whitefish and salmon trout are so nearly extinct, that complete suspension of net-fishing is advocated in that locality.

The dog-fish is classed as one of the most voracious and worthless fish in our waters - fishermen call them lawyers [alcivius]

History

#### FISHING IN THE SPAWNING SEASON

"The early settlers upon the shores of our inland waters had neither the boats nor the fishing gear suitable for fishing in deeper waters. - Many fish were then caught in the rivers, creeks, and bays principally during their spawning seasons, in the spring months; and in the autumn, whitefish and trout were taken on the bars and reefs, bays, their regular spawning places in the lakes. Salmon were invariably killed in the rivers and creeks which they entered only for breeding purposes.

Freezing establishments were not known then. Ice was not stored to enable fish to be handled in the summer months; salting, barrelling and fishing in the spawning season became the custom of the country. Fish were then taken in the more circumscribed places where they were more easily caught. In the spring months, the spawning rivers were fished from end to end with seines, dip-nets, rod and line and spears; the destruction was carried on constantly by day and night.

... These great natural sources for keeping up the supply of fish in our inland waters have been largely destroyed. The fouling of rivers and creeks by drainage, sawdust and other refuse of mills and manufactories, obstructions in the shape of dams, the shallowing of waters consequent upon the removal of trees and cultivation of the soil, has unfitted many rivers and streams for the propagation of fish.

#### 5. DESTRUCTION OF YOUNG AND IMMATURE FISH AND WASTEFUL FISHING.

"Concurrent with the depletion of the fisheries the struggle of the fishermen to live begins, greater length of nets are used than allowed by law, and the nets are not lifted so frequently. When

lifted, some of the fish will be fresh, others unfit for use as fresh fish are salted, others still worse are used for oil. The less experienced fishermen become embarrassed, and merchants, supply houses, and capitalists from time to time by giving credit and advances of money become interested in this continuance of waste and destruction, as well as illegitimate fishing. There is evidence that there are merchants who will "start any man fishing." An experienced Huron fisherman says he never heard of a gill-net being refused to any applicant. At the present time there are about 1,345 miles of gill-nets licensed for the Huron, Georgian Bay and Manitoulin waters, five times the combined issue for the whole of the rest of Ontario - but even this estimate is far below the real length of nets proved in evidence to be in use in these waters, for it is known that, where a license is issued for 6,000 yards of gill-net, 16,000 and upwards are actually used; and with a license for 24,000 yards, for a tug, it is run up to 40,000 yards and over.

## 6. AMERICAN FISHING IN CANADIAN WATERS

- poaching
- "Fish in considerable quantities are also purchased direct from Canadian pound and gill-net fishermen, and taken in kegs direct to American ports without landing or reporting in Canada.

"The duty of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cent per lb, intended to be levied on Canadian fish entering the United States is easily and generally avoided - the fish being invoiced by the consignors as fish caught with American nets, and a large percentage of the fresh fish caught in Canadian waters are thus invoiced. Should any considerable portion be classified as American fish, the American statistics published as to the returns of their fisheries are quite misleading; quantities of Canadian caught fish are actually included in these returns."

## SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE

Frank Jackson, Port Dover, Fisherman + Foreman, p. 6.

"The 2-inch extension mesh used in the pots of pound-nets

in Lake Erie has hitherto been very destructive to small, immature fish. Has seen two weight of small immature whitefish caught; the majority were buried. This was common in 1890 and 1891, but in former years the destruction of immature fish was far greater. Has known two or three tons of these small fish taken out in six or seven nets in May and June.

Captain John Craigie, fisherman, Goderich (pg 89)

-herring are so undersized that it is unprofitable to fish for them

→ James Clark fish dealer and fisherman, Goderich (pg 123)

-In following the fish in their gillnet fishing in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay they use  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mesh, also 5 inch and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch and sometimes  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ; we use  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the fall, following the larger fish to the shores, these are large dark trout from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 lbs. The deep water trout are small and light in colour average  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs; never saw eggs in them which were mature. The dark large trout show their eggs pretty well advanced when caught. They spawn in November, some earlier, some later. We catch these big trout in October and November. I think they come to spawn. The small trout averaging  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs are not caught at that time, they do not come inshore. We catch salmon-trout in Lake Huron and whitefish in Georgian Bay.

H. W. Ball, fishery overseer, Goderich

There are too many in the business, there are men with capital interested in the fishing business and they will start anybody to go fishing.

Donald McCauley, Southampton, fisherman (page 128)

There <sup>is</sup> too much fishing, too many men trying to make a living at it; too many gill-nets drive the fish away and prevent them reaching their spawning grounds - fouling the water with offal and dead fish has the same effect. When first started here, 1855, Canada took all our fish. Now there are so many at it that we must send them to the States, there are more fish caught now than this country wants. In stormy weather we find a good many dead fish in our gill nets, they are not marketable as fresh fish, but there are many that will do for salting that won't do to use fresh. This year being stormy we lost a great many, too far gone for anything, and oil was made of them. There are men all over the lake making a living by making oil from rotten fish. There is a good deal of it made, it brings 30c per gall. and is sent to the tanneries.

William A. Clarke, fisherman, Collingwood, (page 207)

I consider the reduction of the gill-net mesh from 5 inches to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  a mistake on the part of the Fishery Department, because it takes the fish before they are matured. Cart loads of young immature fish are now taken at Thessalon Point and Dolbar Bay. There is a current there that they frequent for food at it is protected. Has noticed this for years. In a whole cart load you would not get one over  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

The pound-net fishing would have been all right if the mesh in the pot had been right, the mesh should be  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches for catching whitefish  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 3 pounds and trout about the same.

Gilbert Peter MacIntosh, fish-dealer, Meaford, late president of the Fishermen's Association (pg 172)

He has carried on a whitefish and trout fishery; says a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh is too small for gill nets in these waters; that a 5-inch mesh should be the minimum; the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh has been the means of reducing the fishing. There are too many small immature fish caught; the autumn mesh should be  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Is positive that nothing less than 5-inch mesh is proper for whitefish and salmon-trout. Fish now caught are immature and unable to breed. As a dealer, has seen small immature whitefish and trout on the market; has handled them; they come from different localities; small trout are more numerous on the south shore than the north; some shipments average from  $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds; quite small fish.

Formerly we could not dispose of such fish, but we can do so now. Considers it injurious to the fisheries to catch these small fish. The mesh in the pots of the pound nets is too small and should be regulated like the gill-nets. A  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -pound salmon-trout is immature, and should not be caught, and a fish a  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pounds is a pretty small fish. The whitefish are the most valuable of the two. Has seen one boat take 2,000 whitefish in one lift; that would be an ordinary catch right in front of Meaford. In the last eight years the whitefish seem to have disappeared; there are but few left. If there is a close season, it should be enforced. A good many people along the shore break the law and fish in the close season.

Trout seemed to be bigger when mature than now

Black  
trout

The black trout or fall trout, the species that come in to spawn, are as plentiful as ever, but the summer trout have fallen off one-half in 20 years, and the size of the fish reduced by using too small a mesh.

\* John Nelson, Fisherman, Meaford (page 178)

The fishermen follow the whitefish to the north shore in October. The finest and largest whitefish and salmon-trout go there to spawn and they are not caught at any other time there. They are right on shore on their spawning grounds, 1st of November. "I have seen forty boats of us within three miles" This is general with other fishermen. It is the only time you can catch these large spawning fish. The boats come from all parts of the country there, from Manitoulin Island, and all parts of the Georgian Bay. ~~It is the only time that the fish are caught these large spawning fish.~~ The fishermen follow the fish down from the north shore of the Manitoulin, and at this time the spawn is running freely from the fish.

James Stewart, Fisherman, Meaford, (p. 192)

Trout are full of spawn in October and November, and then go to the north shore to spawn. We used to catch them until the 15th November.

Samuel Fraser, J.P. for thirty years, Midland (page 231) says the small mesh in pound nets is very destructive to small fish; that large quantities of trout and whitefish caught in gill-nets are lost, and by reason of storms and neglect the nets are not lifted. In such cases the fish are not fit for food, nevertheless they are sold in a deceptive way throughout the country. Some are thrown away on the shore, some are seen floating on the water; these have fallen out of the nets. Some of the nets may be out a week and some longer, and some of the nets are never found at all; has seen them out in the bay with fish rotting in them. There is very considerable loss of nets and fish in this way like in the fall when fishermen are fishing along the shore during the close season. Close seasons are sound in principle but have never been enforced. The nets used in the close season are generally sunk, which makes it difficult to find out without boats and grappling hooks. Small fish are thrown away on the ice below Waubesa.



[Fishermen leaving the southern lakes (Ont, Erie) to come north to better their fishing - common phenomenon]

96

W. J. Hodgins, Fisherman, Midland (page 247)

Quantities of fish are lost by fishermen having too many nets out, and leaving them in the water too long. The fish drown and die. The good fish are kept separate for the American market. The culls which they cannot sell are salted. Culls salted may be fit to eat by some, but would not eat them himself; has known 1400 rotting fish thrown away at one time; approves of close seasons; something must be done to keep up the fisheries.

Capt. MacGregor, master mariner, Georgian Bay,

attributes the falling off of fish to fishermen using a greater number of gill-nets than they can attend to. Nets remain in the water until the fish decay and have to be thrown away. Last fall I lifted some gill-nets and at least a ton of rotten fish had to be thrown away. ~~Last fall I lifted some gill nets, and at least a ton of rotten fish had to be thrown away.~~ The excessive quantity of nets used had as much to do with this waste as the stormy weather. This will deplete the fisheries altogether if allowed to continue. The destructive work goes on in places 3 to 4 miles off shore on the honeycombed bottomed rocks, which are the real spawning grounds of the fish. This destruction applies to both salmon-trout and whitefish.

Neither trout nor whitefish under two pounds should be caught. A 5-inch mesh should be the lowest size licensed. Pound-nets in the locality of Cornellam and Thessalon throw away and destroy large quantities of small fish. Late in October and in November fishermen use their old nets and take a chance of their being swept away, frequently full of dead fish. Fishermen now fish in water 70 fathoms (420 feet) deep, 15 and 20 miles out.

#### LAKE ONTARIO

William Depeu, Burlington Beach, L. Ontario (pg. 308) says:

In the destruction of the salmon-trout and whitefish fishing, these seines with 1-inch bar mesh in the centre were used. He has seen thousands of fish piled on the beach and left there to spoil. "The pigs came down to eat what they wanted."

The salmon-trout and whitefish were destroyed on Burlington Beach, Lake Ontario, down towards Grimby by seines during the summer, but the biggest part was with

gill nets in the autumn months while spawning  
Daniel McGuyn, Burlington Beach, Hamilton (pg 303)

Whitefish and trout were in plenty in 1860; got 650 trout and whitefish in one haul on this beach; none at all now; none to market; destroyed, the yellow pickerel are gone also

L. Sup

John Davis, Hamilton, fish-dealer

gets fish from all lakes; says the mesh is too small. Even from Lake Superior, where the fish are abundant, they send down small fish. We get nothing from the east; all fresh water fish come from the west. These immature fish are chiefly salmon-trout and whitefish. Less than a three-pound salmon-trout is not wanted. Immature fish are unsalable to a certain extent; they don't command weight and price as mature fish. Two pounds is the smallest salmon-trout that should be caught. These immature fish come from the islands in the Georgian Bay, and from all the western fisheries in Lakes Huron, Superior and Georgian Bay.

Michael Doyle, fish dealer, Toronto (p. 257)

; the ~~best~~ salmon-trout weighed 8, 10 and 12 pounds, and were so plentiful they sold for 50 cents each. There are none of these fish at all to be had now.

Dawson W. Port, fisherman, Toronto (pg. 202)

Immature whitefish and salmon-trout come to this market. They are soft, flabby and easily bruised and are to a certain extent unmarketable. They are not as salable as full-grown fish. They come principally from the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie for the herring; and the head of Lake Superior for the salmon-trout. A good many of these small fish come from Port Arthur. There they get a large quantity of small whitefish, and being very soft they often come crushed by the weight of ice in the packing. Sometimes they are not salable. If they come fit to sell, they are sold from 1 cent to 2 cents per lb, less than proper sized fish.

Horatio John Bray, fish dealer, Toronto (page 297).

Abundant nets in salmon-trout and whitefish waters should have 5-inch mesh in pots and the same in gill nets. We are now getting fish too small to be marketable. The really marketable fish now come from Manitoba. A barrel of herrings—a sugar barrel—should contain 350 herring, 250 lbs. This would be

L. sup

ships  
 immature  
 trout

herring  
size

avg < 2.16

a saleable fish. I receive many barrels more contain containing 600 and 700 herrings, and they are not worth the express charges when they come to the warehouse. They are perfectly unsaleable. You may sell a few for 50 cents per hundred and dump the rest. My whitefish supply now comes from Port Arthur, Lake Superior mostly. The lake Ontario whitefish are only half-grown. The scines destroyed whitefishing in lake Ontario. They were done 14 or 15 years ago.

Cisco

The Ciscoe.

DaBiel McGwyn, Burlington Beach

Ciscoes spawn from 25th December till the middle of January. They have fallen off considerably during the past four or five years by being overfished - too many nets. They are better cured than herrings, being a fatter fish. They are caught from 1st November until 1st May. They spawn in deep water on weedy bottoms, about six miles out, and are caught in deep water. They do not come near the shores. . . do not fish for ciscoes in May, June, July and August; they are too oily, and we would have to go too far out to catch them; we would have to take ice, and that would not pay; December is the best month.

William Depew, Burlington Beach (pg 308)

Uses a  $2\frac{3}{8}$ -inch extension mesh for ciscoes; ciscoes are in the best condition all the winter; they begin to get soft in May; they are caught in deep water, six to fifteen miles from shore; one fall they came within 200 yards of the shore; they keep out beyond the whitefish; the biggest part of the ciscoes spawn in February; see spawn in them in November and December; the eggs are pretty plentiful in the boats the latter part of January and February; they are a good deal better fish than the herring, when they are cured; the ciscoe is best cured. the ciscoe is a soft fish, and does not cut well; fresh salting and smoking makes them harder; ciscoe and herring are the same size; both about the same value; herring are more numerous and can be sold fresh; ciscoes are being caught out and are not ~~as~~ so numerous as they were formerly.

Check PAC for Report and Review of the Dominion Fisheries Commission of the Fisheries of the Province of Ontario, 1893' 524 pp

Letter from Edward Harris to Sir Charles H. Tupper, Minister Marine and Fisheries, (Dec. 10, 1894) re. misrepresentation found in the Review of the Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Province of Ont submitted by S. Wilmet Chairman of the Commission (PAC. T. Whillans) <sup>of the Report</sup> PAC No 217 v. 1168 Part I <sup>has zerox</sup>

- The increase in the catch of blue pickerel during the last 10 years is stated to be 477 per cent, pike 413 per cent and other coarse fish 233 per cent. Twelve tons of blue pickerel have been lifted in one day in four nets. That the presence of these vermin in Lake Erie should have been overlooked by those persons introducing hatcheries to artificially reproduce Whitefish and Trout is conceivable, not to recognize it now, indicates a disinclination to admit a fact.

In 17 years 728,500,000 of fish fry have been distributed from the Sandwich hatchery. The presence of any of these fish put in Lake Erie cannot be detected by any fisherman in his catch from one end of the lake to the other. It is not improbable that not one ever reached a size to be caught in a 2 inch Pound net pot. The few immature fish caught in Pound nets could be more than accounted for by natural reproduction. Gill nets are fished in Lake Erie with a mesh to gill from 1/2 to 1 lb fish and young whitefish are not caught. It is not even alleged that they are caught by the 3 inch Gill net mesh on the Canada side of the lake.

... The Review page 4 states

"If the inch bar Pound net mesh is continued to be used the result will be in the end to make Lake Erie neither a Whitefish fishery nor a herring nor a blue pickerel fishery."

This is much the same as had the Australians been advised when Cattle and sheep were starving through the destructiveness to all crops and verdure by rabbits not to kill the rabbits else they might have neither cattle nor sheep nor rabbits."

- The Commissioners differed in opinion in accounting for the destruction of fry and immature fish of the finer kinds. In the Review, it is attributed to Pound nets, Gill nets & seines. In the Reports as signed by the Commissioners it is left an open question, but rather inclining to other causes

- Part 1st of the Report was ready for press with the evidence March 1st 1893. Part II hurriedly compiled at Ottawa for presentation to Parliament. It was not presented nor issued until October 1894. When issued it had prefixed to it The "Review of the Report"

~~Review, R.R. (1976) A.R.~~

signed by the Chairman of the Commission and framed in form to appear the joint work, recommendation, and opinions of the Commissioners. The Commission knew nothing of its preparation or intended issue.

- In Page c.c. of the Review it is stated that

L. Sup  
pound nets

"That rapid decline of the better classes of fishes is being experienced in all the former extensive fisheries of the lakes. In Lake Superior and the Georgian Bay none but the finer kinds of fish are taken by the fishermen, the Gill nets of the Georgian Bay will take no other kinds. In Lake Superior a Pound net mesh is regulated so as to let  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lb fish escape. Spawning fish are caught in Lake Superior by Pound net fishermen but are put in the water again as the easiest way to get rid of them. Apparently there is no regulation as to their disposition when caught.

Henry Sawais. Part 62 Part 2nd. Part Arthur.

Says if we caught a lot of suckers we pitched them overboard. Of course they were alive. I was no better than the rest of them.

Herring

In Lake Superior and the Georgian Bay and North Channel herring are not caught. Their number is described by witnesses as "Millions" "Billions". The Gill net fishermen who gave evidence made use of the term "perfect nuisance".

- The Pound net mesh of Lake Superior allows herring to escape

- The herring of the Upper Lakes could be caught at a profit by Pound nets, and by being caught benefit the whitefish and Trout fisheries

The Upper lake Herring being smaller than those of Lake Erie a 2 inch extension mesh is the extreme size which could be used in Pound nets.

Immature  
fish  
Pound  
nets

"It is most exceptional for whitefish or Trout to come within reach of Pound nets until maturity when their spawning instincts direct them to bars and reefs

Further

see xerox

re corruption of overseers & wardens  
 misleading actions and mistakes of the govt, (Federal)

Scott, Genio C. (1873) Fishing in American Waters.  
 Harper & Brothers, Pub. New York

THE MACKINAW TROUT

-It is sometimes taken as far south as the Ohio shore of Lake Erie, either by trolling with a minnow or a feathered spoon, or with cisco and young lake hennings - all captivating lures. There are many taken with gill-nets and set lines in deep water, as also with hand-lines, by previously sinking a large stone with a rope attached, and at the other end of the rope fasten a ~~bow~~ buoy, and for several days cast in butchers' offal by the buoy until it is supposed the fish are chummed to that place as a feeding-ground, when - with large hook, heavy sinker, and cod fish line - the fisher with the hand-line takes them as fast as he can bait and land them. This killing method is a favourite one with many men who fish for lake trout to sell, but it is very unsportsmanlike. In winter it is taken on hooks baited with pork through holes cut in the ice for the purpose. The best places to angle for this luxury, either with the troll or hand-line, is in Lakes Huron, Superior, the Straits of Mackinaw and Green Bay; from the latter water, Chicago, Galena, and many towns in the interior of Wisconsin are supplied.

FOOD-FISHES OF LAKE SUPERIOR

-The catch of fish in Lake Superior averages about ten thousand barrels, of which nine thousand are whitefish and the remainder ~~are~~ ciscoettes (ciscos), but this only applies to the fish which are salted for an Eastern market; for large quantities are shipped white fresh, of which no correct account is kept. In Detroit one firm alone ships annually some three hundred tons of whitefish which, however is a portion of the harvest of Lake Huron.

The largest whitefish are caught below Copper Harbour, in Lake

Whitefish  
 wt.

Superior, and weigh about 8 pounds, or 60 to a barrel; those caught above Copper Harbour average  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 pounds and about 130 to the barrel.

2) My informant—who is one of the most intelligent Fishermen of the lakes—adds that "ciscoquettes" (or the ciscos) are supposed to be the finest of the fresh water fishes taken in the lakes.

"They are something like a Spanish mackerel, very fat, and becoming valuable. They are never found far away from copper-mines, and wherever copper is found most abundant there also are found the greatest number of ciscoquettes. None are caught at the lower end of the lake. Fishing is yet in its infancy, many places having never been fished before last season, i.e. 1867. The ciscoquette is only like the Spanish mackerel in its flavour being free from any foreign taste; but it is more juicy, and, if possible, more delicate in flavour."

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Tiarks, J. L. Mar 21 - Dec 23 1825 Journal [of  
Travels through Great Lakes] MG 24, H64, vol 2.  
xxxii (1-3)

p 69 - commercial trout fishery at Mackinac (shipped to New York.)

p 86, 87 - L. Superior Trout, sturgeon  
88

p 92 - Ft. William whitefish, herring  
"a sort of trout called by the Indians sukewit which is of good taste but rather two [sic] ruh and oily."

# GAME AND FISHERIES (REPORT) OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (Toronto)

→ 1st Annual Report 1907 (J.O. Reaume, Min of Public Works)

- Game & Fishery warden T.A. Ward, Sault Ste Marie, reports that the Fishery laws were broken in several instances, but chiefly by Americans. They have been doing so they like up in this country so long that they seem to have got the impression that they own the country. When you get American trap and gill nets set in our waters twenty miles over the boundary it is time something was done. . . . It is very discouraging to our men to pay a license, set their nets, and then have an American come along and set his net right across our man's who pays his license. He has seen this done, and of course he seized their nets every chance he got.  
- boat wasn't fast enough to catch offenders

## LAKE SUPERIOR

- Overseer W. Gordon, Port Arthur

- fishing not as good as last year - due to late spring. Owing to the lateness of the spring, the run of fish to the differing grounds was later than usual. This was especially noted in the eastern portion of his district. At Rosport the fishermen had small catches during the earlier months

herring

- Thunder Bay grounds - herring fishing was particularly good. . . . As high as seven tons having been taken from the nets in one instance. The gill nets were filled with the fish.

markets

- Owing to the large demand now for fish in the Canadian markets, the shipments of fish to American points have dropped off. The local markets take a large supply of fish, the result of the great increase in population of Port Arthur and Fort William

- fishermen observed season well.

mill refuse

- owing to the fact that the mill owners in this section do not deposit their mill refuse in the waters, there has been no injury occasioned to the fisheries as a consequence. No illegal fishing came to his notice during the season

hatcheries

- The fishermen of this district deem it advisable that a hatchery should be established here. At the present time the spawn is taken up to Duluth by employees of the Duluth Fish Commission. In the



The only provincial stocking at this time are bass reared in the Brantford pond

104

Full salmon fry is returned, but it is thought that only a small portion comes back to the Canadian waters. It is felt that if a hatchery were established at this point it would do considerable for the fisheries of Lake Superior

## 2nd Annual Report - 1905

### SPECIAL OVERSEERS

inspections

Several of these were appointed for a number of months during last summer to inspect every shipment of fish, and to see that none, excepting those legally caught, were being shipped. They were supplied with tags to attach to each box inspected, which authorized them to be sent through to their destination without any further examination. This experiment was one of the most successful that has ever been tried by the Department, and prevented to an enormous extent the exporting of undersized whitefish and salmon trout. These special overseers were also required to keep an account of all the fish which were shipped from these different fishing stations, and forms were provided them to send in at the end of each week to the Department statistics of the fish that were shipped, and which gave the Department more reliable reports regarding the catch of fish than they ever obtained before

where are these special forms?

### LAKE SUPERIOR

Overseer W.L. Gordon of Port Arthur

- In the fall herring catches in Thunder Bay were particularly large and the market for this class of fish was found to be good, large shipments being sent east to Toronto, and other points
- visited Rossport, Blackfish, Port Cadwell, Wolf River and Itoran Bay on different occasions during the season, and found the fishermen living up to the requirements of the law
- He thinks that the fishing industry has been quite as good this year as in former years, and all the fishermen report having had a good season.

Wolf River?

## 3rd Annual Report - 1909

change of fiscal year from Dec 31 to Oct 30

### SPECIAL OFFICERS

Another year's experience of having special officers at

important shipping points to inspect all shipments of fish and to see that none were shipped excepting those legally caught has met with excellent results. I do not hesitate to say that this means has prevented, perhaps more than in any other manner thousands of tons of fish which otherwise would be illegally caught, and a great improvement to the Fisheries will undoubtedly be observed in the course of the next few years.

#### OVERSEER A. CALBECK, SAULT STE MARIE

poaching

- the law is fairly well observed among our own fishermen, but a good deal of poaching is being done by Americans in our waters. They come over and set their nets in the evening, lift them in the morning, and go back to their own shore. It cannot be strongly recommended that a suitable patrol boat be put on the waters between the southeast end of St. Joe's Island, in Lake Huron, and Richardson's Harbour, Lake Sup.  
 - fishermen state catch of u.S. + l. trout much larger than in 1908 - u.S. have <sup>especially</sup> increased very largely this season, as the reports of the fishermen will go to show. The only reason he can give for this increase is that they are leaving the protected waters for better feeding grounds.

#### REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE PATROL BOAT "EDNA" (owned by Captain Pymis) ON THE GREAT LAKES, DURING THE YEAR 1909. Owen Sound, Dec 13

port stations

Crow's

Nest?

"Proceeded up Lake Superior and visited Batchawana, Gargantua, Groscap, Peninsula Harbor, Port Caldwell, Rossport, Jackfish, Nipigon, Crow's Nest, Port Arthur Returning, called at the above ports, and Michipicoten Island.

#### 4th Annual Report - 1910

preserve

#### WARDEN J. T. ROBINSON OF SAULT STE MARIE

- Commercial fishing has been up to the average. Fishermen say that fish is on the increase along the north shore of Lake Superior. The reason for this increase is owing to the preserve the Department keeps in Lake Superior, which is a good breeding ground, and if licenses are not allowed in this preserve for a few years the fish will be as plentiful as they were a few years ago. This preserve should be protected with a patrol boat. There should be no tug licenses granted for Gargantua; the mesh should be nothing less than five inches, and then the small fish would get a chance for mature. The law has been well observed by the fishermen in his district.  
 - the preserve in Lake Superior is one of the best breeding grounds

for whitefish and lake trout in the Province and if the Department refuse to grant fishing licenses in the presence Lake Superior will be well stocked with fish in a few years.

→ LAKE SUPERIOR.

OVERSEER A. Colbeck of SAULT STE MARIE

Infractions  
Garrett's  
Harbour?

-reports that during the month of Nov, 1909 he patrolled the waters of the north shore of Lake Superior between Sault Ste Marie and Otterhead - by the shore line a distance of 159 miles, in the sail & gas<sup>line</sup> boat "Glen Campbell". At Garrett's Harbour he seized two tugs with nets and fish and brought same to Sault Ste Marie, when the same was disposed of by the Department; and at the bizard Islands he found that there had been illegal fishing in those waters which have been set apart by the Department in which no fishing is allowed. This illegal work was done about the first of October before the patrol boat was put on. This patrol boat prevented a great amount of illegal fishing by scoop nets in the mouths of the Montreal and other rivers. During the month of December, on account of the ice forming, there was very little fishing done.

Batehewana  
area

-There were 4 tug licenses, 1 gasoline launch and 31 sailboat licenses issued this season; 24 of those boat licenses having been issued between Sault Ste Marie and Batehewana, and as the town of Sault Ste Marie is depending on these waters for their fish supply we would strongly recommend that this number be not increased. An effort was made this fall by a party to have the Board of Trade there recommended the granting of a tug license in those waters. If this was done it would practically deplete those waters in two seasons, as the chief catch is now during the winter months and early spring. During the summer months many of the fishermen cease fishing in those waters and move up the lake, and he would strongly recommend that the licensees be compelled to fish in the waters in which the licenses were first issued, and not be allowed to move on to grounds occupied by other fishermen. During the months of July, August and September the local dealers here are unable to obtain any whitefish to supply the hotels during the tourist season, which, if continued, will place Sault Ste Marie, Ont., at a great disadvantage with Sault Ste Marie, where they have

shortages

Dom.  
Fish Co

whitefish daily during the summer months. Local dealers claim that the Dominion Fish Co., informed them they were catching no white fish, and could not supply the local trade there. As a matter of fact he has gone over the books of the company at one station only (Gargantua), and he found that enough whitefish were caught to supply the town.

- During a part of this season one of the Dominion Fish Co's tugs received a license to fish off Gargantua, and was allowed during the latter part of the season to move to Michipicoten Harbor. He thinks that, as in the case of sailboats they should be compelled to fish during the season where their license calls for. And he would again respectfully recommend that another season this tug license be transferred to Michipicoten Island.
- The catch of fish this season, according to reports, is about the same as last - that is lake trout. There has been a decrease in the catch of whitefish caused by over fishing, and unless the export of this valuable fish is stopped in the eastern part of Lake Superior these waters will soon be depleted.

OVERSEER W. H. S. GORDON, OF PORT ARTHUR

T. B.

- The fishing of the Thunder Bay section has proved, in some parts, to be much better than for some years, whilst in other parts of the lake there has been a falling off of the catch. . . It is not thought that the fishing has played out by any means, but is believed that the fish keep moving to different grounds. The increase in the fishing has been more especially noticed in connection with the pickeral. The catch of this class of fish is heavier than ever before. As there has never been any fry of this class of fish distributed in Canadian waters by the American fish hatcheries, it is, therefore, not thought that the increase of the fish is due to the fact that the fry has been set out. It is thought that the fish have increased naturally.
- district from Port Arthur to Heron Bay.
  - In discussing the setting of nets in Nepigon Bay with the fishermen the men state that, in their opinion, these grounds should be reserved, owing to the fact that the bay is the natural spawning grounds of the fish. Therefore, smaller fish are caught there. After fully going into the matter he thinks that it would be wise to discontinue the fishing in the Nepigon Bay section.

- Rossport - Fishing has been fair, and the returns at the end of the season will show that the fishing has been almost as good as last year. In fact F. Bowman reports that the returns in the Rossport section this summer has been a little better than during the past few years. The "Beatrice", owned by Mr Bowman, has been fishing out in the lake this season. This has been an experiment, but it has proved to be profitable, as much better fishing results than in the bays.

- At Port Caldwell, the fishing has been light during the summer, and it was expected that the catch would be equal to that of last season.

- At Rossport the concern known as the Michigan Fish Co is composed of almost all the fishermen of that section. They have a man paid to look after their business, and they all come in for their share of the profits after the fish have been sold.

migration ↙  
- In discussing the fishing with the old-time fishermen of this section, they state that the fish are still in Lake Sup, but that owing to the migrating of the fish, they have gone to other grounds. They come back at intervals, and at times exceptionally heavy catches are noticed. A case was instanced last fall when a fisherman went to raise a pound net. He found that the net was filled, and that he secured more fish during that one lift than he had caught during the whole summer season. He had several excellent lifts, when the fishing again became poor.

cost market ↙  
- The price of fish in this place has increased considerably during the past few years, until it fetched retail at about 12 cents a pound. But now the profits do not all go to the dealer, as the fishermen are getting a much bigger price for fish than ever before. The Canadian markets during the past few years have also grown at a reasonable rate. At Port Arthur and Fort William the consumption of fish has greatly increased. Ten years ago there was but a combined pop. of some eight thousand people living at the head of the lakes, now there are almost forty thousand.

- At Ft. Wm Thos Craigie has opened up a fish store

and almost his entire catch is disposed of to the citizens of that city - in Port Arthur, Bowman + Co. and the Dominion Fish Co. retail fish, and they dispose of a large amount of fish in the city. There are also a number of the smaller fishermen who dispose of their fish to the meat markets, and who also do some peddling.

markets - the large portion of the fish caught in this section find their way to Canadian markets.

- shipments made east - the bulk to Toronto but some go as far east as Montreal.

- Then the C.P.R. take quite a bit of fish on their trains east & west.

Sals - The largest shipment of fish from here to American markets are the fat fish, which cannot be marketed on this side. The fat fish all go to the States via Duluth; and they are shipped by the Dominion Fish Co., the Nepigon Fish Co. and Bowman + Co.

- close season - The fishermen who have been questioned on the matter are of the opinion that the season should be closed from the 15th October to the 15th of November. The present season of Nov. 1st is to last.

mills - In this district no mills are established on streams, the saw mills being centred at Port Arthur.

EDNA IVAN

- called at Point Aux Pins, Batchewana, Gargantua, Mich Hbr, Otter Cove, Port Colwell, Ross Port, Nepigon, Eagle's Nest, Nepigon Strait, Jack Fish, Little Pick, Goulais Bay

Fifth Annual Report - 1911

- two new hatcheries established @ Southhampton (specialize in lake trout)  
@ Port Arthur

- the placing of a gasoline launch on Lake Superior has resulted in a great deal of good work being done that could not be done with a larger boat.

WARDEN W. T. ROBINSON, OF SAULT STE MARIE

- Pickerel is getting more plentiful in Lake Superior

- Sturgeon is scarce

- In the inland lakes there they have the grey trout, a splendid food fish, which is not protected: it gives the angler a chance to fish in the close season, and they cannot stop it. If the Department would put a

## COMMERCIAL FISHING

- The common sucker is getting so plentiful along the north shore of Lake Superior that something will have to be done to get rid of them, as they destroy the spawn of the w.f. & trout on the spawning grounds, and in his mind the only way to get rid of the sucker is to allow a few pound nets in the vicinity of Agawa Bay, or where the sucker is most plentiful, on the north shore, and bind the men that would have the pound nets to destroy the suckers that were caught. He would not be in favor of fishing in the fall with the pound nets.

## → LAKE SUPERIOR

OVERSEER A. CALBECK, OF SAULT STE. MARIE.

Poaching

- Poison Island - this island is within four miles of the boundary line, and is considered the best white fishing grounds on Lake Superior. There has always been considerable poaching done there by American fishermen.

## COMMERCIAL FISHING

preserve  
fishing better  
in east end  
of lake.

- Island Islands set apart, six years ago - has been a great benefit to Lake Superior in keeping up the fish supply in these waters, especially in the vicinity of these islands. This preserve was opened and one of the Dominion Fish Co. tugs fished there part of August and part of September, and stated that they had good fishing; then it was opened during the month of October for sail boat fishermen, with the result that one boat caught 12 tons, another 11 tons, and another 7 tons. This was all done in two weeks' fishing, and fishermen claim that they have not caught so many fish on the east end of the lake for several years, in fact they caught fish in such large quantities that they could hardly find a market for their catch, and he finds that the fishing from Gargantua to Goulis Bay is exceedingly good.

- On his recent trip up to White Gravel River which near the Pukosa River he discovered two tugs lifting their nets. He went alongside of one of them and went aboard, and found that they were two tugs from Rossport. He asked these fishermen why they came so far down the lake to fish, and they informed him that the fishing was no good between Other Head and Rossport, in fact they had a man

Depletion  
at Rossport  
& Port  
Caldwell (see  
Pt. A. Hobbey  
correspondence)

aboard from Port Arthur taking spawn for the fish hatchery at Port Arthur, as they could not secure a supply at the upper end of the lake.

- Simmons Hbr - he interviewed some fishermen there, and they stated that the fishing was bad. He asked them if they could give any reason why the fishing was so bad on the upper end of the lake, and they informed him that the only reason that they knew of was that the tug fishermen for several years past had been throwing the insides of the fish, when they cleaned them, into the lake, and no doubt this has been very injurious to the fishing in the upper end of the lake; also over-fishing.

Suckers

- Suckers - found in large quantities in nearly every part of the lake, especially Goulis Bay, Bathewana Bay, Sandy Islands, and at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the lake.

destructive of sal + trout spawn

- recommends use of pound nets - to limit them to six or eight between Gargantua and Goulis Bay, and only to be fished from the 1st of May until the 31st of August, and to be compelled to take all suckers caught in these nets ashore.

"And in view of the fact that the fishing in the waters on the east end of Lake Superior is in such a flourishing condition, it is to be hoped that the Department will take some steps in the near future to have the sucker exterminated in these waters."

- He would like to call the attention of the Department to the evil habit of setting nets in the month of December, by our local fishermen. Many of these nets are frozen in, and often are never lifted, and he thinks there is a large quantity of fish destroyed in this way. Fishermen should not be allowed to set any nets until the ice is of a sufficient thickness to allow fishermen to work on it, or otherwise stop all winter fishing, which no doubt would be a great hardship on many fishermen, especially Indians, who depend on winter fishing for a living.

- Another habit which he does not consider fair to local fisherman is the practice of tug fishermen lowering yawl boats during the shoal fishing, during the month of October, and setting a gang of nets in shoal water; this means practically fishing two or three boats on the one license, and in his opinion should be put a stop to  
- recommends protection of rainbow trout in the St Mary's River  
- speckled trout plentiful along the north shore.



→ OVERSEER W.H.S. GORDON OF PORT ARTHUR

PORT ARTHUR + FORT WILLIAM DISTRICT

- good avg season - gill net fishermen report larger catches than for some seasons
- last fall herring season was a heavy one. In fact there has never been such a catch of fish as during the season of 1910. Thunder Bay seemed alive with fish, and in some cases as much as twelve tons were taken in one lift.

ROSSPORT DISTRICT

- poor season - fishermen blame weather

PORT COLDWELL DISTRICT

- here season about same as last, although the fishermen had not experienced the late runs, which had been usual.

★ CLOSE SEASONS

Black + Grey Trout + of the Government. At Jackfish, for instance, the run of Salmon-Trout grey and black trout was on about the 15th of August, and right up to the 15th of September. These fish were then filled with ripe spawn. The only fish, outside of the whitefish, of course, that the present season protects are the big salmon trout, which spawn about Nov. 1, and which come in from the lake about that time. In fact, the extension of the season of fishing, in his opinion, is asked for more for the purpose of netting these fish than because of any other reason. They are not caught during any other season there. At Jackfish he found this to be the case. The Dominion Government had men engaged at different points this season gathering spawn but owing to the fact that the men were late on arriving because the hatchery was not in readiness, a very small percentage of the spawn was gathered.

Sawmills SAWDUST DUMPING

- Big Pic River - sawmill created there for cutting pulpwood. This river is the spawning grounds of the sturgeon
- sawdust dumped in the river (owners Northern Islands Pulp Co)
- informed company + they started burning the sawdust

Markets - largest percentage of fish shipped to Canadian markets  
 - shipment to American mkt's falling off as home mkt's take almost the whole output of the fishermen (Toronto)

and Montreal principal markets.)

### REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE PATROL BOAT "EDNA IVAN" ON THE GREAT LAKES DURING THE YEAR 1911.

The extension of the open season for ten days was a curse rather than a blessing to the fishermen as they lost very many nets, which is also a great injury to the grounds where they are lost. I am very much opposed to extending the open season, and also to the open season for the catch of herring in November, because many fishermen use this for a blind to fish trout and whitefish nets; their buoy line will be attached to a herring net or two beyond trout nets; this I have many times detected.

### REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE PATROL BOAT "JESSIE T" ON THE WATERS OF LAKE SUPERIOR DURING THE YEAR 1911

XEROX - stations called at

- Parisian Is worst place on L. Superior for poaching.

### Sixth Annual Report - 1912

WARDEN J. T. ROBINSON, OF SAULT STE MARIE

- the number of suckers destroyed in the pound nets this season have paid well for the experiment, and he would say that there should be three more pound nets in the east end of Lake Superior to get rid of the suckers.
- when the Fall returns come in he would say that the season of 1912 will be a good season for the fishermen
- Beas is on the increase in the St Marys R
- Maskinonge scarce in Lake Sup
- Pickrel getting more plentiful in waters of L. Sup + St Marys R.

WARDEN C. N. STERLING, OF KENORA

- During the past year, fishing has been fully up to the standard of former years in the western part of the District, whilst in the eastern section, along the north shore of Lake Superior, the catch is reported to be very light, especially in whitefish and trout

OVERSEER W. H. S. GORDON, OF PORT ARTHUR - THUNDER BAY DIST

- The gill-net men state that it has been many years since there has been the run of fish of this season. The increase has been

- particularly noticed in the catch of trout.
- The pound net fishermen have also had a good season
- Rosspont + Port Coldwell - fishing better
- he has advised the fishermen that there will be no extension of the fishing this season
- there has been no sawdust dumping in the waters. In fact, there is but one mill running, this on the Black Sturgeon, and the sawdust is now being conveyed to a burner, where it is consumed
- Mr McKibbin in charge of the hatchery
- The local fishermen are fishing in the waters right to the boundaries, and they state that they have never found a net of the Americans in the waters on this side of the line. A few years ago the Indians on the American side might come over into the Canadian waters, but they only crossed occasionally, and they were fishing light rigs.

poaching in district (Thunder Bay)

Seventh Annual Report - 1913

additional boat added to patrol the upper part of L. Superior  
OVERSEER U. J. JEWELL, OF BAYQUAWANA BAY

undersized fish

- no infractions of the law.

~~He wants fishermen not to be allowed to retain fish under 1 1/2 lbs.~~

He ~~thinks~~ thinks the law might be amended in one respect, i.e., fishermen are not allowed to retain fish under 1 1/2 lbs. dressed, and he finds that during the season he has had to reject from one to two hundred of such fish every day as they would not come up to the requirements of the law, and the major portion of the same would weigh 22 or 23 oz. He advises that this be looked into as it is such a serious matter and one that should be placed very strongly before the Department. The fishermen have to depend solely upon the Reminick Fish Co. for an outlet for their fish market, from whom they get the very best treatment, and this is one of the stipulations bid down, and the fishermen have to abide by the same.

OVERSEER W.H.S. GORDON, OF PORT ARTHUR

- Thunder Bay District - fishing has not fallen off. As a

large amount of the fishing is done in the sheltered sections, the fishermen working out of Port Arthur and Fort William have not suffered as much as the eastern men by the rough weather.

- pound net fishermen good catches
- herring catches bigger than ever
- Rossport District - some of the Rossport fishermen have experienced quite a little loss the past month, when a slide took place at the village. The docks and fish houses were moved out into the bay and considerable expenditure was sustained in refitting them
- Port Coldwell Jackfish + Heron Bay - good catch of trout
- there have been no sawmills in operation

### Eighth Annual Report 1914.

OVERSEER W. H. S. GORDON OF PORT ARTHUR

Addendum Warden J. H. Willmott of Beauport while up in Georgian Bay he was surprised to hear that the lake trout were not down on the shoals. These fish generally come on the shoals about the 8th or 10th Oct. The same thing occurred in the past. The reason assigned was that owing to the mild fall the temp. of the water kept high & the fish remained later in deep water.

Cos. - The fishermen have shown an excellent <sup>inland lakes</sup> spirit of liberality during these hard times. The Dominion Fish Co. and Messrs. Nicol, Bayman and Craigie have all contributed largely to relief, over 400 bags of the fish being handed over to the city authorities for distribution.

spawn-taking - Whitefish Lake is one of the finest breeding grounds for fish in the district, and this spring Mr. McHobb, representing the Dominion Government, spent some time there procuring spawn for the Port Arthur Hatchery, and was very successful.

Herring - Herring fishing out of Port Arthur last fall was particularly good. number of Rossport fishermen brought their outfits to fish

### NINTH ANNUAL REPORT - 1915 WARDEN J. T. ROBINSON OF SAULT STE MARIE.

- W.F. + trout more plentiful than they have been for some years past.
- pickrel increasing in L. Sup
- sturgeon are comparatively scarce. There are a few to be found in Batchewana Bay, also some in Goulais Bay in Lake Superior.
- Herring are plentiful in the waters of L. Sup
- There are no eels, catfish, nor sarp
- some beavers on north shore of Lake Sup.

OVERSEER CHARLES FITZSIMON, OF SAULT STE MARIE, for the Province of Ontario.

- Lake Trout.

The greater number of inland lakes in this district contain this

splendid fish in great number and size. I have seen gray trout taken out of Trout Lake, Mile 57, Algoma Central Railway, of over a yard in length, and weighing some twenty-eight pounds dressed. These fish do not take the hook readily. They come out of deep water onto the shoals, sometimes as early as September, for the purpose of spawning, when they are easily taken by shooting, spearing, gaffing or netting, all of which means are of course illegal. The law as I interpret it, gives this species protection under the name of "~~Salmon Trout~~" during the entire month of November, which period, much too short in the case of Lake Superior and Lake Huron Fisheries to make certain that the processes of reproduction are safely cared for, is, in the case of the smaller inland lakes about two months too late for any protection of this nature. A close season similiar to the speckled trout is a necessity for the gray or lake trout in the inland lakes; and the Great Lakes gray trout should have protection from September 15th to Nov. 30th, at least, in my humble opinion, if this fine but fast decreasing food fish is to have at least a fighting chance for existence.

- Trout is not holding its own. Comparison of the catch per annum of lake trout is eloquent evidence that attention must be given the conservation of this species. The present inadequate close season, its frequent shortening by special legislation, the throwing open at times of propagating grounds specially reserved and heavy over-fishing are the causes of the decline of this delicious food fish.

peachery - Illegal fishing has been reported in the Lake Superior waters in proximity to the Soo.

suckers - Suckers are multiplying with rapidity and infesting the spawning grounds in Lake Superior, doing incalculable harm to the fisheries. A market for all such coarse fish is open in the larger cities of the Eastern States.

- Rainbow trout - in Soo Rapids - As the law stands, a close season from Sept. 30th to June 30th should amply protect the rainbow, which is, by the way, not native to Ontario waters but which was introduced to St. Marie Rapids by Superintendent Harry Marks of the Michigan State Fish Hatchery, some fifteen years

ago, and which has thriven and increased beyond all expectations,  
This species spawns in the spring

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Tenth Annual Report - 1916 - nothing

Eleventh " " " " - 1917 - "

Twelfth Annual Report - 1918

Port Arthur  
hatchery

In accordance with my recommendation of last year I am pleased to report that a hatchery 38' x 76' has been built in Current River Park, Port Arthur, under the supervision of Mr. George H. Raper, Superintendent of this Department and to whom I desire to give due credit. The building is well constructed and fully equipped for the hatching of both speckled and lake trout, whitefish, herring and pickerel with ideal conditions as to the source and supply of pure water and the hatchery, as a whole, is considered by the authorities to be as modern and efficient as any hatchery in the Dominion, having a capacity for 75,000,000 whitefish + 15,000,000 trout. The completion of this hatchery will place four hatcheries under the operation of this Department for the season of 1919.

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Thirteenth Annual Report - 1919 - nothing

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Fourteenth Annual Report - 1920

Salmon Trout Fry Distributed from Port Arthur Hatchery

waters stocked	County	Quantity
Lake Nipigon	Thunder Bay	734,000
Lake Shebandawan	"	200,000
Long Lake	"	200,000
		<u>1,134,000</u>

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Fifteenth Annual Report - 1921

Soo  
hatchery

A large & modern Hatchery was build and equipped during the year at Sault Ste Marie, and all necessary arrangements made to fill it to capacity with whitefish, salmon trout and speckled trout spawn to be hatched and delivered during the coming season.

Salmon Trout Fry & Fingerlings

Lake Nipigon Thunder Bay 110,400

Sixteenth Annual Report - 1922

Stocked Fry

Lake Superior - Algoma District - 610,000

Seventeenth Annual Report - 1923

Stocked Fry

Lake Sup. - Algoma Dist 3,440,000

Lake Sup. - Thunder Bay Dist 2,005,000

Eighteenth Annual Report - 1924

Stocked

L. Sup. - Algoma 1,215,000

Nineteenth Annual Report - 1925

Stocked

L. Sup. - Algoma - 200,000

Twentieth Annual Report - 1926

- On July 1, 1926 the Federal Government discontinued the propagation of fish in eight hatcheries, including Port Arthur

- Prov. Govt. assumed control

- planted in L. Superior 2,246,000 Fry

Twenty-first Annual Report - 1927

- Lake Sup. - 5,700,875

Twenty-second Annual Report - 1928

- Lake Sup. - 5,005,790

## Newspapers (cont)

- From  
Metro  
listing
- ⑨ Thunder Bay <sup>(Finnish)</sup> CANADIAN ULTISET <sup>EST. 1915</sup> (CANADA NEWS) (Wed)  
P.O. Box 2418, Postal Station B (PTB 5E9) 807-344-1611
  - ⑩ Echo Bay (14 m. E. Sault Ste Marie) TIMES (Thur) EST 1931
  - ⑪ Dryden OBSERVER (Thur) EST. 1897
  - ⑫ Sault Ste Marie NEWS (Fri) EST. 1912
  - ⑬ Thessalon ALGOMA ADVOCATE (Thur) EST 1887
  - ⑭ Port Arthur EYE-OPENER (weekly-irregular) 1902-1922
  - ⑮ Prince Arthur Landing NORTH-SHORE MINER (weekly) EST 1880



(Time) 22-09-2011

Check

① CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Ignace CC, Box 217, POT, ITO

- Sault Ste Marie Dist CC, 360 Great Northern Rd.

P6B 427

- Thunder Bay CC, Box 2000, PK 444

② Port Arthur

③

ROYAL COMMISSION  
④ COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE  
MARKETING PROBLEMS OF THE FRESHWATER FISH INDUSTRY IN  
THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND  
ALBERTA AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

Commission: George H. McIvor appointed July 9, 1965  
Report - undated Printed as Report of Commission  
of Inquiry into Freshwater Fish Marketing (Ottawa 1966) 130 p

## ROYAL COMMISSIONS

- ① COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE ALLEGED OBSTRUCTIONS OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS AND RIVERS, IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AND ONTARIO, BY DEALS, EDGINGS, SAW-DUST, AND OTHER REFUSE FROM SAWMILLS

Commissioners: Hamilton Hartley Kibaly, Chairman, John Mather, and R.W. Shepard

Report dated Feb 1873. Tabled in the House of Commons on March 31, 1873. Sessional Paper no. 29-1873. Printed as Report on the Commission appointed to enquire into the condition of navigable streams. Ottawa, Printed by J. B. Taylor

57 p.

Also issued as a separate

- ② COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE DESCRIPTION OF NETS USED, THE SPAWNING PERIODS OF FISH, AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE FISHERIES IN THE VARIOUS LAKES AND OTHER WATERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Commissioners: Samuel Wilnot, Chairman and Edward Harris

Report dated March 1, 1893. (Sessional Paper no 10 c) 1893)

Printed as: Report of the Dominion Fishery Commission on the Fisheries of the Province of Ontario. 1893. Part 1

Printed by ~~Order~~ S.E. Dawson, 1894 34 p.

- 152 witnesses appeared

- ③ COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO FISHING IN GEORGIAN BAY  
Commissioners: Edward E Prince, Chairman, James Noble and John Binnie, Secretary - app July 23, 1905

Interim Report dated Jan. 17, 1907. Text at pp. 34-71 of the Final Report

Final Report - undated. Printed as:

Georgian Bay Fisheries Commission, 1905-1905. Report and Recommendations (with Appendices) of the Dominion Fisheries Commission appointed to enquire into the Fisheries of Georgian Bay + adjacent waters. Ottawa, Government Printing Bureau, 1905

- meetings at 51 fishing comm. in Bay area

1889 : Ap 6, My 25, Jc 29, J113  
 1890 : Mr 29, O11, D27  
 1891 My 23, O31, N14  
 1892 Jc 2, S23  
 1893 S8, N17, D29  
 1894 F2, My 26, Ag 11, S15-06, N3, D6  
 1895: Jc 0

② NEWS CHRONICLE (1934-1907) EST. 1903

③ Thunder Bay SENTINEL (1875-1895)

- Ont Arch missing

1875 N25

1877 J15

1878 Jc 10, Ag 8, 29, S19, N7

1879 Mr 20, Jc 12, J1 24, Ag 7, N14, 21, D5, 26

1880 Jc 2, Jc 11 (pp 1, 2), D. 24

1881 Jc 21, J11

1882 Jc 1, J16, D21

1883 Ap 27, J14

1884 Ap 4 - My 2, J11, Ag 14, 21, S5-01, 02, 24, N14

1885 F6, Mr 27, Ap 3, 25, My 1, N27

1888 Jc 29, J16

1889 Jc 11, J126

1890 Jc 13, 27, J14, S5

1891 Jc 19

1892 Jc 8, F19, My 16, J122, S9, 16

1894 Ag 10

1895 F16

- ① Sault Ste Marie STAR d 369 Queen St E. (P&A 124) EST. 1912 705-253-1111
- ② Thunder Bay ~~NEWS CHRONICLE~~ TIMES-NEWS (morn), CHRONICLE EST 1903  
 JOURNAL (evening) 177 Arthur St. (PTB 1A3) 807-344-3535  
 807-229-1520
- ③ Marathon MERCURY (Wed) Box 369, POT 2EO Est 1948  
 807-887-2219
- ④ Nipigon GAZETTE (Wed) Box 99, POT 2EO Est. 1965
- ⑤ Red Lake District NEWS (Wed) Box 231, POT 2MO
- ⑥ Terrace Bay NEWS (Wed) Box 579, POT 2WO
- ⑦ Thunder Bay LAKEHEAD LIVING (WED) Box 3074, P7B 5G5 Est 1972  
 801-345-3348

1891 021  
 1892 Ap 23, J1 23, 27, Ag 3/6  
 A.10, N2.  
 1895 Ja 19, Ag 28  
 1896 F. 12 - Mar 21.  
 ② LABOUR PROGRESS (1930, 1944, 1952) w  
 - Ont. Arch Has 1930 Mar 1, N26  
 1944 J17  
 monthly 1952, S, O.

③ ECHO - 1886 w - ONT. ARCH. HAS 1886 Apr 16

④ NESCO NEWS 1943  
 - Ont Arch has 1943: Mar, My, J1

⑤ SHELL (1942)  
 - Ont Arch has 1942 Jc 26, O, N, D

⑥ STUDENT ENDEAVOUR (1935) w  
 - Ont Arch has 1935: D16

⑦ WAGE EARNER (1912) w  
 - Ont. Arch has 1912 Jc 21

⑧ WORKERS DEFENCE BULLETIN (1920) m  
 - Ont Arch has 1920 J1

## B) PORT ARTHUR

① Herald and Algona Miner (1882-1895) w

- Ont. Arch missing 1883 Ap 4

1884 My 8, 28, S25

1885 F14, Mr 14, My 16, Jc 27, S10

1886 Ja 23, F. 27, My 1, S11, N20

1887. Ja 1, 8, 22, F5, Mr 19, 26,

Ap 9, Jc 18, 25, J12, N19,

26

1888 F25, Mr 24, 31, My 19, 26, 28,

15

Ayer Directory of Publications - Newspapers (Dailies, Weeklies),  
26951 A972 Magazines

Newspapers

A) FORT WILLIAM

- ① Weekly HERALD w. Ap. 15 1882 - D. 29 1894.  
- Public Lib., Ft. William
- ② Morning Herald ~~Ont. Archives~~ d. 1905 - My 30 1914  
- Pub Lib Ft. Wm - My 1907 - 1914
- ③ Daily Sentinel. d.  
- Pub Lib. Ft. Wm. Ag 11 1884 (92) Ap 5-29, 1893
- ④ Weekly Sentinel w.  
- Pub. Lib Ft. Wm - J1 29 1875 - J1 28 1883  
Ag 4 1885 - D. 27 1895
- ⑤ Daily Times Journal w, sw, d. F 1887+ (1887-99 as Journal)  
- Pub Lib. Ft. Wm. 1892, 1908+ } Ont Archives  
see below

B) PORT ARTHUR

- ① Weekly Herald and Algoma miner w. 1882 - 1905 ||?  
- Toronto Pub Lib. 1890 - 1901 WED EST 1880  
1880 Jan (v. 7 no 49) - 1892 J1 9, 22 - Ag 5, 19 - 1893 M-10, 21 - N3 24 -  
1894 Dec 2; 1896 Jan 11, 25, Feb - Mar 11, Apr 1 - 325, 09 - 1897 Apr 2, 16 - 1898 Eug ex Sun EST 1882  
025, N11 - 1899 Dec 9, 23 - 30, J1 4 - 01, 15 -

C) SAULT STE MARIE

- ① ALGOMA pioneer and district general advertiser w. 1875 - 1904 ||?  
- Ontario Archives. Ap. 24 1885 EST. 1874.
- ② SAULT STAR d, s. 1901+  
- Public library <sup>Sault</sup> (1924-25)+

D. THUNDER BAY

- ① KENOMADIWIN NEWS. (1968 - 1972) mo  
- Ont. Arch. - 1968 Nov-Dec 1971 Ja-Dec  
- for the Indians of N.W. Ont. 1969 Feb-Dec 1972 Fe-Je.  
- supersedes LIGHTBULB 1970 - 1968/1970 Ja-Dec  
- METRO CENTRAL HAS ALL EDITIONS incl LIGHTBULB

A) FORT WILLIAM

- ① JOURNAL - 1887-99 w sw  
- Ont Arch missing weekly 1889: M-2, 9 M, 25, N9  
1890 Ja 11, J112, D 27  
1897 D 25  
1898 Ja 1, Feb, Ap 30  
1899 An 29 J115 An 19

## Archives + Repositories

- ① Public Archives of Canada W.I. Smith - Dem. Archivist  
395 Wellington St. Tel. 613-992-1923  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3 Mon-Fri 9:30-16:30
- ② Archives & Ont. Donald F. McQuat, Archivist of Ont.  
77 Grenville St. Tel. 416-965-4030  
Toronto, Ont. M7A 2R9 Mon-Fri 9:30-17:00
- ③ Anglican Church of Canada  
The Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Algoma  
(Heritage Centre)  
P.O. Box 1168 Dan P. Oosterbein, Treasurer  
Sault Ste Marie Tel. 705-256-5061  
Ont. P6A 5M7 by appointment only
- ④ Lakehead University Library Donald Sharp, Head of Technical Services  
Oliver Rd. Tel. 807-345-2121  
Thunder Bay, Ont. by appointment only  
P7B 5E1 - private papers & records of the Finlandia Club
- ⑤ Sault Ste. Marie and 49th Field Regiment R.C.A. Hist. Soc.  
Pine Street Armoury A.N. McKeachnie, Curator  
P.O. Box 309 Tel. 705-949-1124  
Sault Ste Marie, Ont. Wed. 13:30-16:00  
- private and local papers relating to the Regiment & the area
- ⑥ Sault Ste Marie Public Library M.K. Clinic, Chief Librarian  
50 East St. Tel. 705-949-2152  
Sault Ste Marie, Ont. Mon-Thu 9:00-21:00  
Fri 9:00-19:00  
Sat 9:00-17:00
- ⑦ Thunder Bay Historical Museum Soc. Gennie Noble, Curator  
Thunder Bay Museum daily 11:00-17:00  
219 S. May St. Tel. 807-623-0801  
Thunder Bay, Ont. P7E 1B5

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Tech. Rept 523 The Mathematical Representation and Prediction of Phytoplankton Productivity (1975)

Tech. Rept 572 A Preliminary Rept. on the Benthic Macroinvertebrates of Lake Superior (1975)

Tech. Rept 579 An Examination of the Possible Effects of Sudbury Nickel Mining and Smelting Operations on Fishes and Water Chemistry of Lakes within the Whitefish Lake Indian Reserve. (1975)

Tech. Rept. 397 Are Species Association Coefficients Really Necessary? (1973)

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Kerr, S.J. (1977) Obs and Data concerning the lake trout spawning run in the University (Orin) River 4597.553.2 U639.31 (713) K41



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✓ Ranger L. Lake Trout Study 8 pp 597.5 512 Sn

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✓ ✓ Rider, R. A. (1958) winter Fishing Pressure on L. T.  
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L. Sup, Vicinity of Mont. R, Sault S.M. Dist, 1968  
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Checked in Reprints

Wohlgemuth  
Werner

~~Phypan~~

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~~Phypan~~

Jack Gerow  
207 B Rockwood Ave S  
Thunder Bay "P", Ont

Anthony Niemi  
RR #13  
Thunder Bay, Ont

Lyman H. Buck April 26  
Michipicoten Hbr.  
Wawa, Ont.

Alonso Nutall  
Hurkett, Ont

Leo Marchand  
Box 926  
Nipigon, Ont

Pic Heron Bay Band of Indians  
c/o Indian + Northern Affairs  
200 S. Syndicate Ave.  
Thunder Bay P, Ont

Michipicoten Band of Indians  
Don Stone  
RR #1, Box 10  
Wawa, Ont  
Pos 110

Melville Gerow  
Pass Lake, Ont

Donald MacDonald  
Box 23  
Batchewana Bay, Ont

Gunnar Ingves  
616 John St  
Thunder Bay "P", Ont  
PTB 121

Madeline Hardy  
RR #1  
Donion, Ont  
POT 110

C.H. Goulet  
270 Ray Court  
Thunder Bay "P", Ont  
P7A 315

AIF. Ronquist May 1  
Pass Lake, Ont.  
POT 210

Mr. Paul. Bougie May 5  
62 Hill St. S.  
Thunder Bay, Ont.

Mr. Jack McKirdy May 11  
547 Syndicate Ave. S.  
Thunder Bay, Ont

John Corbett

Box 355

Sault Ste Marie

J.M. Corbiere

Batchewana Band Indians

RR #4, 236 Frontenac St

Sault Ste Marie, Ont

Mrs Vera G. Hurley

Batchewana Bay, Ont

Joseph Susak

373 Adam St.

Thunder Bay "P"

William O. Devoe

RR #2

Goulais R, Ont

Arvo Kartkainen

Box 18, RR #13

Thunder Bay "P"

Ontario

→ James Nuttall

Nuttall, Ont

Mel Gerow

Pass Lake, Ont

William Pawluk

Dorion, Ont POT 1K0

Leo Marchand

Box 926

Nipigon, Ont

Mrs Mary Kakapshe Beaver (Inlet)

Box 56

Batchewana Bay, Ont

POS 1A0

Kenneth L. Mills

18 Hillcrest Ave

Wawa, Ont

POS 1K0

Charles J. MacDonald

Lamb Island

Box 885

Nipigon

Lawrence Drouillard Jr.

R.R. #1

Dorion, Ont POT 1K0

~~D. I. Johnson~~~~Box 326~~~~Schreiber, Ont~~

Ronald Gerow

✓ Pass Lake,

Ontario

306 College St

Thunder Bay "P"

✓ George D. Voko

Batchewana Bay P.O., Ont

POS 1A0

Pays

this Plat Band of Indians

c/o Ministry of Indian &amp; Northern Affairs

200 S Syndicate Ave.

Thunder Bay

April 26/75April 20May 11

P.O., Ont

April 21

Wayne Macallum  
 MNR Box 1900  
 Sault Ste Marie  
 Ontario  
 705-949-1780 Local 57

130 Allard St  
 Apt 409  
 Soo  
 705-949-1943

R.A. Ryder  
 Ont. Min.  
 Fisheries Res. Office  
 P.O. Box 2089.  
 P. Stn "P"  
 Thunder Bay - P7B-5E7  
 807-683-6231

→ Michael C LaBlance April 20  
 55 Huiland Shore Drive  
 Goulais River P.O.  
 Ontario P05 1E0

August Reink  
 RR #2 Goulais  
 Mission Rd  
 Goulais R

Roger Gagnon  
 393 Goulais Ave  
 Sault Ste Marie, Ont  
 P6C 5A6

→ Louis Niveau April 20  
 Box 160  
 Batchewana Bay  
 P0S 1A0

→ Olf Joseph Bjornas April 21  
 Batchewana Bay  
 P.O. Box 72

Wayne Mitchell  
 22 Northwood Sts  
 Sault Ste Marie

Gerald Jones May 10  
 Batchewana Bay,  
 Ontario

Alex Daigle  
 R.R #1 Gros Cap  
 Sault Ste Marie

Alfred Daigle  
 Goulais River P.O.  
 Ontario

Frank and Add Green April 22  
 20 Hare Ave  
 Sault Ste Marie

Neil Niveau  
 Batchewana Bay,  
 Ont

Gerald Jones  
 Batchewana Bay

- ① Oscar Nordlander 7 April  
434 Algoma St. N,  
Thunder Bay "P"  
Ontario P7A 5B7
- ② Albert Rouble 7 April  
Rossport, Ontario.
- ③ Jim and Hester Macdonald (Mr + Mrs) 7 April  
c/o Ferrolad Fisheries  
Box 58  
Batchewana Bay, Ont.
- ④ George Humby 9 April  
Box 635  
Thunder Bay, Ont.
- ⑤ Peter Robinson 9 April  
P.O. Box 15  
Batchewana Bay, Ont.
- ⑥ Donald Johnson + 10 April  
R.W. Clemens  
Box 326  
Schreiber, Ont. POT. 250
- ⑦ Horst Anderson 10 April  
~~RR #~~  
~~Box 117~~  
~~Box 1 Site 9, Ubuwa, Ont~~  
uawa, Ont
- ⑧ Gunnar Ingres 13 April  
616 John St.  
Thunder Bay  
Post Office, Ont Postal Str P
- ⑨ Clifford McKay 16 April  
P.O. Box 34  
Thunder Bay, P.S. "P"  
P7B 5E7
- ⑩ Jarvis Sameluk May 1  
R.R # 13  
Thunder Bay, Ont
- ⑪ George Tyska 13 April  
R.R # 13 P.S. "P"  
Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E4
- ⑫ Leo Arvelin  
RR # 13 Lakeshore Dr  
Thunder Bay
- ⑬ George Humby (Kemp Fisheries) 13 April  
Box 2635  
Thunder Bay, Ont
- ⑭ Esko Kangas 16 April  
RR # 13  
Thunder Bay "P" Ont.  
P7B 5E4
- ⑮ Mel Gerow (Sept. Pass Lake)  
306 College St.  
Thunder Bay N.
- ⑯ Jack Cheurier 14 April  
Hurkett, Ont POT 1K0
- ⑰ Harold Dampier  
P.O. Box 441, Nipigon, Ont
- ⑱ Elvin S. Dampier  
Box 382, Nipigon, Ont
- ⑲ Patrick J. Hamilton April 22  
Box 982, Nipigon, Ont  
POT 250
- ⑳ Duane Bjornaa ?  
P.O. Box 1  
Batchewana Bay POS 1A0

Intern. Fish & Game Commission (1892) last meeting Dec 8, 1891 at ~~Hamilton~~ <sup>Hamilton</sup>, Ont.

disease p 270: "In an Eastern paper I read lately that a New Haven physician had come to the conclusion that clams breed typhoid fever. It concluded so from the fact that a patient had dined heartily on raw clams taken from a place where the water was impure, and his conclusion was based on facts which he deemed sufficient to prove that the clams thus fed produced typhoid fever."

500

253-8917 Freddie McCoy  
Trailer Park - in  
Marathon for summer  
of 1981

- ① Capt'n Ed<sup>(A.E.)</sup> Nicholson - ran MNR patrol boat 212 St James
- ② Gogo - fishery inspector in the 40's. -recomm by Lund
- ③ Joe Thibault - recom. by G. Agaua
- ④ Capt'n<sup>Fred</sup> Harrison - worked Abitibi tug 174 Tanager 256-2925
- ⑤ Freddie McCoy 156 Glasgow Ave. 253-9205 <sup>Card</sup> recom. by Fletcher.
- ⑥ Louis Lapointe - eng. on logging tug - worked with Capt Harrison
- ⑦ Ivan Ramsey - associated with the tug operation - recom. by Fletcher
- ⑧ the Deulons operated a recreational camp at Agaua Bay in the 19
- \* ⑨ Harold Elliott - ran a patrol boat - capt'n was Nicholson - recom. by R
- ⑩ Peter Lablancie 123 Tilley 949-6265 (moved?)  
recomm. by Albert Daigle.
- ⑪ Roger Gagnon - now fishing up by White R
- ⑫ Harold Lund 810-18 Ferguson 254-2211.
- \* ⑬ Gordon Primeau
- \* ⑭ ~~Edward~~<sup>Pied 1979</sup> + Wayne (son) Mitchell 15 Blake 256-8847
- ⑮ Michael Krezak - 101 The Drive 949-8146
- ⑯ Lynne Golden -
- ⑰ Joseph<sup>Pied 1979</sup> Lapointe 191 Dennis 256-6802
- \* ⑱ Bill Sanders (12 Arizona 254-6014
- ⑲ Ther Conway MNR Archeologist
- \* ⑳ Elenore Taberico 203-18 Ferguson 253-7884
- \* ㉑ Al Pozzo - Soc - used to work at White R MNR - took stock from Mishibis

129 Woodward

### BATCHEWANA

- ① Joe Cadreux - did some guiding - recom. by G. Agaua
- ② Charter boats were run out of Batchewana Hotel, Sunset Inn + out of Pancake Bay
- ③ Louis Belbe - chartered boats out of Batch 39 years ago (still alive)  
recomm. by Alfred Daigle
- ④ Rankin Indian Reserve - 949-5322
- ⑤ Neil Neveau



## GROS CAP

- (1) Delfen Gingras - <sup>(E. Cook says there was a small Gingras fishery at Gros Cap)</sup> old lady used to cook for all fishermen - rec. Olaf Bjork
- (2) Mrs Alice Daigle ("Sunny" Daigle died May 1978) -

## GOULAIS MISSION

- (1) Matthew Robinson - ran his own license - recomm by Alfred Denig
- (2) George Agawa
- (3) Johnny Robinson - recomm by G.A. Jones
- (4) Bill Jones - G.A.'s brother at Birch Landing <sup>recomm. by Primeau</sup> (raised zinc river trout in a tent at his marine - found them last year)

## Montreal RIVER

- (1) Wilfred Renner - recom. by <sup>Bill</sup> Roussain - <sup>Mrs. H. Bursney is his sister</sup> at Northgate.
- (2) Jack Falcons - owns Trail's End Lodge
- (3) Collins at Montreal R - his sister is <sup>Bob Collins, Dr. for many a fishery for a time at Otterhead</sup> Eileen Collins of the Soo Star

## Wawa

- (1) MNR - Ian Seddon - knowledge of Park + Wawa area
- Tom Baxter - Park Naturalist
  - Harry Orr - District Biologist - 112 Superior pn 2466
  - Eben Thomas pn 2701
  - Bill Straight <sup>game officer</sup>
  - Dave Dore <sup>reported taking fish on surface in Mich area - by Eben</sup> <sup>recomm</sup>
- (2) Lionel Htibilit - only fished for one year - took charter boats up coast - born
- (3) ✓ Christianson - owns Sportsman Hotel.
- (4) ✓ Frank Stone - in 40's former chief for reserve - good for connections
- (5) ✓ ~~Jack~~ Lou Brandon - Mich Hbr. Lighthouse 856-2619
- (6) Isobel Lawson - local Star reporter
- (7) ✓ Kenneth Mills (also Johnny + Ralph Mills) - local fisherman, family has been fishing for some time.
- (8) George Kimble - elderly fisherman at Mich Mission
- (9) Horst Anderson
- (10) Lyman Buch
- (11) Carl Culvert
- (12) Dresler - Parks + Recreation - for MacDonnell's Thesis

\* Mrs. Kathleen Allan - former store keeper - school-teacher and daughter of Thomas Nicoll who began the Nicoll Bros Fish Co in 1915 - interviewed by J.A. Mountain for "The Inhospitable Shore"

MARATHON

- ① Lester Starr
- ② Billie Dick - old fisherman, <sup>recomm by Oliver LaBarr</sup> now section man for CPR
- ③ Alan Starr (uncle) at Heron Bay
- ④ Oliver LaBarr - Senior Citizen's Home, Marathon - from Port C.
- ⑤ Mary Winkler " " " " " "
- (husband was "Tink" Charlie Winkler - hunter trapper)
- ⑥ Billie Newman - lived in Pt. Caldwell, Newman's Bay named after her
- ⑦ Ched Marathon Courier at American Can 1946-45
- ⑧ ~~Pro~~ Pukaskwa Park - ~~old~~ Norm Ruttan + Bill Wyatt

⑨ ~~Fern LeCoeur~~ Her Colin MacMillan

\* ⑩ Brian Honan - 229-1017 - 14 Bissell St.

HERON BAY

- ① Dan Goodchild ? <sup>recomm by K.T.</sup> Indian - 86 yrs old
- ② Father Brennan - may have collected info on the Indians
- ③ Roy Michano - chief
- ④ Fern LeCoeur
- ⑤ K.T. McQuary
- ⑥ Cecile Cross - fished out of Gold
- ⑦ Tom Starr

TERRACE BAY

- \* ① Arnold Almas <sup>Thunder Bay 32 Pine St.</sup> - Box 8, Terrace Bay - came to fish in 1938
- ② Willie Heinrich - sport fishing - address - Emile Boucher <sup>lives with G</sup> 213 Kenoga
- ③ Adolph King - Senior Citizen's Home.
- ④ Russell Gerow (Fred Gerow's son) - he fished a bit (re. by R.T.C. M.)
- ⑤ J.A. Chappell - MNR <sup>W.J. Haas - District Man (807) 825-3205</sup>

SCHREIBER

- ① Mrs Thompson - 179 North Cumberland St. 345-5833
- ② Iwan Johnson - in his 50's - recomm by Peter Dahl

SQUAW BAY

his brother still runs the Crystal Beach store - Arvo was the main fisherman

- \* ① Gunnar Inguet <sup>drowned Fall 1978</sup>
- ② Arvo Karkkainen
- ③ Jos Susak
- ④ A Fred Rangvist
- ⑤ Mel Gerow
- ⑥ Edna McKay
- ⑦ Joe Singelen - recomm by Lynne Golden
- ⑧ Iwan Heblon - Silver Islet - editor of T. Bay Field Naturalist Newsletter

CAMP BAY

- ① Kukko - <sup>his son</sup> receipts of sale of father's gear from 1930's in T.B. 504 Richard St
- ② MRB BOYLE - <sup>Susan Greer - buyer at McCarthy's</sup> Silver Islet - her husband was fishing
- ③ if Oscar Nordlander not at Camp Bay check Harold Braegh - Second St 345-7796

JOHNSON'S LANDING

- \* ① Vic Bergman - recomm by Edna McKay. Bill Samelut, Ronquist
- ② Jimmy McGarrick - recomm by " "
- ③ Hector Gouley
- ④ Clifford McKay - recomm by Edna McKay.

WEST LOON

- ① Mack (Happy?) - CPR maintainer at Loon - his companion is one of the daughters of <sup>early Port Colwell fisherman</sup> Charlie Miller. Perhaps she has records, diaries. <sup>recomm by Starn</sup>
- ? ② Audrey Nicol (husband was Maurice Nicol).

ORION - Bill Pauluck.

ROSSPORT

- ① Sutherlands at Macdiarmid + Rossport - Alec Sutherland was the fa
- \* ② Gilbert Gerow - 50 yrs old - recomm by Baker
- \* ③ Felix Legault
- \* ④ Bill Schelling
- \* ⑤ Ray Kenney
- ⑥ Mrs Todesco
- ⑦ Mrs Albert Rouble

Mrs Jimmy Nettell re A.W.'s dia  
857-2258

THUNDER BAY

- ① Joe Singleton - Thunder Bay (Squam Bay) still alive? <sup>recomm by L.C.</sup>
- ② Some old-timer at Dawson Court (recomm by Manson)
- ③ Charlie Wuori - <sup>4401</sup> Front St., Thunder Bay, used to fish years ago <sup>recomm by Waddy Thross</sup>
- ④ Fred Barbini, Coral Bay 683-3780
- ⑤ The Mount McKay Indian Bay: They fished the grounds south

Helgie Koski

- ⑥ Paul Bougie - on Swede Is when native trout plentiful <sup>62 Hill St. 345-8308, rec. by P Ronquist</sup>
- ⑦ MNR - Bob Hamilton

⑧ Robt Speck - Andrew Dick was his uncle

- ⑧ George Humby - his father <sup>Geor</sup> fished prior to Kemp Kept records for the other fisherman <sup>recomm. by K. Denis.</sup>

⑨ Gunnar Ingves

- ⑨ Janus Samelut (brother Bill)
- ⑩ Mrs Thompson 179 North Cumberland St 345-5833

⑪ Keith Denis

- ⑪ Check with Joe King's daughters, Doris + Evelyn (now married?) - try of fellow to keep diaries and they would not be thrown out.

- ⑫ Jack McKirdy

⑬ M Bass

- ⑬ M Bass - had a (recreational) commercial fishing co. (recomm by K. Denis)

- ⑭ ~~E. Everett~~ <sup>Mpiger in 80s</sup> - taken extensive photographs of the area history (

- ⑮ Bill Ross - MNR archeologist

- ⑯ Mike McCbud - does work at the university

- ⑰ Ed Mudra - Acme Vet + Turine Co

- ⑱ No. of Crayfish at Ft. Wm. - check with them re Booth Co history (K De

267-1388  
82 Kenogami Ave

Squam Bay

- ⑭ W. Russel Brown

- ⑩ Dr. George Osborn - Crescent Point 983-2132 - 345-2121 Ex 467
- ⑪ G. Whillan (?) sportsman L. Sup area - interviewed by R. Gollat re fishing <sup>Biography Sec.</sup>
- ⑫ Harry Semuirs 31 Prospect Ave.
- \* ⑬ Peter Dahl - 560 Egan St 344-7128
- ⑭ Bill Sameluk 97 Rupert St 345-1855

NIPIGON

- ① Charlie Macdonald - has Lamb ls. light - 55 years old & a good source - fished & worked for Fed. Fisher

KENORA

⑤ Charles Miller

- ① Charlie Dampier (K.T. McGuire's brother in law) - fished for Gerow's & Nicol. His father started in Heron Bay about 1900

G. Tyska - 683-6678

- Lakeshore - Spruce R Road
- 1 mile westerly from - name on mail box
- rock outcropping before near highway

---

SOO STAR - last date May 3, 1906

Pukaskwa I have

- xerox John March (1976) chapt 14 Fishing & Chapt 15 Tourism
- John Mitchell (1976) chapt 11 Lumbering
- Lee Fletcher (1976), Lecocun (1976), Primeau (1976), Vaughn Harris (1976), Min Bobby Miron (1976)
- Nute (1946) History of Pic R area

get

- ① Harry Bazolet to Ross Diehl (1974-75) interview on fish in Marathon
- ② Log of the Pijitic - Gilbert Skuvers (1956)

Duluth

- Marine Museum - by lift bridge
- Historical Soc - Cook County
- University Collection

Margaret Daigle - "Sonny" Daigle

G.A Jones

Olé Bjarnson

Johnny Robinson - Goulais - white cottage on right

~~Ernest~~

Tony Kuain

Peter King

Soo STAR - Done 1901 - 1905  
~~Capit. H. H. H.~~

⑥ Eleanore Talerico  
303-18 Ferguson  
253-7884  
⑦ Freddie McCoy  
156 Glasgow Ave  
Grecam by Lynne Golden

SOO ✓ ⑬ HAROLD LUND <sup>310-18 Ferguson</sup> 254-2211

- ① JOHNNY ROBINSON - brother of PETER <sup>479 Northland 256-5411</sup>
- ② GORDON PREMO - mentioned by Louis Neveu  
- worked with Wayne Mitchell at Pic R. - used to start out from Mamaince and troll to the Otterhead

③ Edward and WAYNE (son) MITCHELL <sup>15 Blake 256-8847</sup>  
 ④ CAPTAIN HARRISON <sup>FRED 174 Tanager 256-2925</sup> - worked Abitibi fugs (174 Tanager 254-6729)

⑤ FRED LEWIS - engineer for Capt. Harrison (829 Pine St) (Roussain?) 112-770 Great Northern Rd. 254-6246  
 ✓ ⑥ MRS EDNA ~~ROUSSAIN~~ Tender Care Nursing Home - Bill Roussain's mother - ~~no~~ records? (do not mention accident) 101 The Drive 949-8146

✓ ⑦ MICHAEL KREZAK - ran charter boat (recom by H. Bussineau)

⑧ HAROLD ELLIOT - ran MNR patrol boat - his captain was NICHOLSON (recom. by Bill Roussain) Ed (A.E) 212 St James St

⑨ CAPTAIN NICHOLSON - ran MNR patrol boat ?

✓ ⑩ LYNNE GOLDEN (recomm by Jack Edmondstone through David Loftus)

\* ✓ ⑪ JOSEPH LARINTE <sup>191 Dennis 256-6802</sup>  
 BILL SANDERS ran 12 Arizona 254-6414 (not listed)

✓ ⑫ ~~ED SANDERS~~ (worked in first hatchery)

⑬ THOR CONWAY, MNR regional archaeologist  
 → ⑭ PETER LABLANCE 123 Tilly 949-6265 (trived) Montreal R

① WILFRED RENNER <sup>in Prince George until Sept</sup> at Northgate - (commercial fisherman who started at same time as Roussain (recom. by Roussain) Bill)

\* ② JACK FALCONS - owns Trail's End Lodge.

③ ~~COLUMBUS~~ - Aileen Collins of the Soo Star is his sister

-253 8706 Mrs Bouteaux

## WAWA - MICHIGOTEN

- ① HORST ANDERSON
- ✓ ② LYMAN BUCK
- \* ③ CARL CULVERT\*
- \* ④ LIONEL HUBELIT (only fished for one year)  
- born in Rossport
- \* ⑤ CHRISTIANSON - owns sportsman Hotel
- ⑥ FRANK STONE - in 40's, band leader
- ⑦ Lou BRANDON - Mich. Hbr lighthouse - 856-2619  
- about 40 years old but has heard old stories
- ⑧ MNR - Evan Thomas  
- Harry Orr.  
- Ian Seddon
- ⑨ Isobel LAWSO - local <sup>See</sup> Star reporter
- ⑩ KENNETH MILLS (ALSO JOHNNY + RALPH MILLS) -  
not too old but his family has been fishing for some time
- ⑪ CHECK HERITAGE CANADA OFFICE FOR THAT HISTORY COPY

## MARATHON - HERON BAY

- ① BILLIE DICK (old fisherman, now section man for the C.P.R.) - recom. by Lester Stern
- ② OLIVER LABAR - Senior Citizen's Home - or Port Caldwell  
- First House
- ③ MARY WINTERTON - or Port Caldwell
- ✓ ④ FERN LÉCOEUR 229-1792 \*
- ✓ ⑤ K.T. McQUAIG 229-1504
- ⑥ DAN GOODCHILD (INDIAN) <sup>recom. by K.T.</sup> 86-87 years old at Mission
- ⑦ CECILE CRESS - fished out of <sup>recom. by K.T.</sup> COWDWELL (now at Heron B)
- \* ⑧ HUGO JOHNSON - old beachcember - 30 Stevens <sup>Marathon</sup> 229-0173
- ⑨ TOM STARR - Comm. fisherman, at Mission

✓ ⑩ COLIN McMILLAN

✓ ⑪ BRIAN HOWAN - 229-1017 - 14 BISSELL ST.

### TERRACE BAY

① ARNOLD ALMO - Box 8 32 Pine St

✓ ② ADOLPH KING - Senior Citizen's Home

\* ③ WILLIE HEINRICH <sup>still alive?</sup> - came to Jackfish in 1938 (did some fishing but maybe not commercial) Lives with daughter Mrs Emile Boucher. 213 Kenogami St, Terrace Bay

### PASS LAKE AREA

↓ Rampier Beach corner Black Bay Peninsula

#### SQUAW BAY

✓ ① ALFRED RANQUIST

② MEL GEROW

⑤ ARVO KARKAINEN

✓ ③ EDNA MCKAY

⑥ JOE SINGLETON? (recom.

④ GUNNAR INGRES

by Lynne Golden)

#### JOHNSON'S LANDING

\* ① HECTOR GOULET (recom by A Ranquist)

② CLIFFORD MCKAY (recom by Edna McKay)

#### WEST LOON

① MRS AUDREY MCOL (husband was Maurice Micol)

② Mack (Happy) - CPR maintainer. His companion is one of the daughters of CHARLIE MILLER (records? Recom by Tom Starr)

#### SAMP BAY

④ MRS BOTLE (her

\* ① OSCAR WROLANDER

Husband was fishing

② MRS ALSALA

③ MR KUUKO



ROSSPORT ③ HERBIE LEGAULT (recom. by

✓ ① FELIX LEGAULT <sup>lynn Golden</sup> - 824-2780

✓ ② WILLIAM SCHELLING

✓ ③ RAY KENNEY - Kenney's Marine - 824-2243

✓ ④ MISS SEPPELA - Rossport Inn - 824-2538

✓ ⑤ MRS TODESCO -

⑥ MRS ALBERT ROUBLE (Mr. ROUBLE is dead) <sup>53-5379</sup>

⑦ THE SUTHERLANDS (ALSO AT MACDIARMID)

✓ ⑫ Bill Ross, MNR archaeologist

⑪ E.C. Everett - history photographer (many published)

⑬ Mike McClure - works at University

THUNDER BAY

⑮ JOE KING's daughters  
DORIS + EVELYN (now married (ask A. King for addresses)) Joe King's son

star says was the type of fellow to keep diaries

⑯ DAVID KUKK (son)

for his <sup>grand</sup> letters receipts from 1930's  
504 Richard St  
⑰ JOE SIMON (dad?) (recom. by Lynn Golden) University

THUNDER BAY

Henry S. was an interviewee for the 1892 Royal Comm  
⑩ Harry S. <sup>Prospect Av 345-9174</sup> (recreational) [It is father(?)]  
<sup>92 Kenogami av</sup> <sup>Rossport</sup>

① Vic Bergman <sup>767-1356</sup> (recom. by Alf Ronquist)

② Paul Bougie <sup>62 Hill St</sup> 345-8308 (recom. by A. Ronquist) - Swede Is.

③ Jarvis Sameluk - young but comes from a long line of fishermen  
Bill Sameluk - MNR. <sup>241 McComber Cres</sup> 767-5622

④ George Humby - Bob Hamilton said his father fished for a long time (perhaps there are records). His brother Cecil also fished indep. of Kemp circa 1935 and died in the 1950's

⑤ ACME NET AND TUNE CO - ED MUDRA (original owner was Ed Mudra's father) <sup>27 0th St</sup> 345-2517 (?)

⑥ PETER DAHL <sup>560 Egan St</sup> 344-7188 - runs classes on fly fishing from <sup>from</sup> <sup>catching</sup> - recom. by Al Elsey (Lorne's career + fishing tac)

⑦ NEDDY THROWER (lives with Mrs Thompson - met at George's <sup>345-8833</sup> (corner of River Tyska's uncles - her diaries, maybe) 179 North Cumberland St, St)

? ⑧ M. BASS - recreational fisherman (had a commercial fishing co?)

⑨ FRED BARBINI (recreational - fished around Die b + Welcome to G.T. <sup>583-6078</sup> kept a diary from the 1940's) (recom. by

GERALDINE <sup>583-6078</sup> lakeshore Spruce R Road - rack outcropping Denis' <sup>think possibly from</sup> - name on mail box - close to highway <sup>left hand side</sup> (for half King's papers)

KENORA

⑩ CHARLIE DAMPIER (K.T. McQuaig's brother-in-law) - fished for the Gorow's and Nicol's. His father started in Heron Bay about 1900 (recommended)

① Dr. Robt. Kerman

2426 W. Dr.

Mount Pleasant, Michigan

(recommended by Mike O'Connor)

- many articles on hist. of fishing along east shore

- R. Roosevelt (1865) "Superior Fishing"

- article in magazine (?) W.O. Henderson (1896)

"Trouting on the North Shore"

② Edna McKay's daughter

- diary for 1939

Mrs Carol Antio

830 Dominion Rd.

Victoria B.C.

③ Bill Craigie - his company was at Ft William  
and he now lives near Vancouver (Thomas Craigie  
served the Ft. William Fish Co.  
(recommended by Mrs Neil Ajjala)

④ Peter Hochatka - at the Biology department of the  
University of British Columbia

- he has done work on the chemical  
restructuring of species and stocks

- recommended by Peter Colby who  
suggests asking him about the feasibility of  
electrophoresis in determining stock discreteness

⑤ Jim Selgeby - Ashland (U.S. Lake Superior research) - he  
is the person to ask about bottom type (recom. by Peter Colby)

⑤ Jim McCann, MNR South Baymouth Research Station  
- worked with whitefish stocks

⑦ Frank Bowman - started Bowman Fisheries at Rosport  
- lives in Vancouver area (recom. by Evan Thomas)  
- there is now a Bowman Fisheries at Hudson Ont

⑧ Dr. L. W. Krefting  
College of Forestry  
Department of Forest Resources  
Univ. of Minnesota

110 Green Hall  
1530 N Cleveland Ave  
St. Paul Minnesota 55108

9:55

8:10 PM - ~~10:00~~

Trans Air 737 ~~8:10~~ - 9:35