

salmon which pass the McCloud hatching station in the summer, on their way up the river to spawn, die in the river and never return to the ocean."

The chapter on the brook trout of the East is a reprint of Mr. Goode's essay on this subject in Scribner's "Game Fishes of the United States," and contains no new matter. We had hoped to see something said upon the so-called "sea trout" of New Brunswick.

Following the fishes come the mollusks, the crustaceans and the sponges. Taking the work as a whole, we regard it as one of the most valuable popular publications that has been issued under the auspices of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, which has published so many valuable works. For some reason the number of copies issued to members of Congress has been limited to one, and many persons have been disappointed in being unable to procure them. They can, however, be obtained from the public printer at a moderate cost, and the work should find a place in the library of every angler and naturalist.

THE NEW TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with great interest the articles you have published on the new trout of Sunapee Lake, and hold myself some original correspondence in regard to their size and origin. Allow me briefly to express my opinion.

In 1874 I carried my boat seventeen miles over the mountains, and launched her on Sunapee. It was a case of love at first sight. I began my addresses in an humble way as a tent-dweller by its crystal waters; to-day I own three cottages embosomed in its pines, and 1 1/2 miles of its shore. During the last twelve years I have industriously prosecuted the gentle art, and frankly admit that I have never hooked or even seen one of these Oquassa trout; moreover, among the host of anglers and frequenters of the lake with whom I am acquainted I know not one who has. The trout were seen for the first time last October, spawning on my sand shoals, by Colonel E. B. Hodge, our Fish Commissioner, and Mr. A. H. Powers, ex Commissioner. The problem is easily solved; and my esteemed friend, Colonel Hodge, I fear may not figure as the discoverer of a new species indigenous to the lake—an inhabitant of Sunapee's depths from time immemorial, yet never before noticed by any of the thousands of poachers and anglers who have cast flies, fished with worms and salt pork, or swept seines in the lake for a century! Impossible. The new trout are the giant offspring of Rangeley "blue-backs," introduced a few years since as food for the large brook trout, and furnished in Sunapee with phenomenal conditions, not only for sustenance, but also for enormous growth. All fish except pickerel attain an unusual size in the waters of this lake—yellow perch, two pounds and upward; land-locked salmon, twelve pounds (seven years from the ovum); brook trout, six to nine pounds, and black bass the unprecedented weight of seven and a half pounds (two pounds beyond the limit of the naturalist).

So the little "blue-backs" of Rangeley have found here the food and water to make them grow as large as their congeners of Disco Island and Labrador, and even to exceed in weight those famous native dark-skinned, brilliant-spotted trout, in pursuit of which the aborigines made frequent journeys to "Sunapee's shore of rock," and barrels upon barrels of whose juicy pink flesh have been salted down by the white settlers and their descendants since the time the country was opened.

JOHN D. QUACKENBOS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The letters of Prof. Baird and Dr. Bean, in the last FOREST AND STREAM, seem conclusive as to the point of the new trout discovered by Messrs. Hodge and Powers, in Sunapee Lake, being of the oquassa type, and I take it were written before the publication of Mr. Powers's letter, which I sent you, giving the date when the genuine Salvelinus oquassa were planted there.

There is another question which I have had in my mind for a year or two, and that is, as to the exact classification of the celebrated Dimond Pond trout.

Had I been able to have visited those ponds this summer, it was my intention to have forwarded some of them to Dr. Goode for examination, but I failed to get there.

Mr. Prime gives a very graphic account of fly-fishing in the upper pond, in "I Go a-Fishing," but I have never been able to take a single fish in that pond in several visits, although I have always taken them, both with fly and bait, in the lower pond.

When there two years since I whipped the upper pond faithfully one evening and the next morning, in company with an expert fly-fisherman, who had been very successful a fortnight previous, without either of us getting a rise; but I saw the outline, on a piece of birch bark, of a 2 1/2-pounder which he took on the former occasion, nalled up against the door post of Mart Noyes's camp.

Now, I have never seen a trout over one-half pound in weight taken from the lower pond. The fish there are very uniform in size, from 9 to 12 inches long, round, slender, and with no mottling of the fins and very little of the back (which is dark and bluish), with the red spots very small and the flesh a very deep red, looking when raw like a beef-steak.

These ponds are on the Androscoquin water shed, which they drain into through Dimond Stream; and the trout of the Upper Mohawk, six miles to the westward on the Connecticut water shed, are white-fleshed, deeper bellied and more distinctly mottled.

The tail of the Dimond Pond trout, too, is inclined to be bifurcated, and, in fact, the first time I ever caught one, I was inclined to doubt its being a trout until I found the red spots. I believe that they also belong to the oquassa variety, and should I get up there again shall try and send some to Washington for identification.

SAMUEL WEBBER.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H.

THE SOUTH FORK FISHING AND HUNTING CLUB, of Pittsburgh, at their last meeting, decided to erect on their property in Cambria county, a large club house or hotel to be used for the exclusive benefit of members of the club, and a limited number of their friends. Plans of the proposed structure have already been prepared. It will be of unique design, three stories high, and will be large enough to accommodate 150 guests. It will be located on Conemaugh Lake, a body of water two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, situated two miles back of South Fork, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about nine miles southeast of Johnstown. The club, which has a membership of about sixty substantial citizens, now owns between 1,700 and 1,800 acres of land in Cambria county.

MASKINONJÉ, MASCALLUNGE, MASKINAUGA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I find that I have got into a very serious scrape by writing about the etymology of maskinonje. In a reminiscence in FOREST AND STREAM, of Dec. 31, I made a foot note, in which I called the attention of etymologists to the derivation of the word "mascalonge" and its variations, and drew upon my very limited stock of the Ojibwa tongue, obtained thirty years ago and nearly forgotten. In this I said:

"My spelling of the Ojibwa name of pike, Kenosha, is entirely phonetic. I have no idea how it might be spelled. Give the o a nasal sound and twist it into 'Kinoje' and it is not a far cry to 'maskinonje,' which most authorities try to twist into a French derivation with 'mask' as a synonym of 'face.' I do not pretend to decide this matter, for I am not learned enough in either French or Ojibwa, and know that the latter tongue has received many additions since the 'Chemokman' came among them. As an instance of this: A poor Indian had begged around camp for some days with more or less success, when one morning he came in and requested 'pungee pegushigon.' To my untrained ear this meant 'pungee' (little) 'pequishigan' (bread), and I told him 'gowin pequishigan' (no bread); he insisted, and taking up a gun showed me that 'pegushigon' meant percussion caps for a gun and not bread—showing that he had made a word, or others had, for something new."

This was followed by one of your correspondents, who opened up a new field to me, and created a desire to go into the matter further. This correspondent, in your issue of Jan. 7, said:

"In the foot note to the article entitled 'A New Year Fishing Trip,' Mr. Mather ventured an etymology of the word 'mascalonge.' He might safely have gone further. It is hardly necessary to remind so accomplished an Ojibwa scholar that mas means 'spotted' or 'speckled.' Thus: the Nipigon Indians (Chippewas) call the lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush) 'namaycush'; the brook trout 'mas-namaycush,' and they assured me that mas had the meaning above given. If the distinct spots of the mascalonge be compared with the broken-line markings of the northern pike, the reason of applying the adjective will be evident. 'Maskinonge' is said by the 'Encyclopaedic Dictionary' to be the Algonquin name, and in 'Hiawatha' 'kenozha' and 'maskinozha' are used as synonyms. I can have little doubt that 'maskinonge' means simply 'spotted pike.' But like Mr. Mather I have learned the difficulty of expressing Indian sounds in our usual notation.—X."

An editorial note said: "This opens a new mine for etymologists who have always looked to the French and have concluded that the name was derived from 'mask allonge' or long face. It seems more probable that the French twisted the Ojibwa name into their vernacular and made 'maskinonc' into mascalonge, maskanonge, etc. We will be pleased to hear further from our Ojibwa scholars."

"X." gave me credit for a great deal more knowledge than I possess, for it never occurred to me that "mas" meant "spotted or speckled." As he truly says, "it is exceedingly difficult to express Indian sounds in our usual notation, I should have said for red or spotted (?) 'mis,' thus: 'Misquah' is red, as I understand their Ojibwa; and 'mis-qua-bo,' red blood or fluid; 'mis qua-walk,' red cedar, etc."

It occurred to me then to work this matter up and see what I could make of this variously spelled name of maskinonje or mascalonge and wrote to my old friend, D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., of Bay City, and asked him to inquire of our guide, the famous Len Jewel, how nearly correct this might be, as Len spoke the language quite fluently, and when in the woods with him I have attempted to brush up what little knowledge I had obtained of the Indian, by conversation. This and the attempt at a little "patter" in Ojibwa with Jack Shephard, the noted Brown tract guide of the Adirondacks, is all the chance I have had to air the few words in my Ojibwa vocabulary in thirty years. The result was that I had to depend very largely upon my knowledge of English in order to get along at all. Mr. Fitzhugh kindly replied to my letter, but before its receipt I read the obituary notice of Len Jewel in your issue of Jan. 28.

Mr. Fitzhugh said:

BAY CITY, Jan. 11, 1886. My Dear Sir—Your favor received: "In re maskinonge"—Some thirty years ago the question was agitated in Porter's Spirit, and the same discussion took place. Genio C. Scott was in correspondence with Mr. W. A. Fitzhugh, a cousin of mine, whose gun and tackle fell to my lot at his demise. They agreed that the proper name was maskinongé, sharp accent on the 'e,' and Genio quoted him as authority for the correct name. Now as to whether the "mas" means "spotted" or not, I can't inform you—I always thought it meant a pike of larger growth, and when I have asked the Indians they always said "Yes," but you know how hard it is to get a correct interpretation from an Indian, as they will always pleasantly agree to any suggestion. It is astonishing how far a little Indian lore, a little money and a little whisky will go to make these noble natives agree to all you may say or do. Len don't know, but thinks it means a large pike. The fearful march of civilization (much to be regretted) has swept away the Indians in this vicinity, also the intelligent traders who might give me some information. When I go to Nipigon next summer, where the purest 'Castilian' is said to exist among the Chippewa tribe, I will try to find out from the Menominees, who are good friends of mine, and report to you. The Chippewa language here is corrupted by mixing with the Ottawas on the east of Canada. In the Northwest, where you picked up your jargon, it was mixed with Menominee, but we had no trouble at Nipigon with Len to interpret. Although but very few of our guides could understand English, more could speak French. I send you by mail an Indian primer, which may guide you in your researches. 'A little book for you to look upon.' Send it back to me, as I value it and cannot replace it. The notations in pencil were made by my cousin, W. A. Fitzhugh, who was an enthusiast on the Ojibwa language. You may find it interesting. Old Len is sick in the city hospital with gravel and inflammation of the bladder. I made him go there for good treatment, and we visit him daily; but I fear he will not be able to go with us into the wilds much more, although he went with us to Nipigon last year after a similar attack, and did good light service. Truly your friend, D. H. FITZHUGH."

It will be seen from this letter how difficult it is for a man who has picked up a little lingo in one portion of a tribe which has not preserved its language in its purity to converse or even to understand what is spoken by members of the tribe residing at a distance. The admixture of French and English words has tended to confuss the tongues of the

different branches of the same tribe. Thus, while I spelled the word for large "kigeo," I find that Longfellow, in "Hiawatha," spells it "gitehec," and in the Ojibwa primer, compiled by Rev. Peter Dougherty, 1844, kindly sent me by Mr. Fitzhugh, he spells it "geche."

As near as I understand the Ojibwa or Chippewa as it has been Anglicized, they have one general name for fish, "kego." While I understand the pike to be "kenosha" or "kinoje" (Dougherty spells it "kenozha") the trout to be "noo-may-gus" (which has been twisted by ichthyologists into namaycush); the black bass to be "oo-she-gun," which I see Prof. Goode makes "achigan" in his "Game Fishes of the United States."

In the following I have given all the various spellings that I have been able to find in American works on fishes, and whenever an author has attempted to give a definition of the name of the fish, or to trace its derivation, I give his language in full. Much of the spelling is evidently corrupted, and some instances are no doubt printers' errors. I have also given the number of syllables that should be sounded in the different names, and will say that in every case the g should be soft.

In Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, Vol. IV., Part I., Zoology, Columbus, 1882, p. 917, Jordan gives: "Esox nobilior, Thompson Muskallonge; Mascalonge, Maskinonge, Great Pike. 'Esox masquinongy, Mitchell' (quoted, 'Mirror, 1824, 297,' but it is not there; I cannot find the description anywhere)."

Hallock, "Sportsman's Gazetteer," 1878, gives "muskellunge, mascalonge, and maskinonge," and says: "This fish is known in the laws of Canada as the 'maskinongé,' from the Chippewa word maskanonjé, meaning long nose; but in the States it is called 'mascalonge,' from the French masque and allonge (elongated) longface."

I give below, in alphabetical order, such various spellings as I find, and where an author has attempted to trace the derivation, I quote his words:

Roosevelt, "Game Fish of the North," Chap. XIV., "mascalonge. synonyms: Esox estor, masqueallongé, muskellunge, muscalinga, masquinongy, maskinonge, muscanonga." \* \* \* "The name of this fish is derived from masque allongé, long snout, which is a translation from the Canadian Indian dialect of masca-nonga, words which have the same signification; and from corruptions of these two designations arise our numerous names. I took great pains to ascertain precisely how the Canadian boatmen, who are a cross of the Indian and Frenchman, pronounced this name, although, in their French patois, he is ordinarily called Brochat, and the best of my ears could make of it was mas or muscullunge, the latter syllable being guttural.\* But as the most sonorous, expressive, and appropriate name is mascalonge, it is desirable that all sportsmen should employ it."

MASCALONGE (three syllables).

"Frank Forester" (Henry William Herbert), "Fish and Fishing," no date, pp. 151, 281. As a synonym he gives, "Masquallongé, Canadian French." Perhaps the c is a typographical error. Page 152, he says: "The mascalonge owes its name to the formation of the head—masque allongé, long face or snout, Canadian French—but which has been translated from dialect to dialect, maskinonge, muscalunge, and muscalinga, until every trace of true derivation is lost."

Norris, Thaddeus, "The American Angler's Book," 1865, p. 135.

Sterling, Dr. E., paper read before the Mass. Angler's Ass., no date.

Jordan, D. S., "Geological Survey of Ohio," 1882, Vol. IV., p. 917.

"Kingfisher," FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XVI., p. 72, describes one of 32 pounds.

"Dr. K.," FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XX., p. 308, "Does it leap?"

"B.," ibid, p. 348.

"Canuck," in FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XXII., p. 107. Catches a big one.

MASKALONGE (three syllables).

Dr. C. A. Hewers, FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XIX., p. 80, tells of one caught of 33 pounds, with a live gull for bait.

Elihu Phinney, FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XX., p. 231, does it leap?

MASKKONJAJ (four syllables).

Writer in New York Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 10, 1824, quoted by Thomas F. Devoe, "The Market Assistant." Orange Judd & Co., no date.

MASKELLONGE (three syllables).

G. M. Skinner, FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XVII., p. 212, tells of one of 10 and one of 18 pounds.

MASKINAVGA.

I have somewhere seen this spelling but cannot find it now, this is doubtless a printer's error for maskinonge.

MASKINONGÉ (four syllables).

Jordan, D. S., Report Ohio Fish Commission, 1877, p. 92.

"Antoine," FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XIX., p. 70, one bites a man's foot.

Scott, Genio C., "Fishing in American Waters," 1875, p. 277. "The Ojibwa name of this fish is 'maskanonjé,' meaning 'long snout.' When Canada was a French colony the habitants named it masque-longue, signifying long visage. I submit that the Ojibwa was entitled by priority to the right of naming the fish; but as the Dominion of Canada has named it again, and in all legal enactments there in reference to it the name of the fish is written 'maskinongé,' I willingly accept the modification instead of either the Indian or the French name."

Jordan, D. S., Geological Survey of Ohio, 1882, Vol. IV., p. 917.

Scott, J., FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. III., p. 395.

Roof, Clarence M., FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. III., p. 322.

MASKINONJE (four syllables).

FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XIX., p. 369, describes one of 34 pounds.

MASQUALONGUS (four syllables).

Jordan and Gilbert, Report Ohio Fish Commission, 1875-76, p. 82.

MUSCALONGE (three syllables).

FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XI., p. 324: "A Monster Mascalonge.—Bellevue, Ont., Nov. 12 [1878].—This morning (Tuesday, Nov. 11) the largest mascalonge ever captured in the Bay of Quinte, and probably one of the largest ever caught in fresh water, was taken in a seine near Belleville. I personally measured the fish and found its dimensions to be as follows: Length, from tip of nose to end of tail, 5 feet

\*Here is the only instance of a hard g which I have met in looking up this subject.