

along, and to it should be added 6 times its weight of pure spring water. During the journeys from Trieste to Berlin the change of the salt water has several times been made at Vienna. For transporting marine animals artificial salt water is to be preferred to the natural salt water. The latter contains organic matter, especially a large number of animalcula belonging to the copepods, infusoria, &c., which soon die and make the water turbid and impure. No such danger need be apprehended if artificial salt water is used. I therefore strongly recommend the use of artificial salt water for transporting marine animals.

FISHING AND CONSUMPTION OF FISH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

By M. HARVEY.

[From letter to Prof. S. F. Baird.]

Regarding the local consumption of fish of course it is only possible to form an estimate, as there are no returns. I have consulted with two or three persons well acquainted with the fisheries and the habits of the people, and taking their opinions into account, and what I myself know, I should judge that the consumption of codfish here might be safely estimated at a quintal and a half per head of the population, which is now about 180,000. This would give 270,000 quintals as the local consumption of cod.

As to the consumption of other kinds of fish it is so small as hardly to be worth taking into account. The salmon season lasts only six weeks, and in St. John's during that time there is a certain amount used fresh among the middle and upper classes, but the working people hardly ever use it. Where it is caught, which is only in comparatively few localities, a certain amount is used fresh by the catchers, who are few in number. Hardly any of it is used pickled; all is tinned or salted and exported.

Herring are not much used. The Labrador fishermen generally salt and bring home each a keg or half barrel for winter use. The whole does not amount to much, but I could give no estimate of the consumption of either herring or salmon. Cod is the favorite food.

The seal fishery of this year is one of the very worst on record, owing to the enormous masses of heavy ice and prevailing easterly winds, driving it in on shore, so that vessels could not move about. The number of seals brought into St. John's was 139,222. All the returns are not in for other places, but the whole catch will not exceed 149,222. It is fortunate in one way, as it will help to save the seals longer from extermination, which on the present system is inevitable.

The increased value of the export of cod in 1881, arose largely from enhanced prices caused by failure of the Norwegian fisheries.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, *June 13, 1882.*