

*Value of the principal fishery products of Hokkaido in 1884.*

Fishery.	Hakodate district.	Sapporo district.	Nemuro district.	Total.
	<i>Yens.*</i>	<i>Yens.</i>	<i>Yens.</i>	<i>Yens.</i>
Herring .....	1, 413, 762	2, 023, 883	108, 003	3, 544, 648
Fall salmon .....	31, 989	221, 003	281, 874	535, 856
Spring salmon .....	1, 528	5, 617	118, 675	125, 820
Cod .....	16, 306	85, 048	712	102, 156
Iwashi .....	116, 577	15, 494	1, 640	133, 651
Trepang .....	5, 661	23, 210	14, 623	43, 494
Ear-shell .....	26, 818	95, 123	-----	121, 941
Squid .....	35, 250	2, 817	-----	38, 067
Kombu .....	49, 993	189, 811	164, 440	404, 244
Sea-otter .....	-----	-----	3, 150	3, 150
Oyster .....	-----	-----	13, 413	13, 413
Total .....	1, 666, 974	2, 662, 936	706, 580	5, 066, 440

\* One yen equals about 80 cents.

The total value of the yield for the year 1884 was unusually small, on account of a poor catch and low prices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1886.

**106.—YOUNG SALMON IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.**

**By F. M. WARD.**

[From a letter to Mr. Fred Mather.]

About May 20, 1885, nearly 100,000 fry of the Penobscot salmon (*Salmo salar*) were planted under the direction of the U. S. Fish Commission in the Paulinskill, Pequest, and Musconetcong Rivers, they being tributaries of the Delaware in Northern New Jersey. These fry were placed in the streams about 20 miles from where they emptied into the Delaware; and in September, 1885, some of the young fish were found in the Paulinskill, and in the small tributaries or spring ruus near where they empty into the main stream.

In May, 1886, I learned that some salmon had been taken by a party while fishing for trout at a point about 5 miles below where they were placed the year before. The party that caught them thought at first that they were rainbow trout, but on examination I learned that they were young salmon from 4½ to 6 inches long. They were taken with common angle-worm bait, and seemed to be quite numerous at this point.

I saw them during the early part of last September in the same stream, and have no doubt that they have done equally well in the other two streams. There were about 40 taken at this point, and nearly all were returned to the water. I am satisfied from this experiment that planting the fry in the headwaters of the tributaries in natural trout water, is the best way to stock the Delaware.

NEWTON, N. J., November 13, 1886.