

The following tables give a recapitulation for two years of the sea fisheries of France proper and of the French colony of Algeria :

TABLE I.—Quantity and value of the sea fisheries of France in 1884 and 1885.

Kind.	1884.		1885.		Value in 1885 compared with 1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cod..... pounds..	80, 510, 764	\$2, 643, 332	87, 708, 582	\$3, 165, 357	\$522, 025	.....
Herring..... do..	101, 352, 473	1, 720, 844	99, 062, 136	1, 067, 987	.....	\$52, 857
Mackerel..... do..	21, 162, 427	712, 487	19, 077, 420	732, 139	19, 652	.....
Sardines..... number..	411, 819, 005	1, 702, 949	494, 077, 820	2, 205, 463	502, 514	.....
Anchovies..... pounds..	11, 460, 503	201, 354	87, 548, 994	211, 185	9, 831	.....
Other fish..... do..	115, 456, 692	7, 043, 843	120, 744, 383	6, 918, 003	.....	125, 180
Oysters..... number..	119, 277, 795	336, 772	126, 579, 817	323, 242	.....	13, 530
Mussels..... bushels..	1, 361, 966	356, 549	1, 510, 162	460, 646	104, 097	.....
Other shell-fish..... do..	1, 040, 529	246, 184	1, 236, 416	258, 674	12, 490	.....
LOBSTERS, &c..... number..	1, 927, 229	528, 184	1, 795, 413	488, 846	.....	39, 338
Shrimps..... pounds..	3, 466, 623	365, 080	3, 910, 406	405, 414	40, 334	.....
Marine fertilizers..... cu. feet..	88, 174, 261	1, 118, 919	84, 378, 047	1, 060, 545	.....	58, 374
Total.....	.....	16, 976, 497	.....	17, 898, 161	921, 664	.....

TABLE II.—Quantity and value of the sea fisheries of Algeria in 1884 and 1885.

Kind.	1884.		1885.		Value in 1885 compared with 1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mackerel..... pounds..	847, 148	\$67, 754	324, 848	\$15, 735	.....	\$52, 019
Sardines..... number..	110, 138, 331	134, 508	99, 190, 220	108, 860	.....	25, 648
Anchovies..... pounds..	688, 031	34, 455	1, 225, 240	70, 229	\$35, 774	.....
Other fish..... do..	7, 027, 057	357, 128	7, 307, 515	387, 272	30, 144	.....
LOBSTERS, &c..... number..	34, 510	12, 890	28, 305	11, 143	.....	1, 747
Alaches..... do..	30, 639, 640	43, 874	58, 932, 034	52, 981	9, 107	.....
Othershell-fish..... bushels..	207	383	925	2, 817	2, 434	.....
Shrimps..... pounds..	95, 968	8, 276	105, 607	9, 616	1, 340	.....
Bonitos..... do..	232, 186	14, 924	144, 245	7, 959	.....	6, 965
Tunnies..... do..	112, 179	7, 303	203, 875	25, 394	18, 091	.....
Coral..... do..	11, 323	42, 437	25, 102	98, 940	56, 512	.....
Mussels..... bushels..	125	505	85	107	.....	398
Oysters..... number..	238, 020	739	201, 900	504	.....	235
Total.....	.....	725, 176	.....	791, 566	66, 390	.....

PARIS, FRANCE, January 25, 1887.

15.—RAINBOW TROUT IN SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

By Dr. H. J. MAYNARD.

Very great success has been gained in stocking Spring River, and this indicates what can be done in all the waters of Southwestern Missouri, from and including the Osage River on the north and the Gasconade River on the east.

October 9, 1885, I went to the head of Spring River with Dr. E. P. Hansard, of Pierce City, Lawrence County, Missouri, to classify a trout

said to be found there. On beginning fishing he immediately landed a 17-inch fish that proved to be a rainbow trout, sometimes known as the California red-sided trout. Soon afterwards another of the same species was taken, weighing a little over 4½ pounds when dressed. In a study of the stream for about a mile I saw over 100 trout, ranging from 12 to 18 inches in length, and about 30 of the larger size were taken. At the head of the river, which is an immense spring, and within 100 yards below, I saw many thousands of the last hatching, which were 4 or 5 inches long.

Thirty or forty were caught during this last summer a mile or so below the head of the river, where the water gets as warm in summer as it does in any of these streams, which shows that these fish will thrive all over this section of Missouri. These trout are the remnants and progeny of 1,500 fry planted June 10, 1882, and their growth is extraordinary. Even if they had been planted one or two years before, the growth is surprising, and shows that with a little care and expense all these streams can be made alive with a remarkably fine game fish, which is also an excellent and delicate table fish.

It is, moreover, more hardy than is generally supposed. I have planted it in the shallow creeks of the Wyoming plains, where the water gets so warm and is always so alkaline that scarcely anything but the hardy cyprinoids can live, and the rainbow trout has done well in them.

CHEYENNE, WYO., *March 29, 1887.*

16.—SALMON NOT INJURED BY CATFISH.

By HORACE D. DUNN.

Word has gone out that catfish have been taken in Suisun Bay whose stomachs were full of young fish and salmon spawn. Upon this statement a cry has been made that the catfish were destroying both spawn and young salmon. The facts of the case are that the catfish were caught in the vicinity of a salmon cannery, and that the spawn was among the fish-offal thrown into the bay; and the young fish were "split-tails" and not valuable for food purposes. No salmon cast their spawn naturally within 250 miles of where the catfish were taken, and no young salmon are to be found in that vicinity but of such size and vigor that the catfish could neither catch nor swallow them. All the smolts or parr caught in the waters of San Francisco Bay, so far as I have known, have been over six inches long, and if they could escape the "hard-mouths," or pike and sturgeon, in passing down a river for 250 miles, a sluggish catfish would not be apt to catch them.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 8, 1887.*