

coasts from the middle of summer to the end of autumn, and many thousand barrels are annually cured. Lacepede says that, in one year, a milliard* of these fishes has been taken.

The sprat† and the anchovy,‡ are two other fishes of the present tribe, the former, at certain seasons, furnishing a considerable supply of food to the lower orders, and also a fertilizing kind of manure to the farmer and hop-grower, though, it must be confessed, very annoying to the traveller passing through a country where it is so employed, by its disagreeable stench, and to those who inhabit it by its putrid effluvia, which I have known to produce fevers; the other ministering to the enjoyment and luxury of the wealthy by its piquancy when pickled, or reduced to an essence; but on these I shall not further enlarge.

The next tribe of migratory fishes is one whose several species are intermediate between marine and fresh-water fishes, roving indifferently in the sea, and rivers, and lakes, and thus is fitted by Providence to make up to the inhabitants of inland countries their distance from the other migrators, by a supply brought, as it were, to their very doors. The fishes in question belong also to the abdominal class, and form the salmon genus, including the salmon,§ the salmon-trout,|| the trout,¶ the grayling,** the charr,†† the smelt,‡‡ the hucho,§§ and many other species. I shall, however, confine my observations principally to the king, as it may be called, of the river migrators,—the *Salmon*. In our own country this noble fish is too high-priced to form a general article of food, and may be reckoned amongst the

* One thousand million.

‡ *C. encrasicolus*.

|| *S. Trutta*.

** *S. Thymallus*.

‡‡ *S. Eperlanus*.

† *Clupea Sprattus*.

§ *Salmo Salar*.

¶ *S. Fario*.

†† *S. Alpinus*.

§§ *S. Hucho*.