

to cover up. In this hole, the eggs lie until the ensuing spring, if not displaced by the floods, before they are hatched. The parents, however, after their spawning, become extremely emaciated, and hasten to the salt water. Towards the end of March, the young fry begin to appear; and, gradually increasing in size, become, in the beginning of May, five or six inches in length, when they are called *salmon smelts*. They now swarm in myriads in the rivers; but the first flood sweeps them down into the sea, scarcely leaving any behind. About the middle of June, the largest of these begin to return into the rivers; they are now become of the length of twelve or sixteen inches. Towards the end of July they weigh from six to nine pounds each. The food of the salmon consists of the smaller fishes, insects, and worms; for all these are used with success as baits by the anglers of salmon.

History of Wonderful Fishes.

LESSON XXX.

THE COD.

va-ri-e-ga-ted

grate-ful

pre-vi-ous

or-i-fice

vi-cin-i-ty

dis-cov-e-ry

New-found-land

Ice-land

cen-tu-ries

No-va Sco-tia

Gib-ral-tar

Jan-u-a-ry

The head of the cod-fish is smooth: the colour on the back and sides is of a dusky olive, variegated with yellow spots; the under parts white; its scales are very small, and adhere firmly to the skin.

The cod lives wholly in salt water. It is found in the northern parts of the ocean, particularly on