

跳ねた跳ねた 僕は跳ねた 小学生みたいに
雨上がりの夜に跳ねた 水切りみたいに

(ミテイタフリシテ)

明日を素通り
(ヨルニニゲタダケ)
朝を素通り

跳ねた跳ねた 君も跳ねた 女学生みたいに
水たまりの上で跳ねた あめんぼみたいに

(ワスレタフリシテ)

それはつまり
(ヨルニニゲタダケ)

どこへ行こう どこへ行こう
ここに居ようとする?
逃げるよ 逃げるよ あと少しだけ

今泣いて何分か後に行く
今泣いて何分か後に言う
今泣いて何年か後の自分

行けるよ 行けるよ
遠くへ行こうとする
イメージしよう イメージしよう
自分が思うほうへ

雨になって何分か後に行く
今泣いて何分か後に行く
今泣いて何分か後の自分

今泣いて何分か後に言う
今泣いて何年か後の自分

笑っていたいだろう

消えた消えた 君が消えた 蟹気楼みたいに
にわか雨の音も消えた さよなら言うように

(キコエタフリシテ)

君の言う通り
(ヨルニニゲタダケ)

どこへ行こう どこへ行こう
ここに居ようとする?

逃げてても 逃げてても 音はもうなくて

雨になって何分か後に行く

今泣いて何分か後に行く

今泣いて何分か後の自分

are eaten by commercially important fishes. This probably more than counterbalances the damage done by smelts.

The fishermen take vast quantities of smelts during the winter, and most of those caught are frozen and sent to the larger cities. Those that are not frozen are termed green smelts, rated very high as a finely flavored fish.

The annual catch in New England was 162,000 pounds recently, whereas in the same year 1,556,000 pounds were taken in the Great Lakes region.

The smelts in the lakes run into the lower parts of streams very early in the spring to spawn, just as their ancestors along the Atlantic coast have always done. Females yield from 25,000 to 70,000 eggs.

Growth seems to be fairly rapid, since a length of about six to eight inches is attained in two years. At the age of two years, at least some of the fish are sexually mature and spawn for the first time. Small wonder that a fish so highly fertile has no difficulty maintaining itself.

The smelt is remarkable for its extreme oiliness, which is so great that, when a fish is dried and a wick put into its body, it can serve as a candle. It is from this possible use that the species derives its common name of candlefish. The oil is sometimes extracted and used as a substitute for cod-liver oil. At ordinary temperatures it is lardlike in consistency.

The American smelt ranges along the coast from the Virgin Islands to the St. Lawrence Gulf, and it is found in brackish bays to spawn in the spring months, when it is taken in large numbers by hook and line and in smaller quantities by gill net. In going up streams, some of the smelts have lost their way and become landlocked in numerous lakes, streams, and ponds. In some of these lakes, smelts are very numerous, showing themselves in great numbers to perpetuate their kind. This is particularly true of the salt water, as it does along the Atlantic coast. It has become so numerous in some places that it is causing some concern.

The food of the smelt in the Great Lakes, as in the Atlantic, consists largely of invertebrates, though some fish are included. The species is particularly fond of shrimp and other small crustaceans. On the other hand, many smelts