

STORM BRINGS MANY ARRIVALS.

Several Cargoes of Cured Fish Came From Maine Ports.

There has been quite a variety of arrivals at this port since last report, about every kind of fish except halibut showing up in greater or less volume. The easterly had the effect of bringing some of the offshore fleet and bay seiners along, while a large number of the market fishing fleet also came in just for harbor, and will sail again as soon as it is fair weather.

Saturday afternoon four of the cured fish fleet from Maine ports, which had harbored at Portsmouth the day before, came along with cargoes of from 800 to 1000 quintals each, thus materially swelling the receipts. The schooners were Myra Sears, John B. Norris, Mabel and Moses B. Linscott and more are reported on the way for here.

Yesterday the big gasoline auxiliary knockabout Benjamin A. Smith came in from Georges with 30,000 pounds of new haddock. Sch. Mystery, from Quero bank shacking, brought in a good fare, and toward night, sch. Cynthia came along with a fine catch from the same ground. But for the fact that this craft had to go to land for medical attendance to her skipper, Capt. Geoffery Thomas, who was quite ill with rheumatism, and thus lose several days, she would have duplicated her other big catch of over 200,000 pounds of salt and fresh cod. As it is, she has 160,000 pounds and the medical attendance at Canso benefited Capt. Thomas so much that he is now quite improved in health.

Schs. Volant, Pauline and James A. Garfield are all in from Georges handling with from 200,000 to 40,000 pounds each of salt cod, the latter having the smaller amount, having to leave good fishing and come to port because of springing a leak a few days ago while on the fishing ground. The leak was just bad enough to bother the voyage and make it unwise for the craft to hang on on the ground.

Sch. Nellie Dixon of the shore fleet, came in yesterday with eight barrels of salt mackerel on board, and this morning got underway for Boston.

During yesterday, also three of the North Bay seining fleet, schs. Indiana, Marguerite Haskins and Ralph L. Hall, with fares of from 50 to 135 barrels each of salt mackerel, arrived home and their report will be found in another column.

Sch. Rose Standish came in this morning with a good catch of pollock and went to the splitters.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Receipts.

- Sch. Mystery, Quero Bank, 90,000 lbs. fresh cod, 25,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Benjamin A. Smith, Georges, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Mary E. Cooney, shore.
- Sch. Manomet, shore.
- Sch. Tecumseh, shore.
- Sch. Vanessa, via Boston.
- Sch. Indiana, North Bay, 135 bbls. salt mackerel.
- Sch. Ralph L. Hall, North Bay, 50 bbls. salt mackerel.
- Sch. Marguerite Haskins, North Bay, 55 bbls. salt mackerel.
- Sch. Nellie Dixon, shore, 8 bbls. salt mackerel (went to Boston).
- Sch. Pauline, Georges, 40,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Volant, 30,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. James A. Garfield, Georges, 20,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Cynthia, Quero Bank, 130,000 lbs. fresh cod, 30,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Myra Sears, Maine port, 800 qtls. cured fish.
- Boats, 60 bbls. fresh herring.
- Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan, shore.
- Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.
- Sch. Emily Sears, shore.
- Sch. Rose Standish, shore.
- Sch. Priscilla, shore, 9000 lbs. pollock.
- Sch. Lillian, shore.
- Sch. Little Fanny, shore.
- Sch. Stranger, shore.
- Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, shore.
- Sch. Priscilla, shore.
- Sch. Helen B. Thomas, shore.
- Sch. Lafayette, shore.
- Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.
- Sch. Georgianna, shore.
- Sch. Catherine D. Enos, shore.
- Sch. C. A. Dolliver, shore.
- Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, shore.

Vessels Sailed.
Sch. Hockomock, haddock.
Sch. Nellie Dixon, Boston.
Sch. George E. Lane, pollocking.

Today's Fish Market.

Cape North salt cod, large, \$3; mediums, \$2.75.
Outside sales, fresh western cod, large, \$2, market, \$1.65; haddock, 65c and 67 1-2c.
Outside sales fresh eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium, \$1.40.
Outside sales salt Rips cod, \$3.60 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for mediums.
Salt dory handline codfish, large, \$3.25; mediums, \$3.
Round pollock, 55 cts. per cwt.
Outside sales of round pollock, 60c per cwt.
Bank halibut 12 cts. per lb. right through for white and gray.
Small lots fresh halibut, 19 cts. lb.
Flitched halibut, 8 1-4 cts. per lb.
Salt large shore mackerel, rimmed, late caught, \$38 per bbl. for large and \$22 for medium.
Board of Trade prices:
Large drift Georges cod, \$3.60 per cwt.; medium cod, \$3.25.
Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.
Large salt handline Georges cod, large, \$3.75; medium, \$3.25.

Dory handline salt cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$3.
Eastern drift salt cod, large, \$3.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.
Salt pollock, \$1 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1; salt hake, \$1.
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large, \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.70; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.65 for large; \$1.20 for medium, and 50c for snappers; haddock, 65 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, 60 cts.

FISH PLENTIFUL AT BOSTON.

But Supply of Haddock and Cod Is Small.

With something like three-quarters of a million pounds of fresh fish in 26 trips, and over half of the receipts being hake and pollock, which are in very light demand and bringing practically splitting prices, the T wharf dealers have none too much market goods in the haddock and cod lines to supply the Monday morning demand and for that reason, together with the bad weather, trade is brisk and good prices prevail on the desired goods.

Nine of the pollock fleet were at the wharf when the bell rang, having 160,000 pounds among them and beside this there was more than enough pollock in the fares of the market vessels in. Only a few were sold early and the chances are that most of the "ministers" will find their way to the splitting tables here.

Some large hake went for \$1.50 but the most sold at splitting prices to clean up. New haddock brought from \$2.75 to \$3.50 with codfish all the way from \$3.00 to \$5.00, so that many of the vessels there will profit well.

Sch. Teazer, Capt. Peter Dunsky, had a fine catch, 17,000 pounds of new halibut and some fresh and salt cod to help out with. The halibut will bring a fine price.

Of the market fleet in sch. Raymah, with 68,000 pounds, is high boat. Schs. Georgianna, Robert and Arthur, Mary C. Santos, Rose Dorothea and Fannie Belle Atwood all have over 50,000 pounds each and will strike it rich. The other fares range from 4000 to 40,000 pounds

Boston Arrivals.

- Sch. Teazer, 20,000 salt cod, 12,000 fresh cod, 17,000 halibut.
- Sch. Robert and Arthur, 30,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Raymah, 23,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 20,000 hake.
- Sch. Georgianna, 30,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 15,000 hake, 3000 pollock.
- Sch. Mary C. Santos, 8000 haddock, 30,000 cod, 7000 hake, 8000 pollock.
- Sch. Mary E. Silveira, 4000 haddock, 9000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, 4000 haddock, 7000 cod, 10,000 hake.

- Sch. Francis V. Sylvia, 8000 haddock, 13,000 cod, 2000 hake, 10,000 pollock.
- Sch. Olivia F. Hutchins, 3000 haddock, 3000 cod, 30,000 hake, 12,000 cusk.
- Sch. Mary T. Fallon, 5000 haddock, 2000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Ralph Russell, 10,000 cod.
- Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, 3000 haddock, 4000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Rose Dorothea, 22,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 17,000 hake.
- Sch. Fannie Belle Atwood, 23,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Almeida, 3000 haddock, 2000 cod, 8000 hake.
- Sch. Hortense, 8000 haddock, 7000 cod, 20,000 hake.
- Sch. Mary B. Greer, 4000 haddock, 4000 cod, 6000 hake, 3000 pollock.
- Sch. Thomas Brundage, 25,000 pollock.
- Sch. James and Esther, 25,000 pollock.
- Sch. Alcina, 26,000 pollock.
- Sch. Thalia, 26,000 pollock.
- Sch. Good Luck, 20,000 pollock.
- Sch. Blanche F. Irving, 20,000 pollock.
- Sch. Etta B., 4000 pollock.
- Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, 5000 pollock.
- Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., 22,000 pollock.
- Haddock, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$4.50 to \$5; market cod, \$3; hake, 70c to \$1.50; pollock, 65c to 75c; cusk, \$1.50.

Lunenburg, N. S., Fish Notes.

Sch. Edith Marguerite is under charter by Zwicker & Co., to hold fish for Ponce Porto Rico.

Schs. Mabel H. and Atlas arrived home Tuesday from Halifax, where they have been discharging fish for W. C. Smith & Co.

Schs. Alma Nelson and Hilda Beckman sailed on Monday for Cape Negro to engage in the herring fisheries. They will fish until Christmas.

Sch. Mildred M. Bell of Dublin Shore arrived at Mosher's Island Thursday from a fall fishing trip with about 450 qtls. of fish.

Sch. Rupert is on a passage from Labrador to Halifax with fish for the Halifax Fish Co. The Rupert was at Rose Blanche, Newfoundland, a few days ago.

Sch. Henry L. Montague, with a cargo of dry fish, sailed from Burgeo, Newfoundland, for Oporto, on October 2. Arrived at Oporto October 14, making the trip in 12 days, very fast sailing indeed.

Sch. Beatrice Mack arrived from the banks last Friday with 1200 qtls.

Sch. Aldine is chartered at \$500 per month to load produce at Prince Edward Island for Green Bay, Newfoundland, and fish to Gloucester, as a return cargo.

Newfoundland Herring Fleet.

The Lunenburg, N. S., sch. Colonia, which sailed from her home port October 12, has arrived at Bay of Islands, N. F., for a cargo of salt herring, being the first herring craft to arrive there this season.

The Lunenburg sch. Palatia, bound for Bay of Islands, N. F., for a cargo of salt herring for the Atlantic Fish Co., harbored at Louisburg, C. B., Friday.

Questions Canadian Government Decision.

The Clark's Harbor, N. S., Coast Guard questions the decision of the Canadian government as to its jurisdiction over domestic steam trawlers operating outside the three-mile limit. "The deck of a vessel," the paper says, "is but an extension of the territory of the county to which she belongs, and its laws are in full force, whether its flag flies in mid-ocean or in a home port. Therefore the government can veto that kind of fishing by Canadian craft anywhere by making it an unlawful act. As it is, if an offense were committed on board a Canadian ship on the high seas, the culprit would surely be amenable to the law on reaching land. It only remains then to make beam trawling an offense, and the thing must stop." The minister of justice will be asked to pass an opinion on the point here raised.

Seeking Release of Schooner.

The Warren Fish Co. of Pensacola are seriously considering what steps to take in securing the release of their fishing schooner, the Caldwell H. Colt, which they claim was illegally seized by the Mexican government and now detained at Progresso. For five or six weeks the company have been deprived of the use of their vessel, which at the high prices now being obtained for fish from the gulf would net them a big sum of money. It is likely that they will take up the subject with the secretary of the state, with a view of seeing what redress they can secure.

HIDDEN LEDGE RIPPED SEINE.

Sch. Nellie Dixon Lost Two Fine Mackerel Schools.

Sch. Nellie Dixon, Capt. James Ellis, has given up seining and landed her last catch of eight barrels of salt mackerel at Boston.

Capt. Ellis says that had it not been for an unfortunate accident, the Dixon would easily have had 400 barrels of salted mackerel. After leaving here the schooner headed for Monhegan, where the fish were reported in large schools. Two different sets of the seine were made, and Capt. Ellis estimated the catches to be 200 barrels of fish each. When the seines were drawn towards the surface, a hidden ledge off Monhegan ripped the seines open, permitting all the fish to escape.

The Maritime Merchant of Halifax, says:

"There has been a decline in herring and mackerel. The supply had been small, and the market was very bare in both lines. Mackerel of the spring catch have been coming to hand from Cape Breton ports. Taking it altogether, the catch of mackerel along the coast has been small this year, the summer fishery having been a failure. A few fat mackerel have lately come to hand from the Magdalenes. The decline in herring is due to a large catch along the shore west of Halifax, but the movement may be only temporary, as it is not thought that there will be any extensive run again until next season."

Prince Edward Island advices dated Georgetown, October 13, announced that mackerel have been strangers in those waters this year. A few large fish were taken in the nets in July, but none since.

Up to October 15, the catch of mackerel at Richibucto, N. B., was very light. The total in all the freezers in New Brunswick will not be over 1000. They are mostly medium fish weighing 1 3-4 to 2 pounds, and a few large, weighing 2 1-2 to 3 pounds.

The season's catch at Port Medway, N. S., this year has been 10,000 fish.

The government cruiser Constance, which is engaged in watching the fleet of American mackerel seiners, now operating on the Cape Breton coast, arrived at North Sydney, C. B., Friday evening.

There has been very little fishing on the Irish coast lately. Most of the catch has run about 400 to 500. Shipments en route to the United States foot up over 2000 barrels.

The Norway mackerel catch is about 8500 barrels behind the record of last year. Shipments arriving here show very fine quality.

Mackerel Sales.

The fare of salt Bay mackerel of sch. Marguerite Haskins sold to William H. Jordan & Co.

Oct. 26.

Do Not Blame Sharks or Weather.

The captains of the crafts at Boston yesterday, did not place the failure to take fish upon the weather, which they say was pretty good up to Sunday in most places. Nor did most of them blame dogfish and sharks for their short fares, although sharks especially were numerous on the Channel fishing grounds. They said it was just one of the times when they did not get the fish because they did not happen to strike the right place.

Fish Imports and Exports.

The total value of fish imported into the United States in August was \$935,130. In the corresponding month of 1908 it was \$896,935. Last August herring footed up \$214,121, and mackerel \$118,779. The exports of fish amounted to \$294,221, against \$305,316 in the same period of 1908.

Oct. 26.

Took Herring to Boston.

The steamers Lydia F. and Rambler went to Boston this morning, each with 25 barrels of fresh herring, which are wanted there for bait.

Will Go Winter Haddocking.

Sch. Vanessa has given up halibutting and will now engage in winter haddocking.

WILL ENGAGE IN GILL NETTING

The fishing steamer Quoddy of Lubec, Me., has arrived at this port. She will engage in gill netting during the fall and winter, in Boston and Ipswich bays and own to the eastward also. Her fish will be landed here fresh and shipped to the Boston market. Her owner, Mr. Atwood of Boston, has hired headquarters on Lantz's wharf in Harbor Cove and will begin operations at once.

The steamer is fitted with an unusual number of nets and her owner states that when they are all set they will make a string of fishing gear at least 10 miles long. The nets are set and hauled by power direct from the craft and not by the slow and laborious method of men in dories. This scheme was tried on the Maine coast last winter and was phenomenally successful, the steamer Elthier and one other thus fitted and fishing making quick and good trips, and fishing when dory crafts could not. The Elthier landed at Portland and her almost daily big fares will be well remembered by those who follow the fish receipts along shore.

The fares will be brought here and iced and boxed and shipped to Boston. Mr. Atwood having hired a part of the Lantz wharf and two buildings thereon for the carrying on of the business and the storage of fishing gear, etc. The outcome of this mode of fishing will be watched here with much interest, as its success will probably mean that crafts from here and Boston will adopt it. Certainly it worked well on the Maine coast last winter.

Oct. 26.

Maine Fishery Products.

The United States Census Bureau furnishes the following data for the year ending December 31, 1908. The statistics are confined to the fishing industry and do not include wholesale fish dealers or canneries.

Total products, \$3,256,580; independent fishermen, 5004; wage earning fishermen, 1857; vessels, 576, \$817,463; outfit (bait, fuel, provisions, etc.), \$189,080; boats, 6969, \$662,489; apparatus of capture, \$576,260; dredges, tongs, etc., \$5730; gillnets, 1980, \$20,670; harpoons, spears, etc., \$950; lines, \$54,410; pots, eel and lobster, 176,365, \$235,680; poundnets, trapnets and weirs 655, \$203,600; seines, 511, \$47,360; miscellaneous, 7860; shore and accessory property, \$162,400.

Products: Alewives, 2,084,600 lbs., \$17,680; cod, 20,010,810 lbs., \$438,880; cusk, 2,077,600 lbs., \$32,010; eels, 497,700 lbs., \$24,780; haddock, 10,512,500 lbs., \$243,310; hake, 17,398,500 lbs., \$167,640; halibut, 200,000 lbs., \$14,670; herring, 92,985,200 lbs., \$419,980; mackerel, 380,400 lbs., \$31,150; pollock, 8,940,800 lbs., \$75,490; salmon, 19,900 lbs., \$3690; shad, 769,600 lbs., \$42,240; smelt, 653,900 lbs., \$65,050; swordfish, 512,700 lbs., \$437,790; tomcod, 116,000 lbs., \$4560; miscellaneous, fish oils, skins, etc., \$15,360.

Portland Fish Notes.

A decided change in the fish situation was noted Friday, the local fleet being on hand with good fares, nearly 100,000 of mixed fish having been brought in, and as a result prices were considerably lower although good wages were made by all the fishermen.

The fishermen are finding herring in great plenty around Caseo Bay, especially in the neighborhood of Clapboard island, and large quantities are being taken out daily at the plant of the Portland Cold Storage Co., where already several thousand barrels have been frozen up for baiting purposes. The fishing steamers E. N. Brown and Elthier landed about 150 barrels Friday.

Friday's arrivals were: Sch. Eva and Mildred, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish; Albert W. Black, 20,000; Albert D. Willard, 7000; sch. George H. Lube, 6000; sch. Kate L. Palmer, 7000; sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 6000; sch. Marjorie Turner, 5000; sch. Bernie and Bessie, 14,000.

Oct. 26.

High Price for Halibut.

Sch. Teazer, Capt. Peter Dunsky, struck it rich on her fare of 17,000 lbs. of halibut at Boston yesterday, getting 15 cents per pound for white, 12 cents per pound for small gray and 10 cents per pound for large gray.

Southern Fishing Notes.

Fishing smacks arriving at Pensacola, Fla., during the last week report much rough weather in the Gulf. Some of the craft were damaged, but not to such an extent as to prevent their fishing.

The Minnie G. arrived in port with her mainsail torn, the result of her encounter with adverse winds and rough seas. Her catch was a mighty small one, only 2000 pounds of red snapper, when 50 times that quantity of the fish could be used if they were brought to port.

The Henrietta G. Martin also made port with 21,000 pounds of fish.

Smack Cavalier had 11,000 pounds of red snapper when she arrived at Pensacola a few days ago. The smack Wallace McDonald had 9000 pounds.

The power launch Sea 'Em arrived at Pensacola last Saturday with 1800 pounds of fish which she got from East Pass. There were 800 pounds of mackerel and 1000 pounds of pompano.

Some of the shippers at Pensacola have been receiving letters from New York wholesale commission fish merchants asking them what are the prospects of red snappers being shipped to New York. Just now receipts are so light that the fish houses have all they can do to supply the local demand and nearby trade, which pays much better than northern shipments for the reason that the fish are received in better condition, and in addition there is a saving in both ice bills and express charges.

Dallas is rapidly becoming one of the fish markets of Texas. Orders are being received daily for large shipments of stock to all points of the state. Much fish from Dallas is also shipped into Oklahoma. Large quantities of catfish and buffalo are being received almost daily from the Louisiana coast.

Oct. 26.

T WHARF PRICES AT TOP NOTCH.

Ten Fishing Craft There Have Small Fares.

Short and sweet is T wharf's fish story this morning. Sort because only 10 small trips have arrived since last report and sweet because the prices of cod and haddock are high enough to satisfy even the biggest of kickers. Of the 10 craft reported about half got in yesterday afternoon and sold, making almost a famine in the fish line this morning.

Haddock easily brought from \$4.35 to \$5.50 and cod from \$3 to \$6.

The trips run mostly small, sch. Squanto with 40,000 pounds, being top notcher, schs. Seaconnet with 36,000 and George H. Lube with 30,000 coming next. The other fares ranged from 3000 to 21,000 pounds.

Boston Arrivals.

- Sch. Seaconnet, 12,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 16,000 hake.
- Sch. Olympia, 12,000 cod.
- Sch. Edmund F. Black, 5000 haddock, 8000 cod, 3000 hake, 4000 cusk.
- Sch. Lochinvar.
- Sch. George H. Lube, 1200 haddock, 1200 cod, 25,000 hake, 2000 cusk, 1000 pollock.
- Sch. Pontiac, 10,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 3000 pollock.
- Sch. Washakie, 2500 haddock, 2000 cod, 12,000 hake.
- Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 16,00 cod.
- Sch. Squanto, 27,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Marion, 3000 pollock.
- Haddock, \$4.35 to \$5.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$5 to \$6; market cod, \$3 to \$5; hake, 70 cts. to \$1.50; pollock, 75 cts.

Pacific Codfish Notes.

Arrivals of codfish at San Francisco from the Alaska stations have been extremely heavy during the past month, as was anticipated, six vessels coming into port since last report, and most of them carrying comparatively heavy cargoes. For the Union Fish Company, the Otille Fjord, arriving September 5, brought 135,000 codfish. The Czarina, September 8, brought 115,000, and the Fremont, which has just arrived, brought about 80,000. In addition to these cargoes, the Dora Blum of the Pacific States Trading Company came to port again September 26 with 16,000 codfish consigned to the Union Fish Company. With two other good sized arrivals for the

Alaska Codfish Company, the market is still very heavily stocked, and with little change in the dull condition of the market, prices remain about as before. All the vessels are now in port, however, and no more arrivals are to be expected for several months.

Alfred Greenebaum, of the Alaska Codfish Company, says: "All our vessels are now in port, the City of Papette having returned September 3 with 155,000 codfish, and the John D. Spreckels on September 8 with 115,000 codfish, completing the summer's catch. None of our vessels are to be sent out again until next month. The supply of codfish on the market here is excessive and the demand is very slow. Conditions remain practically as they have been all summer."

Oct. 26.

THREE FISHING ARRIVALS TODAY

Many of Haddock and Pollock Fleet Sailed.

Arrivals here are very light today. Sch. Rob Roy from Quero bank brings 100,000 pounds of fresh cod, part of which are going to market, taking out at the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company. Sch. Teazer brought some salt cod from Boston and sch. Claudia from an eastern deck handling trip has 55,000 pounds of salt cod.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Receipts.

Sch. Teazer, via Boston, 17,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Rob Roy, Quero bank, 100,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Claudia, Quero bank, deck handling, 55,000 lbs. salt cod.
Boats and torchers, shore, 160 bbls. fresh herring.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Vanessa, haddocking.
Sch. Maud F. Silva, haddocking.
Sch. Edith Silveira, haddocking.
Sch. Flora J. Sears, haddocking.
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, haddocking.
Sch. Ida M. Silva, haddocking.
Sch. Stranger, shore.
Sch. Tecumseh, shore.
Sch. Manomet, shore.
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, shore.
Sch. Annie and Jennie, shore.
Sch. Yankee, shore.
Sch. Hope, shore.
Sch. Mary B. Greer, shore.
Sch. Emily Sears, pollocking.
Sch. Priscilla, pollocking.
Sch. Catherine D. Enos, pollocking.
Sch. Rose Standish, pollocking.
Sch. Mettacommet, pollocking.
Sch. Lafayette, pollocking.
Sch. Valentinna, pollocking.
Sch. Volant, pollocking.
Sch. Mina Swim, Rips.
Sch. Ella G. King, Georges.
Sch. Lillian, netting.
Sch. Jennie B. Hodgdon, deck handling.
Sch. Senator Saulsbury, Georges.
Sch. Rex, shacking.
Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan, haddocking.

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Large salt handline Georges cod, large, \$3.75; medium, \$3.25.
Dory handline salt cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$3.
Eastern drift salt cod, large, \$3.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.
Salt pollock, \$1 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1; salt hake, \$1.
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large, \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.70; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.65 for large; \$1.20 for medium, and 50c for snappers; haddock, 65 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, 60 cts.

For Salt Herring Trips.

Sch. Catherine Burke is fitting for a Newfoundland salt herring trip under command of Capt. George Peeples.
Capt. James Bowle of this city will command the three-masted sch. Arthur V. S. Woodruff of Bucksport, Me., one of the T. M. Nicholson fleet, on a salt herring trip to Bay of Islands, N. N. F.
Sch. Hiram Lowell of Bucksport will also go for a cargo of salt herring.

Good Haddock Stocks.

Sch. Raymah, Capt. Hogan, stocked \$1250 on her haddock trip at Boston yesterday and sch. Georgianna, Capt. Moulson, stocked \$1250. Sch. Hortense, Capt. Frank Viator, stocked \$750 on her shore market trip.

Oct. 27.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HERRING.

The Power the Fish Have Exerted Upon the Entire Civilized World.

Study of Their Habits Discloses Nothing Which is Conclusive.

Every year from mysterious recesses in the Atlantic comes a submarine army whose legions exceed, perhaps, the population of a thousand worlds. That vast annual mobilization from the deep exerted for several centuries a more potent influence upon Europe than the combined powers of kings and empire builders. Among all the massed battalions moving in the sea not an individual measures a foot and a half. The story of the associated might of this multitude reads like romance, but it is true. It is the economic, political and military history of the herring.

Unlike other generals, from Hannibal to Helmuth von Moltke, the herring has desolated nations, not by invasion, but by retreat. Moreover, most of the campaigns of conquerors produced changes less abiding than the transformation in economic conditions wrought by the eternal oceanic wanderings of the herring—the fish that furnished the food and founded the wealth, created the navies, and made possible the beginnings of the present complex and stupendous foreign commerce of western and northern Europe.

The survival of the herring is one of the marvels of the sea. By the uncounted billion, for more than a thousand years, this fish has been hauled from the Atlantic. Through succeeding centuries herring fishermen have put forth in flotillas from the ports of the Baltic, the North Sea and the British Channel. During the past hundred years America and Canada have been enjoying a constantly increasing share in the harvest.

And in the wake of this herring army has followed a phalanx of hungry enemies, while the air above the migratory host has been filled with voracious birds. No trek or exodus or military campaign of man has ever been conducted through a realm more hostile than is braved by the herring in its annual Atlantic march.

But Man's 10 Centuries of Strategy With Net and Weir

and untold ages of assault on the part of the fowl and fish have not exterminated the herring. That fish has prevailed against the tripple alliance of brain, tooth and claw. Despite the unremitting harvest by predatory man and gull and cannibalistic cod and shark, the unconquered armies of herring still continue to populate the Atlantic with multiplying hosts.

The Atlantic has been aptly called the "herring pond." Indelibly associated in the past with economic and political history of Occidental mankind, the herring seems destined to survive as one of the greatest factors in the welfare of western nations. Today

what the wheat-crop is to America the herring catch is to northern Europe.

Few persons, even among the masses that consume this fish, realize its economic importance. More than three billion herrings are captured annually, according to the latest estimate. The weight of that annual catch is over 750,000 tons. It would require 25,000 freight cars, each with a capacity of 30 tons, to haul the herring harvest inland from the Atlantic.

If the year's yield of herring were placed in cold storage in New York city, and every man, woman and child of the 4,000,000 people of the American metropolis given a herring apiece for breakfast and another one every evening for dinner, there would be left on ice at the end of a year of this feasting herrings enough to give one apiece to all the other inhabitants of the United States.

No Man, of Course, Plants or Tills the Prodigal Herring Crop.

The nations that harvest it gather where they have not sown. Nor is this fish, so favored as a species with longevity, provided with strong powers of attack or defense. It cannot devour the young of its rivals, as other fish can. The herring must swim with its inoffensive mouth open and strain the sea through its gill-rakers. Thereby it secures larval crustaceans, annelids, mollusks, copepods, and other microscopic marine creatures. The fishing fleets simply wait for the herring. They take but one chance in their enterprises, but it is a supreme one—the herring may not come.

Yet the herring invariably appears off some shore. Not for 10 centuries has it failed to stock annually the world's larder. Had it been more certain in its migratory movements the herring would have had a less eventful history. It would have contributed no less to the welfare of mankind, but its career would have been confined to the shores of the few nations it favored. In their prosperity the herring would have had honorable statistical mention.

But the "most favored nation" has had no meaning to the independent fish. Like the national governments it has frequently disrupted and controlled, the herring is shifty in its policy.

Moving in all ages, in a vast army covering the Atlantic for miles and reaching to unfathomed depths, the herrings have approached spawning grounds in the shallows off the shores of Europe. Their coming meant wealth for the adjoining nation.

Wither the Herrings Went in Their Subsequent Exodus,

and to what shore they would return, neither sailor, scientist nor minister of state could know. All that was certain was that there was no assurance that the multitude of herring would return to the spawning grounds of the year before. Thus, the annual anxiety in regard to the re-appearance of this mysterious wanderer of the deep developed into a gamble, a lottery, for the highest stakes, international in its importance. If the herring failed to return it meant financial ruin to the waiting nation, and possibly its political downfall.

A few years ago the scientific German government, determined to find out if possible, where the herring went after the spawning season, appointed a learned commission of experts. These scientific sleuths haunted the Baltic and tried to trace the herring to its lair in the Atlantic. For some distance they could track of the wandering fish, then suddenly the mysterious army of the deep disappeared.

Thereupon the philosophical commission reported that the herring, after all, does not travel far, but, when safely beyond the jurisdiction of the Germans and the other dominant sea-dogs of western Europe, merely retires to inaccessible depths of the sea. As there is no known way to disprove the conclusions of the scientists, their theory is accepted in many parts of the world. But the evidence to support the idea is of the same order as that put forth to locate the lost continents of Atlantis and Lemuria.

Nor does the speculation that the herring simply sojourns for a season at the bottom of the ocean point with any certainty to the route that the fish will take on its return, or to what particular banks it will repair to spawn. **The Herring Has, However, Been Fairly Steady**

in its annual habits during the present generation. It would almost seem that the crafty fish realizes that it can no longer overturn the state it happens to slight, as it once did, and therefore does not care to exhibit the decline of its power.

For before the days of modern manufacturing the herring fisheries constituted the greatest industrial pursuit of Europe. If today the freight fleets of the Atlantic should fail to carry southern cotton to the waiting mills of England and Germany the economic