

August 9.

# WEIGHED OUT 210,000 LBS.

## Sch. Tattler Landed Good Codfish Trip From Banks.

Sch. Tattler, Capt. Alden Geel, the largest fishing vessel from this port, carrying a crew of 26 men, which arrived from a dory handline trip last week, weighed off 210,000 pounds of salt cod.

This is not a large trip, as Capt. Geel is a high line cod fisherman, and has the credit of landing the largest fare brought in by a Gloucester vessel.

Isalah Gosbee, a noted steward, who always goes with Capt. Geel, said it was a pleasure to cook for such a crew as they had on the last trip, and all will go back again, for they expect to see a full fare this fall, when the vessel returns.

The crew are all expert dory handline fishermen, belonging in Shelburne, N. S., and vicinity.

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# PRICES FIRM AT T WHARF.

## Likely to Remain So During Rest of Week.

Fresh fish receipts are light at Boston today for only a dozen vessels arrived since yesterday, and most of them have light fares. The amount of fish is hardly sufficient to supply the demand, so that prices are firm and likely to continue so throughout the week.

Most of the vessels are supplying the Boston market fish near home, and no great results are expected from them, for it will be all they can do to supply the needs of dealers there.

Most of the larger vessels are shacking and fishing off shore, so that their voyages will be larger and their catch sold in Gloucester to the splitters.

At the present time indications point to a firm market, for fish will be getting scarcer with commencement of autumn which is in line with past seasons. Then the tendency is for the consumption of more fresh fish, consequently it will require more to supply demand.

The fares and prices in detail are:

### Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Columbia, 600 cod, 200 hake, 2,500 pollock.

Sch. Eva L. Spurling, 20,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 9000 hake.

Sch. Walter P. Goulart, 20,000 haddock, 10,000 pollock.

Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 25,000 cod.

Sch. Laura Enos, 9000 pollock.

Sch. Olivia Sears, 350 haddock, 7000 cod.

Sch. Katie L. Palmer, 51 swordfish.

Sch. Nokomis, 16 swordfish, 1 horse mackerel.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, 20,000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 5 swordfish.

Sch. Catherine and Ellen, 60,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Emerald, 5000 haddock, 800 cod.

Haddock, \$2.75; large cod, \$5 to \$5.50; market cod, \$3.50; hake, \$1.50 to \$2.50; pollock, \$3; swordfish, 14c and 14½c per pound.

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### LARGEST TRIP OF SEASON.

Sch. Annie M. Parker Weighed Off 282,000 Pounds and Stocked \$9700.

Sch. Annie M. Parker, Capt. Angus Hines, which arrived a few days ago from a dory handline codfishing trip, weighed off 282,000 pounds, the largest fare in this fishery made this season. The stock realized was \$9700 and the highline share was \$222.50.

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# THE OUTLOOK FOR MACKEREL.

## Small Lots Landed at New Bedford and Newport.

Sch. Oriole, Capt. Charles Maguire, of the mackerel seining fleet, arrived yesterday afternoon and has the same story to tell of seeing no fish. This leaves but one or two more to arrive, and the season will close on this shore so far as the Gloucester end of seining is concerned.

There are some who have the effrontery to say that the purse seine is the only logical method in which to capture mackerel, and make a success of this once great branch of the New England fishery. But such assertion should not be taken seriously by those "get rich quick" individuals, for it would seem to the practical fisherman it is a case of getting poorer. One man interested in seining and the mackerel fishery was heard to say that the mackerel were just as plenty on this coast as they ever were, but they had only taken another course, but he was unable to tell when asked, what that course was, whether it was in the Antarctic region or following Halley's comet. Time, however has worked this problem out, for where there were 400 sail from this port engaged in the mackerel fishery, there are now but a "baker's dozen."

The days of going out of here, towing two great boats and seines with expectation of scooping up the treasures of a Klondike, are gone by and will never materialize. It is the opinion of all practical fishermen that had Gloucester never had a purse seine and followed the hook and line mackerel fishing, as she did in years gone by, she would be the most flourishing community today in New England.

There is quite a difference now to that of a half century ago or earlier, when our wharves from Rocky Neck to Annisquam were loaded up with mackerel, while today, you could not see one, even if you had an X-ray. The situation tells its own story and no comment is necessary.

The Canadian fish bureau of Monday last reports fair catches of mackerel by shore fishermen at the Magdalenes.

### Mackerel Landed at New Bedford and Newport.

A special despatch to the Times today from Newport, R. I., states that sch. Freedom landed 1400 mackerel at New Bedford Sunday last. And that 2800 small mackerel had just arrived, which were sold at 10 1-2 cents. According to this, it does not look as if all the mackerel had left this shore yet, and some good fishing may be had before the season closes.

### Good Mackerel Prospects at the Magdalenes.

A dispatch from House harbor, Magdalen Island, received this morning, said that the prospects for a good summer catch of mackerel were still bright there. No big catches have yet been made, but mackerel have appeared off the south side of the island. The fish taken there have averaged 150 to the barrel. The mackerel are very wild, and there is some difficulty in getting them.

### Mackerel Hard to Find on the Maine Coast.

From Port Clyde yesterday news was received that there was a fleet of seiners off that port and Monhegan, but that mackerel were not plenty. The last catch made was seven barrels, taken last Thursday. The same dispatch said that dogfish were so thick there that they were giving considerable trouble to the trawlers, and that some of the smaller boats had given up going out at night.

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### Codfish Sales.

The fare of salt dory handline codfish of sch. Gladiator was sold to William F. Moore & Co.

The fare of sch. Quonnapowitt was taken by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co.

The fare of sch. Alice R. Lawson which arrived today from a dory handline trip went to the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, who own the vessel, and the fare of fresh fish of sch. Mary B. Greer was sold to the same concern.

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# NEW FISH WHARF LEASE AGREED ON

## Boston Plant Will Be Largest of Its Kind.

The organization of Boston's fish dealers and all interested in any way in the fish business, has been made permanent and the work of creating a new "T" wharf in South Boston is expected to go forward very fast. The lease of the South Boston property to the fish dealers by the Commonwealth, while not executed, is agreed upon.

But with the new location of Boston's great fish industry, which involves the receiving and sending away of a trainload of fish every day, the new organization takes on a new dignity. It is to be known as the Boston Fish Market Corporation. The new establishment in South Boston is to be called the Boston Fish Pier.

Although the handling of fish may seem a commonplace thing, the Boston Fish Pier will be one of the new improvements to bring fame to the city, for it is absolutely to be the largest fish market in the world, London, Paris and New York reckoned in. Thirty acres of ground will be required for the new fish location, 23 acres on the water front, seven acres back of this. The new pier will be 1200 feet long, starting from the line established by the harbor commission.

The plans call for the pier to be finished by July 1, 1912, by the terms of the lease given by the commonwealth. Forty-four fish dealers will have room on the new pier and all will move at the same time. The unit for a fish merchant's "stall" will be 10 feet front, 50 feet depth, but a dealer may hire as much frontage as he chooses.

### Carts for Transferring Fish May Be Superseded by Trolleys.

It is probable that the old fish carts used in carrying the fish from the boats to the stalls and always a picturesque part of the T wharf picture, will vanish, because the architects of the new fish market are trying to devise a trolley system for handling the fish, and many other improvements will be introduced.

The fish dealers' lease on the T wharf property expires April 1, 1911, but they have the privilege of staying until their new place of business is ready for them, which will be before the time set in the contract, it is expected. The new building, which will have three stories, has been planned to take care of a 60 per cent. increase in the amount of fish business the Boston Fish Market Corporation may do. The president of the corporation is John R. Neal of Winthrop and the secretary is Morris Shaw.

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# ROCKPORT NOTES.

## Fisherman Captured 800-lb. Swordfish After Struggle.

### First Swordfish This Season.

Capt. John Flanders of sloop Minnie brought in a fine specimen of swordfish yesterday which was taken off Boon Island. It weighed when dressed 528 pounds and probably near 800 pounds whole. The sword was about four feet long. The fish was a game one, for after being struck with the iron at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon he kept them busy all night and not till 5 o'clock Monday morning were they able to take him on board. This is the first one brought in here this season. He was purchased by the Story Company.

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### Fishing Fleet Movements

Sch. Effie M. Morrissey arrived at Canso, and cleared on Monday.  
Sch. Stranger, with 10 swordfish, was at Liverpool on Monday.

# CONTINUED ARGUMENT ON INTERPRETATION OF TREATY.

## Counsel Warren Showed Discrepancies in British Claim.

### No Attempt Ever Made to Enforce Territorial Waters Claim.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Coming to a consideration of the acts of Great Britain and the United States during the period immediately following the signing of the treaty of 1818, Counsel Warren of the United States said that the United States contends that the orders issued to the admiralty of Great Britain and by the admiralty to the vessels stationed in the North Atlantic, conclusively demonstrate that the construction put upon the treaty by Great Britain was that the United States fishing vessels should be permitted within any of the large bodies of water, provided fishing operations were not conducted within three miles of the shore.

It is perhaps important to call attention to the nature of the act of 1819 which is relied upon as a construction of the treaty. He had only to say this regarding that act. It is the unilateral act of Great Britain, and in any event if its terms are examined, it will be found merely to follow the language of the treaty itself, and therefore is really of no importance in the discussion of the question with which he was now immediately concerned.

In the case on behalf of the United States will be found discussed in detail the seizures made between 1821 and 1824, and no seizures were made after 1824, until after the passage of the Nova Scotia act in 1836.

#### All Seizures Made For Offences Committed Within Three Miles of Shore.

In the case of the United States, the evidence to substantiate the place of seizures is specifically referred to, and it is established in respect of each seizure that the claim was made in behalf of Great Britain that an offence had been committed within three marine miles of the shore, and it is also established that no attempt was made prior to the appearance of the Nova Scotia theory of interpretation to prevent fishing vessels of the United States from fishing in any of the waters of any of the large outer bays provided the fishing vessels remained outside of the three mile limit from the shores and outside the bays, harbors and creeks lying landward of the three mile line, unless they resorted to such bays, harbors and creeks for one of the four purposes specified in the proviso clause of the renunciatory clause.

In the case of the United States, the evidence is discussed at length and establishes beyond any possibility that the only seizures made were within the three mile limit during that period.

That this was the position of Great Britain is established by the orders, under which His Majesty's sloop *Dotterel*, then stationed on the North Atlantic coast, acted. Captain Hoare in a report to Rear-Admiral Lake, November 25, 1824, stated, in answer to a complaint of the owners of the American fishing vessel *Hero*, which had been seized in a harbor within the three-mile limit, and I will now read:

"My order to the officers of the boats has been, that any American vessels they may find within three marine miles of the shore, except in evident cases of distress or in want of wood or water, they are to detain and send or carry them to St. Andrews."

This the counsel maintained conclusively established that the orders issued by the admiralty of Great Britain in response to instructions of the foreign office of Great Britain to the vessels stationed upon the North Atlantic coast, were to carry out the terms of that treaty on the lines in harmony with the contention now put forward by the United States in this submission, and under which construction, the people of the United States were exercising their rights at that time.

#### Only Question in Dispute Was Whether Vessel Was in Distress.

There was no insistence at that time, because there was no question raised at that time about the rights in the great bays, but while the fishermen were not molested in their operations within the great bodies of water, unless nearer than three miles of the shore, they were not allowed to go into the small bays, creeks and harbors indenting the coast of the larger bays, except in evident cases of distress, or in want of wood or water, and, that was the trouble.

The dispute in those days was as to whether the vessel was actually in distress, or not, and the representatives of Great Britain demanded that the vessel must be in evident distress, while on the other hand the masters of the fishing vessels of the United States contended that they were the judge of what was the nature of their distress, and as to whether or not they went in for shelter, or whether for food, or whether for water, or whether they required repairs. That question was a source of dispute and controversy during this period, and that question only.

It of course was natural that differences of opinion would arise in any specific cases, as to whether or not any particular vessel was in need of wood or water, but the great and important fact remained that by the instructions of the government of Great Britain, shown by these orders issued to the *Dotterel*, that the treaty was being construed, as to the great outer bodies of water, in accordance with the interpretation always put forward by the United States, and not in accordance with the interpretation originated in Nova Scotia in 1841.

#### If United States Case is Wrong, Great Britain Should Produce Evidence.

The case of the United States reviews the various seizures made between 1821 and 1824, and as I have stated, no seizure was made after 1824, prior to the passage of this Nova Scotia act in 1836.

The case of the United States, in discussing each one of these seizures, located the vessel with particularity and discusses its location in great detail.

The government of Great Britain can produce before the tribunal the orders issued to these vessels, and if the statement made in the case of the United States, served upon the government of Great Britain, October last, that those orders were that no seizures should be made, unless the vessel was within three miles of land in these great bodies of water, was not accurate, and did not represent the fact, then it was the duty of the government of Great Britain to produce the orders issued to those vessels which are not in the possession of the government of the United States; but, I maintain that it is conclusively to be presumed in accordance with the ordinary rules of evidence, that the production of the orders would not at least have assisted the contention now made by the government of Great Britain before the tribunal.

#### Discrepancy of Dates Shown in British Claim.

In the British counter case the statement is made:

"And that so far from freely asserting and exercising the right of fishing in the bays, they did not, until after 1836, frequent bays for any such purpose."

In order to establish that, at least in the opinion of one American, the treaty of 1818 surrendered the right to fish anywhere within the Bay of Chaleur, the British case, the counter-case, the argument, and the counsel before this tribunal, cite Mr. Lyman's book on diplomacy written in 1828, in which it is claimed that the statement is made by Mr. Lyman, that we, meaning the United States, had lost the Bay of Chaleur fishing, so important formerly as to confer a name on a particular description of fish, as well as vessels.

The British case neglects to explain why a book published in 1828 contained the statement that fishing within the Bay of Chaleur had been lost, if the statement just quoted from the British case, and if the argument of counsel in this case is also true, that there was no fishing in the bays until after the mackerel came there in 1836.

The author referred in the quotation used in the British case to the fact that the fishing was so important formerly as to confer a name on a particular description of fish as well as vessels. Of course he referred to the American fishing there, which they say we had lost.

I am not going to delay to read from the book of Mr. Lyman, but I respectfully submit, that if the court will procure the second volume of Lyman's "Diplomacy of the United States," and turn to page 100, from which this extract is cited by counsel for Great Britain so frequently, it will be discovered that the citation does not bear out the purpose for which it was cited to support.

#### Now Difficult to Determine Merits of Dispute.

It is, of course, at this distant day, difficult to determine, with any degree of accuracy, the merits of the numerous disputes between the government of Nova Scotia and the fishermen of the United States resorting to the small bays, harbors and creeks of the British possessions in North America and it is, fortunately, for the present purpose, quite immaterial to determine the justice of those claims on behalf of Great Britain, or the justice of the claims asserted by the masters of American fishing vessels. It is apparent that these disputes arose from the interpretation put upon the proviso clause of the treaty that a vessel, when resorting to harbors for one of the four purposes provided in the clause should be in evident distress, or in evident need of repairs, or in evident need of wood or water.

#### Mackerel and Other Fisheries Antedated Treaty of 1783.

Learned counsel rests this argument upon the assumption that the mackerel fishery was the only fishery pursued by American fishing vessels in the bays and that the mackerel, about 1836, abandoned the coasts of the United States and that it was not until after that time, or about that time, that American fishing vessels resorted to those large bodies of water.

The chief support for this position is the statement made by Mr. Tuck in a speech, in 1852, in the house of representatives. Mr. Tuck was a representative from the state of New Hampshire, which has a very limited frontage on the Atlantic ocean, some few miles indeed, and he, evidently, as far as anyone knows, had no special knowledge about the fisheries.

But, I am not going to rest any contradiction of Mr. Tuck's statement upon any general remarks that may be made by counsel now as to the special information possessed by Mr. Tuck in 1852, but I shall proceed to show what Mr. Tuck was talking about and where he drew his information from, and will show how extensively fishing operations were carried on in those days before the mackerel came in 1836, as claimed by counsel for Great Britain.

In dealing with this speech of Mr. Tuck Sir Robert questioned, as being an error, the date 1828 in the last sentence of the quotation which he used. I might say that it was erroneously printed in the appendix to the case of Great Britain, submitted to this tribunal, as 1838, and it was corrected in the counter-case of the United States and re-printed as 1828. There is conclusive evidence, however, that Mr. Tuck referred to the date, 1828, correctly and that he only referred to a matter which a member of Congress might be expected to refer to, namely, an act of Congress authorizing the licensing of fishing vessels.

What Mr. Tuck then a member of congress, evidently referred to was the act of congress passed in 1828 which licensed vessels especially for the mackerel fishery, although the mackerel fishery had existed, since immediately after the peace of 1783, and, as far as we know, before.

In reply to the question just put by the president that the fact is that food fishes of all varieties, including cod, haddock and herring, abounded in the inshore waters of the North Atlantic before the treaty of peace of 1783, which admitted our fishermen to the very shore of those waters now in dispute and which will be found by a statement made by John Adams, one of the negotiators of the treaty of peace of 1783, to the British negotiators at Paris in 1782, when the preliminary articles were signed which finally became the definitive treaty of peace of 1783.

In support of his contention in the above paragraph Mr. Warren read extracts from several authoritative sources and then said:

The general testimony of the officials of the United States is also in accord with the facts established by this evidence, the statements made by diplomatic representatives frequently to British officials are in accord with this evidence and in no case were these statements officially denied at the time they were made by the representatives of the United States.

#### SENATOR ROOT'S ARGUMENT. Claims Fishery Laws Ineffective Without Consult of United States.

Senator Elihu Root of counsel for the United States before the arbitration tribunal devoted yesterday to an exhaustive argument in which he maintained that the rights of Americans in the Newfoundland fisheries were unlimited and absolute, as had been admitted by Lord Bathurst, Malmesbury and Salisbury.

The senator expressed confidence that the court would decide that the English colonial laws on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries were ineffective, so far as Americans were concerned, without the consent of the United States. The way would then be cleared, he said, for the regulation of the fisheries by mutual agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

*Journalist*

# LANDED AN ALBICORE.

## Was Taken From Pulpit of a Swordfisherman.

Capt. John Pettyshaw brought in a strange catch at T wharf, Boston, yesterday morning, on the swordfisherman Nokomis. It was an albicore, not a strange fish at T wharf, but a most unusual one to take from the pulpit of a swordfisherman. The albicore was taken by the spearsman while the schooner was on the southeast part of the Georges after swordfish.

The lookout saw a school of big fish cavorting about at some distance from the schooner, and called to the helmsman, who brought the schooner over to them. There were fully 100 fish in the school, and until the fish were recognized as albicore there were big hopes for a record catch on board.

The spearsman put the lily iron into one of the biggest, and before he was got on board the fish put up as game a fight as a big swordfish would have done. The albicore was sold at the wharf, and while the price paid was not as high as for swordfish, the sum made a good addition to the stock of the vessel. Albicore are generally taken in the fish traps, where they follow the herring and other small fish, and none could be found at the wharf who recalled one having been taken so far out at sea before.

### Sch. Pythian Ashore, But Floated

Sch. Pythian of this port went ashore on Seal island, near Yarmouth, N. S., last Thursday night. The tugs Hugh D. and Wanda went from Yarmouth to her assistance, but the crew had succeeded in floating her by putting out anchors and warping her off. The tug Hugh D. took her in tow for Liverpool, where she went on the railways for repairs. The schooner was leaking quite badly.

### Halibut Sale.

The halibut fare of sch. Mystery was purchased by the American Halibut Company at 9 cents per pound for white and 8 cents per pound for gray.

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# FISH FAIRLY PLENTIFUL.

## But T Wharf Prices Show Increase This Morning.

More than a score of vessels are reported at T wharf today and fish receipts are quite large. A majority of the vessels are from off shore and some of them have good fares, but prices have advanced so that the quotations are about as high as at any time this season. This is noticeably so with cod and haddock, which are selling from 4 to 5 1/2 cents from the vessel.

In fact all kinds of ground fish are firmer than expected, when the liberal receipts are taken into consideration. It looks now as if prices would be firm all the week, for daily returns appear to be distributed so that every morning the market is ready for a new supply.

The fares and prices in detail are:

### Boston Arrivals.

- Sch. Josie and Phoebe, 55,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Emelia Enos, 15,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 3000 hake.
- Sch. Nettie Franklin, 3000 haddock, 17,000 cod.
- Sch. Georgianna, 500 cod, 14,000 pollock.
- Sch. N. A. Rowe, 500 hake, 9000 pollock.
- Sch. Mary C. Santos, 4000 haddock, 28,000 cod, 3000 pollock.

- Steamer Joppaite, 50 bbls. fresh herring.
- Sch. Hobo, 47 swordfish.
- Sch. Ethel B. Penney, 2000 haddock, 25,000 cod, 8000 pollock.
- Sch. Manomet, 3000 haddock, 25,000 cod, 5000 pollock.
- Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, 18,000 cod.
- Sch. Washakie, 25,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
- Sch. Mary Silveria.
- Sch. Robert and Arthur, 2300 haddock, 8000 cod.
- Sch. Matchless, 5000 haddock, 23,000 cod.
- Sch. Galatea, 3000 haddock, 26,000 cod.
- Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 40,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 5000 hake.
- Sch. On Time, 10 swordfish.
- Sch. Lewie Warren, 5 swordfish.
- Sch. Phillip P. Manta, 1000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 12,000 hake, 5000 pollock.
- Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 26,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Galatea, 3000 haddock, 26,000 cod.
- Haddock, \$2.30 to \$3; large cod, \$3.50 to \$5.50; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3; hake, \$1.50 to \$3; pollock, \$3; swordfish, 12 to 13 cts. per lb.

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# FEW FISH TRIPS AT THIS PORT.

## Balance of Bank Fleet Daily Expected.

Today bids fair to be another lean day in fish production at this port, for only two vessels had arrived this morning with fish, sch. Alice R. Lawson, from a dory handline trip with 250,000 pounds of salt cod and sch. Mary B. Greer from shacking with 55,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish.

The incoming vessels report moderate weather outside which is probably the cause of no more arrivals. There are a number of both shuck and salt fishermen now due, and doubtless will be home by the end of the week in order to reef for their fall trip.

Capt. Rudolph of sch. Alice R. Lawson, which arrived today reports fish scarce on all the banks on which he tried and no bait on the ground, which is the cause of their prolonged trips.

During the forenoon sch. Mystery arrived from a Georges trip with 20,000 pounds of halibut and sch. Speculator from seining with 18 barrels hardheads.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

- Sch. Alice R. Lawson, St. Pierre Bank, 250,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Mary B. Greer, Browns Bank, 55,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.
- Sch. Oriole, seining.
- Sch. Maud, via Boston.
- Sch. Laura Enos, via Boston.
- Sch. Olivia Sears, via Boston.
- Sch. Mystery, Georges, 20,000 lbs. halibut.
- Sch. Squanto, seining.
- Sch. Speculator, seining, 18 bbls. hardheads.
- Sch. Mystery, LaHave Bank, 25,000 lbs. fresh fish, 5000 lbs. salt fish, 20,000 lbs. halibut and 4 swordfish.

### Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Electric Flash, North Bay, seining.
- Sch. Arthur James, North Bay, seining.
- Sch. Regina, haddocking.
- Sch. Mary E. Cooney, haddocking.
- Sch. Eglantine, drifting.
- Sch. Thomas Brundage, drifting.
- Sch. Priscilla, swordfishing.
- Sch. Lafayette, swordfishing.
- Sch. Catherine D. Enos, swordfishing.
- Sch. Senator, halibuting.

### Today's Fish Market.

- Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37 1/2.
- Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.
- Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.
- Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37 1/2.
- Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

- Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.
- Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.
- Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.
- Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37 1-2.
- Splitting prices for fresh fish:
  - Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.
  - Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.
  - Western Bank cod, large \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.
  - Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium, \$1.20; snappers, 50 cts.
  - Haddock, \$1 per cwt.; hake, \$1.05 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

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### Portland Fish Arrivals.

Among the fish arrivals at Portland Monday was the sloop Alice G., with 60 barrels of shad for J. W. Trefethen. The sloop Thistle and the sloop Murilla Armstrong also brought in small trips of fish.

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# SCH. ORIOLE HIGH LINE OF FLEET.

## Stocked About \$9,000 in Mackerel Fishery.

Only two more vessels of the shore mackerel fleet remain to arrive, sch. Etta Mildred of this port and sch. Nellie Dixon of Boston, and their arrival will close the mackerel fishery on the New England coast for 1910, which will go down into history as the poorest ever known by New-England fishermen.

Sch. Monarch, which arrived from seining this morning, will fit for North Bay and schs. Oriole and Victor and possibly one or two others, will try seining there where indications are more hopeful for success. Some mackerel are reported being taken at various places down there, and as there has been no one fishing in those waters this summer, it is not known what the conditions are or will be.

Sch. Oriole is highliner of the mackerel fleet with a stock of about \$9000, while several others never got a fish and abandoned it in disgust.

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# STOCKED \$21,000 IN TWO TRIPS.

## Record Made By Capt. Morrissey in Sch. Arethusa.

Sch. Arethusa, Capt. Clayton Morrissey, which arrived on Monday from a second salt codfish trip, weighed off a fine fare of 287,000 pounds on which a stock of \$8750 was realized while the crew each shared \$206.50. The time absent was nine weeks.

This gives Capt. Morrissey for the two trips, 702,000 pounds and a stock rising \$21,000, which has never been beaten, or even equalled in the same length of time by any vessel sailing out of this port.

Capt. Morrissey will now fit for a third trip and the chances are good for securing a full fare.

### Halibuters Spoken.

Capt. McCuish of sch. Mystery reports speaking schs. Paragon and Agnes of the fresh halibut fleet on LaHave Bank.