

Feb. 1.

FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES RECENTLY MADE PUBLIC IN REPORT.

According to a report just published by the department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of Great Britain, the quantity of sea fish landed in Ireland during 1910 was greater than that of any of the past 11 years and amounted to over 52,000 tons, with an estimated value to the fishermen of \$1,540,274, not including shellfish worth \$287,755.

The spring mackerel fishery was only slightly in advance of that of the preceding year, but the fall season was above the average for the past 20 years, and the best since 1905. However, the prices received were so low that the fishermen and packers realized small returns for their year's labor. The American market consumed nearly all of this product.

A few years ago the amount of mackerel sent from Ireland to the United States exceeded that received from all other sources, but recently the price for the Irish-cured has fallen while the value of the product of other places has been well maintained. It is alleged that fresh fish do not reach the market in as good condition as formerly. The large increase in the Norwegian export of recent years seems also to account to some extent for the decrease. The Government has recently established an experimental station at Courtmacsherry, under the superintendence of an expert Norwegian curer, to demonstrate to the Irish packers the fact that by grading their product, as is done in Norway better prices can be realized in the American market. The year's output of cured mackerel was returned as 79,863 barrels. The herring catch showed an improvement over that of the preceding year in both quality and prices realized.

The salmon and trout fisheries in 1910 appear to have been less productive than in the preceding year; 66,274 fish were landed, weighing 3,844 hundredweight, as compared with 84,668 fish, weighing 4,937 hundredweight in 1909. There were 7,570 boxes of the 1910 catch sent to the English market.

Whale fishing was carried on from the Inishkes and Blacksod stations, three whalers working from the former and two from the latter. One hundred and twenty whales were landed at the two stations. The total production of oil was 3,363 barrels; of guano manure, 364 long tons; of whalebone, 8 tons; of cattle food, about 200 tons; and of bone meal, about 100 tons.

The quantity of kelp exported was 4,419 tons, valued at \$82,730. The seaweed is chiefly used for fertilizer.

There were 5,652 vessels actually engaged in sea fisheries in 1910, as compared with 5,976 in 1909. Twelve of these vessels were steam trawlers, 8 of them being 20 to 71 tons net register and the others smaller vessels. There were several motor boats added to the fishing fleet within the year. The total number in use at the end of the season was 36, of which 8 were over 25 tons, 15 over 5 and not exceeding 10 tons, and 10 under 5 tons. The demand for large fishing vessels has been so great that the building yards have been unable to keep pace with it and more first-class boats have been built during the two years for East Coast ports than during the previous 15 years. With one exception, all have been constructed for propulsion by motor engines.

The total number of people engaged in fishing was 20,690, of whom 20,333 were men and 351 boys. The number of men was 1,448, and of boys 94 less than the previous year.

During the 12 months ending March 31, 1911, the department granted 116 loans, amounting to \$50,235, to fishermen to enable them to purchase boats and gear. A considerable portion of these loans was used to equip and build motor fishing boats.

Feb. 1.

Herring All Out.

Sch. Arkona has completed the discharge of her cargo of frozen herring at Boston.

Fitting For Halibuting.

Sch. John Hays Hammond is fitting for the fresh halibut fishery under command of Capt. Richard Wadding.

Feb. 1.

ALL GOING OUT, NONE COMING IN

FISH RECEIPTS AT THIS PORT TODAY ARE JUST NOTHING AT ALL.

Fish receipts at this port since yesterday have been rather quiet outside of that landed by the gill netters yesterday and the shore boats.

All the gill netting fleet were out yesterday and struck good fishing, their total catch which was landed here aggregating about 50,000 pounds.

This morning the little fleet and shore crafts got underway and are out on the grounds.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Steamer Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 5000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Alice, gill netting, 800 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Ibsen, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Prince Olaf, gill netting, 1400 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Mindora, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Bethulia, gill netting, 6000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer F. S. Willard, gill netting, 6000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Quoddy, gill netting, 5000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Rough Rider, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Nomad, gill netting, 5500 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Margaret D., gill netting, 7000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Venture, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mabel E. Bryson, shore.

Sch. Rose Standish, shore.

Sch. Harriett, shore.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, shore.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, shore.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Alert, Boston.

Sch. Sylvania, New York.

Sch. W. H. Moody, Georges

Sch. Mary E. Harty, Georges

Sch. Blanche, Newfoundland.

Sch. Catherine Burke, halibuting.

Sch. Lucania, haddocking.

Sch. Ingomar, haddocking.

Sch. James W. Parker, haddocking.

Sch. Teazer, halibuting.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.75 per cwt. for large, \$4.25 for medium and \$3 for snappers.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.75, medium \$5, snappers \$3.

Salt "drift" codfish, large \$5.25, medium \$4.75.

Salt bank dory handline cod, \$5.25 per cwt. for large and \$4.75 for mediums.

Eastern halibut, codfish, large, \$5.50, medium, \$4.75.

Haddock, \$1.75.

Pollock, \$1.75.

Cusk, large, \$2.50, medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.87 1-2.

Eastern shack cod, \$4.75 for large and \$4.25 for mediums.

All codfish with napes picked bring 25c over the above prices.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.15 per cwt.

Large cod, \$2.60 per cwt., medium, \$2.10 per cwt.

Cusk, large, \$1.80, medium, \$1.20.

Snapper cusk, 60c.

Hake, \$1.45.

Dressed pollock, 90c; round 80c.

Bank halibut, 16c per lb. for white and 11c for gray.

Bait Prices.

Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 per cwt.

Frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl.

Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.

Feb. 1.

CAPT. STREAM BUYS VESSEL.

The sch. Rena A. Percy, owned by J. W. Trefethen of Portland, has been sold to Capt. John G. Stream of this port. The Percy was purchased about a year ago by Mr. Trefethen and has made but few trips from Portland, although fishing considerably to the eastward.

Feb. 1.

Capt. Stream is one of the best known skippers along the coast and has always been most successful, his last command being the sch. Juno and previous to that the Kineo.

The craft is 78 tons gross and 45 tons net and was built in East Boothbay, Me., in 1904. She will be fitted and commanded in the halibut fishery by Capt. Stream.

Feb. 1.

CORAL REEFS.

They Cannot Form in the Line of a Fresh Water Flow.

Coral reefs surround many of the islands in the Pacific. They protect the lowlands from the washing of the waves, and the still waters inclosed by them are the only harbors of refuge for ships, says Harper's Weekly. The reefs themselves furnish the greatest peril to navigation, and if there were no inlet through which a vessel could enter their protected circle they would be a danger and nothing else.

But almost every reef has such an inlet. It is a necessary result of the laws under which the forces of nature work. To understand this we must see how these reefs are formed.

Chemically the reef corals are almost pure carbonate of lime, the substance of ordinary limestone and marble. The reef grows as the shell of the oyster or of any other shellfish grows. It is itself the common and undivided shell of innumerable polypi, or minute insects, which are being reproduced and are dying in successive generations.

These tiny beings get all their living from the waters of the sea. It is from this source also that they derive the salts of lime from which they secrete the bony structure that remains after the animal is dead.

The coral polypi cannot live in fresh water. Their food supply is brought to them by the waves and currents of the sea. As a result, it is found that directly opposite the mouth of a stream from the island the reef does not grow. There will be the inlet to the inclosed waters.

Feb. 2.

With the Skippers.

Capt. John Robbins has fitted sch. Fanny Prescott for fresh haddocking.

Capt. Augustus G. Hall is fitting sch. Thomas A. Cromwell for halibuting.

Capt. George Tufts has resumed command of sch. James W. Parker after remaining ashore a few trips.

Hung Up at Boston.

Very many fishing vessels are still held, tied up to T wharf, by the weather conditions. Most of them are so buried beneath snow and ice that it will be a good day's job to chop them clear unless a thaw comes along to help out.

Steamer Scotsburn Sailed.

The British steamer Scotsburn has completed discharging her cargo of salt cod which she brought here for Cunningham & Thompson Company and sailed today for Portland where she will load freight for Halifax.

Will Go to New York.

Sch. Oriole will sail for New York today in command of Capt. Jerry E. Cook, where she will take out her frozen herring.

Arethusa Has Sailed.

The knockabout schooner Arethusa has fitted for the haddock fishery under command of Capt. Clayton Morrissey and sailed yesterday.

Will Go Pollock Seining.

Capt. Turner of Portland was here yesterday. He will fit sch. Marion Turner for pollock seining.

Here From Portland to Fit.

Sch. Marjie Turner of Portland is here to fit for fresh halibuting under command of Capt. Samuel Colson of this port.

Arrived in Tow.

Sch. Rena A. Percy recently purchased at Portland by Capt. John Stream has arrived in tow of tug M. Mitchell Davis.

Maiden Trip.

The new schooner Flora S. Oliver, sailed on her maiden trip today in the haddock fishery.

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HOLD UP NOW ON BEAM TRAWLERS

Report at Boston That no More --- Will Be Built at Present.

Nova Scotia Feeling Strong May Bar Landing Catches There.

That the entire Nova Scotia shore is aroused against beam trawling, and that action for the eradication of these crafts and the marketing of their catches in Canadian ports, similar to that which is being sought here and elsewhere is more than a mere possibility is the very encouraging news which has been reported in Boston by one of the large vessel owners in Lunenburg.

So active and pronounced has the opposition become that the gentleman in question confidently expects that action will be taken by the Canadian parliament before March 15, that will prevent off shore beam trawling and the landing of their catches in Canadian ports. Beam trawling within the three mile limit they already prohibit.

A mass meeting of vessel owners, captains and fishermen has been planned at Louisburg and the committees

on the part of this port and Boston, who have charge of the anti-beam trawling movement on this coast have been invited to be present. The invitation has been accepted and one member at least from each committee will attend and present their views and tell what is being done here in the movement.

It was currently reported a while ago that Boston interests have been looking around with a view of negotiating for the building of three more steam trawlers right away, but now comes the news from T wharf that in view of the strenuous fight that is to be waged against this kind of craft, the plans have been abandoned for the present, and that no more will be built until the matter is decided.

This is taken as an indication that the beam trawling interests are fully aware of the situation and look for a battle when the matter comes up for hearing before the congressional committee at Washington.

Feb. 2

Fish As Mirrors.

An unnamed scientist who has been studying fishes and their habits says all shining, silvery fish are mirrors, reflecting the dark bottom, and it is only when such fish come to the surface that the light shines on them, and they become visible to the big fish which prey on little ones. So long as the little silvery fish stay close to the bottom they look like mud or stones, only showing their shining silver when they come near the top and so are soon swallowed.

Will Vie With Salmon.

Pacific coast fishermen, it is said, are of the opinion that other fish will in the near future take as prominent part in the coast fisheries as the salmon, which has up to the present dwarfed all others in the size and value of the catch. Newcomers from the east are expected to develop the cod and halibut fishing to immense proportions, and the netters are leaving the trap fishers far behind in fishing.

Crafts Hugging Port.

Reports from Provincetown in the last few days are that many Portuguese are holding their schooners in port there. One or two of them sailed Wednesday and the day before, and ought to be in here with cargoes by the first of the week.

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Fitting For Halibuting.

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TOSSING DOLLARS INTO THE SEA.

Six Millions Thrown Away IN Ten Years Says Pacific Fisherman.

By tossing silver dollars into the sea at the rate of one a minute, six million dollars could be thrown away in a trifle more than 10 years. In the space of one year, however, Pacific coast fishermen threw away a similar sum just as irretrievably as though it had been sunk in mid-ocean, says the Pacific Fisherman. For years this prodigious and really criminal waste has been going on and the time has been reached in the history of this coast when active steps should be taken to stop this expensive leak.

A truly conservative estimate shows that the waste products of the Pacific coast salmon, cod and halibut fisheries alone, last year would have returned \$6,000,000 roundly if it had been utilized for the rich fish oil and fertilizer which it contained.

The apparently inexhaustible supply has led Pacific coast fishing corporations and individuals to do business on a scale of such magnitude that the utilization of by-products has seemed but a small issue, too complicated and profitless to bother with.

This waste might be less lamentable were it not for the fact that there is and always has been an insufficient supply of the very products which can be derived from the discarded refuse of the fisheries. It is therefore a double extravagance, robbing the fish-handling interests of part of their legitimate profits and the consumers of their natural source of supply.

The argument that the conversion of this offal to oil and fertilizer is impractical and unprofitable loses even its conversational value in the face of the extent to which the industry is now being carried on, on the Atlantic coast and in foreign waters.

Eastern buyers of fish oil who come searching for it to the Pacific coast are rendered heart-sick on seeing millions of dollars worth of possible oil and fertilizer polluting the streams and coast waters or consigned to certain decay in foul-smelling and unhealthful heaps.

If the Puget sound, Columbia river or Alaskan salmon packer were to visit his brother artisans in the meat line at the Chicago stockyards and see a steer thrown away after a single choice cut had been made he would decry the extravagance of such a policy. On seeing the hide, hair, bones and less desirable cuts discarded and left to rot the western fish packer would throw up his hands in horror at the waste, yet in all probability the same thing has been going on for years in his own cannery on a scale practically as large. The modern meat packers' scientific methods are so well known that the saying that he uses everything but the squeal of the porkers which pass through his hands has become proverbial.

The Pacific coast cod salters, salmon packers and halibut dealers do not realize that their own lines afford the same opportunity for specialization. While we may not be able, with our present knowledge, to use as much of our fish as the Chicagoan does of his pig, the principle is nevertheless applicable and the chances are largely that the time is not far distant when waste will be as small in the ones as in the other.

Because of the richness of the livers cod are more valuable for fish oil in proportion to their weight than any other fish on the coast, yet because of their unfavorable comparison with the other branches of the fisheries on the basis of the total catch, they are overshadowed. Furnishing as it does a larger weight catch than any other coast fish salmon offers the greatest possibility for the manufacture of oil and fertilizer. The waste products of salmon canning are not as rich in oil as those from the cod fisheries, yet they occur in such quantities as to be well worth working.

The fact that most of the halibut

caught on the coast is delivered with fair regularity at a few centers make it very adaptable from the point of view of the oil and fertilizer maker.

There is hardly any branch of the fisheries, however, which does not lend itself readily to the plan and the wonder of the whole business is that there are not more oil and fertilizer plants in operation today.

The demand for both fish oil and fertilizer is heavy. There has never been enough fish oil thrown on the market to reduce the price materially. The uses to which fish can be put are many and increasing continually despite the fact that there is not enough oil to satisfy the demands of the present. Tanneries now use fish oil extensively in the preparation of leather and the other uses to which it is being put are too numerous to make mentioning them all practicable.

A large amount of fish waste which cannot be used for making first class oil can be worked for a second class oil, which has come heavily into demand in the manufacture of soap. This product is sold at a less price than the first class oil, but a given quantity of offal will generally produce about one-third low grade oil and two-thirds first rate oil.

Extensive agricultural development of the hitherto uncultured land, the depletion of the soil now under cultivation and the enlarged demand for foodstuffs caused by the logical expansion of the world's peoples has produced a strong and undiminished demand for fertilizer. The market has never yet been oversupplied and it would require a vast quantity to seriously disturb the prices which are being paid.

Feb. 2.

QUIET REIGNS ON WATER FRONT

BIG FLEET OF HALIBUTERS EXPECTED BUT NOTHING IN TODAY.

Quiet still reigns along the water front this morning, not an off shore arrival having put in an appearance up to noon.

Only the steamers of the gill netting fleet were able to get a lift at all yesterday and brought in about 10,000 pounds of fresh fish. The gasolines were unable to fish on account of the heavy wind.

A number of coasters that have been in port the past few days for shelter got underway yesterday but were obliged to put back again.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

- Str. Nomad, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Bethulia, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Venture, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 1800 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Mary B. Greer, shore.
- Sch. Adeline, shore.
- Sch. Mary P. Goulart, shore.
- Sch. Emily Sears, shore.
- Sch. Clara G. Silva, shore.
- Sch. Frances V. Sylvia, shore.
- Sch. Rena A. Percy, Portland.
- Sch. Annie and Jennie, returned.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Arethusa, haddocking.
- Sch. Fannie E. Prescott, haddocking.
- Sch. Valentinna, haddocking.
- Sch. Little Fannie, haddocking.
- Sch. Flora S. Oliver, haddocking. (maiden trip).
- Sch. Mary E. Silveria, haddocking.
- Sch. Rita A. Viator, haddocking.
- Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.
- Sch. Harriett, haddocking.
- Sch. Rose Standish, haddocking.
- Sch. Edith Silveria, haddocking.
- Sch. Jorgina, haddocking.
- Sch. Adeline, haddocking.
- Sch. Haryard, Georges, handling.
- Sch. Oriole, New York.
- British str. Scotsburn, Portland.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.75 per cwt. for large, \$4.25 for medium and \$3 for snappers.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.75, medium \$5, snappers \$3.

Salt "drift" codfish, large \$5.25, medium \$4.75.

Feb. 2.

Salt bank dory handline cod, \$5.25 per cwt. for large and \$4.75 for mediums.

Eastern halibut, codfish, large, \$5.50, medium, \$4.75.

Haddock, \$1.75.

Pollock, \$1.75.

Cusk, large, \$2.50, medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.87 1-2.

Eastern shack cod, \$4.75 for large and \$4.25 for mediums.

All codfish with napes picked bring 25c over the above prices.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.15 per cwt.

Large cod, \$2.60 per cwt., medium, \$2.10 per cwt.

Cusk, large, \$1.80, medium, \$1.20.

Snapper cusk, 60c.

Hake, \$1.45.

Dressed pollock, 90c; round 80c.

Bank halibut, 16c per lb. for white and 11c for gray.

Bait Prices.

Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 per cwt.

Frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl.

Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.

Feb. 2.

PRETTY QUIET AT T WHARF.

ONLY TWO CRAFTS IN SINCE EARLY YESTERDAY FORENOON.

Friday which is generally clearing up day at T wharf was extremely quiet this morning, only two arrivals being at the dock.

Sch. Thomas J. Carroll arrived yesterday afternoon from off shore with 33,000 pounds of fresh fish mostly haddock, while the sch. Motor came in during the night with 1100 pounds.

Haddock took a slight advance of yesterday's prices and sold from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a hundred weight. Large cod brought from \$5.35 to \$6, markets, \$3.25 to \$4 and cusk, \$2.25.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, 32,000 haddock, 1200 cod.

Sch. Motor, 600 haddock, 500 cod.

Haddock, \$1.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$5.35 to \$6; market cod, \$3.25 to \$4; cusk, \$2.25.

Feb. 3.

Had Hard Weather.

Sch. Mystery, which brought her halibut trip here from Portland reports an exceedingly rough trip on Quero, there having been continual gales with heavy seas all the time he was on the banks, with numerous blinding snow storms. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the schooner did not seek shelter at any time, the skipper being determined to get a catch and succeeded in doing so in the face of all obstacles.

Week's Total at T Wharf.

A total of 60 fares of groundfish, aggregating 1,838,140 pounds was landed at Boston for the week ending February 2, against 1,409,600 pounds in 52 trips for the corresponding period of 1911.

Portland Fish Notes.

But one trip of fish was brought in to Portland Thursday. This was landed by the sch. George H. Lube which had 8000 pounds for the Commercial wharf dealers.

Halibut Sale.

The halibut fare of sch. Mystery sold to the American Halibut company at 12 1-2 cents right through for white and gray.

Herring All Out.

Sch. Arkona has completed discharging her cargo of frozen herring at Boston and returned to port.

Will Go Halibuting.

Sch. Avalon is fitting for fresh halibuting.

Feb. 3.

Will Take Out at Boston.

Sch. Gossip was towed to Boston this morning by tug Nellie, where she will take out her frozen herring.

Feb. 3.

CAME UP HERE FROM PORTLAND

SCH. MYSTERY GOT MORE HERE FOR HER TRIP OF HALIBUT.

Sch. Miranda is here from the Bay of Islands and brings 900 barrels of salt herring and 100 barrels of frozen herring for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

Sch. Norma, one of the eastern deck handling trip arrived this morning with 25,000 pounds of salt cod, while sch. Mystery brought her trip of halibut here which sold to the American Halibut Company.

The gill netters still continue to do well and landed some good catches yesterday afternoon. The Rough Rider was obliged to remain in port yesterday on account of repairs to her lift.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Steamer Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Quoddy, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Alice, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Mindora, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Prince Olaf, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Ibsen, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Margaret D., gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer F. S. Willard, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Venture, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Bethulia, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Eagle, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mystery, via Portland, 13,000 lbs. halibut, 2000 lbs. salt fish.

Sch. Miranda, Bay of Islands, N. F., 100 bbls. frozen herring, 900 bbls. salt herring.

Sch. Norma, eastern deck handling, 25,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Edith Silveria, shore.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, shore.

Sch. Flavilla, shore.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, shore.

Sch. Mary P. Goulart, shore.

Sch. Yankee, shore.

Sch. Elva L. Spurling, shore.

Sch. Arkona, Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddocking.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, haddocking.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.

Sch. Flavilla, haddocking.

Sch. Gossip, Boston.

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Snapper cusk, 60c.

Hake, \$1.45.

Dressed pollock, 90c; round 80c.

Bank halibut, 12 1/2 c per lb. for white and gray right through.

Bait Prices.

Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 per cwt.

Frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl.

Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.