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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.

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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. Arethusia, 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.

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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.

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, 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.

Feb. 3

BIG FALLING OFF IN THE CATCH.

Fish Landings at Boston For 1911 Much Less Than 1910.

According to the 37th annual report of the Boston Fish bureau just issued, adverse conditions marked the fish trade last year, although conditions were better towards the close of the year, while the outlook for the present year is most optimistic.

Receipts of fish at Boston direct from the fishing vessels were less by more than 15,000,000 pounds than during 1910. The 1911 receipts totalled \$5,065,315 pounds, compared with 100,232,968 pounds in 1910. However, with the exception of 1910, last year's receipts exceeded those of several previous years by a comfortable margin. While the decrease in total receipts was large the report notes that the catch of mackerel on the shore improved and that the foreign catch greatly declined. The mackerel catch during the fall off Cape Ann was the best in a dozen years and the spring catch in the south was the best in several years. The catch of fresh mackerel in 1911 totalled 40,541 barrels, principally large fish, as against 19,950 barrels in 1910.

The mackerel catch on Cape Shore grounds included 5557 barrels of salt and 9160 barrels of fresh fish, as compared with 2490 barrels of salt and 442 barrels of fresh in 1910. The condition of the foreign catch was indicated by the shipments of Irish mackerel, only 23,594 barrels being shipped in 1911, as against 62,113 in 1910.

The production of salt codfish was very light. Consequently quantities were imported from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. High prices ruled during the entire season. In December a trip of Georges Bank codfish sold at \$5.80 per hundredweight for large and \$5 for small, said to be the highest price ever paid. Curers at T wharf paid \$2.75 per hundred weight for large fresh codfish for splitting, which is probably the highest price ever paid.

Twelve cars of Pacific codfish were received last fall, owing to the shore supply and high prices on this coast. Receipts of Nova Scotia boneless fish declined and it was attributed to the fact that large shipments were made to the Canadian Northwest that were formerly sent to Boston. Receipts of fresh hake, codfish and pollock decreased compared with the previous year.

The fleet landing at T wharf numbered 452, of which 284 were sailing vessels, 14 steamers, four steam otter-tractors and 150 boats of various kinds. The fleet of gill netters at Gloucester, known as lake boats, has increased and now numbers 17 steamers. The business was begun in the summer of 1910 with a few steamers from the Great Lakes. They fish along the shore and land most of their fish at Gloucester, from where it is largely shipped to Boston by steamer.

Swordfish receipts were twice as large as during 1910, the fish caught in 1911 numbering 8954.

Following is a table showing receipts of fresh fish at Boston direct from the fishing vessels:

	1910.	1911.
Haddock	44,791,820	46,444,800
Codfish	25,903,060	21,173,000
Hake	16,399,700	10,488,125
Cusk	2,359,300	2,771,700
Pollock	10,149,200	6,726,840
Halibut	629,888	900,850

The pollock fishery was a failure, but the increase in the amount of halibut caught was gratifying. Menhaden, which are valued for the oil they produce, were more abundant in Boston harbor than for eight years. The season's sardine pack was large, there being a great supply of the fish.

Unusual conditions prevailed in the spring, and lobsters sold at the highest prices ever known. The high prices were due to a long spell of bad weather that followed a time when the dealers were short of stock. Receipts at Boston from Nova Scotia during the season that began in December, 1910, and ended in July, 1911, were 3,517 packages, compared with 33,106 the previous season.

The appended table showing receipts of fish at Boston by vessel since 1902 is interesting.

	Arrivals.	Total Pounds.
1903	3,818	80,266,872
1904	4,056	82,094,166
1905	4,280	101,306,695
1906	4,505	89,693,370
1907	4,383	88,141,036
1908	4,500	91,877,580
1909	4,978	92,034,750
1910	5,060	102,059,154
1911	3,985	93,632,509

Feb. 3

FISH WEEK ENDS VERY QUIETLY.

TRADE DULL AND ONLY FOUR TRIPS IN AT T WHARF TODAY.

This morning was a pretty quiet one at T wharf, one off shore and four shore arrivals being there.

Trade was pretty quiet along the wharf, for while the wholesale houses have pretty well cleaned up, some of the retail stores have a few fish on hand.

The sch. Evelyn M. Thompson has a fare of 65,000 pounds and took out some of her fish. The market crafts had fares ranging from 3000 pounds to 10,000 pounds which were disposed of.

Haddock sold at \$1.60 to \$3.35 a hundred weight, large cod, \$6 market cod, \$3, hake, \$3 to \$3.50 and cusk \$2.25.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:
Sch. Evelyn M. Thompson, 50,000 haddock, 14,000 cod.
Sch. Rose Standish, 6000 haddock, 500 hake.
Sch. Harriett, 9000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Manomet, 5000 haddock, 700 cod.
Sch. Maxwell, 3000 cod.
Haddock, \$1.60 to \$3.35 per cwt.; hake, \$3 to \$3.50; large cod, \$6; market cod, \$3; cusk, \$2.25.

FISHERMEN WON.

Will Be Permitted to Renew Fishing at Mouth of Columbia River.

After a fight of five years in the courts fishermen in the vicinity of the mouth of the Columbia river have been permitted to renew their fishing operations. In the suit of the Columbia River Packers' Association against the fishermen Federal Judge Donworth decided adversely to the plaintiffs at Tacoma, Wash., January 18. He also appointed a referee to decide the amount due the fishermen for damages for being prevented from fishing for the past five years. The latter claim an amount equal to what their net profits from fishing would have been and the expense they have been put to in defending their cases.

PROTECTING FISHERIES.

Maryland Legislature Considering a Bill Covering Potomac River.

In the Senate engrossing room of the Maryland Legislature is a bill for a fishing law concurrent with the Virginia law which was drafted by Senator Frere. It provides that it shall be lawful for any citizen of Maryland or Virginia to take fish, oysters or crabs from the Potomac River after complying with the requirements of the laws of the state of which he is a citizen. A fine of \$500 is to be imposed upon any person not a resident of Virginia or Maryland who takes crabs, fish or oysters from the Potomac. Dredging is prohibited between March 15 and November 1, and tonging is made unlawful April 15 and September 15.

Feb. 5

Has Very Large Catch.

Sch. Flora J. Sears arrived at Pensacola last Wednesday with 50,000 pounds of snappers and 5000 pounds of groupers which is one of the biggest trips in the snapper fishery.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Buena arrived at Liverpool, N. S., last Thursday and cleared for the fishing grounds the same day.

Feb. 5

SOME FACTS FOR YOU ABOUT WHALES

Professor Keukenthal Disposes of Some Popular Notions.

In the first of the lectures on "Whales" in his Lowell Institute course, Professor W. Keukenthal demolished some of the hypotheses of older naturalists and disposed of some popular notions. He noted that there are three ways of attacking the problems, one through the evidences of geology, another through resemblances in form and the third through embryology.

In this investigation which, said the lecturer, "it seems audacious to take up, being so old-fashioned when most naturalists are working out problems of life, heredity and the like, mainly by means of experiments," the different kinds of research had best be united.

The striking features of the lecture included the statement that the three suborders of Cetaceans, the fossil, the whalebone whales and the toothed whales, instead of being related, as naturalists have taught and still are teaching, have no connecting links at all. In the exposition of this position, of which the lecturer said, "I have hopes of seeing these ideas adopted by naturalists and even, perhaps, announced in the textbooks," there was occupied the greater portion of the lecture.

The speaker stated that the oldest group, which is now extinct, cannot be the ancestor of the modern whale, but passed away without leaving its impress on the future of Cetaceans. The toothed and the whalebone whale groups, which possess similarities in form, are not related to one another, but are independently descended from land forms. He exploded the idea that whales are developments from the great lizards or saurians, although he said that some naturalists of today are still preaching this doctrine. There is no relationship here. And further he asserted that there is a separate origin in a different land group of mammals for the two great divisions of living whales. These and the extinct ones are parallel developments, in which he suggested the principle of convergence as a partial explanation of the similarities in form. Convergence, roughly stated, is the increase in similarity of shape of different objects subjected to the same kind of environment.

Whales Are Not Fishes.

Some of the popular notions that were explained away were that whales are fishes, that they all live in the sea and a good many errors about habitat and distribution. The whales are mammals, but not all the mammals that live in the water are whales. There are the Sirenia, of which the form most popularly known is the sea cow or manatee. They have been classed as whales in the earlier days, but are not even related to them. Then there are seals, which are not yet fully adapted to the water and live part of the time on land. They have their relationships to some of the land carnivora. Again, there are the sea otter, an otter that has learned to swim, the beaver living in fresh water, the platypus of the antipodes, and others. Each has its origin in some different land form, branching away from the parent stock at different geological times as the fossil remains indicate.

There are many whales that do not live in the sea. There are some species that frequent the mouths of rivers, others ascend them. There is one living in the Elbe, another in the Amazon and a third in the Ganges, the last-named of which, a creature six or eight feet long, the lecturer said, has an atrophied eye, which in some specimens has disappeared. The blessed Ganges is so opaque that the whale or dolphin living in it has had no use

for his eyes and has lost them. Taking all of the evidence, there is no link between the fossil whales and those that are now living, and no link between the two great living groups. The fossil whales were more closely related to the land mammals of their times than are the whales of the present day.

Loo kOut for Whaler's Stories.

One matter about which the speaker cautioned his audience is the acceptance of any whaler's stories. The seamen are not reliable in their tales, and although in the open all the time are not good observers in matters in which they have no particular interest. Dr. Keukenthal spoke also of the difficulties that attend the study when once the whale is secured. The creatures are of large dimensions and very heavy and the organs are large and awkward to handle, and in addition the body and organs get deformed. During the operations with such a mass of flesh the air becomes filled with malodorous smells. There has been, therefore, a great deal of uncertainty in the study and classification. Today nobody knows the number of species. About 250 have been described, but probably only about 90 of these are valid. There is great variability, the males, females and young sometimes differing in form, proportions and color. "Then, I believe," said the lecturer, "though the proof is difficult, that they cross-breed and that there are mongrels."

The distribution is another question about which there has been much discussion. In a certain way this has been cleared up by recent notions of the wide dissemination of the same species, where formerly it was an axiom that a whale of the Atlantic must be different in species from one of the Pacific. The whale is a true pelagic animal, and frequents the places where his food is to be found. If it is in near the shore he is to be found there, and equally well in mid-ocean.

Feb. 5

FANCY PRICES FOR FISH TODAY.

HADDOCK JUMP TO \$4 AT T WHARF AND RECEIPTS LIGHT.

Just an even dozen arrivals were at Boston this morning for the opening trade of the week, one from off shore and the remainder boats of the shore fleet.

The steam trawler Crest has 50,000 pounds of fresh fish, chiefly haddock and cod, while the shore crafts have fares ranging from 700 to 16,000 pounds.

Haddock took a big jump over last week's figures and sold at \$4.50 a hundred weight. Large cod sold at \$6, markets at \$4, hake \$4 to \$6, pollock \$4, and cusk \$3.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are.
Sch. Elizabeth W. Nunan, 5000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Elva L. Spurling, 6500 haddock, 600 cod.
Sch. Stranger, 4500 haddock, 500 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Mary B. Greer, 15,000 haddock, 700 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. James and Esther, 8000 haddock, 1400 cod, 1500 hake.
Sch. Warren M. Goodspeed, 6000 haddock, 1500 cod, 400 hake.
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 7000 haddock.
Sch. Valentina, 2700 cod.
Sch. Little Fannie, 600 haddock, 1200 cod, 200 hake.
Sch. Alice, 6500 haddock, 1200 cod.
Str. Crest, 27,000 haddock, 23,000 cod.
Sch. Washakie, 2000 haddock, 3400 cod, 500 hake.
Haddock, \$4.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$6; market cod, \$4; hake, \$4 to \$6; pollock, \$4; cusk, \$3.

THE BUZZARDS BAY BILL.

Fishermen Generally Are Interested in Annual Trap Fishing Resolve.

The fishermen from all sides of Buzzards bay are interested in the bill in the legislature to allow trap fishing in Buzzards bay. This has been a much mooted question for several years and the fishermen have fought it strongly year after year. The hearing is set for today at the State house. It is said that should the bay be opened to trap fishing it would be less than three years before fishing with the old-time methods would be a thing of the past.