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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-trawlers 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.

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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. Buema 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.

BLOWING TOO HARD TO FISH.

GILL NETTING AND SHORE FLEET CAME BACK THIS MORNING.

No off-shore arrivals have been reported up to noon today and it was consequently another quiet morning along the water front.

Schs. Little Fannie, Elva L. Spurling and Mary B. Greer of the shore fleet sailed to Boston yesterday, where they sold their fares this morning.

On account of the heavy gale and sea, only the big crafts of the gill netting fleet were out yesterday and consequently only a small amount of fresh fish was landed yesterday. This morning the fleet got underway again, but were forced to put back, as the gale was still blowing quite heavy outside.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

- The arrivals and receipts in detail are:
- Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Rough Rider, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Nomad, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. F. W. Willard, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, shore.
 - Sch. Genesta, shore.
 - Sch. Margaret Dillon, shore.
 - Sch. Jorgina, shore.
 - Sch. Yankee, shore.
 - Sch. Manomet, shore.
 - Sch. Leo, shore.
 - Sch. Mary DeCosta, shore.

Saturday's Gill Netting Arrivals.

- Str. Nomad, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Venture, gill netting, 8000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Ibsen, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Eagle, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Mindora, gill netting, 900 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Mary E. Silveria, haddocking.
- Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.
- Sch. Rita A. Viator, haddocking.
- Sch. Little Fannie, Boston.
- Sch. Elva L. Spurling, Boston.
- Sch. Mary B. Greer, haddocking.
- Sch. John Hays Hammond, halibut-ing.

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 1/2c 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.

BID FOR CHOICE OF LOCATIONS.

T WHARF DEALERS WILL MOVE TO NEW PIER OCTOBER, 1913.

Work on the new South Boston fish pier is rapidly progressing and it is believed that the construction will be completed within six months. By October of next year, the fish business will have been moved from T wharf, although the lease of the T wharf property does not expire until April, 1914.

The fish dealers are already perfecting plans for the transfer. The choice of positions on the pier have been sold at auction at the office of the Boston Fish Market Corporation, 17 1/2 T wharf, and premiums ranging from 25 cents to \$36 were paid. At the auction 44 firms were represented.

The most favored locations for the stores appeared to be at the head of the pier, as they brought the highest prices. According to the arrangement the choice of location will be auctioned every 10 years, and the bonus for choice will, of course, be in addition to the rentals.

The officers of the Boston Fish Market Corporation elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

- President—William O'Brien.
- First vice president—George M. Ingalls.
- Second vice president—M. D. Freeman.
- Treasurer—M. P. Shaw.
- Directors—L. B. Goodspeed, F. J. O'Hara, Jr., Albert E. Watts and E. A. Rich.

Feb. 5.

Just Remember This.

The speed of a ship is always given in knots and not miles. A knot equals 6,080 feet, while a statute mile equals 5,280 feet, hence a vessel making five knots an hour may, roughly speaking be said to be making six miles or a vessel making 20 knots would be steaming 24 miles an hour and so on.

Back to Go Gill Netting.

After a two months absence, the steamer Geisha, one of the local gill netting fleet arrived from Portland yesterday, where she has been undergoing alterations under the supervision of William E. Smith. Capt. Flar McKown brought the craft here.

Fine Fare at Portland.

Sch. Monitor, Capt. George Marr, of this port is at Portland today with a fine fare of halibut. Capt. Marr hauls for 30,000 pounds, which sold there at 12 1-4 cents a pound for white and 10 1-4 cents a pound for gray.

Feb. 6.

DEALERS ARE JUST HUNGRY.

BUT FEW TRIPS OF FISH IN TO SUPPLY THE BIG DEMAND.

Fish receipts at Boston this morning were small, the only off shore arrival there being the steam trawler Ripple, with 30,000 pounds of fresh fish, in addition to three of the shore fleet.

The market is short of fresh fish, although several of the off shore fellows are due any time. Prices this morning consequently took a jump, haddock bringing \$4.60 to \$5.40 a hundred weight, large cod, \$5 to \$7, markets, \$4.75, hake, \$6 and pollock, \$4.25.

Boston Arrivals

- The fares and prices in detail are:
- Sch. Favilla, 1500 haddock, 700 cod, 200 hake.
 - Sch. Gossip, frozen herring from Gloucester.
 - Str. Ripple, 23,000 haddock, 7000 cod.
 - Sch. Mary E. Silveira, 8000 haddock, 260 cod, 600 hake.
 - Haddock, \$4.60 to \$5.40 per cwt.; large cod, \$5 to \$7; market cod, \$4.75; hake, \$6; pollock, \$4.25.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH FISHERS.

Responsible For Anti-Beam Trawling Move Says One Writer.

"The position with regard to the steam trawlers is that the industry of fish catching by means of steam vessels, now general in the North Sea, has latterly been introduced on this side of the water by the French from St. Pierre, Miquelon and St. Malo, Brittany," says the New York Post.

"These steam trawlers have essential-sailing crafts hitherto employed from the American, Canadian and Newfoundland ports, and so incensed have the Americans become on more than one occasion that they have actually 'snipped' at the Frenchmen with shot-guns and rifles when these have approached too near and threatened the destruction of their fishing gear with the huge implements they employ.

"Hitherto, the cod, halibut and haddock fisheries on the Newfoundland Banks have been prosecuted, says the Post, almost entirely by sailing crafts commonly known as bankers, and using appliances known as trawls. These trawls consist of long lines stretching away for half a mile, with buoys at either end, and containing from 2500 to 3000 hooks, depending from the main line or trawl by smaller lines, and each baited with a piece of herring or squid. The method of fishing is for the banker to cruise about until she finds a likely spot for the trawls, upon which she anchors. Her crew, every two in a small flat-bottomed boat called a dory, leave her side and set the trawls in an area around her, she being the hub, so to speak, of a huge wheel, of which the trawls are the spokes. The baited hooks are usually set at sunset, and in the morning the men overrun the trawls, that is, examine them, remove the fish that may be found thereon, and rebait the hooks; then, taking the catch to the vessel in the dories, the fish are gutted, cleaned and salted away into the hold, and so on until the vessel is filled.

"Steam trawling is a different process. Fast iron steamers are employed and the trawl they use is a huge, heavy net attached to a beam 50 to 60 feet long, which in turn is supported by iron runners, or 'shoes,' at either end, elevating the beam a foot or two above the bottom of the bank, along which the net is dropped, thereby gathering into the capacious maw of the trawl-net everything in the shape of fish it touches, and many other strange and curious objects as well.

"The presence of these steam trawlers, most of which are French, on the Grand Banks last year is responsible for an extraordinary situation. There are no fewer than 24 of these steamers, where there was not one five years ago, and their success not alone imperils the venture for the Canadian, American, Newfoundland and French fishing vessels, but also their movements are disastrous to the smaller vessels. Hence, there is an outcry all along the Atlantic seaboard; vigorous denunciation in St. Pierre; demands for compensation from the French government; denunciations and threats from the Americans, Canadians and Newfoundlanders, and such an agitation and uncertainty as threatens to compel international action in a very short time.

"The introduction of these steam trawlers into the North Atlantic fisheries threatens to bring about as complete an industrial revolution as did their introduction into the British fisheries in the North Sea. Twenty years ago thousands of sailing vessels were so employed, but now the fishery is carried on by hardly 1-10 of that number of steam trawlers. Formerly every enterprising fisherman owned his own vessel; the steam trawlers are the property of large corporations and the skippers and crews merely earn employes' wages. This is what makes this prospective change so unpalatable to the fisherman on this side of the Atlantic.

"A peculiar feature of the steam trawling on the Grand Bank is the fact that it is prosecuted almost entirely by Frenchmen. A further extension of the fleet is proposed for this year. It is not difficult to imagine the effect of this flotilla cruising over the fishing grounds. Trawling by steam has

already been attempted by the Americans, the Canadians and the Newfoundlanders, but without signal success, and this makes the good fortune of the French all the more remarkable, because they are not unusually characterized by enterprise in their fishery. The English-speaking communities engaged in the Bank fishery are now asking themselves how it arises that the French have been able to succeed where they have failed, and the result will probably be that the whole subject will be taken up again, and the experiment retried, of attempting to fish by this means from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and Massachusetts.

"On the other hand, there is a strong sentiment growing in all these colonies against the introduction of the

steam trawler, for the reasons already stated. The Newfoundland fishermen are almost a unit in their opposition to the plan, and a bill has been passed by the Colonial Legislature providing for the prohibition of their operation on Labrador. The situation from an international point of view also threatens to become a serious one. The trawlers are entirely French, and if any of the other nationalities kill any of them France will be obliged to intervene to protect her people. This will, therefore, necessitate the making of an international arrangement with regard to fishing on the Grand Banks, such as now governs fishing in the North Sea, where it became necessary some 30 years ago for the countries whose coasts touch upon that area to make a joint arrangement dealing with this important subject and providing the conditions under which the fisheries would be prosecuted."

Feb. 6.

Provincetown Fishers in Hard Luck.

Telegrams from Provincetown Sunday said that a large number of small dory fishermen took advantage of the decent weather of Saturday to make the grounds. They were mighty glad to get back to shore Sunday, most of them with a few pounds of fish and some of them without any fish at all. The whole dory fleet of that port has landed but a couple of hundred pounds of fish the last few days. Newport reported the arrival of several of the smaller schooners with fair-sized trips. Part of the fish landed at Newport came by rail to the Boston market Monday.

Split the Jib.

Coming up Boston harbor Sunday night the good sch. Stranger met a gust of wind bound the other way. The gust bumped into the jib of the schooner, which was frozen stiff with ice, and split the jib through the middle. Another squall, chasing the first, came along just in time to part the jib from its cord. A third gust was cheated of a chance to do damage because the men of the Stranger hauled down the jib before the squall caught up with the craft.

Next to the Polly.

The sch. Hiram, now tied up at Dockets Island, Me., is the second oldest schooner in the United States. It was built at Biddeford in 1819, 12 years after the famous old "Polly." It was at first a topsail schooner, but was changed to a fore-and-aft in the 60's and has remained so since. It has seen many repairs, but the original bottom and keel are still there and in a good state of preservation.

Oystermen Thought Drowned.

Six Maryland oystermen are believed to be drowned in the Chop Tank river when their boats were carried into the open waters in the ice jam that began to move early Sunday morning with the gale that swept over Tilghmans Island. The ice boat Annapolis up to a late hour had found no trace of the boats or the men.

Big Price For Crate of Lobsters.

Albert Swim of Clark's Harbor, recently received \$112 for one crate of lobsters from the firm of Cheesborough Bros. of the Fulton Fish Market, New York. There were 100 lobsters in count and they exceeded the average in weight. The price is believed to be a record breaker.

Live Lobsters Washed Ashore.

About Meteghan, N. S., and other parts of the French shore of Digby county, live lobsters were washed ashore during last week's stormy weather. One Meteghan man picked up 104 at high water mark and others secured lesser quantities.