

TWO DRIFTERS HAVE GOOD TRIPS

Sch. Monitor Brings Halibut Fare From Green Bank—Fish Down to Split.

Sch. Monitor, Capt. George Marr arrived yesterday afternoon after a three weeks trip on Green Bank with 25,000 pounds of fresh halibut and 15,000 pounds of salt cod. The halibut fare sold this morning to the New England Fish Company at nine and three-fourths cents a pound for white and seven cents for gray.

Two of the salt drifting fleet are also in this morning, schs. Ralph Russell and Helen G. Wells hauling for 40,000 pounds of salt cod apiece.

Down from Boston are schs. Leonora Silveria with 40,000 pounds of fresh fish and Frances J. O'Hara, Jr., with 70,000 pounds. The former trip went to the Cunningham & Thompson Company, while the latter was taken by George Perkins & Son.

Yesterday's landings of the gill netting fleet amounted to about 15,000 pounds. On account of the blow outside, some of the little steamers were unable to pick up their nets.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

- Sch. Monitor, Green Bank, 25,000 lbs. fresh halibut, 15,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Ralph Russell, salt drifting, 40,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Helen G. Wells, salt drifting, 40,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Leonora Silveria, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh cod.
- Str. Dolphin, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Orion, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Carrie and Mildred, gill netting, 1400 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. R. F. Kellick, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Lorena, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Mystery, gill netting, 700 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Mary L., gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Randolph, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 1300 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Annie and Jennie, via Boston.
- Sch. Squanto, Boston.
- Sch. Esther Gray, via Boston.
- Sch. Georgianna, via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Mary T. Fallon, Cape Shore mackerel seining.
- Sch. Theodore Roosevelt, Cape Shore mackerel seining.
- Sch. Monarch, mackerel seining.
- Str. Philomena, mackerel seining.
- Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.
- Sch. Josephine Cebra, haddocking.
- Sch. Titania, Georges handlining.
- Sch. Ingomar, halibuting.
- Str. Bessie M. Dugan, pollock seining.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

- Handline Georges codfish, large, \$4.75 per cwt.; medium, \$4.25; snappers, \$3.
- Drift codfish, large, \$4.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.
- Cape North codfish, large, \$4; medium, \$3.50; snappers, \$2.50.
- Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.25, medium, \$3.75.
- Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
- Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.
- Hake, \$1.50.
- Pollock, \$1.50.
- Haddock, \$1.50.

Fresh Fish.

- Splitting prices:
- Haddock, 90c per cwt.
- Eastern cod, large, \$2; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
- Western cod, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$2; snappers, 75c.
- Peak cod, large, \$2 medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
- Cape North cod, large \$2; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
- All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
- Hake, 90c.
- Cusk, large, \$1.40; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
- Dressed pollock, 30c, round, 70c.

SCH. JEANETTE HAS GOOD FARE

Ten Arrivals at T Wharf and the Market Good in Spots.

T wharf reported 10 arrivals in this morning since yesterday, including some offshore trips of good size.

Sch. Jeanette hails for 90,000 pounds of haddock, cod and hake, part of which will probably be brought here to split. Others at the dock were schs. Mary C. Santos, 40,000 pounds; Josephine DeCosta, 65,000 pounds; Ellen and Mary, 45,000 pounds; steamers Ripple, 72,000 pounds; Foam, 32,000 pounds.

Wholesalers quoted haddock from \$2 to \$4 a hundred pounds; large cod, \$3 to \$5; market cod, \$2 to \$2.25; hake, 80 cents to \$1.75; and pollock, \$1 to \$1.25.

Boston Arrivals.

- The fares and prices in detail are:
- Sch. Natalie J. Nelson, 22,000 haddock, 8000 cod.
- Sch. Annie Perry, 7000 haddock, 9000 cod, 1000 hake.
- Sch. Mary C. Santos, 40,000 haddock, 700 cod.
- Sch. Albert W. Black, 200 haddock, 10,000 cod.
- Sch. Josephine DeCosta, 35,000 haddock, 28,000 cod, 1000 hake, 1000 pollock.
- Str. Foam, 32,000 haddock, 1200 lemon sole.
- Sch. Jeanette, 30,000 haddock, 40,000 cod, 17,000 hake, 3000 cusk.
- Sch. Ellen and Mary, 18,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 200,000 hake.
- Sch. Evelyn M. Thompson, 6000 haddock, 17,000 cod, 20,000 hake, 6500 cusk.
- Str. Ripple, 42,000 haddock, 600 cod, 30,000 hake.
- Haddock, \$2 to \$4 per cwt.; large cod, \$3 to \$5; market cod, \$2 to \$2.25; hake, \$.80 to \$.75; pollock, \$1 to \$1.25.

Caught Porpoise in Gill Net.

Capt. Merton Hutchins, of Cape Porpoise found a 175-pound porpoise in his gill nets recently. The huge fish became entangled in the net, wound itself effectually up in the meshes rendering its escape impossible. The literal meaning of porpoise is hogfish, the name arising from the resemblance of the interior of the fish which is in reality not a fish at all, but a mammal, to that of a hog, the rib development being practically the same as that of a land animal. The outside of the carcass is also protected with a layer of fatty tissue corresponding in appearance to that of pork, although darker and not as thick. The flesh of the fish is said to resemble beef.

Newfoundland Notes.

Local fishermen find herring scarce. From Quidi Vidi and, in fact, from Freshwater Bay to Portugal Cove, there are similar complaints. Herrings have been plentiful at Mall Bay since Monday last and several fishing crews have got full baitings for Cape St. Mary's.

A good many herring were got in the nets during last week, but latterly they have not been so plentiful. The first codfish to be seen this season was picked up in the landwash in Canaille last week; it was about 14 inches long and quite fresh.

"Gee" and "Haw" Again.

Old fishermen are still laughing at Secretary Daniels' order abolishing the terms "port" and "starboard," and substituting the words "right" and "left." Old salts have always considered the latter terms as land-lubberish, and the question has arisen as to the possible use of "gee" and "haw," which would mean the same thing in steering a vessel.

Skipper to helmsman: "Gee her round a little; then back up and haw!"—Fishing Gazette.

Portland Fishing Notes.

After fishing some six weeks off this port with good success, the Nashawena sailed with her nets yesterday morning for Port Clyde where she will establish her headquarters for a month or more.

Sch. Lochinvar of the local fishing fleet is back from Boston, where she has just landed 30,000 pounds of fish, mostly hake. The skipper struck a good market, getting a fine price for his fish.

LATE PACIFIC HALIBUT NEWS

Seattle, Wash., May 12. The sch. Athena arrived here on April 18 with 30,000 pounds of fresh halibut, which sold to the San Juan Co. at 7 cents per pound. Total arrived during the month of April were 46, having 2,628,500 pounds. The average price has been 8 cents per pound. During the same month in 1912, 94 arrivals docked 4,276,400 pounds, and the average price was 4 1-2 cents per pound. This increase in price was due largely to the falling off in the catch and a growing increase in demand. Even in March there was a decrease of some 1,000,000 pounds. In Alaska the usual changing from winter to summer fishing grounds were delayed by unfavorable weather conditions.

Recent reports from Seattle predict a combine of all independent halibut schooners operating from that port to ship their own halibut directly to the markets of Eastern and Middle Western states, and to discontinue selling to local fish companies and brokers. This was started when the price of fresh halibut to the fishermen dropped to 2 1-2 cents, and a half a dozen of 200,000 pounds. Fishermen were indignantly declaring that the fish companies and brokers are still getting 9 cents or better in Eastern markets and reaping a harvest at the expense of the fishermen.

Among the independent boats arriving May 6 were the Athena, 90,000 pounds; Decorah, 30,000 pounds; La Paloma, 40,000; Ida M., 20,000 and Louise, 20,000.

Seattle, May 8.—Halibut prices jumped to 3 cents a pound yesterday. Two independent schooners arrived during the day, the Alice with 35,000 pounds and the Daisy with 20,000, while the Victor and Ethan and the Pacific came in last night with good catches. Complaints about the price were less in evidence yesterday, and several vessels sailed last night for the fishing ground after selling at the 3 cent figure.

The rumor that a co-operative company was being formed by the independent fishermen to market their own catches directly in the East was not given much credence by the officials of local fish companies.—Fishing Gazette.

Fulton Market Fish Notes.

There was only a light supply of salt water fish in the market last week and with few exceptions prices were high says the Fishing Gazette.

Shad were scarce and this was particularly noticeable in regard to bucks. There was much call for them and many roe fish were cut in order that buyers of low priced shad might be supplied.

Mackerel were not plentiful until Friday, when the price was 23 cents per pound, as against 40 cents on Thursday. Seiners have all gone East and the bulk of the mackerel now reaching the market are being landed by netters. On Friday morning there were 22 of the small mackerel boats unloading their catches at sunrise. The smallest catch was 300, and the largest 3,500. The mackerel were not as large as some that arrived by express. Medium-sized mackerel on Friday sold at 15 cents. They were the first to arrive during the week. During the early part of the week large mackerel sold at 28 to 35 cents.

Bluefish were scarce during the week. On Thursday sales were made at a shilling a pound. During the first half of the week sales were made at 14 cents. Other days the price was 15 cents.

The top price on codfish was reached on Wednesday when steakfish sold at 10 to 11 cents per pound. The same day market fish was quoted at 6 cents. During the first half of the week steak cod sold at 9 cents and market cod at 5 cents. Friday market cod was quoted at 4 cents and steak cod at 7 to 8 cents.

Haddock brought 4 to 5 cents during the entire week. Western white halibut on Friday sold at 12 cents per pound. There was no Western fish on Thursday. During the entire days of the week the price was 7 1-2 to 8 cents.

There was some Eastern white halibut in the market on Thursday. It sold at a shilling a pound.

- Arrivals were as follows:
- William T. Dodge, 3,300 codfish.
- Mary Emma, 2,400 codfish.
- Gracie Phillips, 3,600 codfish.
- Viking, 2,100 codfish.
- Ada Bell, 2,900 codfish.

TRAPS GET FISH ON CAPE SHORE

And One Dragger Also Took 500 Mackerel Yesterday Off Shelburne.

Mackerel are showing up on the Cape Shore and 500 fish were landed at Liverpool by one of the draggers which were taken off Shelburne yesterday, while 1000 were taken in the traps at Yarmouth, so the Times correspondent wires.

Weather continues fine on the Cape Shore and a dozen seiners were in at Liverpool last night for harbor.

There was but little doing at New York this morning, only four netters being reported as follows:

- Sch. W. H. Reed, 1800 fresh mackerel.
- Sch. Dorcas, 1300 fresh mackerel.
- Sch. Lizzie Foster, 400 fresh mackerel.
- Sch. On Time, 125 fresh mackerel.
- Sch. Wood and Mack, 1800 fresh mackerel.

The boats at Edgartown took from 150 to 250 large fresh mackerel a piece Saturday night.

Salt Mackerel Movements.

Domestic mackerel sales are slow and prices are far below last year's. The demand appears to be entirely for medium-sized fish says the Fishing Gazette.

The foreign market is very dull, and as a consequence importations have been light. The prices of Irish fall caught and Norway No. 3s are slightly higher, while Norway No 2s have gone down somewhat.

Liverpool reports shipments for the week ending May 3 as follows: To Boston, per s. s. Winifredian, 316 bbls; to Philadelphia, per s. s. Dominion, 50 bbls. Total shipments to date: 1912 Irish autumn, 31,076 bbls.; 1911 Irish autumn, 31,517 bbls.

Dingle, Ireland, reports that no mackerel were taken for the week ending May 3.

The prices given in our market quotations for salt mackerel are normal says the Fishing Gazette. There is little demand for mackerel at present, one of the oldest men in the business cannot recall a year when the market was so poor.

ENEMIES OF PEARL FARMERS.

Seaweed and Starfish Help to Keep Profits Down.

Raising pearls for market, although it sounds like an industry which would have fabulous returns, has a great many drawbacks that sometimes make the life of a pearl farmer one of deep anxiety.

In the Bay of Ago, Japan, where there are flourishing pearl farms, the owners of these plantations shiver with dread when the "red current" arrives and sweeps over the beds, sometimes destroying an entire crop in the space of a day, according to the Marine Journal.

Seaweed and starfish are also dangerous to the oyster beds from which the pearls are to be got. The seaweed, or rather one peculiar variety of the growth, called the Miruno, smothers the crop, and the starfish or octopus will destroy many oysters and of course the jewel which is embedded between the shells.

One pearl farmer makes a bed for his crop in the shallow water and then scatters a great number of small stones along the bottom. The oysters attach themselves to these stones.

Women divers then transplant the oysters to deeper water, where they stay for three years. By this time they have become fully attached to the stones.

The divers then bring the oysters to the surface and a small seed pearl is inserted in each oyster. The oysters then go back to bed for another four years.

At the end of that period it is time for the oyster to be brought to the surface for the last time, for the little seed pearl, through the accretions of nacre in the oyster, will, by this time, have grown to the large, brilliant and iridescent gem demanded by the jewelers.

RECORD OF NEW FISH COMMISSIONER

Dr. Smith Unusually Well Fitted for Duties of His Position.

The appointment of Dr. Hugh M. Smith, the new commissioner of Fisheries who succeeds George W. Bowers, resigned, meets with general approval on all sides and it seems that President Wilson could not have made a more fitting or popular choice than he has in the selection of one who has long been identified with the department and rendered such valuable service for the advancement of the fisheries.

Speaking of the appointment, the Fishing Gazette publishes the following:

"Dr. Smith is a man of long practical experience and is eminently qualified for his new position. We give below his record in detail:

"Entered service of U. S. Fish Commission in 1886; from 1887-1893, six promotions under Commissioners Baird, Goode and McDonald; from 1893-1897, assistant in charge, division of statistics and methods of the fisheries; from 1897-1903, assistant in charge, division of inquiry respecting food fishes and the fishing grounds; from 1903-1913, deputy commissioner, a position specially created by Congress; from 1891-1892, co-special agent of Eleventh Census in charge of fisheries; 1892, representative of the United States at the First International Fishery Congress, Paris; 1892, representative of the United States at the World's Fair Congress, Chicago; 1901-1902, director of the marine-biological laboratory of the Bureau of Fisheries, Woods Hole, Mass.; 1905, representative of the United States at the Third International Fishery Congress, Vienna; 1906-1913, expert adviser of Food and Drugs Board and of Bureau of Chemistry in fishery cases arising under the pure food and drugs act; 1907-1910, director of Albatross expedition for investigation of the fisheries and aquatic resources of the Philippine Islands; 1908, representative of the United States at the Fourth International Fishery Congress, Washington, 1910, expert special assistant of the United States counsel at the arbitration of the North Atlantic Fisheries Dispute at The Hague; 1910, named by United States Government as its member of international commission for adjudication of disputes arising under the award of The Hague arbitration tribunal; 1912, representative of the United States Government on

the Permanent International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

"In addition to the official positions noted, Dr. Smith has held the following unofficial posts: 1893, chairman Section of Commercial Fisheries, World's Fishery Congress; 1898, secretary National Fishery Congress; 1904, chairman International Jury on Fish Culture, Louisiana Purchase Exposition; 1908, secretary-general Fourth International Fishery Congress, Washington; 1888-1902, medical faculty University of Georgetown; professor 1895-1902; 1909-1913, member research committee National Geographic Society, and associate editor "National Geographic Magazine."

"He is associated with the following societies: American Association for Advancement of Science (fellow); American Society of Naturalists; American Fisheries Society (president 1907-08); American Ornithologists' Union; Imperial Russian Society of Fish Culture and Fisheries (honorary member); Imperial and Royal Austrian Fishery Society (honorary member and medalist); German Sea Fishery Society (corresponding member); Hamburg Fishery Society (corresponding member); Swedish Fishery Association (corresponding member); Salmon and Trout Association of Great Britain and Ireland (honorary member); Medical Society of the District of Columbia; Washington Academy of Sciences; Biological Society of Washington.

"He has visited every part of the United States and made examination of all branches of the fisheries. He has also made special investigations of the fisheries and fish culture of various foreign countries, including France, England, Scotland and Holland (1900), Japan (1903, 1907), Norway (1905), China, Ceylon (1907, 1908), Holland (1910), England, Germany, Denmark (1912).

"His publications include several hundred papers, monographs, etc., dealing with economic, legal, international and scientific phases of the fisheries and agriculture of United States and foreign countries.

"In a word it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a man better equipped for the responsible position of head of the Bureau of Fisheries.

"We look forward confidently to an exceptionally intelligent administration of the affairs of the bureau."

NEWS FOR THE LAKE FISHERS

Huron, O., May 10.—Capt. Downing, who has charge of the United States hatcheries at Put-in-Bay, has completed the work of planting the output of whitefish for this season's hatch. There were nearly 200,000,000 of the fry placed in the lake in the vicinity of the islands and the shoal places by the United States hatcheries alone. This is more than would be supplied by the forces of nature in three years' time. The per cent. of the hatch this spring was over 75 per cent. which is a banner year. At the State hatcheries there has been equally as good a yield and many of both the whitefish and herring have been planted. The supply of pickerel spawn this spring is very light, and is accounted for as the result of the floods, which have caused so much bad water along the shores of the lake.

Maiden Rock, Wis., May 13.—Because of the finding of a \$1500 fresh water pearl here the town has all but gone mad over the prospect of swollen fortunes, and nearly everybody has quit working to fish the neighboring streams.

Kingston, N. Y., May 10.—Kingston fishermen were at a loss to account for the extraordinary run of trout in the Esopus stream this year, until it was learned that, in addition to the stream being stocked with 6000 yearling trout a year ago, during the flood a few weeks ago, Cruickshank's breeding ponds at Big Indian had sprung a leak and released about 10,000 matured trout into the stream.

It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 fingerlings went out with the larger fish, which were of the speckled brook trout, German browns, mottled, California, rainbow and Adirondaeks salmon varieties.

Trout by the barrelful have been caught in the upper Esopus this season, and as far down as the stream as Hurley, something that has not been known for many years. It is likely that trout fishing in the Esopus will be good now for many years.

LaCrosse, Wis., May 10.—The annual outrage of seining the lagoon in Pet-

tibone Park, which is stocked with fish, has again taken place and hundreds of dead fish were dropped along the shore. The local game warden is helpless in the matter, for while the park belongs to the city of LaCrosse, having been donated to it at a cost of \$100,000, it is located in the State of Minnesota and under Minnesota jurisdiction.—Fishing Gazette.

May 21.

SALMON KNOWN BY SCALES.

Expert Can Tell Age of Fish by Rings on Scales.

During the summers of 1910 and 1911, Charles H. Gilbert, professor of zoology in Stanford University, studied the Pacific Coast salmon for the United States Bureau of Fisheries, with a view to determining the age at maturity and such other facts of the life history of the fish as could be learned from a scrutiny of their scales.

According to Prof. Gilbert, all salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, with the possible exception of certain male king salmon, perish when they have attained maturity. They spawn but once and then die, whatever their age or whatever their physical condition at the time of spawning. It is this peculiarity that renders the matter of their age at maturity important.

Many efforts have been made to solve this point of age at maturity of the fish by marking the artificially reared fry of the king salmon and of the sock-eye salmon by clipping one or two of their fins before they are liberated, with the idea of their being recognized upon their return at maturity. Reliable data from these experiments have not yet been obtained.

Prof. Gilbert maintains that a study of the scales of the salmon is the most reliable method of determining their age, as the rings on the scales can be read in much the same way as can those showing growth of a tree. Such salmon as stay in fresh water until they are yearlings show the effect of this residence in the markings on their scales.

In the late spring and summer the growth of the fish is rapid and is shown in the widely separated rings in the scales, while the slower growth of the colder months is indicated by the narrowing of the bands or rings. The general idea is that the narrow or closely arranged rings on the scales indicates one winter each in the life of the fish.

From his two years of study of the scales of the Pacific Coast salmon Prof. Gilbert has concluded: That the sock-eye spawns normally either in its fourth or fifth year, the king salmon in its fourth, fifth or even seventh year, the females of both species being preponderatingly four-year-fish.

He finds that the young of both sockeye and king salmon may migrate seaward shortly after hatching, or may reside in fresh water until their second spring.

Coho salmon spawn normally only in their third year. The young migrate either as fry or yearlings, but adults are developed almost exclusively from those which migrate as yearlings.

Dog salmon mature normally either in their third, fourth or fifth years, the humpback always in the second year. The young of both these species pass to sea as soon as they are free swimming.

He says the term "grilse," as used for Pacific salmon signifies conspicuously undersized fish which sparingly accompany the spawning run. They are precociously developed in advance of the normal spawning period of the species. The larger "grilse" meet or overlap in size the smaller of those individuals which mature one year later at the normal period.

"Grilse" of the sockeye are in their third year, of the king salmon in their second or third year, of the coho and the dog salmon in their second year.

Good Stock.

Sch. Monitor, Capt. George Marr, stocked \$2600 on her recent halibuting trip, the crew's share being \$70 to a man.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Norma, mackerel seining, arrived at Liverpool Saturday last. Schs. Kineo and Senator arrived at Hawkesbury, Saturday, bound north.

Going Seining.

Str. Orion, Capt. John H. Dahlmar has abandoned gill netting for the season and will now fit for seining.

SCH. CAVALIER'S MEN MADE \$100

Sch. Cavalier, Capt. Robert Porper, stocked \$4550 as the result of her recent four weeks halibuting trip, the crew sharing \$100.24 to a man clear.

May 21.

RECEIPTS HERE FOR APRIL

Fish receipts at this port during the month of April totaled 5,374,746 pounds against 7,627,193 pounds for the corresponding month of 1912, according to the statistical bulletin of the Board of Trade just issued.

The statement and comparison by quantities is as follows:

	1913.	1912.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Salt cod.....	491,510	832,972
Fresh cod.....	2,144,800	1,899,092
Halibut.....	446,798	148,287
Fresh haddock	1,323,465	
Salt haddock	15,800	1,339,265
Fresh hake	168,561	
Salt hake	4,850	175,411
Fresh cusk	205,107	
Salt cusk	2,515	207,622
Fresh pollock	566,675	303,629
Salt pollock	4,150	570,825
Flitches.....	515	233,352
		925
Total.....	5,374,746	7,627,193

FRENCH BANKER LOST, CREW SAVED

The first disaster to the French fleet of bankers this season was learned yesterday, when 26 men of the French brigantine Anemone arrived at St. Pierre, Miq., on the brigantine Surcouf, and reported the loss of their craft on Quero last Friday.

The Anemone sprang a bad leak and the crew had to take to the boats before the vessel sank. They were picked up by the Surcouf, bound from Port Cancale, France, for St. Pierre. The Anemone sailed from Port St. Malo and was insured.

Big Red Snapper Fishing.

Red snapper fishing in Florida waters is better than ever this season. Great numbers of the finest specimens are brought to the markets daily and it is said that they are bringing a much better price than the bluefish at present. Drum fish are being caught in such great quantities that they are not reckoned as marketable at all. The black fish, which are of the finest variety of food fish, are also being caught in paying quantities.

Boats Getting Halibut.

That halibut are everywhere seems to be borne out by the frequent catches that are being made around the shores these days, by the smaller crafts.

Saturday afternoon, the Rockport boat Melicia Enos landed 1500 weight of halibut in addition to her cod fare, while sch. Marguerite McKenney had 1000 pounds also. Both crafts took their halibut off Rockport.

Ice Fields Moving South.

A message from the revenue cutter Seneca, stating that the ice fields are rapidly moving southward, was picked up Saturday by the radio station at Newport. The Seneca, which is protecting the Atlantic steamship lanes, gave its position at latitude north 43.41, longitude west 49.01. The message was addressed to the hydrograph office in New York.

Baited at Edgartown.

Sch. Margie Turner baited at Edgartown, Monday and sailed for Georges. Alewives are still reported plentiful at Edgartown.

Halibut at Portland.

Sch. Margaret is at Portland today with 50,000 pounds of fresh halibut.

Bank halibut, 9 3-4c for white and 7c for gray.