

7 Feb. 11.

HEARING VERY WARM IN SPOTS

Lobstermen Split on Question of Being Licensed—Majority Opposed—Representative Lyle Central Figure of Exciting Session.

House, Boston, Feb. 10—Near-ly 100 lobster fishermen from all along Massachusetts coast today appeared before the legislative committee on fisheries and game to hear and take part in a discussion of a bill which has been introduced by Representative James M. Lyle of Gloucester on the petition of John F. Lawson of Rockport. This bill provides that citizens of the state who desire to catch lobsters must first secure a license from the state board of fish and game commission and for this license must pay the sum of \$1.00.

Representative Harry C. Foster of Gloucester was the first speaker in favor of this bill and he said that he was of the opinion that nearly all the fishermen in his district would like to see such legislation put on the statute books of the state. He also stated that the bill was sanctioned by the state fish and game commission.

The bill was also favored by L.A. Lombardy of Boston, who represented several fishermen along the coast. He said, however, that he wished to have the correction made in the bill by changing the word citizen to resident so that although a man was not a citizen of this country he might at least be allowed to earn an honest living by fishing. Many of these fishermen, he said, are foreigners and cannot learn to read and write, so as to become a citizen, for they have large families to support and have not the time to put into it.

Representative Jerome S. Smith of Provincetown, a member of the committee, then asked Mr. Lombardy if he would not encourage foreigners to come to this country for two or three years and then return with what they had made by lobster fishing. To this

question, Mr. Lombardy stated that he did not believe that it would develop that any more would practice this plan now under the present laws.

At this point, by questioning the proponents of the measure, Representative Benjamin G. Collins of Edgartown, brought out the fact that this bill has been before the legislature for the last 15 years and was now getting kind of worn out so that the printing should not be read on it.

Samuel Thurston, a lobster fisherman of Rockport, then spoke in favor of the bill. He said that he knew the proposition had been before the legislature for a number of years, but nevertheless it is a good matter. Representative Lyle asked Mr. Thurston if the laws relative to lobster fishing had not changed during the past 15 years so as to make this legislation necessary to which Mr. Thurston answered that it had. He also believed that the word "citizen" should be changed to "resident" as he said it is the desire to give the foreigner the same chance as the Americans. He believed that the penalty for dishonest lobster fishermen should be more strict and stated that the bill provides that if the fish and game commission finds that the law is being broken by some dishonest lobsterman the commission may take away this man's license to catch lobsters in the waters of this state.

Told of Selling Shorts.

The petitioner for this legislation, John F. Lawson of Rockport, was next heard and he told the committee that there is nothing now in the law which makes the lobster fisherman afraid of getting caught being dishonest, but if this bill became a law so that licenses could be granted and revoked, these fishermen who persisted in breaking the law would have something to be afraid of. He said that the lobster fishermen all along the coast from Cape Ann to Cohasset had organized in the city of Lynn and have requested this legislation and therefore he thought that it should be granted to them. "There is no need of a law for honest fishermen," he said, but went on to state that during the month of August, 1911, he had caught 1260 short lobsters and sold them at wholesale, that during 1912 he had taken 1000 shorts and disposed of them in a similar manner, and that in 1913 he had caught 800 shorts and sold them, this being a direct violation of the present law. During the year 1914 and since then he said he had taken no shorts from the water as an organization had been formed of the lobstermen and they had agreed that they would throw all shorts back into the water and abide by the law. They had also agreed, he said, to ask for this legislation in order that the honest lobstermen, who had joined the organization, might be protected against dishonest ones.

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Lawson Said He Had Reformed.

Representative Smith asked Mr. Lawson if he had reformed since 1913 and the answer to this question was "yes" and that since the organization of the lobstermen all shorts he had caught he had put back into the water. Representative Smith then said, "Then you have more regard to the organization which has recently been formed than you have for the laws of the state?" The present law states that you shall not take shorts from the waters and sell them and you have violated this law, but when your organization says to you, 'Put the shorts back into the water' you have complied with their wishes."

The statement was then made by Mr. Lawson that nearly all lobster fishermen along the coast had caught short lobsters and sold them and if there was no chance of getting caught at it, this practice was carried on quite extensively by many of the lobstermen. He had done it along with the rest, he said, but it became evident that the lobsters were decreasing in numbers and when this was found to be the case the fishermen organized for the reason of seeing what could be done to propegate the lobsters. It was told the members of this organization he said, that if they would not take the shorts from the water for sale, but would place all back, that before long the supply would increase, so it was decided that all members would from then on comply with the law.

Representative Lyle then directed a question to Mr. Lawson and asked him if the dishonest man was allowed continuously to take the shorts what effect it would have on the lobster fishing industry? Mr. Lawson then stated that it would necessarily mean a close season on lobsters, which would be a bad thing for all of the fishermen.

"Shorts" Law Don't Bother Them.

William Bennett of Rockport told the committee that under the present law a man is fined in the courts for selling shorts, but that does not worry him as he can make enough the next day to cancel this liability. He thought that the laws should be more strict, so that if a man got caught dealing in shorts that he would have something more to fear. Mr. Bennett was asked by Representative Smith if this law would not increase the number of deputy fish wardens of the state but Mr. Bennett said that he did not think that it would.

Andrew DeGost, a lobster fisherman of Boston harbor, also favored the bill introduced by Representative Lyle.

By questioning witnesses Representative Lyle brought out the point that it is not that the lobstermen have more respect for their organization than they do for the laws of the state that has prompted them to throw back shorts, but he said, that the organizations teach the members to respect the law.

Representative James M. Osborne of Marblehead appeared in favor of the bill representing some fifty lobster fishermen of his town. He also favored the amendment of the bill by striking out the word "citizen" and putting in the place thereof the word "resident."

This concluded the testimony of the supporters of the bill and the chairman of the committee asked that all others in favor raise their hands, and 42 voted in favor of the bill.

Opposition Was Strong.

The opposition was led by Representative William O. Souther, Jr., of Cohasset, who stated that he was sure that every fisherman from Boston Light to Plymouth would be opposed to this bill if they knew exactly what it called for. He said that the fishermen had been worked up to a fever heat by a few men and one-half think that they want the bill, while the other half don't know what they want. "What has the fish and game commission been doing all of this time?" he said, "letting these fishermen catch and sell their shorts?" He thought that the organization of these lobstermen was probably a good thing, but he did not believe that they knew at the present time just what they desired. This bill, he said, if passed, will not go into effect until November 1st and then lobster fishing is over and within sixty days the new legislature of 1916 will be coming in. He thought that the best plan would be for these men to get together as an organization and agree as to just what they want. He said that they should come to the legislature then with a bill, not as a bunch of lawbreakers in their present condition, but honest men asking for proper legislation. "This scheme is a big political game," he said, "and has been put into the Legislature for years.

At this point Representative Lyle interrupted and asked him if the lobstermen of Cohasset had changed their minds since the convention at Lynn when they voted in favor of this bill and asked that such legislation might be passed. Representative Souther stated that the lobstermen did not know just what they wanted but further told the committee that the bill submitted by Mr. Lyle differed in many respects from the bill which the convention at Lynn had requested him to present to the legislature. He also said that he thought the time was coming when just such a proposition would be a good one and he thought that the proponents were on the right track but he did not believe that the time was now ripe.

Representative Lyle then reminded him that he had said that there was some merit in the bill and asked him why he wished the matter delayed for a year. He also asked the representative what change he would make in the law next year. To this Representative Souther replied that he thought that the fishermen should get together and decide what they want among themselves and he was sure that if no outsiders intruded on their meeting they would come to the legislature next year with a fair and equitable bill.

Would Have Thrown Lyle Down.

Manuel Salvadore of Cohasset, president of the lobstermen and fishermen's association, next opposed the bill, and he explained the convention that was called at Lynn at which Mr. Lyle was present. He said that Mr. Lyle had called the convention and when they met, he, Manuel Salvadore, was made the president. He said he didn't have anything to say about the meeting however, for Mr. Lyle took charge of that and when the Gloucester representative said "All up," they all stood up and when he said "All down" they all sat down."

Representative Lyle stated that this was a compliment to him.

Mr. Salvatore stated that he did call Mr. Lyle down once or twice for his actions and would have thrown him down if he could have done so. He said, "Let us go together ourselves and if Mr. Lyle will keep away when we are drawing up the recommendations we will get along all right."

He also stated that the bill presented by Mr. Lyle to the legislature is much different from the one drawn up at the Lynn convention. He then presented the recommendations of the convention to the committee as originally drawn.

Mr. Lyle stated at this point that he did not think that the opposition was opposed to the general provisions of the bill.

It was also stated by the opposition that there is already enough legislation on this point if it was only lived up to and that this bill should be thrown in the waste basket.

Judge H. B. Davis of Plymouth also opposed the bill. He presented a letter to the committee written by a deputy fish warden to a lobster fisherman down his way requesting that fisherman to do all that he could to form an organization and he did not think that was quite the proper attitude for this official to take in the matter. He said that it makes the lobster fishermen in the section suspicious that something is under it all that shouldn't be there. He said that they feel it is another attempt at commission rule. The law is in his opinion too drastic and should not be considered in any way, as he didn't consider that legislation is necessary in this matter.

Sentiment Against Bill

All those who were in opposition were then requested to hold up their hands and 76 men voted against the bill. When it was considered that 42 had voted in favor and 76 against and there were less than 100 men in the room it became quite apparent that some of the men had voted twice and so a new vote was taken on the matter. This vote showed that seven favored the bill while 39 were in opposition.

The hearing was then closed.

Favored Propagation Appropriation.

The committee on fisheries and game also took up a bill which provides that the sum of \$10,000 be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth for the purpose of propagating lobsters in the waters of Massachusetts Bay on that part of the coast between Rockport and Cohasset, this amount to be expended for the purchasing of lobster-bearing eggs.

C. O. Briggs of Marblehead and John F. Lawson of Rockport both favored this bill while some 70 other lobster fishermen were recorded in favor. There was no opposition to this matter.

Portland Fishing News.

Owing to some of her fishing gear becoming disabled, the beam trawler Long Island which left the Portland Company wharf a fortnight since after undergoing extensive repairs, returned there Tuesday afternoon. Since she started out she has landed one 40,000 pound catch at New York, and had 14,000 pounds of fresh fish on board when she came into the harbor Tuesday.

ANOTHER DAY AND NO TRIPS IN

For the third consecutive day, not an arrival was reported here up to noon. The gill netters had small lifts yesterday, the total catch for the day being 10,000 pounds. On account of the heavy breeze outside today, only a few of the boats are out.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

- The arrivals and receipts in detail are:
- Str. Mary F. Ruth, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Dolphin, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Medomak, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 2700 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Carrie and Mildred, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Rough Rider, gill netting, 650 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Mystery, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Anna T., gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

- Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5 per cwt.; medium, \$4.25; snappers, 3.
- Georges halibut codfish, large, \$5; medium, \$4.25.
- Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.25; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.
- Cusk, large, \$2.50; medium, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.50.
- Hake, \$1.50.
- Haddock, \$1.75.
- Pollock, \$1.50.
- Newfoundland herring, \$3.25 per bbl. for salt bulk, \$4.25 per bbl. for pickled.

Fresh Fish.

- Splitting prices:
- Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
- Western cod, large, \$2.25; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 75c.
- Eastern cod, large, \$2; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 75c.
- All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than above.
- Hake, \$1.25.
- Cusk, large, \$1.75; medium, \$1.15; snappers, 50c.
- Pollock, round, 80c; dressed, 90c.
- Fresh halibut 11c for white and 7 1-2c for gray.

Newfoundland frozen herring, 3c per lb.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Benj. A. Smith arrived at Shelburne, N. S., Monday and cleared for fishing.

Fish Landings at Boston.

Groundfish receipts at Boston for the week ending February 5 totalled 1,168,600 pounds from 34 arrivals as compared with 1,653,700 pounds from 57 arrivals for the corresponding week of 1914.

DON'T LIKE BEAM TRAWL REPORT FISH PRICES HOLDING GOOD

Hard to See Where Beam Trawlers Should Worry, Says Portland Editorial

Down in Maine they apparently don't take any more kindly to the report of the Bureau of Fisheries on beam trawling then here and elsewhere, where the interests of the fishermen are affected, as the following editorial from the Portland Express & Advertiser would indicate: "That the report of the committee which recently completed its investigation into the methods of the beam or otter trawlers does not satisfy everybody concerned is evident from the comments which are appearing in the press of the country. The original bill for the investigation read: "to investigate the method known as beam or otter trawling and report to Congress whether or not this method of fishing is destructive to the fish species or is otherwise harmful or undesirable."

"The report practically answers this question in the negative but it must be admitted that instead of stopping there it goes on to make recommendations.

"The investigators claim that otter trawls do not destroy the spawn, do not seriously disturb the bottom, interfere but little with line fishing, and that the makers of the report have been unable to discover "any evidence whatever that the banks frequented by the American otter trawlers are being depleted of their fishes."

"At the same time Commissioner H. M. Smith, of the Bureau of Fisheries, urges that the United States, with the co-operation of Canada, Newfoundland and France, safeguard the future supply of fish by prohibiting the use of any other apparatus drawn over the ocean bottom by a vessel in motion, on all bottoms in the Atlantic Ocean outside of territorial jurisdiction north of the 40th degree of north latitude, except Georges Banks, south channel, and Nantucket Shoals east of the meridian of Sankaty Head on Nantucket Islands. Such a plan, the investigating committee believes, would return to the otter trawlers sufficient ground for their work, but would not exclude the line fisheries and would reserve to them exclusively the banks to which they make more than two-thirds of their trips.

"Naturally, the fishermen and interests who oppose otter trawling do not like the report. They ask, and not without reason, how it is that if the investigating committee found otter trawling harmless to the fisheries, it is deemed necessary to limit the otter trawlers to certain waters only. A remonstrance to the findings of the committee will doubtless be made, but in view of the time given to the subject by the investigators and the supposed thoroughness of their work, it is hard to see where the otter trawlers have much to worry about."

Eight Trips at New Pier Three at T Wharf Today.

Boston arrivals since yesterday numbered 11 crafts, three taking out wharf and eight at the new pier, Boston.

Yesterday afternoon, sch. Conqueror, Capt. Robertson Giffin, put in at wharf with a 40,000 pound fare. This morning, schs. Elva L. Spurling and Leonora Silveria were in from shore.

At South Boston, steamer Swell, 66,000 pounds and steamer Ripple, 1000 pounds. In the trip of the Swell was 21,000 pounds scrod and the Ripple 10,000 pounds. The off-shore scrod fleet were schs. Gladys and Nellie, Capt. James Dwyer, 67,000 pounds; Ruth, 42,000 pounds.

Quotations, wholesale were, \$4.50 \$6 a hundred pounds for haddock, \$5.50 for large cod, \$3 to \$3.50 for market cod, \$4 to \$7 for hake, \$4 for pollock, \$2.50 for cusk.

Boston Arrivals and Receipts

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

ARRIVALS AT T WHARF.

- Sch. Conqueror, 28,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
- Sch. Elva L. Spurling, 5000 haddock, 400 cod, 4000 hake.
- Sch. Leonora Silveria, 2500 haddock, 500 cod, 3000 hake.

ARRIVALS AT BOSTON FISH MARKET.

- Str. Swell, 55,000 haddock, 11,000 cod.
- Str. Ripple, 32,000 haddock, 4000 cod.
- Sch. Jorgina, 2500 haddock, 3000 hake.
- Sch. Angeline C. Nunan, 6000 haddock, 3500 cod, 2300 hake, 2500 cusk.
- Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 5000 haddock, 1600 cod, 2500 hake, 1500 cusk.
- Sch. Manomet, 2000 haddock, 1500 cod, 1500 hake, 2000 pollock.
- Sch. Ruth, 25,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 7000 hake.
- Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 43,000 haddock, 24,000 cod.
- Haddock, \$4.35 to \$6 per cwt.; cod, \$5 to \$5.50; market cod, \$3.50; hake, \$4 to \$7; pollock, \$4 to \$2.50.

Took Cargo to Boston.

Sch. T. M. Nicholson which came at Bucksport several weeks ago with 900 barrels of frozen herring from the Islands, N. F., has taken her cargo to East Boston, where they are being taken in by the Boston Storage Company.

Booth Fisheries Report.

Booth Fisheries reports for 1914 a profit from operations \$1,211,212. Decrease of \$149,730 from the previous year. A balance of \$921,439 remaining applicable to interest, sinking fund, depreciation and other charges compared with \$779,610 in 1913. The balance carried to surplus in 1914 \$183,391.

ANT UNIFORM LOBSTER LAW

the Portland, Maine Express: the uniform lobster law people are for a law that will allow them to buy, sell or eat a small and priced lobster. We note that declare that this will kill all lobsters. Experience should teach better than that. With this proposed change the fishermen are protected from saving any lobster under nine inches full length.

correspondent of recent date would convey the idea that it is possible for to kill all the lobsters. If 8,000,000 lobsters were caught on the coast of Maine besides the thousands of small lobsters that were smuggled out of the state the past season, it will certainly be impossible to kill off the lobsters by the present method of fishing.

We are also informed that states that this small lobster law, have so depleted their stock of lobsters that they have had to come to the state of Maine for their supply, conveying the idea that this was the reason for the coming. The fact is that these states have always come to the coast of Maine for their supply and at the present time are reaping the benefit of our small lobsters.

Let us have the benefit of small and priced lobsters for two years. It will give the people of this state in moderate circumstances an opportunity to eat lobster. The people of Maine have a better right to low priced lobsters than any other state in the Union. Under the present law, however, they can't get it.

With the proposed uniform law in effect no one in this state could ship lobsters under nine inches out of Maine therefore there would be no necessity for fish wardens overhauling lobsters shipped to other states. As the majority of the people along our coast eat these small lobsters contrary to the law now it ought to remove a burden from their conscience.

Several of the large wholesale lobster dealers in the state of Maine have their branch stores in Boston. Thus the business driven from the state of Maine because we cannot market the small lobsters from Nova Scotia, dealers in the state of Maine are exultant.

A local dealer said to us today:

"Talking over the phone to a lobster dealer in Boston Monday of this week he told me 400 crates arrived from Nova Scotia on the steamer arriving Sunday and about half of them were chickens. He offered me small lobsters boiled at 25 cents a pound. This is 11 cents lower than we can sell for in Portland. With an open market we can sell small lobsters at a lower price than Boston as we are nearer Nova Scotia. The winter months are practically a close time on the state of Maine coast. If it were not for the lobsters stored up in pounds we would be without stock to supply our trade. With an open market we can get our share of the supply from Nova Scotia."

In view of the fact that the present law does not prevent an immense wholesale traffic in short lobsters and that it further fails to provide our own people with lobsters at reasonable prices, why not give the uniform nine-inch law a trial?

ENGLISH TRAWLERS MAY COME OVER HERE

The temporary closing of the North Sea fishery seems to have turned the eyes of European fishermen to the North West Atlantic fishing grounds, and we would not be surprised to see a number of British trawlers next season. The French will be in smaller numbers than ever, as most of the French deep sea fishermen have joined their country's navy. Some of our own Western fishermen propose to try steam trawlers next season, despite the

success of similar ventures a few years ago, when it was demonstrated that the bottom is too rough and uneven for fishing of this kind. If our Banks are to be exploited in this way, by outsiders, the indirect effect on our fishing industry may be very harmful indeed. Hon. John Harvey, who has made a deep study of the question, expressed this same sentiment at the Board of Trade meeting the other day. —St. John's N. F. Trade Review.

T WHARF BACK DOING BUSINESS

Under the caption "Rejuvenated T Wharf," the Boston Globe says editorially:

The regrets over the disappearance of the fishing fleet from T wharf were premature. Some schooners are back again, the fish carts continue to trundle, the ice wagons rumble and the historic mart retains much of its old-time appearance.

People who work down town were sorry when the fish business moved away, because they were deprived of a daily source of entertainment during their noon hour—the bustle of the merchants; the crews down aboard the vessels baiting up; the vessels getting in and out with more or less picturesque language; and the shifting, varied panorama of the dock.

Many of the fishermen were sorry for the removal because it took them a long way from their traditional stamping grounds along Atlantic avenue, and their sorrow met a response from the merchants of the district, with whom they were good customers. Numerous artists loudly regretted the change because, as they supposed, it ended for good and all the paintability of the most paintable spot on the Boston waterfront.

All these tears were wasted. T wharf is back doing business at the old stand. The Fish Pier in South Boston has the advantage of equipment; T wharf has the advantage of location. The fish industry is a large one, and growing; there should be plenty of room for both.

N. F. MAY MAKE COUNTER CLAIMS

Premier Sir Edward Morris of Newfoundland is on his way to Washington to confer with the officials of the American state department regarding a controversy with the British government over Newfoundland fisheries. It is understood that the American government has entered claims under the provisions of the award by the joint high commission made at The Hague four years ago, and that Newfoundland has filed counter claims as an offset.

It is expected that Premier Morris will reach Washington the last of the week.

Salt Mackerel Imports.
Imports of salt mackerel of the 1914 catch received at Boston to date is 24,031 barrels as compared with 26,050 barrels of the 1913 catch.

GILL NETTERS IN ALL ALONE

The only receipts of fresh fish here since yesterday is that landed by the gill netters. About 15,000 pounds in all was landed, about evenly divided cod, haddock, hake and pollock, which was shipped to Boston.

- Today's Arrival and Receipts.**
- Str. Mary F. Ruth, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Julia May, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Quartette, gill netting, 750 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Dolphin, gill netting, 1700 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Medomak, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Str. Sawyer, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
 - Sch. Jorgina, via Boston.
 - Sch. Manomet, via Boston.
 - Sch. Ethel B. Penny, shore.
 - Sch. Harriett, shore.
 - Sch. Leonora Silveria, via Boston.
 - Sch. Edith Silveria, shore.
 - Sch. Russell, shore.
 - Sch. Adeline, shore.
 - Sch. Mary DeCosta, shore.
 - Sch. Emily Sears, shore.
 - Sch. Ralph Brown, shore.
 - Sch. Jeanette, shore.

Fishing Fleet Movements.
Sch. Pontiac arrived at Liverpool, N. S., Tuesday and cleared for fishing.

Capt. McInnis Doing Well.
Sch. Laverna, Capt. John McInnis, did well on her haddocking trip, landed at Boston this week, stocking \$3016. The crew's share from the proceeds was \$71.50, net.

FRANK WATTS HAS PRIZE FARE

Noted Killer in Sch. Commonwealth Brings 100,000 Pounds Today.

Receipts at the Boston Fish pier this morning were in goodly supply, 10 fares being there, while one craft docked at T wharf.

The best fare of the morning is sch. Commonwealth, Capt. Frank Watts, who hauls for 100,000 pounds.

Wholesalers paid \$4 to \$5 a hundred pounds for haddock, \$5 for large cod, \$3 for market cod, \$4 to \$7 for hake, \$4 to \$5.50 for pollock and \$2.50 for cusk.

Boston Arrivals and Receipts.
The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

ARRIVALS AT T WHARF.
Sch. Mary T. Fallon, 12,000 haddock, 500 cod, 1000 hake.

ARRIVALS AT BOSTON FISH PIER.
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 4500 haddock, 2000 cod, 2500 hake, 3500 pollock.

Sch. Matchless, 6000 haddock, 1200 cod, 2600 hake.

Sch. Mary C. Santos, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod, 4000 hake.

Sch. Progress, 5000 haddock, 3000 cod, 4000 hake.

Sch. Eleanor DeCosta, 7000 haddock, 1400 cod, 1500 hake.

Sch. W. M. Goodspeed 5500 haddock, 700 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Mary P. Gouliart, 5500 haddock, 700 cod.

Sch. Buema, 15,000 haddock, 1500 cod.

Sch. Premier 20,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 10,000 hake, 3000 cusk.

Sch. Commonwealth, 50,000 haddock, 31,000 cod, 5000 hake, 10,000 cusk, 5000 pollock.

Haddock, \$4.65 to \$5 per cwt.; large cod \$5; market cod \$3; hake \$4 to \$7; pollock, \$4 to \$5.50; cusk, \$2.50.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.
Salt Fish.
Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5 per cwt.; medium, \$4.25; snappers, 2. Georges halibut codfish, large, \$5; medium, \$4.25.
Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.25; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.
Cusk, large, \$2.50; medium, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.75.
Pollock, \$1.50.
Newfoundland herring, \$3.25 per cwt. for salt bulk, \$4.25 per cwt. for pickled.

Fresh Fish.
Splitting prices:
Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
Western cod, large, \$2.25; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 75c.
Eastern cod, large, \$2; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 75c.
All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than above.
Hake, \$1.25.
Cusk, large, \$1.75; medium, \$1.15; snappers, 50c.
Pollock, round, 80c; dressed, 90c.
Fresh halibut 11c for white and 1-2c for gray.
Newfoundland frozen herring, 3c per lb.

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