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has all through a much more rapid growth than the two other types. The 1-year-old herring is over 11 centimetres ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long); the 2-year, $18\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long). It reaches 23.5 centimetres ($9\frac{1}{2}$ inches) at 3 years, 27.2 (11 inches) at 4 years, about 12 inches at 5, and nearly 14 inches at 10 years of age.

The herrings from the west coast of Newfoundland are especially characterised by slow growth during the first years of their life. In the first five years the Newfoundland herring are smaller than herrings belonging to the two other types, but from the fifth year on, their growth is more rapid than the two other years. The older Newfoundland herrings are therefore larger than the herrings from the Magdalen Island, and they approach without quite reaching the size of the equally old herrings from the Nova Scotian Atlantic coast. It is very characteristic of the Newfoundland herrings that their growth is greater even until a late period in life than is the case with the two other types. The Magdalen Island herring grow comparatively well during the first three or four years, but from then on the rate of growth is very small.

The comparison between these types will perhaps be rendered still easier by the study of figure 6, where the average growth (lengths) of the three types is represented

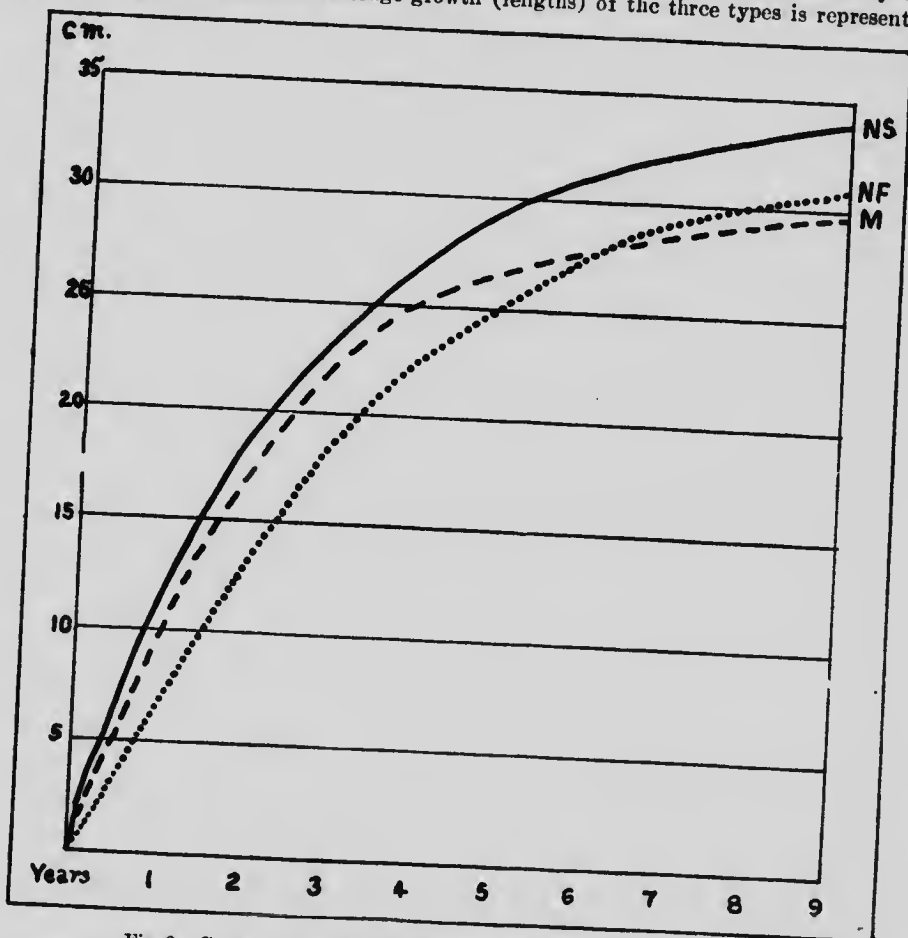


Fig. 6. Curves for the average lengths in different years of herrings from Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia (N.S.) West Coast of Newfoundland (N.F.) and The Magdalen Islands (M.)