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for the 1914 and 1915 curves, a fact which would make the corresponding modal length less than that shown.

The numbers of winter rings have been counted for the scales of the fish of catches 3, 6 and 7, and the results are shown in table 12. The table shows that these catches, which had a mode at 67 cm., were composed predominately of 6-year-old fish. This being the case, the mode at 72 cm. of the curve for catches 41 to 62 shown in fig. 1, probably corresponds to the 7-year-old fish or the fish of the 1909 year class, the same which gave rise to the modes in the 1914 and 1915 curves.

## VII.—SUMMARY.

1. It has been found that young pollock showing in their scales no winter rings and therefore probably in their first year's growth occur in shallow tidal water on the western coast of the Bay of Fundy.

2. Data as to the rate of growth during the first two years are given.

3. Evidence is given for believing that the 1909 class has been the most abundant during the three years 1914, 1915, and 1916.

## VIII.—TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Length Frequencies of Small Pollock caught in shore seine in 1916.

A. Standard Lengths—Numbers in columns represent number of specimens in centimeter groups.

Length.....	7 cm.	8 cm.	9 cm.	10 cm.	11 cm.
Catch 19.....	3	6	8	2	-
Catch 29-32.....	-	3	-	4	1
Total.....	3	9	8	6	1

B. Total Lengths—Numbers in columns represent number of specimens in centimeter groups.

Length.....	7 cm.	8 cm.	9 cm.	10 cm.	11 cm.	12 cm.
Catch 19.....	2	4	7	5	1	-
Catch 29-32.....	-	1	2	-	4	1
Total.....	2	5	9	5	5	1

TABLE 2.—Length Frequencies of Small Pollock, Catches Nos. 21-26, five seined in herring weirs and two caught with hook and line from Station wharf August 3 to 9.

## A—STANDARD LENGTHS.

Lengths.....	11 cm.	12 cm.	13 cm.	14 cm.	15 cm.
Frequency.....	3	1	1	2	-

## B—TOTAL LENGTHS.

Lengths.....	11 cm.	12 cm.	13 cm.	14 cm.	15 cm.
Frequency.....	1	2	1	1	2