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by three curves. The reader will observe that the curve for the Nova Scotia herring, through its whole length, lies above the two others, that the curve for the Magdalen Islands herrings first lies above and then crosses below the curve for the Newfoundland herring.

Similar results have been obtained by the study of herrings from the waters of northern Europe. Fig. 7 gives the typical growth of three European types, the one

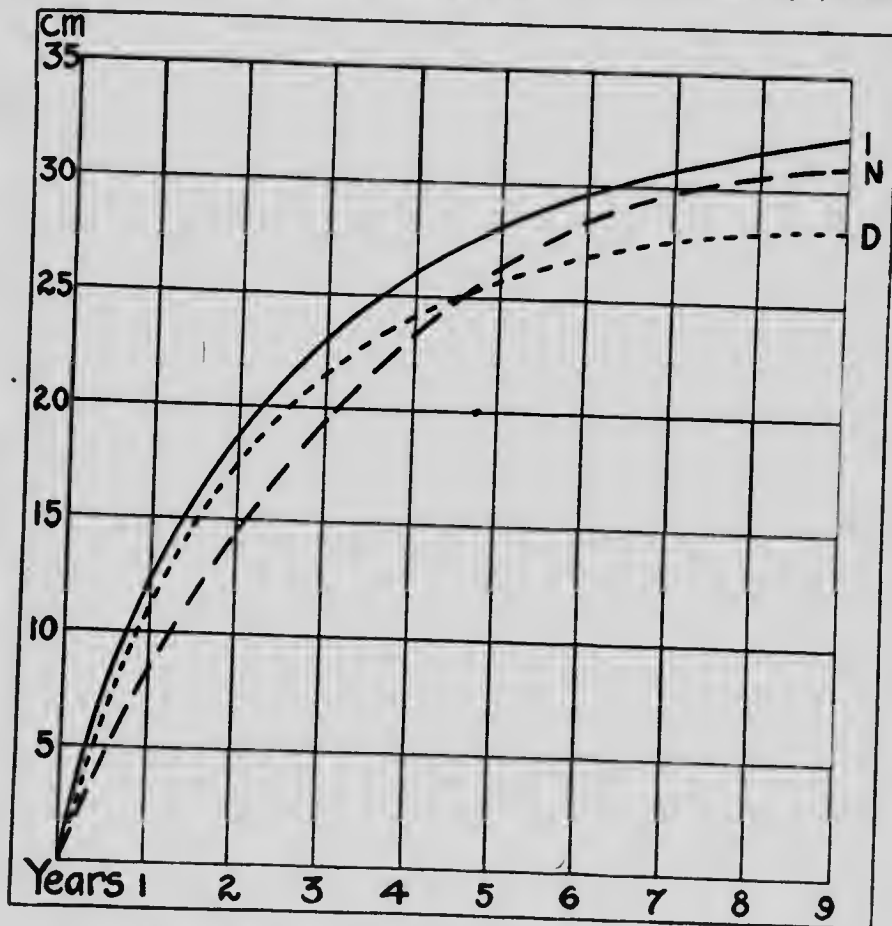


Fig. 7. Curves for the average lengths in different years of herrings from Atlantic Coast of Ireland (I.) West Coast of Norway (N.) and The Dogger Bank, Southern North Sea (D.)

from the west coast of Ireland, the second from Norway, and the third from southern North Sea, the Dogger bank. It will be observed that the growth of these three types differs in a manner quite corresponding to what we have described above for the three types from American waters. The growth of the herrings from the Atlantic open coast of Ireland is the greatest, the curve being always above the other two curves. The herrings from Norwegian waters show a slow growth in their first years of life, slower than the Dogger bank herrings, but the growth is very even up to the age of five or six years, it therefore surpasses the growth of the Dogger bank herring in later years, the two curves for these types cross each other, and the old Norwegian herring