Still greater interest will be attached to this fact if we now compare the two tables 8 and 9. While in the table 8 the 9-, 10-, and 11-, and especially the 10-year-old hering were the dominant, we find in the samples of table 9 a preponderance of the 10-, and 11-year-old herrings, with a marked predominance amongst these year-classes of the 11-year-old herrings. The samples of the table 9 were collected in the fall (about beginning of November, 1914). The two series of herrings, that of table 8 and that of table 9 were both, it is true, caught in the same calendar year, 1914, but the series, nevertheless, belonged to two different periods of growth, to two different winter seasons. From the explanation of the methods of investigation here employed (see above, especially fig. 1), it will be remembered that the growth of the herrings exclusively takes place during summer, from April to September (inclusive). This holds good for the west coast of Norway, under the hydrographic conditions there prevalent. In the gulf of St. Lawrence the winter conditions last till late in May (a factor being the melting of the ice in the gulf), the spawning season of the fish is therefore some months later there than in the Norwegian waters, and the growth of the fish is limited to a somewhat different part of the year. In May the winter ring is still at the margin of the herring scales, and in November a new winter ring has been formed outside of the winter ring of the month of May. The individuals which in May had ten winter rings on their scales would therefore in the period from November, 1914, to May, 1915, have eleven rings marked on the scales. The two tables, 8 and 9, therefore reveal an instance of the same facts which were demonstrated for the Norwegian spring herrings (see fig. 14) that the predominance of the same year-class can be followed from one season to the other, as the same individuals again return to their own spawning areas. It is most striking that the richest year-class was that of 1904, the same year which produced such a rich stock of herrings in Norwegian waters. The far-reaching importance of this correspondence between the two stocks of herring on both sides of the Atlantic makes it still more necessary not to draw any definite conclusions from the comparatively small material which hitherto has been investigated. The reading of the Newfoundland scales is not easy. I have, therefore, felt the desire to compare my readings with those of Mr. Paul Bjerkan, and although we agree in our investigations of the samples mentioned here, I think it right to reserve any further discussion of the interesting problems which immediately arise from this study, till the whole material has been worked out. So much may in any case be said, that the samples have shown, that great fluctuations take place, and that future investigations must be carried on, if the understanding of the important biological and practical conditions of the herring fisheries of the American waters is ever to be obtained. The expedition of the coming season will, of course, have chiefly in view the continued observations upon these conditions. The Newfoundland herring forming my material are entirely confined to samples from the spring and fall schools, all of which are large mature fish. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no fishing takes place with the object in view of catching the younger, the "fat" herring. Only some few barrels of younger herring are caught in the bays for use as bait. Where then are the sizes of herrings which correspond to the Norwegian small and fat herring? Are they, as is the case along the Norwegian coast, mainly confined to some special areas of the coast or of the open waters in or outside the gulf? Do they anywhere occur in such quantities and under such circumstances that a new fishery could be developed? That the younger stages of herrings in any case must occur in larger quantities than the larger and older ones is quite clear. It may be that the younger year-classes are less numerous in a special year or shorter series of years (fig. 14), but during a longer period of years it is evident that older herring must be so much reduced in number, in comparison with the younger individuals, that the death-rate of the species will diminish their number. From our study of the growth of the Newfoundland herring it is evident that the 3, 4, 5 and 6-year-old herring, which to a larger or smaller degree may belong to the immature "fat" shoals, must possess the principal qualities of the Nor-