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Long and Short Lobsters.
The fish and game commissioners repeat their recommendation for the reversal of the present lobster policy of the commonwealth. Take the young ones, they say, under 10 1-2 inches, and let the mature big ones go and breed. With lobsters 45 cents a pound, it is evident something must be wrong with the source of supply. The experiment of legalizing short lobsters may be worth trying.—Boston Post.

February 25.

To Put Gloucester in St. Pierre's Class.
A despatch from St. John's, N. F., Saturday, is written in the usual tone of most messages now emanating from there. It says: "The fishing industry of the French colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon has declined 65 per cent. in the past 20 years and the population of St. Pierre has declined 35 per cent. according to statistics laid before the Newfoundland legislature today. The falling off in the fish trade is attributed to a rigid enforcement of the Newfoundland bait act, and it is held that the same act will injure the business of the Gloucester, Mass., fish owners."

February 25.

WITH RUDDER GONE.
Sch. Joseph W. Lufkin Towed Into Liverpool Friday.
Sch. Joseph W. Lufkin of this port was towed into Liverpool, N. S., on Friday, leaking and with her rudder gone. The craft is engaged in haddocking and has been out some time. A new rudder will be hung at Liverpool.

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BROKE HER WINCH.
Steam Trawler Spray Returned with No Fish.
The steam otter trawler Spray arrived at T wharf yesterday. The craft had no fish, returning from Georges because of the breaking of her steam winch, which made it impossible to work the big net. The Spray was considerably iced up.

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Landed Her Halibut at Portland.
Sch. Cecil H. Low, one of the Georges handline codfishing fleet, arrived here yesterday with 7000 pounds of salt cod. The craft came in from the grounds, via Portland, where she landed 8000 pounds of halibut Saturday.

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Fine Share.
The crew of sch. Squanto shared \$94 as a result of their recent 22 days halibut trip.

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Halibut Sale.
The fare of sch. Theodore Roosevelt sold to the American Halibut Company at 10 1-2 cents per pound for white and 9 cents for gray.

February 25.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.
Today's Arrivals and Receipts.
Sch. Theodore Roosevelt, Grand Bank, 25,000 lbs. halibut, 8000 lbs. salt cod, 3000 lbs. fresh hake.
Sch. Cecil H. Low, Georges, 7000 lbs. salt cod, landed 8000 lbs. halibut at Portland.
Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, via Boston.
Today's Fish Market.
Board of Trade fresh fish prices: large western cod, \$2.50; medium do., \$1.62 1-2; large eastern cod, \$2.25; medium do., \$1.50; snapper do., 60c; cusk, \$1.62 1-2; snapper do., 50c; haddock, \$1.10; hake, \$1.10; pollock, \$1.
Board of Trade salt fish prices: Large Georges handline cod, \$4.75; medium do., \$3.75; salt haddock, \$2; salt pollock, \$2; salt hake, \$2; salt cusk, \$2.50.
Bank halibut, 10 1-2 cts. per lb. for white and 9 cts. for gray.
Georges handliner halibut, 14 cts. per lb. for white and 10 cts. for gray.
Boston.
Sch. Etta C., 2000 cod.
Sch. Emily Cooney, 5000 haddock, 200 cod.
Sch. Sabine, 1000 cod.
Sch. Little Addie, 1500 cod.
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 12,000 haddock, 800 cod.
Sch. Seaconnet, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Motor, 14,000 cod.
Sch. Fannie Belle Atwood, 45,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 3000 hake, 2000 cusk.
Haddock, \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$5.30 to \$6; market cod, \$4; hake, \$4 to \$8; cusk, \$4; pollock, \$5.
Fishing Fleet Movements.
Sch. Aloha of this port, has completed the discharge of her frozen herring at New York and was at Vineyard Haven Saturday, bound home with coal.

February 26.

WANTS TO BUY.
Linen Thread Co. of New York After Net & Twine Co. Stock.
Stockholders Will Decide Thursday on Accepting Offer.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Gloucester Net and Twine Company will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Sons of Veterans' hall, First National Bank building, when a favorable proposal for disposition of the capital stock of the company to the Linen Thread Company of New York is to be considered. If the action is favorable it is agreed by the New York Company that the business will be continued here in Gloucester, which is an important consideration as this company has given employment to a large number of operatives and has in recent years proved a most successful enterprise.
Another Lightship for Vineyard Sound.
In the senate yesterday, Senator Lodge offered an addition to the sundry civil bill, which will be considered with the bill by the senate committee, authorizing a lightship for the eastern end of Hedge Fence shoal, Vineyard sound.
Will Haul on Ways Today.
Sch. Ella M. Goodwin will haul out on the ways today to locate and repair the leak which gave her so much trouble on the recent trip.
Good Stock
Sch. Theodore Roosevelt, Capt. James McHenry, stocked \$2375 on her recent halibut trip, the crew sharing \$52.

February 26.

THROW MORE BAIT
For Mackerel, Says Maine's Fisheries Commissioner.
Method of Dealing with Dog Fish Also Interestingly Considered.
The 29th report of the Maine fisheries, by Hon. Alonzo R. Nickerson of Boothbay Harbor, Commissioner of the Sea Shore Fisheries of that state, has been received at this office, and is very interesting reading to any and all who are interested in this oldest of New England industries.
Mr. Nickerson, who is well known in this city, is a man of opinions, based on years of experience in the fish business. These opinions he does not hesitate to promulgate and that is one reason why his reports are perused with interest.
In this report, which covers 1905 and 1906, he deals with the dogfish evil, believes that money appropriated for investigation is thrown away and inclines to the use of the fish for the various purposes to which its flesh, liver and skin are adapted. As to the disappearance of mackerel, he does not hesitate to say that if bait were thrown in such quantities as was 40 years ago, or even a less amount, mackerel would again be found in goodly numbers on their old feeding grounds.
He thinks the alewife fishery is neglected and blames the municipalities for not providing proper runways and clearing refuse from the mouths of streams. He believes in the practicability of clam culture upon a commercial basis and does not hesitate to condemn strongly some of the present lobster laws and to advocate original changes.
The following extracts from his report are well worth reading and the suggestions and recommendations contained therein worthy of consideration.
The total production of all branches of the fisheries in the state for the year 1905 was 211,657,874 pounds, valued at \$4,154,115, and for the last year, 1906, a total yield of 179,888,290 pounds, worth \$4,048,923.
The total investment in the fisheries was, in 1905, \$3,361,698, and in 1906 it was much less, \$2,839,839.
In 1905, the number of persons engaged in the fisheries and allied industries was 15,103. In 1906, the persons employed had increased to 15,954.
In 1905 the lobster fishery was prosecuted by 2562 men who used 169,350 traps, and the catch for the year was 7,425,298 lobsters, for which the fishermen received \$1,394,356.
In 1906 the men thus engaged numbered 2,762 (a gain of 101 men) who employing 174,071 traps (4,721 more traps than 1905) increased the catch to 8,579,512 lobsters, and the fishermen received the increased return of \$1,640,646.
With a gain over 1903 and 1904 of 6,251,300 pounds in production and \$206,780 in value, the ground fishery shows a total yield of 93,706,102 pounds worth \$1,974,128.
The herring fishery for the two years covered by this report with a yield of 243,359,650 pounds, and a valuation of \$1,685,510, showing a splendid gain of more than thirteen million pounds in production and more than \$450,000 in value.
The value of the clam fishery was \$355,821 in 1905, and the production was 6,158,162 pounds. In 1906 the value was \$379,093 and the production 7,723,965 pounds. The average investment in the business in boats and gear was for both years \$33,696.50. There were 1634 persons engaged in making the above showing which is a gain of almost 900,000 pounds over the production of 1903 and 1904.
Dogfish Investigation Useless.
The great damage caused by the dog fish to the fishermen along the coast is very hard to estimate. The state of Massachusetts has appropriated money to carry on an investigation by the state commission. I have read the report that is made of that investigation.
Dogfish, will not only ruin gear, line and trawls, destroy fish and bait, but will crowd upon fishing gear and gobble every hook, crowding out every fish of value and putting the tired and disgusted fishermen to the trouble of pulling up his line or trawls, loaded every hook, with nothing but the worthless, worse than disgusting, dog fish.
I believe that investigation would be useless, and an appropriation for that purpose money thrown away.

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There are parties interested in the organization of a company for the purpose of utilizing dog fish and converting the flesh, skin, and bones into marketable products, but unless those states interested in the destruction of the dogfish, or the general government, assist in the initial expenses and costs, fear that the excellent project may become impracticable, for the risk is a great one for an individual to undertake.

While the dogfish seem to be so plentiful, in my opinion but a short time will be required to rid our waters of this pest. They come in schools, and very big ones, too, and they go in schools and disappear as suddenly as they came to us.

Unlike menhaden, mackerel, herring, or other migratory fishes, the dog fish do not spawn. In fact, they are an animal and not a fish. Their young is born alive, and the species is not so prolific as the above fishes.

Back in the '80s, Mr. L. Maddocks in connection with his menhaden works at Boothbay Harbor when the porgy was very scarce advertised that he would buy all dogfish that might be brought to his factory. The first season in a short time he received 2,000,000; the second season about 1,000,000; the third season 500,000, all able-bodied dog fish; the fourth season, none. The fishermen then claimed that the coast waters for a distance of 40 miles from the reduction works were rid of dog fish.

If the proprietors of this new extermination scheme which proposes to buy up these fish and put to useful purposes the skin, flesh, livers, etc., thereof, should ask the legislature for an appropriation to assist the initial establishment, I would most certainly favor such expenditure of a moderate sum under proper restrictions, that will assist us in getting rid of one of the greatest menaces to our fishery interests, and I can assure you the legislature incoming that every fishermen on the New England coast would be more than pleased to know that the new company proposed and was willing and able to tan the hide of every individual dog fish in the Atlantic ocean.

Go Back to Throwing Bait for Mackerel.

Maine's fleet of mackerel schooners has gradually dwindled until at the present time she has less than a dozen engaged in the business, the most of the fishing being done in boats and sloops. There seems to be no remedy to suggest except to hope and wait for a return of the once abundant schools to our shores.

Maine could once well boast of a fine fleet of vessels employed exclusively in the mackerel fishery. Now, it has less than a dozen vessels thus engaged.

The purse seine came into quite general use during the seventies, at which time the old mode of hook and line gradually went out of use, the crews depending wholly upon capturing the schools while showing at the surface of the water, thereby practically discontinuing the use of bait.

For a few years after the adoption of the purse seine, vessels continued to make trips into the Bay of St. Lawrence, with fair success, but the catches grew gradually less until it was abandoned altogether. I firmly believe that should the old custom of throwing bait in the same quantities as was done forty years ago be revived, that in less than ten years' time mackerel would be fairly abundant in the Bay of St. Lawrence.

In my opinion fish frequent certain waters at certain seasons of the year to obtain food which is there. I do not advocate the return to hook and line fishing wholly, but I believe if the same amount of bait (or even a less quantity) was used that was forty years ago, mackerel would be found on the old feeding grounds, where they might be taken both by hook and line and with purse seines. The same reasons apply to fishing in American waters.

While I have not gone into the subject to any length I believe the average seaman will understand and a majority will think as I do whatever may be the result of the investigation by the United States government.

Boston.

Sch. Lucania, 55,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 500 halibut.

Sch. Marshall L. Adams, 12,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 5000 hake, 300 halibut.

Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 7000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. Queen of the Sea, 2500 cod.

Sch. Massasoit, 8000 cod.

Sch. Mattie D. Brundage, 2500 cod.

Sch. Quonnapowitt, 10,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 15,000 hake, 10,000 cusk, 200 halibut.

Sch. Richard J. Nunan, 1000 haddock, 1200 cod, 500 hake.

Sch. Fame, 40,000 haddock, 6000 cod.

Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., 22,000 cod.

Sch. Juno, 45,000 haddock, 5000 cod.

Haddock, \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$6 to \$6.50; hake, \$4 to \$7; cusk, \$4.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Titania will fit for salt banking under command of Capt. Wilson Cahoon.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of members of the Gloucester Board of Trade engaged in the fish business, held February 26, 1907, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and hereby is extended to Hon. Augustus P. Gardner, member of congress from this district, for the very great interest which he has shown, for the valuable information secured and transmitted to this organization, for his helpful advice, and for the energetic and successful work which he has done in the matter of the National Food Law recently enacted by Congress.

Signed,
Thomas J. Carroll, President Gloucester Board of Trade.

Signed,
Edward K. Burnham, Secretary Gloucester Board of Trade.

As a result of the meeting of the committee and the labors of Congressman Gardner, the shippers, as stated above, will continue to use a preservative on their fish. The kind which has been in vogue for some time, containing boracic acid, will be no more used, and in a few days all the shippers will begin the use of a preservative containing no boracic acid, but benzoate of soda, which, after what the congressman has accomplished, they feel that they have the right to use.

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THANKS TO GARDNER.

Fish Shippers Will Continue To Use a Preservative.

NO MORE BORACIC ACID.

New Preservative Will Contain Benzoate of Soda.

After meetings and deliberations covering the past five or six months, the shippers of fish of this port have been able, almost solely through the magnificent and untiring work of Congressman Gardner at Washington, to continue the use of a preservative on fish and thus prevent the shutting down of their plants for six months in the year, as would have been the case if the pure food law had been allowed to operate as was intended after its final passage.

According to the shippers, the credit for preventing the calamity of the shutting down the plants for a part of each year, which would have meant a great loss to Gloucester labor as well as a great loss to themselves, is due almost wholly to Congressman Gardner, and they have no hesitation in saying so in the most open manner.

President Thomas J. Carroll of the Board of Trade who is the head of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. is very outspoken in the matter. To a Times representative he said, "Yes, without doubt the credit is due to Congressman Gardner and you cannot say too much for him for his tireless work on this matter. In common with all the shippers of fish I feel that everybody in Gloucester should know that to him is due the credit, and that all should realize what a loss it meant to the dealers and the laboring men and women but for his tireless zeal and energy in the behalf of this city. Every day our committee has been in communication with him. The task has been a complex and up hill one against great odds and apparently unsurmountable obstacles, but I feel, thanks to him, that our trouble in the line of not being allowed to use preservative on fish are at an end. For this he deserves the thanks of the shippers and every man and woman who works on the wharves or in the fish packing establishments. It is almost impossible to figure what it would have meant to Gloucester, could we not use preservative, it would have meant nothing short of a calamity, and we have Congressman Gardner to thank that the calamity is averted."

Last evening the shippers held another meeting at the Board of Trade rooms to hear the final communications in the matter and to talk over the case among themselves and make arrangements for the use of a preservative. During the evening resolutions were unanimously adopted, and today the following letter was sent to Congressman Gardner: Hon. Augustus P. Gardner, Washington, D. C.:

February 27.

WORK FOR GARDNER.

Congressman Will Remain in Washington Indefinitely.

Has Important Matters Regarding Modus Vivendi To Care For.

A despatch from Washington yesterday says: Representative Gardner expects to stay here for an indefinite period after the adjournment of congress to close up some work in connection with the modus vivendi, under which American fishing vessels participated in the Newfoundland herring fishery. This modus vivendi was only for a year, and will expire next fall. Mr. Gardner naturally wants it renewed then or some other arrangements made whereby Gloucester fishermen can continue to ply their trade next season. The recent protest of the Newfoundland legislature against the present modus vivendi is expected to operate against Mr. Gardner's efforts, but that fact will not deter him from making them.

Mr. Gardner also has some claims of Gloucester constituents against Great Britain, growing out of the operation of local Newfoundland regulations which work to the disadvantage of foreign vessels. These he will urge upon the state department and do his best to secure their settlement, after many years delay in some cases.

February 27.

OPENING BUZZARD'S BAY.

Hearing on Bill Will Be Attended by Master Mariners.

The committee on fisheries and game will give a hearing tomorrow at the state house, Boston, to all parties interested in a bill designed to once more open up the waters of Buzzard's Bay to fishermen using seines, traps or nets.

Some 20 years ago, owing to great pressure brought by wealthy summer residents of that locality, famed as the summer home of Ex-President Grover Cleveland and the late great actor, Joseph Jefferson, and many others, legislation was adopted closing the waters of the bay to every kind of fishing except with hook and line, thus effectually closing the bay to all commercial fishing.

A bill has been introduced to again open the waters of the bay to commercial fishing and will be strongly urged by fishermen all along the coast. A delegation of Master Mariners, including the president, Capt. John W. McFarland, Capt. Charles H. Harty and others and Mayor MacDonald will attend the hearing and speak in favor of the bill, which if it passes will once more open up valuable mackerel fishing and bait-taking waters.

February 26.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, via Boston,
Sch. Lucania, via Boston.

Today's Fish Market.

Board of Trade fresh fish prices: large western cod, \$2.50; medium do., \$1.62 1-2; large eastern cod, \$2.25; medium do., \$1.50; snapper do., 30c; cusk, \$1.62 1-2; snapper do., 50c; haddock, \$1.10; hake, \$1.10; pollock, \$1.

Board of Trade salt fish prices: Large Georges handline cod, \$4.75; medium do., \$3.75; salt haddock, \$2; salt pollock, \$2; salt hake, \$2; salt cusk, \$2.50.

Bank halibut, 10 1-2 cts. per lb. for white and 9 cts. for gray.

Georges handliner halibut, 14 cts. per lb. for white and 10 cts. for gray.