

February 28.

HOME GROUNDS LEAD.

Interesting Facts from Bureau of Fisheries Statistics.

Total Landings at Gloucester and Boston for Year 1906.

The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries has published a statement of the quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at this port and Boston by American fishing vessels of over five tons register for the year 1906.

For this port the amount was 80,707,840 pounds, valued at \$1,955,038, of which 46,907,324 pounds were fresh and valued at \$887,957 and 33,800,516 pounds were salted and valued at \$1,067,081.

At Boston, 89,693,370 pounds were landed, valued at \$2,117,324, of which 89,610,170 pounds were fresh and valued at \$2,107,663 and 83,200 pounds were salted and valued at \$9659.

These figures include only the catches of American fishing vessels over five tons, and landed by these same crafts, and does not include the big catch of our little shore boats. Neither does it include the several millions of pounds of cured fish landed here from Provincetown and Maine ports, or the many cargoes of salt and frozen herring landed here in British bottoms. The figures serve to give just what American fishing vessels catch and land themselves at these two ports.

By far the most interesting part of the report, which is comprised of very complete tables of the catch of each kind of fish, by banks and months, is a table showing the relative catch on the grounds west and east of the 66th parallel of longitude, this parallel cutting Seal Island, N. S., the grounds to the westward being the "home" grounds and right close to the home market, while those to the eastward are generally known as the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland banks.

The charge has often been made, and as often refuted, that the fishery of Gloucester and Boston, and in fact all New England, was dependent on the bait supply of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as the banks were nearer to those countries and the most of the fishing of our vessels was done on them. How incorrect this charge is can be seen from the following correct figures:

During 1906 the number of fares brought to Gloucester and Boston and caught to the eastward of the 66th parallel, was 464. For the same year, the number of fares caught to the westward of the same line and landed at the same ports was 6442.

It would seem from the above comparative trip figures of fish caught on each side of the 66th parallel that no farther refutation of the charge was needed, but let us go a little farther and get all the facts.

The same government tables show that for 1906 the amount of fish caught by American vessels during 1906 east of the 66th parallel and landed at Boston and Gloucester were 41,170,552 pounds, while the amount taken to the westward of that line by American vessels and landed at the same ports during the same time was 129,230,658 pounds.

Although there was but little difference in the total receipts at Boston and Gloucester, there were 4505 arrivals at the former place during 1906, against 2401 at this port during the same time.

Nobody denies the advantages of the present modus vivendi and license arrangement with Canada, both to ourselves and the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton folks, but these figures show conclusively what a great preponderance of the Boston and Gloucester fish receipts are caught on home banks, but a short run from the home ports.

Remember that the figures given are only for fish landed at this port and at Boston. Should the total of the Maine fisheries, all of which, practically, is caught on the home banks, be added to that of Boston and Gloucester, the difference in the grand totals would be even much greater.

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MUCH INTEREST SHOWN.

Hearing on Using Nets and Seines in Buzzard's Bay.

Mayor MacDonald Spoke and Master Mariners Attended.

The room of the legislative committee on fisheries and game was packed to overflowing yesterday at the hearing on senate bill No. 157, to permit the use of nets and seines in the waters of Buzzards Bay, from which they have been excluded for some 20 years.

In all the great number present, only two, a couple of lawyers, representing the interests of the summer residents on the shores of the bay, appeared to oppose the bill. All the rest, including large delegations from Fall River, New Bedford, Hyannis, Provincetown and other points on Cape Cod and this city, were there to speak in favor of the bill.

The committee remained in session until 1.30 o'clock, and so great was the number wishing to be heard that the hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday, when the committee will again be in session.

At the next session the delegation from the Master Mariners Association of this city, who were present but prevented from testifying because of lack of time, will be heard. The association, at a special meeting a few days ago, voted unanimously to endorse the bill.

The delegation from the Master Mariner Association comprised President Capt. John W. McFarland and Capts. Charles H. Harty, Jerry Cook, Chester B. Tallman, Charles Martin, George H. Peeples, Augustus G. Hall, Reuben Cameron, Thomas Lewis, James H. Stapleton, Peter Grant, Norman A. Ross, Charles Doucette and Solomon A. Rowe.

Mr. E. Frank Locke, formerly of this city, now superintendent of the United States fish hatchery at Woods Hole, was one of those to testify.

Among others who were heard was Mayor MacDonald, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:—As my time is limited, I simply wish to state that I represent the largest fishing port in the United States if not in the world; consequently, our population is composed of a great many fishermen who must have bait in order to enable them to earn a livelihood. The scarcity of bait means loss of time and loss of time means a great financial loss to these hardy men which they can illly afford to lose. I appeal to you, gentlemen, in behalf of the citizens of Gloucester to favor this proposed legislation because I believe it to be fair and honest and allows not only the fishermen of Gloucester the rights which God intended they should have, but everybody in this free country of ours. Aside from what I represent, let me say to you, gentlemen, God forbid that I should ever raise my voice or hand in opposition to legislation of this nature which means so much to the poor people of this country."

At the conclusion of Mayor MacDonald's remarks, a rising vote was called for all those present who favored the legislation and nearly every one stood up.

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INTERESTED IN DOGFISH

New Hampshire Legislator Seeking Information on Pests.

Ex-Representative Edwin C. McIntire has received a letter from Representative Howell Lamprey of Portsmouth, N. H., asking that the former forward to him what resolutions there are in the Massachusetts legislature in regard to the extermination of dogfish. Mr. Lamprey said that he was anxious to have something similar presented to its legislature, and Mr. McIntire promptly sent the desired information.

On the New Hampshire shore there is a coast line of about ten miles, and at the various points there are a large number of dory fishermen who suffer as the result of the dogfish pest.

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DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

- Sch. Maud F. Silva, shore.
- Sch. Pythian, shore.
- Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, shore.
- Sch. Moonam, via Boston.
- Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.
- Sch. Thomas Brundage, shore.
- Sch. Selma, shore.
- Sch. Catherine D. Enos, shore.
- Sch. Manomet, shore.
- Sch. Arcadia, returned.

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 headline 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. Frances Whalen, 5000 haddock, 6000 cod, 28,000 hake, 14,000 cusk.
 - Sch. Mary A. Whalen, 40,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 6000 hake, 12,000 cusk.
 - Sch. Morning Star, 45,000 haddock.
 - Sch. Emily Sears, 2500 haddock, 500 cod.
 - Sch. Selma, 3,100 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 cusk.
 - Sch. Catherine G. Howard, 40,000 haddock, 5000 cod.
 - Sch. Sabine, 1500 cod, 700 halibut.
 - Sch. Ida M. Silva, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod.
 - Sch. John M. Keen, 10,000 haddock, 500 cod.
 - Sch. M. Madeleine, 17,000 cod.
 - Sch. Genesta, 2000 haddock.
 - Sch. Harmony, 25,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 5000 hake, 2000 cusk, 1500 halibut.
 - Sch. Ellen C. Burke, 18,000 haddock, 2000 cod.
 - Sch. Nokomis, 12,000 cod.
 - Sch. Viking, 6000 haddock.
 - Sch. Florida, 14,000 cod.
 - Sch. Juniata, 13,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
 - Sch. Emerald, 600 haddock, 600 cod, 1000 hake.
 - Sch. Catherine G. Burke, 55,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 500 hake.
 - Sch. Rebecca, 2000 haddock, 1000 cod.
 - Sch. Shepherd King, 11,000 haddock, 500 cod, 4000 hake.
 - Sch. Etta Mildred, 25,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 500 hake.
 - Sch. Yankee, 14,000 cod.
 - Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, 6000 haddock.
 - Sch. Flavilla, 6000 haddock, 500 cod, 500 hake.
 - Sch. Thomas Brundage, 10,000 haddock.
 - Sch. Teresa and Alice, 3000 haddock, 2000 cod.
 - Sch. Emily Cooney, 4000 haddock.
- Haddock, \$2.50 to \$3; large cod, \$3 to \$6; market cod, \$4 to \$5; hake, \$4.50.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Helen F. Whitten was at Canso, N. S., Monday.

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GIANT LUMPFISH.

Largest Ever Seen Brought to T Wharf Yesterday.

The largest lumpfish ever known to have been taken was brought to T wharf, Boston, yesterday by sch. Priscilla, which had been fishing off Plymouth. It weighed 15 pounds, was two feet long and 18 inches across. It was sold as a curiosity, not being edible.

March 1.

Halibut Sale.

The fare of sch. Norman Fisher sold to Gardner & Parsons at 12 cents per pound for white and 10 cents for gray.

MAINE'S FISHERIES.

Addition Facts of Interest from Commissioner's Annual Report.

The following additional facts regarding Maine's fisheries are taken from Commissioner Nickerson's annual report.:

"I earnestly recommend the amendment of the lobster law in the very important matter of measurement. I suggest that the measurement of the body shell of the fish be taken, and not the whole of the body and tail, as at present required by law.

"Hundreds of thousands of lobsters are killed every year by this practice of stretching the lobster at the time and after delivery to purchasers. The stretching of the fish a quarter of an inch is a rupture of the ligaments connecting the tail to the body, to that extent, and while it may make the lobster legal in length, thus mutilated, in every such case the fracture of the connective tissue in the body of the lobster to gain this quarter inch causes the death of the fish, and at the same time the meat becomes unfit for food.

"The proposed body shell measure overcomes all the above difficulties, and there is no reason why anyone should oppose a change except, possibly, those few who would thus mutilate a lobster to gain a fraction of an inch in length and make thereby a fraudulent sale, and the party (if there is such) who

would put on sale the meat taken from a dead lobster.

"The lobster law in relation to seizures by the officers is somewhat obscure. I recommend that it be changed so that they may be plainly authorized to seize, as was intended by the legislature which enacted the law.

"The methods employed in the ground fishery are gradually changing from vessels of large capacity to very much smaller craft and boats. The large schooners formerly monopolizing this business are being sold either for fishery in other states, or changed into the coasting trade.

"Boothbay Harbor has entirely dropped out of the Grand Bank fishery, and its fleet of vessels removed from the state. Bucksport is the only port left in Maine where a fleet of Grand Bankers is owned, and this fleet was very much reduced during the season last passed."

March 1.

HON. M. P. CASHIA'S SPEECH

Cold, Hard Facts Tersely Told Newfoundland Legislature.

Brilliant Lawyer Backs Up Points with Actual Figures.

During the debate in the Newfoundland House of Assembly last week on the premier's address to the British secretary for the colonies protesting against the *modus vivendi*, many speeches were made on both sides that were well worth reading. Particularly so was the speech of Hon. M. P. Cashin, one of the ablest men of the Island colony, who is and has been for years opposed to the ideas and methods of Premier Bond. It was terse to the point and bristled with facts and figures.

At the opening of one of the sessions Mr. Cashin presented a petition from 1000 residents of Ferryland district praying for the abandonment of the act excluding American fishermen from Newfoundland waters. He read the petition which detailed at length the advantages the district had gained from the intercourse with the Americans, and alleged that they lost \$40,000 a year by their exclusion, and that the Americans being forced to Labrador by being shut out, were now destroying the Labrador fishery.

Continuing and speaking on the matter of address, Mr. Cashin said he could not support it. The whole trouble was of Newfoundland's own making. In 1890 the premier (then colonial secretary) had tried to secure reciprocity independent of Canada and Canada stepped in and blocked it. In retaliation the Premier and his party had passed a law to compel the Canadians to pay licenses for bait, which law they contested in our supreme court winning their case, and we have to pay them back their money with the costs besides.

After a few short years the Premier tried for reciprocity again and this time was

blocked by the Gloucester fishermen. He now retaliates on them and looks to the Canadians for sympathy. But they will not sympathize with us because trade with the American vessels is too profitable to them.

The Gloucester fleet on the Grand Banks which used to get bait in our waters is only 54 vessels; about 160 other American vessels, which prosecute the mackerel and other fisheries do not come to our waters, but operate along the Nova Scotia coast, and the 54 that come here touch there also. The Nova Scotians are catering to that trade by erecting cold storage plants at central points and using bait traps in all the harbors there.

It has been said that we have crippled the Americans on the Grand Banks, but that is not so. Their catch for 54 vessels in 1904 was 14,550,000 pounds; for 52 vessels in 1905 it was 14,000,000, it was only short the catch of these two vessels. He had not the figures for 1906 at hand now, but believed they would show up as well.

When we drove the Americans out of our waters they did not go back to Gloucester, but went down to Labrador, used caplin bait, made large catches, and having "gurred up the ground" followed the fish from point to point destroying the fishery on our own Northern men.

On the other hand, the Lunenburg vessels, which are granted every privilege, did not average 800 qtls. each, or half what the Yankees had. It had been boasted that we controlled the bait supply of North America, yet our vessels had to go to the Magdalenes for bait last spring. If our bait was so valuable, where are the 20 Placentia bankers and the 40 Southern Shore bankers of 20 years ago? The vessels are gone, and the men who crewed them—like Capt. Joe Bonia—are now filling the Yankee fishing fleet.

What the country wanted, was not a fishery war with the Americans, but measures to keep them profitably employed at home instead of emigrating by hundreds every year.

It had been said that the merchants at St. John's would enter the breach in the Western herring fishery, but when it came to the point they would only do so if granted a bounty equal to the American duty, a bounty that would have to be paid by the fishermen of this colony.

Cold storage was discussed in the House two years ago, but what had been done by the government about it? In Bay Bulls, where Mr. Weeks put up a freezer, the men could always get bait and make good catches, but elsewhere they had to remain idle on the finest fishing days for lack of it.

The people of St. John's took no interest in this question as the empty galleries attested; the people of the outports were even more indifferent to it. He believed the English government's action had meant prosperity instead of misery for the people of Bay of Islands the past fall and so would vote against the address.

March 1.

DEFIES ALL TREATY RIGHTS

Sir Robert Bond Would Stop Trawling at Labrador.

BY OUR FISHING VESSELS.

Wants Imperial Consent To Enforce Fishery Regulations.

A despatch from St. John's N. F., says: "In the legislature yesterday, Premier Bond intimated that the government intended to take every legitimate means to prevent American fishermen from using trawls in the cod fishery along the Labrador coast and Belle Isle strait. It is claimed that trawls destroy the industry and fishermen in Labrador have petitioned the legislature to prohibit their use.

"The colonial government will make representations regarding the matter to the British government in order to secure, if possible, imperial consent to the enforcement of the colonial fishery regulations. These regulations forbid the use of trawls but the Americans contend that the laws are not binding upon them under their treaty rights."

From the tenor of this dispatch it would seem that those who are controlling the political destinies of Newfoundland have decided to recognize no laws or treaties, save their own local laws, and if they have none to fit any particular case, make a few to cover the ground. It is clearly evident that this last desperate measure is but another step of Sir Robert Bond in his plan to utterly ignore and set aside the right of the United States under the treaty of 1818.

Thus far the New England fishing interest has been able to keep on with its operations on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, where it has its treaty rights. It has paid little attention to Sir Robert Bond and his high-handed manifestoes, but has stuck to its fishing. And it will in this case. The New England salt bank codfishing fleet will carry trawls as usual and more than that some of them will carry traps. Further than this, many of them will trawl on the Labrador treaty coast and will also use cod traps there.

The latest move of Sir Robert Bond will not deter them in the exercise of their fishing rights in Labrador waters under the treaty of 1818 and they will go ahead with their fishing operations there as they have in the past.

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DEAL CLOSED YESTERDAY.

Gloucester Net & Twine Co. Sell to Linen Thread Co.

STOCKHOLDERS SO DECIDE.

Shareholders Will Be Paid by Bond Issue of \$250,000

There was a large attendance at the Gloucester Net and Twine Company's meeting in the Sons of Veterans hall yesterday afternoon, the object of which was to take action on the proposition made by the Linen Thread Company of New York to purchase the plant.

The meeting was called to order by President Sylvanus Smith, who read the call and alluded to the offer made which was \$250,000 in five per cent. bonds to run 25 years with five per cent. interest payable semi-annually with the privilege of purchasing the bonds if so desired at the expiration of ten years. Mr. Smith spoke of the strenuous efforts which have been made by the Gloucester company to keep the business going here, oftentimes at a loss, and the offer made to the New York company that whenever they were ready to pay \$250,000 for the plant then the company would take it into serious consideration. They have succeeded in purchasing most of the other rival companies and were now ready to accept the offer previously made, which he considered a good proposition. It had been a constant fight to run the company on a paying basis caused by the strong competition in the business which made it difficult to make a profit, and the directors were well satisfied with the offer. There may be some details to be changed before the arrangements are completed.

Treasurer Smith read the proposition, also a letter which had been received from William Barbour, President of the New York Linen Thread Co., in which he speaks of

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Keeping the plant here in Gloucester as follows:

"Acknowledging your note of the 25th inst., I would say that the Linen Thread Company have not the least idea of discontinuing your plant in Gloucester you can



HON. SYLVANUS SMITH,

President of Gloucester Net and Twine Company.

say to your stockholders that the only change we anticipate will be to, if possible, increase the output.

"The netting business has been very unprofitable, as you know, and it is to ensure all concerned, getting a new dollar for an old one, that we make you the offer, which I feel sure, your shareholders will accept."

Mr. John K. Dustin, for the directors, said that they had carefully considered the question, that the business of the company was greatly needed here for the employment it gave to our people. He hoped that the plant would not be removed, as Gloucester needed not only this but other business interests to keep her people busy.

Mr. William E. Stowe of Boston made the motion to accept the proposition of the New York Company by a yea and nay vote.

On motion of John K. Dustin a committee of three were appointed by the chair to receive, assort and count the votes of the stockholders present on the question of accepting the proposition. Messrs. John Cunningham, Howard Haskell and Col. David V. Low were appointed to serve on the committee.

Mr. Francis Procter said under the circumstances he considered the offer a good one if he could only be assured that the working of the plant would be continued here in Gloucester, where it was much needed, it being the largest establishment in the city and gave employment to a large number. He suggested that the directors make a strenuous effort to keep the plant here as it was a proper industry to work here and the Gloucester Net and Twine Co., had a good reputation after 22 years of service.

The committee having completed their labors announced that there were 1250 shares of stock and of this number 987 had voted yea.

It was voted to leave the completion of the business in the hands of the directors and the stockholders signed the proposition to sell and were notified to place their shares of stock in the vaults of the Gloucester Safe Deposit and Trust Company previous to their being exchanged for the bonds of the new company.

The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the company's plant in this city, with the New York Linen Thread Co., Ltd., as guarantors, and they will be negotiated through the Gloucester Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The directors of the local company are Sylvanus Smith, Sylvester Cunningham, John K. Dustin, George H. Perkins, Charles E. Fisher, William T. Cunningham, Enoch Burnham, William E. Stowe and George A. Smith.

The Gloucester Net and Twine Company is a Massachusetts corporation, organized in 1884, with a capital stock of \$125,000. The first president was William Stowe, and at his death, his son, William E. Stowe, succeeded him, and held the position until the selection of Hon. Sylvanus Smith two years ago.

The last annual return of the company for 1906, filed with the corporation commissioners in January, is as follows:

Capital stock, \$125,000. Assets, real estate \$39,938, machinery \$63,301, cash and debts

March 1.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

- Sch. Arthur D. Story, Georges, 8000 lbs. salt cod, 3000 lbs. halibut. Sch. Etta Mildred, via Boston. Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore. Sch. Marshall L. Adams, via Boston. Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, shore. Sch. Kineo, Quero Bank, 5000 lbs. salt cod, 5000 lbs. fresh fish, 7000 lbs. halibut. Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, shore, 7000 lbs. fresh fish. Sch. Norman Fisher, Georges, 7000 lbs. salt cod, 6000 lbs. fresh fish. 5000 lbs. halibut.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Manomet, haddocking.

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., 80c; 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, 12 cts. per lb. for white and 9 cts. for gray. Georges handliner halibut, 12 cts. per lb. for white and 10 cts. for gray.

Boston.

- Sch. Mabelle E. Leavitt, 7000 cod. Sch. Esther Gray, 13,000 cod. Sch. Buema, 10,000 haddock, 1200 cod. Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan, 4900 haddock, 500 cod, 200 hake. Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, 12,000 haddock, 1500 cod, 1500 hake. Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 4000 haddock. Sch. Clara G. Silva, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake. Sch. Mary C. Santos, 12,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1000 hake. Sch. Mary Edith, 5000 haddock. Sch. Rose Dorothea, 10,000 haddock. Sch. Seacornett, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake. Sch. Crescent, 700 haddock, 1500 cod. Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 15,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake. Haddock, \$3.50 to \$4.20 per cwt.; large cod, \$5; market cod, \$3.50; hake, \$3.50 to \$7; cusk, \$2.75.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

- Sch. Titana is fitting for salt banking under command of Capt. Wilson Cahoon. Capt. Fred. Morrissey is here to fit sch. A. E. Whyland for salt banking. Sch. Hiram Forbes is here to fit sch. W. E. Morrissey for salt banking. Sch. Jesse Morton is fitting sch. Horace B. Parker for salt banking. Capt. Lovitt E. Hines is here to get his sch. Hazel R. Hines ready for the salt banking. Capt. Staley Hines is here to fit sch. Mabel D. Hines for salt banking. Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, Capt. Joseph P. Mesquita, will now shift over from market fishing, put on double dories and fit for Georges haddocking.

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PACIFIC COD FISHERY.

Fisheries Agent Wilcox Makes an Interesting Report.

San Francisco Firms Establish Stations on Alaska Coast.

Mr. William A. Wilcox, agent of the bureau of fisheries, has completed a compilation of his report on the commercial fisheries of the Pacific coast states in 1904 and the report is now published in pamphlet form by the department of commerce and labor.

Mr. Wilcox is well known in this city, and on many occasions has been here on fish statistical work.

Regarding the codfishery, Mr. Wilcox says: "The quantity of cod salted by vessels is gradually increasing. In 1904, two vessels from Anacortes and two from Seattle landed a total of 2,072,000 pounds, having a value of \$62,450. This is an increase from the catch in 1899, which was 930,000 pounds, valued at \$23,250, landed by two vessels. The fish are taken on the cod banks of Alaska with trawls and hand lines operated from dories. There is a "dressing gang" on board hired for that purpose, and the fish are keneled in the hold of the vessel.

"The lay of the crew varies somewhat from that of the Atlantic coast vessels. The vessel furnishes the gear, bait and provisions. The captain received \$125 per month; the first mate \$40 per month and \$40 per 1000 for all the fish caught by him; the second mate \$35 per month and \$35 per 1000 for fish caught by him, and the fishermen \$25 to \$30 per 1000 fish taken by them. A "dressing gang" of four, who do not leave the vessel, receive \$25 per month and \$25 per 1000 for the fish they catch from the vessel while waiting for the return of the fishermen. The splitter and the salter receive \$75 a month each.

"On arriving at the home port, the fish are packed in pickle in wooden vats until such time as needed. They are then dried on flakes in the open air, taken to the packing room, where the skins and bones are removed and pressed into bricks and packed as boneless cod, to be shipped to various parts of the country. A small quantity are hard dried and shipped whole.

"The codfishery of California, centering at San Francisco suffered from the severe storms in Behring Sea in 1904, and the catch of 5,622,944 pounds was somewhat less than in 1899. The demand for salt codfish on the Pacific coast shows a steady gain, due in part, to an improvement in the quality, to the care exercised, and the condition in which the product is placed on the market.

"Besides employing a fleet of vessels, the San Francisco cod firms have fishing stations in Alaska, supplied with salt and stores from which the vessels can draw, and a crew remains at each station to fish from dories on local grounds. Stands for dressing the fish and houses for curing it are built on shore, where the fish remain until the end of the season, then to be loaded into transports and taken to the home port.

"The vessels employ practically the same methods in curing and preparing the fish as in the Atlantic coast, with the exception that instead of first salting the fish in hogsheads, large tanks are used. The fish are put up in various ways, such as in one and two pound bricks, boneless in fancy boxes, etc."

March 2

FROZEN HERRING FOR BOSTON

Sch. T. M. Nicholson Towed There This Forenoon.

Sch. T. M. Nicholson of Bucksport, which has been lying in this harbor for some weeks with a cargo of frozen herring from Bay of Islands, N. F., on board, was towed to Boston this forenoon.

Will Sail for Newfoundland.

Sch. Marshall L. Adams of Provincetown, which has been sold to Newfoundland parties, as before reported, came here this forenoon and will fit out here for the journey. Capt. William Cluett of this city will command her on the voyage to her new home port.

March 2.

BANKERS GETTING READY.

Quite a Number Will Be Ready To Sail Next Week.

Five of the salt bank fleet sailed during the month of February this year, against 12 in the same month last year. Quite a fleet are now fitting and next week will see many of them get away for their long trips. A cargo of salt by steamer is expected about March 12 and will be about in time for the bulk of the fleet.

Around Burin, N. F., all hands are busy getting ready for the Bank fishery. Big wages are being offered at Grand Bank to Burin men to go to the fishery, as men are scarce there owing to the loss of several schooners and their crews and individuals from schooners on the Grand Banks. Good wages are also being offered at St. Lawrence, N. F.

By this time they will be all ready to sail with salted squid and frozen herring and will fish off Basque and Channel until the ice wheels around to let them in the Gulf.