

July 12

### Pensacola Fishing News.

With a catch of 26,000 pounds of snappers and 2000 pounds of groupers sch. Nettle Franklin returned Tuesday morning from the snapper banks. As the Franklin was away only twenty days. Capt. Joseph Caminetti and his crew were congratulated by their many friends as this is the best record to be made by any Pensacola vessel in several weeks.

Other crafts to arrive during the twenty-four hours were the Mary E. Cooney, with 10,000 pounds of snappers; the John M. Kean, with 7000 pounds of snappers and 3000 pounds of groupers, all for the E. E. Saunders Company; the Algoma, 20,000 pounds of groupers, and the Minneola, with 14,000 pounds of snappers and 3000 pounds of groupers, for the Warren Fish Company.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Georgianna was at Liverpool, N. S., Friday and cleared.  
Schs. Juno and Blanche were at Canso, N. S., Thursday and cleared.  
Sch. Flavilla was at Liverpool, N. S., Thursday and cleared for fishing.

July 13

## HAS SEASON'S LARGEST FARE

### Sch. J. J. Flaherty Home Today With 370,000 Pounds of Salt Cod.

Sch. J. J. Flaherty, Capt. Fred LeBlanc, the third of the salt bankers, is at home after a four months' trip, her haul being for 370,000 pounds salt codfish, the largest trip of the season. The craft will take out her fare at the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

Sch. Harriett brought down 100,000 pounds of her fare at Boston yesterday to split, while sch. Essex is here from Perce with 150,000 pounds salt cod for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

About 300 barrels fresh bluebacks were landed yesterday afternoon, while one of the boats had four barrels of squid which went to the Cape Ann freezer.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipt.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. J. J. Flaherty, salt trawl banking, 370,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Harriett, via Boston, 100,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Italian boat, seining, 4 bbls. fresh squid.

Str. Roughrider, seining, 50 bbls. fresh bluebacks.

Str. Pet, seining, 100 bbls. fresh bluebacks.

Str. Unknown, seining, 20 bbls. fresh bluebacks.

Str. Dolphin, seining, 125 bbls. fresh bluebacks.

Newburyport boat, seining, 10 bbls. fresh bluebacks.

Sch. Essex, Perce, Quebec, 150,000 lbs. salt cod.

July 13

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Hazel R. Hines, salt trawl banking.  
Sch. Mary F. Curtis, shacking.  
Sch. Leonora Silveria, shacking.  
Steamer Enterprise, seining.  
Sch. Fannie A. Smith, North Bay mackerel trip.  
Sch. Teaser, halibuting.  
Sch. Maxwell, swordfishing.

### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

#### Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$4.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.75.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.00; medium, \$3.50.

Drift codfish large, \$3.87 1-2 medium, \$3.37 1-2.

Salt trawl bank, codfish large, \$3.50; medium, \$3.25; snappers, \$2.25.

Cape North codfish, large, \$3.50; medium, \$3.25.

Cusk, large, \$2.50; medium, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.50.

Haddock, \$1.75.

Pollock, \$1.75.

Flitched halibut, 6c per lb.

Cape Shore mackerel, \$8 per bbl.

Shore salt mackerel, \$11 per bbl.

#### Fresh Fish.

Splitting prices

Haddock, \$1 per cwt.

Western cod, large, \$2.00; medium, \$1.70; snappers, 75c.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90; medium, \$1.50; snappers 75c.

Drift codfish, large, \$2.00; medium, \$1.60.

All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than above.

Peak cod, \$1.80 for large; medium, \$1.40.

Hake, \$1.00.

Cusk, large, \$1.40; medium, \$1.00; snappers, 50c.

Shore pollock, round, 90c; dressed, \$1.00.

Fresh halibut 9c per lb. for white, 7c for small gray, 5c for large gray.

Fresh bluebacks, \$2.50 per bbl. for bait; \$1.25 to freeze; 75 cents to salt.

Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl. for bait; \$1.75 to freeze, \$1.50 to salt.

Fresh shad, \$3 per bbl.

Fresh mackerel, 23c each for large; 15c for medium; 3c lb. for small.

### Salt Fish Demand Fairly Good.

Says the Fishing Gazette:

Demand fairly good for this time of year, particularly for dry cod, was the report at authoritative quarters late this week. A little better feeling on mackerel is shown. Definite information is exceedingly scarce. As a principal in the trade put it: "There is a lot of rumor stuff floating around which is unconfirmed and untrustworthy of belief."

One of the most first-rate men handling salt fish declared that the demand was fair, with prices quite low. He can't buy to make profit, he said. He took every order in the market last week. Now he is out and can't buy fish.

### The Norway Catch.

The catch of Norwegian mackerel to June 19 taking in the coast fishery, was 3,016,065 fish, against 4,269,600 in 1914, and 5,928,900 in 1913.

Of the catch to date, 9070 fish were split and salted, against 946,300 in 1914, and 284,610 in 1913.

July 13

## VARIETY MARKS THE FISH FARES

### Crafts at New Fish Pier Today Have All Kinds, All Sizes.

The arrival list at Boston this morning contained a variety of fares, including groundfish, mackerel, swordfish, bluebacks and shad.

Of the former the largest hauls were those of the beam trawler Swell which had 50,000 pounds, and schs. Commonwealth, 40,000 pounds, Ethel B. Penny, 47,000 pounds and W. M. Goodspeed 43,000 pounds.

Two swordfishermen were also in, the Grace Phillips having 49 fish and the Grace Smith II, 32. Dealers paid 15c a pound for swordfish this morning.

Steamer Philomena in addition to her fresh mackerel fare had 25 barrels fresh shad and 3000 pounds fresh butterfish.

Wholesale quotations were \$4 to \$4.75 a hundred pounds for haddock, \$7 for large and \$3 for market cod, \$2 to \$4 for hake, \$4 for pollock. Fresh mackerel sold for 26c apiece for large 15c for medium and 6c a pound for small.

### Boston Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

ARRIVED AT BOSTON FISH PIER.

Str. Swell, 45,000 haddock, 4000 cod.

Sch. Commonwealth, 24,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. W. M. Goodspeed, 24,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 7000 hake.

Sch. Waltham, 16,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.

Sch. Laura Enos, 6000 pollock.

Sch. Georgianna, 6000 pollock.

Sch. Edith Silveria, 4000 haddock, 4000 cod, 5000 hake, 3500 pollock.

Sch. Progress, 8000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 2500 pollock.

Sch. Jorgina, 9000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 9000 pollock.

Sch. Grace Phillips, 49 swordfish.

Sch. Gracie Smith II, 32 swordfish.

Sch. Lucy B. Windsor, 4500 small fresh mackerel.

Sch. Charles A. Dyer, 9000 small fresh mackerel.

Sch. Mascot, 50 bbls. fresh mackerel.

Str. Philomena, 6000 small fresh mackerel, 25 pounds fresh shad, 300 pounds butterfish.

Sch. Ethel B. Penny, 5000 cod, 40,000 hake, 2000 pollock.

Str. Jopplate, 2000 small fresh mackerel, 30 bbls. fresh bluebacks.

Sch. Mildred Agnes, 7000 small fresh mackerel.

### ARRIVED AT T WHARF.

Str. Carrie and Mildred, 2500 small fresh mackerel.

Haddock, \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$7; market cod, \$3; hake, \$2 to \$4; pollock, \$4; swordfish, 15 cents per lb. fresh mackerel, 26 cents each for large, 15 cents for medium, 6 cents per lb. for small.

July 13 247

## FULTON MARKET RECEIPTS LIGHT

The supply of fish in the market was remarkably light last week, the local boats bringing in about half as much as they sometimes do, while the craft in the East, from which this market usually receives its supply of groundfish, made hauls which were not heavy enough to supply their own needs, alone other markets.

The mackerel supply was also light, few bloaters or mediums being received. There were good supplies of tinkers from Newport, but they do not appear to be in any great demand.

Bluefish were plentiful and low price during the first part of the week, the sale being made at 5 to 5 1-2 cents for large and mediums, while the quotation on small was 6 cents. On Friday large fish were selling at 8 to 10 cents a lb., and small and mediums at 4 cents.

All groundfish was high in price last week. Steak cod sold at 6 to 12 cents market, 2 to 4 cents, hake, 5 to 6 cents, haddock, 6 to 7 cents, and pollock, 5 to 8 cents.

Halibut. Western white fish sold 11 to 12 1-2 cents a lb. What Eastern white halibut there was in the market was quoted at 15 cents.

Mackerel. Bloaters, 28 to 35 cents; mediums, 16 to 20 cents; tinkers, \$5 \$11 per bbl.

## FISHER LOST LIFE IN STORM

Says a St. John, N. B., dispatch: The worst storm for the time year, that has visited St. John, N. B., and vicinity in 40 years, and as a result William O'Neill, a young fisherman is known to have lost his life while Samuel Ferguson and Howard Galbraith are still missing.

Besides the men drowned, the storm has caused serious damage along the coast. More than 100 fishermen were caught out in the gale and the majority of them lost all their gear and were fortunate to escape with their lives. The wind attained a velocity of 52 miles an hour and continued to blow a gale during the greater part of the day.

### Get Jobs on the Grampus.

Melvin T. Matson has been appointed engineer and Farley W. Gray second man on the sch. Grampus.

San Juan, June 30—We have to report this week the following arrivals of fishstuffs at the various ports:

At San Juan: Str. Coamo, 81 tcs. cod, 45 tcs. pollock, 62 tcs. haddock, 11 tcs. cusk, 250 bxs. salmon.

At Ponce: Str. Coamo, 61 tcs. cod, 50 tcs. haddock, 20 tcs. pollock, 86 tcs. fish, 165 bxs. salmon; str. Grayson, 20 tcs. haddock.

At Mayaguez: Str. Coamo, 50 tcs. cod, 10 tcs. pollock; str. Grayson, 46 tcs. cod, 25 tcs. fish.

At Arroyo: Str. Coamo, 15 tcs. cod, 15 tcs. haddock, 25 bbls. herring.

At Arecibo: Str. Grayson, 90 tcs. cod, 11 tcs. haddock, 25 bxs. salmon.

At Aguadilla: Str. Grayson, 20 tcs. cod, 10 tcs. fish.

Codfish—Small receipts and the elimination of inferior parcels have caused prices to improve, although the demand remains rather unsatisfactory. Sales of small and medium have been made at from \$28 to \$29 per cask of 448 lbs. on usual basis "net ex wharf." Large cod is scarce and would find buyers at from \$29 to \$29.50 per cask.

Pollock and haddock—Stocks are small and offers, especially of pollock, rather light. We quote \$24.25 per drum of 448 lbs.—S. Ramirez & Co.

#### Good Stocks.

Sch. Mary F. Curtis, Capt. Leslie Coffin, stocked \$4057.26 and the crew shared on even \$100 on the recent Cape North shacking trip.

Sch. Teazer, Capt. Peter Dunskey, of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company fleet of halibuters, stocked \$2216.91 and the crew shared \$42.40 on the recent trip.

# HEARD STORY OF THE FISHERIES

## Many Lads Gather For Summer Home Industries Class—Opening Talk by John J. Pew Followed by Inspection of Gorton Plant.

The course of lectures to be given to the young men in the High school and those that graduated from the grammar this year, under the auspices of Rogers W. Babson and Secretary Henry F. Brown of the Board of Trade, started yesterday at the Forbes school with every aspect of a great success. The boys commenced to assemble about the school shortly after one o'clock and at the time of opening there had gathered about some 70 boys.

Aldermen Gaffney was present to see that every detail was complete and remarked that he was more than surprised that so many boys were interested in this course of lectures and that he believed it to be a great benefit to the boys.

#### The Opening Remarks.

Roger W. Babson called the boys to order and introduced John J. Pew, president of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, who gave the boys a very interesting talk upon the fisheries, going back to the early settlement days when fishing was first established on these shores and ending with the conditions of the present day.

Henry F. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Trade, spoke to the boys for a few moments, calling their attention to the necessity of studying the many different local industries as in a very few years undoubtedly a great many of them would be affiliated with some one of these very industries. He also gave the boys an idea of the importance of the fishing industry to the whole United States showing them copies of the statistics as furnished by the government.

Roger W. Babson then advised the boys that it was his object during these lectures to try and show the young man the many different industries and if by chance one of these should be his vocation, a great deal was considered accomplished. Instructions were given regarding the writing of the compositions on the fisheries and all boys were requested to compete for the Gorton-Pew medal.

The boys then visited the Gorton branch of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries company and were escorted over the entire plant by guides furnished by the company who explained to the young men the many different sections through which the fish pass before being ready for market. The boys certainly enjoyed both the lecture and

the visit to the plant, and it is believed that many excellent compositions will be written in the competition for the gold medal offered by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

#### Interesting Address of John J. Pew.

Mr. Pew spoke to the boys as follows and was given the closest attention:

Coming into our city by the Magnolia road, you will notice on your right, a beautiful plot of land of about 30 acres, its eastern border touching the waters of our outer harbor (now the City Park).

The first settlers of Gloucester who came in the Dorchester Company from England, occupied this land in 1623 for their venture in the fisheries.

It was the beginning (nearly 300 years ago), of the fisheries of Gloucester. No accurate statistics are obtainable of the amount and value of the fish brought into Gloucester during these past three centuries, but this industry played an important part in the business affairs of Massachusetts in her earlier days in her commerce and food supply at home and abroad.

The first cargo of fish from the U. S., at Bilbao, Spain, was shipped from Gloucester in 1623. Some of the earlier colonial ventures into foreign markets were of such an undertaking and such an anxiety that they were made a subject of prayer in one of the Boston churches.

#### Open Boats Only in the Early Days.

From 1741 up to the Revolutionary war, the fisheries were prosecuted with great energy. A foreign trade was developed and fish was shipped from Gloucester to Cadiz, Bilbao, Lisbon, markets in West Indies, besides our domestic markets south to Virginia.

In the early days, Gloucester used only open boats partly decked, of small size in which to prosecute their business. They then fished along our shores which teemed with fish; then came the schooner model and rig of 1713, costing much more and used for longer distances, and taking a longer time to make their voyage. Now we have the yacht type, some propelled by sail and some by sail and gasoline power, costing from \$12,000 to \$16,000 ready for sea. Such vessels encounter all kinds of weather the year round and as a class are not excelled by any other type in the world.

Sometimes we forget many things, and in the Legislative Machinery of our country, we ought not to forget what the fisheries of Massachusetts in

service and sacrifice did for this country in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812.

#### What Senator Hoar Said.

Massachusetts points with pride to the monument of Bunker Hill as a memorial of the patriots of 1775, and it does well in doing so, but it should not forget in her prosperous days what her citizens did on the seas.

The late Senator Hoar in one of his eloquent addresses said.

"Massachusetts does not know what her seamen accomplished in the Revolutionary War." She had more fighting men on the sea than General Washington had at any one time under him on land, and we should not have won our independence had it not been for our Navy."

Allow me to call your attention to the spirit of the men of those times. In citing this case, mentioned in the History of our Navy by Spears, Vol. 3, page 255, and to use it as a moving picture for you to look at, and think about.

The incident took place when the U. S. Constitution was engaged, February 20th, 1815, in fighting two British frigates, Cyane and Levant. The Cyane surrendered 6.50 o'clock in the evening

of that day. Two hours after, when the Levant found out the condition of the Cyane, her captain set all sail to get away, but the shot from the new chasers of the Constitution stopped her. As the Levant's flag came down, and her flag was soon hauled down, John Lancey of Cape Ann, one of the Constitution men, was dying under the surgeon's hands and was told by the surgeon that death was near. He replied, "Yes, sir, I know it, but I only want to hear the other ship has struck." A moment later, he heard the cheer of his comrades on deck, and hearing them, Lancey raised his head, waived an arm that had been partly shot away, and gave three feeble cheers and fell back dead.

#### Gloucester Gave Over One-Third.

Again let me cite another reference about Gloucester fishermen from Marvin's book on the "American Merchant Marine," for another picture for you to think about.

"Even heavier than the storm of the elements fell the storm of war. The Revolution swept utterly away the Gloucester fisheries. Bereft of their livelihood, Gloucester tars turned eagerly to the perilous work of privateering in the scarcely less perilous service of the Continental navy. The victory of Yorktown found 300 Gloucester sailors dead or missing, one-third of all the able-bodied men of the heroic town."

While fish, being a cheap food product, does not foot up into many millions of dollars as some other industries, yet it is an important product, being one of the oldest in the world. Jerusalem of 2,000 years ago, had one of its entrances through its walls called the "Fish Gate," and the fish was among the staple foods of the inhabitants of Palestine in those times, and the years before Jerusalem. Theavior used the two dried fish and the barley loaves (that the lad had) to feed the multitude by the Sea of Galilee, and the Resurrection breakfast when he showed himself alive to seven disciples at the same sea, consisted of fish and bread.

#### How the Fish Business Has Increased.

The fisheries of the United States probably amount to about \$80,000,000 yearly and is a rivulet that helps main-

a mighty river of business for the United States.

While there is no accurate account of Gloucester fisheries for the past 100 years, an estimate of \$350,000,000 as a cost value might not be far out of the way. In pounds Gloucester during the past 40 years has contributed about 5 billion pounds to the food products of the U. S.

This company, (Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company) handled in 1914 about 47,000,000 pounds of fish. All of this amount, excepting a small fraction, was received at its four plants in this city. Its sales amounted to about \$3,000,000. Its pay roll in this city amounts to over \$300,000 yearly. It employs on land 700 to 1000 persons as to the season of the year, and at sea 1500 to 2000 men are catching fish for it.

We often hear it said as to business, "Give us the good old times." Let us look back for a comparison and see if the former days are better than the latter. The first recorded catch of

Gloucester is found in the Gloucester Telegraph for the year 1827. It gives the catch in pounds 13,000,000 valued \$300,000 and Babson's History gives the catch for 1847, 22,000,000 pounds valued \$590,000.

#### Fishing on the Co-operative Basis.

Another feature in Gloucester fisheries is that they are carried on the co-operative basis.

The one-half "way" which has been in force probably a century or more. Then another method beside the one-half lay, the one-fourth, and one-fifth charter, or lay, which has been in practice nearly 50 years.

The first, the one-half lay, the crew have one-half that each fare amounts to in dollars, less one-half cost of bait and ice, and a few incidentals deducted therefrom; then the balance is equally divided among each man when they share alike (except the cook who generally receives something extra) but when they do not share alike, the one-half is divided among the crew according to the number of fish caught by each man during the trip.

The one-fourth and one-fifth lay or charter. The owners furnish the vessel, receiving one-fourth or one-fifth the value of each trip made. The crew after paying for the fishing gear, or for the use of it and all food supplies, bait and ice, have the balance of the three-fourths or four-fifths divided among them.

#### How Fish Are Caught.

Codfish and other ground fish are caught mostly by trawls, i. e., sunken lines of many feet long with many hooks attached to them. These lines are sunk so that the hooks lay on the bottom of the ocean or close to it. A vessel fishing on the Grand Banks (called a banker), carries 8 to 10 dories. When fishing on the banks, each dory carries two men with four trawls, each trawl is 2400 feet long, with 750 hooks attached. When the 10 dories are employed and the trawls all set, they make 96,000 feet in length with 30,000 baited hooks. If in a straight line, their length would be 18 miles.

Now we will set the above trawls. The two men take a dory with four trawls, two anchors, and two buoys with buoy line, and row or sail off from the vessel a certain distance, then come to a stop. One man takes the trawls, the other takes the oars. First the buoy line, having a buoy with a flag attached to one end, is thrown over-

board. This buoy with the flag floats on the surface of the ocean. The other end of the buoy line is attached to an anchor, also one end of the trawl is similarly attached. The anchor is cast overboard carrying enough length of these two lines so as to reach bottom and anchor them securely. Then the remaining portion of the trawl is cast out by this one man, while the other man is rowing so as to keep the trawls straight, until the end is near, and when it is, the second trawl is, or has been attached and then they are cast out until the end of the fourth or last trawl is reached, when the second buoy line with buoy is thrown out, the other end of buoy line and trawl having been attached to the second anchor. This anchor is then cast out and sinks to the bottom of the ocean and thus the four trawls are set, each end being anchored, and each end having a buoy with a flag floating on the surface of the ocean so these trawls can be located.

#### How Trawls Are Set.

How are these trawls placed, you ask?

The vessel is now anchored, say on a good fishing ground. It is at the beginning of the day. One dory with two men goes a mile or two nearly in a direct course astern of the vessel as conditions warrant; another dory the same distance from the stern starboard side; another from starboard quarter; another midship; another forward of that on her starboard bow; another directly ahead of the vessel's bow. We have now used six dories. The other four dories go off on the port side of the vessel opposite the dories on the starboard side (excepting the bow and stern dories). After setting these trawls, the men come aboard the vessel for their meals about 10 a. m. Aftward each dory goes to the place where the trawls were set and pulls them, takes the fish off the hooks as they pull the lines into the dories, coiling the lines from time to time as they take each fish off the hooks back into the tubs, so that the lines will not be snarled. The trawls are now all pulled and now each dory has returned to the vessel. The fish are taken aboard the vessel, dressed, salted and placed in a kench in the vessel's hold. Hooks on the same trawls are again baited for another day's fishing. It may be late in the night when it is accomplished.

During the day, the crew generally have four meals; one of them a light one and is called "mug up". Now the above trawling is done in favorable weather; sometimes in rough weather only a portion of the trawls can be set and they cannot be hauled and lay a much longer time in the ocean. Again sometimes fish bite better in the night and trawls are set in the p. m. and hauled the next morning. This process continues until a catch for the vessel is completed.

Bankers sail from here the last of February into the middle of March and return home in June or July if successful, and then make two fares in a season, returning home on their second fare in October or November. Some make only one fare, returning in September or October.

#### Other Lines of Fishing.

Another fleet of vessels called "Shackers", bring their fish in fresh preserving them in ice, using salt to keep their catch, or a portion of it, only when they use more days in making their trips. These fares when

fresh are sold to the fresh fish dealers during the fall, winter and early spring, excepting when the fresh fish market is glutted, then a portion or all of the fares are sold to the dealers of salted fish.

In the summer season, part of this fleet fish with the intention of selling their catch direct to the salt fish dealers, while other vessels making shorter trips and a smaller catch, cater to the fresh fish dealers. Such vessels use trawls to catch their fish in a similar way as described by the Bankers, only

they use more lines and hooks. One shacker with 10 dories when all the trawls are set, say 60, in a favorable time they would measure in length 24 miles and take 40,000 hooks.

Again some of the shackers use single dories, i. e. one man only goes in each dory and has trawls that measure 12,000 feet in length with 2500 hooks. When all the dories are out and all the trawls set, they cover a distance of 36 miles with 40,000 hooks.

#### How Trawls Are Set.

The dories are dropped into the water to the leeward of the vessel when she is under sail, and the man in her rows a certain distance and sets his trawls immediately. This process is continued until all the 16 dories have been dropped equal distances apart from the vessel, and the men have set the trawls.

The vessel is still under sail, and at this time manned only by the captain and cook, and these two men must manage the vessel among these 16 dories, until the first dory is picked up, and with man and fish, landed on board the vessel; then the second dory is picked up, and this action is continued until all the remaining dories, one after another, in regular order have been picked up and brought aboard the vessel. Suppose these 16 dories have been put out on a favorable morning, and then comes up a heavy wind, kicking up a rough sea, how skillfully must the vessel be handled to get all these dories with men and fish back aboard of the vessel.

Another method of fishing is by the headline, each man having his line throwing it overboard from the deck of the vessel, or side of the dory, according to the kind of fishing. A heavy lead sinks it quickly to the bottom, hauling it up a little and hooking the fish when it bites and landing it on deck, repeating day in and day out until the fare, a good or indifferent one, is secured.

#### The Gloucester Fisheries.

In the mackerel fishery, seines are used, and as these fish are a surface fish, this seine is put around a school as soon as possible and the bottom end of seine in the sea hauled together quickly so as to secure these mackerel; the seine then becomes a bag when pulled together with the mackerel entrapped in it. The seine is brought to the vessel with all despatch mackerel bailed out of it into the vessel, and are preserved in ice, or salted in barrels as circumstances warrant.

The Gloucester fisheries consist of codfish and other ground fish. The word "ground fish" includes those fish that swim at the bottom of the ocean, such as haddock, hake, halibut, cusk and pollock. The last named at times in the year comes to the surface in schools. The other varieties that are caught to a great extent are mackerel and herring, which are surface fish. More or less swordfish are taken by

the harpoon during the summer months, also a limited amount of shad by the small boats that use seines.

In bait for catching fish, the New England coast furnishes the fullest and most varied supply than is found on any other coast line of the North American Atlantic. It consists of herring, alewives, squid, menhaden, bluebacks, cockles and clams. Cargoes even, of squid, have been sent to Newfoundland from Gloucester. A peculiar feature about cockles is that dog fish will not trouble them.

#### Bait Bill is Big.

The bait bill of Gloucester for a year, amounts to about \$200,000. About 25,000 tons of ice and 25,000 tons of salt are used annually on sea and land in preserving and curing fish.

As to the salting and curing of fish when on land and their preparation for market, one can learn that much better by seeing it done at the plant you will visit, than by having me tell you about it here.

#### Less Loss of Life Now.

One important fact about Gloucester fisheries as they are now conducted and have been in the past decade or two, is, that the loss of life has not been at such a high per cent. of those employed, as the per cent. of lives lost in some of the other industries of the United States.

I venture to assert, that more lives are lost annually in pleasure seeking boats propelled by oars, sail or motor power along the New England coast, than are lost annually in the fisheries of Gloucester. Another item. Some of the fishermen employed in the vessels that usually do well year after year, often make \$600 to \$1200 per man.

Thanking you for the kind attention given me and hoping you will gain much, interesting profitable information in visiting the several industries of Gloucester, I close with this short sermon:

"A boy or young man when above work is below success. The boy is the father of the man; you are worth what you save, whether in knowledge, money or in character. The wealth of a nation is not by any means confined to its mines of gold, silver and minerals or cattle on a thousand hills, or in its forests and crops, but its wealth is greatly invested in its good boys and girls and good men and women."