READ THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL
IT SPEAKS FOR ALL.

Town Seattle, Wash.
Paper Trade REGISTER.
OCT 28 1899

Fish Commission Bulletin

[illegible]

The PRESS READING BUREAU,
18-20 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

From Charlotte N.C.-Observer
Date DEC 17 1898

OUR FISHING INTEREST.

A bulletin just issued by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries gives some very interesting statistics of the fisheries of the South Atlantic States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—for 1897. It shows for North Carolina that there are 11,945 persons employed in the business, and that the total investment in it in boats, seines, nets, shore property, cash capital, etc., is $1,217,209. For the year in question there were taken 63,857,457 pounds of fish, scale and shell, of a value of $1,301,629—which, added to the other interests of the State, makes a very pretty little business. North Carolina has a vastly larger fishery interest than either of the other States named, the value of the products of the other States being thus: South Carolina, $210,456; Georgia, $170,605; Florida, $140,605. The North Carolina shad catch for the year under discussion was worth $357,351; our oysters brought $232,099, and it will perhaps surprise most people to learn that the one variety of fish which brought more money than any other was the alewives, which had a cash value for the year of $127,055. Two of the largest interests in this State—one of them the most interesting and perhaps the most profitable—are fishing and trucking, both of them belonging to the east. The people of the west know practically nothing about either and yet each presents a most entertaining subject for study.

ROBERT AND LINN LUCE,
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,
13 Chambers Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Press, Newport-News, Va.
Date APR 9 1899

VIRGINIA'S FISH

Splendid Comparison With Four Neighboring States.

THE OLD DOMINION LEADS

Caught More Pounds in 1897 Than Any Other State, Though Maryland Had a Slight Advantage in the Matter of Value.

A large portion of the wealth of the Old Dominion is in her rivers, creeks and bays. The State's oyster catch is second only to that of Maryland in value, while in other products of the deep, she is well up with the other States, and ahead of many.

The report of Fish Commissioner George M. Bowers for 1897 has just been issued, and is a peculiarly valuable one. Some of the statistics of the Virginia trade are as follows:

Of the total number of persons employed in the fisheries of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, Virginia has 28,216 out of 75,318.

There were 1,060 vessels engaged, valued at $914,824; 10,302 boats, valued at $493,276; seines, valued at $54,012; 9,307 gill nets, valued at $46,235; 1,250 pound nets and trap nets, valued at $264,601; 816 dredges, valued at $22,767; 13,552 tongs, valued at $55,100; other apparatus valued at $8,290; shore property, valued at $607,682; cash capital, $424,750—total value of property involved in the Virginia fisheries, $2,891,536, out of a total for the four States of $10,722,143.

Virginia's catch of fish was far and away the largest in bulk of any of the four States, though it was slightly less in value than the catch of Maryland, as will be seen:

	Pounds.	Value.
Virginia	277,627,455	$3,167,866
Maryland	88,588,018	3,617,306
Pennsylvania	5,604,263	269,507
Delaware	8,834,797	247,488
Total	380,654,533	$7,302,167

Virginia's catch was divided up as follows:

Products.	Pounds.	Value
Alewives	13,675,585	$ 70,653
Black bass	13,600	630
Bluefish	1,505,128	34,799
Butterfish	465,828	10,624
Carp	3,194	108
Catfish	76,565	27,208
Croakers	4,111,929	27,208
Eels	76,565	2,529
Flounders	230,540	6,555
Kingfish	120,075	4,970
Menhaden	178,656,362	255,241
Mullet	54,521	1,196
Perch	337,629	14,672
Pike	29,625	2,360
Pompano	70,135	5,515
Sea bass	1,765	40
Shad	11,513,994	303,950
Spanish mackerel	503,106	39,911
Spots	1,079,492	26,467
Squeteague	6,474,946	88,901
Striped bass	544,327	32,429
Sturgeon	631,619	16,563
Suckers	51,250	1,762
Crabs	6,399,514	68,245
Oysters	49,166,936	2,041,683
Clams	841,568	66,097
Terrapin	11,822	2,104
Other products	675,098	32,128
Total	277,627,455	$3,167,866

The entire catch of oysters amounted to 102,959,402 pounds, valued at $5,134,756. Maryland's catch was 50,784,538 pounds, valued at $2,885,202.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from BREEZE, Gloucester, Mass.
Date APR 17 1900

Fish Receipts.

According to the bulletin of the United States Fish Commission the receipts of fish at Gloucester during the month of March, from American vessels, was as follows: Fresh cod, 1'274,599 pounds; salt cod, 323,745; fresh cusk 21,000; fresh haddock, 1,914,021; fresh hake 5,270; fresh pollock, 4,398; fresh halibut, 353,638; fresh herring, 230,000; salt herring, 30,000; total fresh fish, 3,802,926, pounds; value, $84,742; total salt fish, 353,745 pounds; value, $11,s05.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from TOLEDO, O., BLADE
Date MAR 26 1900

LAKE ERIE FISHERIES.

The United States Fish commission has just issued a bulletin is which the magnitude of the Lake Erie fisheries is well set forth. The total investment in them last year was $2,719,000. Nearly 4,000 men are employed, and the total catch for the year was over 58 million pounds, valued at $1,150,890. These figures inculde, of course, the fisheries of Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York in Lake Erie waters. Ohio, of course, leads, as she has so much more coast-line than the others. Over 2,000 men were employed in the Ohio fisheries; the Ohio investment is $1,871,000, and last year's catch was nearly 37 million pounds, valued at $677,305.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS
FURNISHED BY THE
American Press Information Bureau,
WORLD BUILDING, PARK ROW,
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

From the NORFOLK, VA.
Dated APR 9 1899

WEALTH OF OUR FISHERIES.

An Interesting Comparison With Maryland.

The wealth of the fisheries of the Chesapeake is untold. Its rich waters are divided very nearly equally between Virginia and Maryland, and the latest bulletin of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, which has just been issued under the direction of Commissioner George M. Bowers, affords a good insight into the relative importance and value of the industry in the two States. In Maryland, for example, there are 42,812 persons employed in the fishing industry, while in Virginia only 28,216 persons are dependent upon the industry. Yet in Maryland the total value of the industry is only $3,617,306 per year, as against Virginia's $3,167,866. Of the grand total of 380,654,533 pounds of fish produced by Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, the Old Dominion produced about half and this ratio holds good in the value of the product. There are in Maryland 1419 vessels in the fisheries industry, as against Virginia's 1060. The cash capital invested in Maryland is $1,640,285, while in Virginia it is only $424,750, leaving a balance of $1,215,535, and yet with this enormous difference in capitalization, Virginia's catch is worth as much as Maryland.

The catch of Butterfish in Maryland waters is valued at $2348, while in Virginia the product amounted to $10,624 in value. So, except in more marked degree with Spanish mackerel, the Maryland catch being $833, while Virginia's product sold for $39,911. Virginia oysters were worth $2,041,683, against Maryland's $2,885,202.

This comparison holds good all along the line, though shad, menhaden, perch, crabs, clams, spots and crokers and in terrepin we also lead.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Cleveland (O.) Leader.
Date MAR 28 1900

The Lake Fisheries.

[illegible]

American Press Clipping Bureau
Executive Offices, 134 Van Buren St.
CHICAGO.

VAST INDUSTRY ON THE RIVER

Fisheries on the Mississippi Make Wonderful Showing.

ARE NOT FULLY APPRECIATED

Thousands of Men Are Following the Occupation—Great Variety of Fish Are Taken from the River—The Products Reach Nearly a Million Dollars a Year.

An interesting table of statistics has just been issued by the United States fish commission, which shows up the products of our old Mississippi river. In this report the total number of pounds of various species of fish caught are given, and their total value. The table also shows the number of persons engaged in fishing along the Mississippi river, and its minor tributaries.

This report is for the year 1899, and besides showing the number of pounds of fish caught, gives an account of the clam shell industry. In that year the pearls taken from clam shells were valued at $15,380. It required 4,300 boats and 7,059 persons to carry on the fishing industry along the Mississippi that year, besides thousands of nets, traps and other apparatus for carrying on the vast industry. As the Mississippi river exceeds all others, both as to the variety of its fish and game products, the following summary of the kind of fish and number of pounds caught of each variety will prove interesting:

Clipping from TIMES, Oswego, N. Y.
Date MAR 29 1900

THE LAKE FISHERIES.

A recent bulletin just issued by the United States Fish Commission shows that during the year 1899 the total investment in the fisheries on Lake Erie was $2,719,654. Nearly four thousand men were employed, and the total catch was 58,393,364 pounds, valued at $1,150,890. Of this catch of 58,393,364 pounds, almost 33,500,000 pounds were herring. Next in importance are blue pike; then come carp, perch, sauger, whitefish, wall-eyed pike, white bass, suckers, sheepshead and catfish.

The Cleveland *Leader*, commenting on this showing, well remarks: "When it is remembered that more than twenty-nine thousand tons of fish are taken from Lake Erie alone, the great importance of the fisheries of all the lakes to the food supply of the country becomes apparent. The necessity of guarding and maintaining the fisheries by proper legislation will be readily understood when their value to the people is considered."

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from SANDUSKY, O. UNION.
Date MAR 28 1900

THE LAKE FISHERIES.

The Importance and Value of This Industry in Ohio.

[illegible]

MUCH FISH

United States Fish Commission Shows Up Products of Mississippi River Country.

An interesting table of statistics has just been issued by the United States fish commission, which shows up the products of the old Mississippi river. In this report the total number of pounds of various species of fish caught are given, and their total value. The table also shows the number of persons engaged in fishing along the Mississippi river, and its minor tributaries.

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	Pounds.
Black bass	275,073
Buffalo-fish	7,616,889
Carp	553,999
Carp, German	3,272,716
Catfish	3,445,775
Croppie	480,348
Dog-fish	8,250
Drum or shephead	1,448,900
Eels	52,651
Hickory shad	1,230
Moon-eye	6,300
Paddle-fish	1,880,061
Pike or Pickerel	158,871
Rock bass	50,900
Saugers or sand pike	32,620
Shad	
Sturgeon, lake	178,881
Sturgeon, shovel-nose	496,614
Suckers	426,162
Sunfish	171,261
Wall-eyed pike	144,314
White bass	28,015
Yellow perch	17,281
Other fish	3,810
Frogs	170,872
Turtles and terrapin	198,954
Shrimp	200,058
Mussel shells	45,564,000
Alligator hides	3,750
Otter skins	182
Caviar	70,300
Total products	66,971,227
Total value	$827,014

American Press Clipping Bureau
Executive Offices, 134 Van Buren St.
CHICAGO.

Clipping from the CHICAGO ILLS. JOURNAL
MAR 12

LAKE FISHING EXPENSIVE

[illegible]

The PRESS READING BUREAU,
18-20 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

From Charlotte, N.C. Observer
Date DEC 17 1898

OUR FISHING INTEREST.

A bulletin just issued by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries gives some very interesting statistics of the fisheries of the South Atlantic States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—for 1897. It shows for North Carolina that there are 11,945 persons employed in the business, and that the total investment in it in boats, seines, nets, shore property, cash capital, etc., is $1,217,209. For the year in question there were taken 63,857,457 pounds of fish, scale and shell, of a value of $1,301,629—which, added to the other interests of the State, makes a very pretty little business. North Carolina has a vastly larger fishery interest than either of the other States named, the value of the products of the other States being thus: South Carolina, $210,456; Georgia, $170,605; Florida, $140,605. The North Carolina shad catch for the year under discussion was worth $357,351; our oysters brought $232,099, and it will perhaps surprise most people to learn that the one variety of fish which brought more money than any other was the alewives, which had a cash value for the year of $127,055. Two of the largest interests in this State—one of them the most interesting and perhaps the most profitable—are fishing and trucking, both of them belonging to the east. The people of the west know practically nothing about either and yet each presents a most entertaining subject for study.

The PRESS READING BUREAU,
18-20 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

From NEW ORLEANS, LA. TIMES
Date DEC 17 1898

GULF FISHERIES.

[illegible]

Commercial, Bangor, Me.
Date MAR 5 1900

Some Fish.

An interesting bulletin has been issued from the office of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries. It presents in tabular form minute and comprehensive statistics regarding the condition and value of the New England fisheries for the year 1898. In gross it shows that 30,248 persons were employed in the fishery business during the year, and that the total value of the products, was $9,767,062. Massachusetts takes the lead with 13,964 persons employed and a total value of products of $4,460,865. Maine comes second in the list; with Connecticut third, Rhode Island fourth, and New Hampshire fifth.

So far as the statistics for Maine are concerned, it appears that we had 11,981 persons engaged in our fisheries in that year. The number of vessels employed was 495, having a tonnage of 8,134, with a total value of outfit for the business of $3,982,058. Nineteen varieties of edible fish are caught in Maine waters, out of the 25 species known to visit the New England coast. The largest number caught was of herring, viz., 43,993,164 pounds, valued at $269,465. Next comes hake with 15,735,477 pounds, valued at $154,444, and cod third with 15,328,710 pounds, valued at $304,255. Salmon, eels and striped bass are found near the end of the list; while the tomcod comes in for 293,083 pounds, valued at $5,878. The value of clams, lobsters, scallops and other shell fish is given as $1,398,440.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from COURIER, New Haven, Conn.
Date MAR 24 1900

FISHERIES REPORT OF NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Leads in Boats, Men and Capital Invested.

A bulletin recently issued by the United States fish commission affords opportunity to compare the values represented in that industry in the New England states. The total number of persons employed in fishing in New England in 1898 was 30,248, with 1,425 vessels and outfits of 43,780 tons and 10,063 boats, the total value of the investment, including seines, nets of all kinds and other apparatus, shore and accessory property, being $19,290,100. Of the total number of persons engaged in the fisheries, Massachusetts furnished employment to 13,964, with 637 vessels and outfits of 30,553 tons and 2,625 boats; Maine, 11,981 persons, with 495 vessels of 8,134 tons and 5,411 boats; Connecticut, 2,134 tons and 5,411 boats; Connecticut, 2,473 persons, with 195 vessels and of 3,555 tons and 1,050 boats; Rhode Island, 1,687 persons, with ninety-three vessels of 1,454 tons and 854 boats, and New Hampshire, 143 persons, with five vessels of seventy-five tons and 123 boats. The value of shore and accessory property in Massachusetts was $5,001,648; Maine, $1,192,810; Rhode Island, $437,949; Connecticut, $344,080, and New Hampshire, $12,775. Cash capital invested was: Massachusetts, $4,612,250; Maine, $1,427,875; Connecticut, $179,250; Rhode Island, $80,500; New Hampshire, $15,000.

The total fish products was 337,618,416 pounds, valued at $5,451,729. The proportion of the value of the more important caches in the five different states is as follows: Cod, fresh and salted, Massachusetts $1,407,039, Maine $304,255, Rhode Island $36,710, Connecticut $11,604, New Hampshire $10,826; haddock, fresh and salted, Massachusetts $419,818, Maine $132,351, New Hampshire $14,652, Rhode Island $8,373, Connecticut $856; hake, fresh and salted, Massachusetts $163,634, Maine $154,444, New Hampshire $1,417; halibut, fresh and salted, Massachusetts $547,440, Maine $22,077; herring, fresh and salted and smoked, Massachusetts $342,547, Maine $269,465, New Hampshire $650, Rhode Island $10; mackerel, fresh and salted, Massachusetts $361,864, Maine $102,634, Rhode Island $15,004, New Hampshire $3,207, Connecticut $3,761. Thus it is seen that in the matter of the principal fish foods Massachusetts is in the lead of all the other New England states.

The total value of other products, such as crabs, lobsters, clams, oysters, scallops, whale oil and whalebone, is $4,315,333, and it is in these, except scallops and whale products that the Bay state takes a lower place in the list and yields to her sister states. Rhode Island alone, of the five states gets credit for crabs, and to a value of $2.20. Maine shows a record of lobsters to a value of $992,737. against $147,702 for Massachusetts, $83,748 for Connecticut, $43,290 for Rhode Island, and $9,372 for New Hampshire. Maine also leads in the matter of clams, having $367,837 of soft clams to her credit, as against $104,344 for Massachusetts, $20.569 for Rhode Island, $18,739 for Connecticut and $600 for New Hampshire, while Massachusetts adds to her clam product quahogs to the value of $48,244, Rhode Island $31,816 and Connecticut $30,150. Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts are the three oyster states, the former with a value of $1,252.856 to its credit, and the others $507,378 and $162,244 respectively. In scallops the values are: Massachusetts $86,623, Maine $14,-

522, Rhode Island $10,531 and Connecticut $5,0[illegible] products are valued as follows: Massachusetts [illegible] Hampshire [illegible]

These [illegible] the almost [illegible] England [illegible] though in [illegible] products [illegible] the cost in [illegible] among those [illegible] again to return [illegible] ones.

VIVIER, THE HORN-PLAYER.

ROBERT AND LINN LUCE,
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,
13 Chambers Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Journal Albuquerque
Date 4/3 [illegible]

FISHERIES.

[illegible]

PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

ROBERT AND LINN LUCE,
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,
13 Chambers Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Macon, Ga.
Date APR 14 1899

[illegible]

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
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Clipping from BREEZE, Gloucester, Mass.
Date MAR 27 1900

Lake Fisheries.

[illegible]

ROBERT AND LINN LUCE,
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,
13 Chambers Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from CHARLESTOWN, S.C., POST
Date APR 11 1899

The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries has just issued a bulletin showing that in 1897 the Pennsylvania fishery turned out 5,604,263 pounds of its various products. The itemized account includes 2,007,325 pounds of shad and 1,861,538 pounds (265,934 bushels) of oysters. The fishery gave employment to 1,898 persons.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS
FURNISHED BY THE
American Press Information Bureau,
WORLD BUILDING, PARK ROW,
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

From the RECORD PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Dated APR 9 1899

The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries has just issued a bulletin showing that in 1897 the Pennsylvania Fishery turned out 5,604,263 pounds of its various products. The itemized account includes 2,007,325 pounds of shad and 1,861,538 pounds (265,934 bushels) of oysters. The fishery gave employment to 1,898 persons.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from

CLEVELAND, O. - Leader

Date MAR 26 1900

The Lake Fisheries.

The importance and value of the Lake Erie fisheries are illustrated in a bulletin just issued by the United States Fish Commission.

This bulletin shows that during the year 1899 the total investment in the fisheries on this lake was $2,719,654. Nearly four thousand men were employed, and the total catch was 58,393,364 pounds, valued at $1,150,890. Ohio leads the other States bordering on the lake, of course. The Ohio fishermen employ more than two thousand persons, and they have an investment of $1,871,622, and their catch during the season amounted to 36,624,400 pounds, valued at $677,305.

More than twenty varieties of fish are taken in Lake Erie, but herring led all others in the catch. Of the total catch of 58,393,364 pounds, almost 33,500,000 pounds were herring. Next in importance are blue pike; then come carp, perch, sauger, whitefish, wall-eyed pike, white bass, suckers, sheepshead, and catfish.

When it is remembered that more than twenty-nine thousand tons of fish are taken from Lake Erie alone, the great importance of the fisheries of all the lakes to the food supply of the country becomes apparent. The necessity of guarding and maintaining the fisheries by proper legislation will be readily understood when their value to the people is considered.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from

Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer.

Date MAR 27 1900

THE FISHERIES OF LAKE ERIE.

Statistical bulletin No. 16, just issued by the United States commission of fish and fisheries, contains statistics of the fisheries of Lake Erie in 1899. It gives interesting information concerning the extent and character of the fish products of this lake.

The Lake Erie fisheries employ 3,728 persons, 104 steamers and 876 boats, and the total investment, in the water and on shore, is placed at $2,719,654. Ohio stands well at the head of the Lake Erie states in number of persons and boats employed, and amount of investment, having 2,168 persons, 76 steamers and 630 boats engaged in its fisheries. New York has 976 persons, 10 steamers and 134 boats; Pennsylvania, 464 persons, 26 steamers and 49 boats; Michigan, 120 persons, 2 steamers and 63 boats. The total investment as reported is: Ohio, $1,871,622; Pennsylvania, $456,102; New York, $321,393; Michigan, $70,537.

The statistics of the products of the fisheries are both interesting and curious. The total catch of the year is reported as a little less than 29,197 tons, of which 18,312 tons were taken by Ohio fishermen, 7,427 tons went to Pennsylvania's share, 2,777 tons to New York, and 681 tons to Michigan. The total value of the catch is placed at $1,150,890.

The principal part of the catch was herring, which amounted to 16,714 tons, as against 12,483 tons of all other varieties. Then came blue pike, carp, perch, sauger and whitefish, ranging in the order named, from 2,272 tons to 1,033 tons. From that down, the order of varieties of which the catch was over 50 tons was wall-eyed pike, white bass, sucker, sheepshead, catfish, sturgeon, sunfish, black bass.

Analyzing the statistics still further some curious features appear. Thus New York fishermen seem to have made a specialty of sturgeon, having more than three-fourths of the total catch, while Ohio had all the rock bass, amounting to 5,296 pounds, and also monopolized the moon-eye, of which 43,836 pounds were caught. But Pennsylvania took to itself the whole of the 60,000 pounds of crappie, although Ohio more than got even with 67,211 pounds of turtles and 982 pounds of frogs, neither of the other states reporting the capture of a turtle or a frog.

Attention is called to the fact that Brother Sheldon will relate his experiences in journalism for a fixed admission price at the door, omitting the usual collection. Most men who have made a failure of newspaper work are quite willing to tell the why and wherefore gratuitously if they can only secure an audience.

ROBERT AND LINN LUCE,
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
13 Chambers Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from

Sun, Baltimore, Md.

Date, APR 8 1899

and athletes.

OUR FISHERIES.

A bulletin issued by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries gives statistics of the fisheries of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania for the year 1897. The volume of the business is enormous. In Maryland this industry gives employment to 42,812 persons, exclusive of those engaged in canneries, packing houses, transportation, boat building, making nets and other implements, etc. The total amount invested in property used in taking fish and oysters in Maryland waters is $5,821,610. Virginia employs 28,216 persons and has $2,891,536 invested in the business. The value of the product in Maryland, including 7,254,934 bushels of oysters, was $3,617,306, and in Virginia $3,167,866. In Maryland 17,139,459 pounds of alewives were caught, 1,321,280 pounds of perch, 5,799,563 pounds of shad and nine and a half million pounds of crabs. The largest item in the Virginia catch was 178,656,362 pounds of menhaden. The Delaware and Pennsylvania fisheries are naturally smaller in extent, but the investments of the latter amount to $1,601,528, and of the former $407,469.

If we add to our own money interests in the fisheries the number of persons employed in handling the products of the waters and consider the importance of the food supply, it should stimulate the Legislature to preserve and improve this magnificent source of wealth. The products of the fresh-water streams are not insignificant and can be increased by stocking streams with young fish, protecting them by the enforcement of proper fish laws and by keeping the water free from poisonous contamination. The product of oysters in the Chesapeake could be vastly increased by planting and cultivation.

REGISTER NEXT MONDAY.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from

Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal.

Date JUL 7 1901

FISHERIES OF THE OHIO.

A statistical bulletin of the fisheries of the Mississippi river and its tributaries has just been issued by United States Commissioner George M. Bowers. The report is for 1899, and that part dealing with the Ohio river and its minor tributaries shows that fishing is no inconsiderable industry along those streams.

According to this report the number of persons engaged during the year was 1,102. These employed 1,095 boats, valued at $19,293. Shore and other accessory property connected with the industry was valued at $85,377, making a total of $104,670. All sorts of apparatus are in use along the rivers for taking fish, the most expensive of which are fyke nets. Seines, gill, pound and trammel nets are also employed.

The catch for the year reported from the Ohio and its tributaries amounted to 2,552,858 pounds and was valued at $140,912. The product included over twenty-three varieties of fish. Of these the most extensive catch was catfish, which amounted to 723,449 pounds. Drumfish came next, with 610,451 pounds and buffalo fish was third in extent, with a catch of 407,020 pounds. Frogs furnished 350 pounds of the total products and turtles and terrapins 13,828 pounds. The total products of the Mississippi and all its tributaries for the same period amounted to 94,713,402 pounds, which was valued at $1,771,812. The catch of the Ohio was exceeded by only two other tributaries of the Mississippi. These were the Illinois and the St. Francis rivers and their minor tributaries.

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TIMELY STATE TOPICS.—X.

Sponges—The Fisheries Congress.

The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries has just issued complete statistics of the sponge fisheries of Florida for the year ending June 30. The figures show that 286 vessels and 1,458 men were employed in the industry, and that they gathered 332,736 pounds of sponges, worth $305,289. Here are the items in detail:

	No.	Value.
Vessels, registered	102	$128,306
Tonnage	1,196	
Outfit		88,251
Apparatus		2,122
Persons employed	862	
Sponges, pounds	301,951	275,998
Vessels, not registered	184	41,301
Apparatus		1,137
Persons employed	596	
Sponges, pounds	30,785	29,294
Total sponges, pounds	332,736	$305,289

The sponge fleet is entered on the records of three customs districts—Key West, Tarpon Springs, and Apalachicola. The first-named port has about five-sixths of the business. The Key West fleet, numbering 256 vessels, brought in 270,936 pounds of sponges, valued at $277,197; the Tarpon Springs fleet of fourteen vessels took 56,000 pounds, worth $23,300; and the Apalachicola fleet of sixteen vessels, 5,800 pounds, worth $4,792.