

A Fish Story Without Words

Pictures from Photos
by a Staff Artist



WASHING THE FISH AFTER THEY ARE CLEANED.



TRUE TEST OF THE CATFISH

Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Page Twelve.)

much or too little the whole caldron of dye may be spoiled.

As I went through these works I learned that dyemaking is an exact science. Everything is the outcome of experiments, and the work is based on chemical assays and chemical combinations. There are about eighty chemists employed in the laboratories. They test the materials used, and experiment on new combinations. When a man discovers anything it is at once reported to the firm and patented, and according to the contract all such discoveries belong to the firm. Consul General Guenther tells me that new patents are applied for almost every week, and I understand that these people have a monopoly of some branches of the business. These chemists go to all parts of the world to study the dyes used there. They analyze the native dyes and imitate them.

Not only the Cassella firm but all German firms are very particular as to their contracts with employes. The laws here are largely in favor of the employer, and a clerk has little opportunity to go into an establishment to learn the business and start an opposition business of his own. Every contract provides that the employe shall not hire himself to firms engaged in the same business for a certain number of years after he has left, and that he shall not establish a competitive branch.

Such contracts are made with most employes and business secrets are carefully protected.

In this factory I found the same desire to better the condition of the workmen that exists at the Krupp works and at the other German establishments I have visited. The Cassellas have built houses for the best of their workmen. They have factory kitchens at which meals are furnished at just about cost, and they have shower baths where their men can have a hot or cold douche when the day's work is over.

I was at the factory at noon, when the soup was served. It was taken from caldrons, each holding hundreds of gallons, being ladled into bowls and buckets. I asked as to the prices and was told that a man could have a bowl of soup with meat and vegetables once a day at the rate of 25 cents per week.

The wages here received for common workmen range from \$2.50 to \$5 per week. There is plenty of labor and the factory is not troubled with strikes.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Progress in Fish Culture

The latest statistics as to fish culture in the United States are given in the North American Review for April by Charles H. Stevenson of the United States Fish commission. From this paper it appears that millions of pounds of fish are caught in waters originally stocked by the commission, that thousands of small lakes and streams have been supplied with food and game fish entirely new to those waters, and that on the Pacific coast the nonindigenous fish, shad and striped bass, have become abund-



CLEANING THE CATFISH BEFORE COOKING.

ant. There are thirty-five hatcheries in the United States. Two stations in Maine are devoted to the propagation of land locked salmon; two in Massachusetts to cod, lobster, and flat fish; stations in Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina and Washington, D. C. to shad; six hatcheries on the great lakes to white fish, pike perch, lake trout, and lake herring; twelve hatcheries in Vermont, New Hampshire, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Colorado, South Dakota and Montana to brook trout, black spotted trout, grayling, rainbow trout, and black bass, and six stations on the Pacific coast are given to the cultivation of Pacific salmon.

The output of the hatcheries last year was 1,488,673,000 fish fry and eggs. Of the eggs and fry distributed 594,491,000 were whitefish, 237,099,000 pike perch, 212,001,000 cod, 168,133,000 flat fish, 104,986,000 shad, 51,029,000 lobster, 53,599,000 salmon, 27,257,000 lake trout, 6,142,000 brook trout. Of yearling and adult fish 6,870,000 were distributed.

When the fish commission was organized, in 1871, the hatching and distribution of fish were not contemplated. This department, however, soon became the most extensive branch of the service and the most popular. The results have been most en-

couraging in every department of the work. For example, the increase in the shad catch since 1880 is 8,000,000 annually, the annual increase having a value of 2,000,000.

The success of the commission operating under national law has been so marked as to form an argument in favor of national legislation on irrigation and other questions relating to water distribution and forest culture. The experiments in fish culture were successful from the first because the commission was not restricted by state lines or influenced by state interests.

The white fish of the lakes, the shad of the Atlantic coast and the salmon of the Pacific were propagated and distributed, not with Ohio, Michigan or Illinois, or Massachusetts, Maryland, California or Oregon in mind, but with the wants of all sections in mind. The result is a largely increased home consumption of fish and a fish export trade amounting annually to \$7,000,000.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

try to suit the wishes of the customer after he has handed his money to the salesman. Many customers will not have a hat ventilated at all. Well, they miss a great deal of comfort and take long chances for baldness in old age. The English style, and the only one that some buyers will adopt, is a ring of perforated holes in the crown of the hat. In my opinion it is just as well to have no ventilator at all as to put it there. The best way is to have two holes, one on each side of the hat, just above the band. Then you get good circulation all the time. There are ways of punching holes artistically so that they do not detract from the appearance of the hat. But you would be surprised at the number of men who will not have them, some because it is not fashionable, and others because they think the hat will not wear so well.—New York Times.

Their Touchy Points

"These scales are always out of order," said Fethers, as he studied the indicator; "they make me appear at least ten pounds lighter than I really am."

"That's so," remarked Waggles; "they must be out of order. That fat man who was on them just before you declared they made him twenty pounds too heavy."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ventilation of the Hat

"Some customers have nonsensical notions about the proper way to ventilate a hat," said a fashionable hatter. "In fact, they are so whimsical about it that we make the hats without a ventilator and