

the other provinces of Canada on the Atlantic coast, — to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, and Prince Edward Island.

The fisheries of these provinces may be divided into the in-shore fisheries and the deep-sea fisheries. The shore fisherman leads a very easy, safe life, when compared with the deep-sea fisherman. He rarely sails his two-masted little schooner more than three miles from shore. He is always within easy reach of the harbors; and if one of those sudden storms should arise, which are very frequent in this part of the Atlantic, he can quickly find a place of safety.

Cod and herring are most abundant in the in-shore waters. Formerly mackerel were plentiful; but fifty years ago they left the Dominion seas, and have not since returned. Probably they found better feeding grounds somewhere else. You see these fish are very intelligent. Where the little fish upon which they feed go, there they follow. Sometimes the cod are most abundant on the east coast of Newfoundland, sometimes on the west. For these great shoals of cod are swayed from east to west by the movements of a beautiful little fish no larger than your hand. This is the caplin.

Early in June shoals of caplin begin to enter the harbors and rivers of Newfoundland and the other provinces. The cod leave the colder waters of the deep sea, and follow the caplin to the shallow, warmer water of the shore. Then for the next five months the fishermen are busy.

During June and July the caplin are used for bait; but when they have returned to the sea, the fishermen