

APPENDIX J

STATISTICS OF THE NORTH SEA FISHERIES

PART I

THE FISHERIES OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES

BY

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CONTENTS

	Page
1. Sweden, with Tables I—III (by H. M. KYLE)	3
2. Norway, " " IV—IX (" —)	11
3. Denmark, " " X—XVI (" —)	20
4. Germany, " " XVII—XXXVIII (" P. P. C. HOEK, translated from the German by <i>H. M. Kyle</i>) ..	29
5. Holland, " " XXXIX—LIII (" P. P. C. HOEK)	58
6. Belgium, " " LIV—LIX (" —)	82
7. France, " " LX—LXIII (" —)	92
8. England, " " LXIV—LXXI (" H. M. KYLE)	96
9. Scotland, " " LXXII—LXXVIII (" —)	108
Supplement: The Fisheries of the Murman coast (North Russia), by L. BREITFUSS, translated from the German by <i>H. M. Kyle</i>	122
List of Tables	125

N.B. Great assistance has been given by Hr. P. KOBBERNAGEL in preparing the statistical tables.

6. Belgium

I. Short review of fishing

a. The principal modes of fishing

The sea fisheries of Belgium can be divided as follows:

1. Herringfishery with driftnets,
2. Codfishery with handlines.
3. Trawlfishery with sailing boats and steamers, and
4. Coastfishery (or shrimpfishery).

1. The herringfishery with driftnets is no doubt a very old Belgian industry. Like their neighbours from the low countries, the Flemish fishermen from Nieuport and other ports visited the coasts of England, Scotland, Denmark and Norway already in the 12th and 13th century, there to catch the herring with their driftnets. Flemish herring was renowned in those days; the barrels with the mark of the port of Damme were considered to be the best of all. In Gravelines and Dunkerque (France), in Nieuport, Damme and Ostende a large part of the population lived on the salting of herrings and even grew rich on it, especially when Edward III, King of England, authorised the Flemish to sell their fish in his kingdom and to export the money they received for it.

In that time, the herrings often visited the Belgian coast in enormous quantities and when they did not come, the Flemish fishermen, like their colleagues from Zealand, searched them in the whole North Sea, going as far as Norway and even as Iceland, if necessary. The Flemish practised the salting of the herring on board their ships as early as the Dutch. In the 16th century, Flemish marchands sold for 500,000 guilders herring a year.

At present, there is only one fishing-harbour in Belgium, from which herring-fishing is still in a somewhat larger style exercised. This must be considered as a coast-fishery and, in the official publication on statistics, is indicated as the "petite pêche du hareng". It is La Panne, a small village, now developing into an important sea resort, which owned 2 or 3 cutters (chaloupes) in 1830, 16 in 1872, 24 in 1883, 74 in 1898 and 78 in 1902.

Literature:

1. Rapport de la commission chargé de faire une enquête sur la situation de la pêche maritime en Belgique (chambre des représentants). Bruxelles, 1866.
2. Bulletin mensuel de l'association maritime, industrielle et agricole d'Ostende. Ostende, 1891—1903.
3. Forêts, chasse et pêche, Exposition internationale Bruxelles-Fervueren, 1897. Catalogue détaillé et illustré. Bruxelles, 1897. (Quatrième partie: Pêche maritime, p. 635—694).

In that year, 71 sloops from La Panne and 6 from Coxyde have been engaged in the herring fishing. These boats fish with driftnets, but their fishing is not to be compared with the cured herring industry of the other nations. In 1902, the 71 Belgian boats landed together for a value of 123·975 fr. of herrings: for each boat also about 70 £ of English money. The same sloops fish with trawls in the other months of the year.

Nearly related to the herring fishery is the sprat fishery, which is also a notable part of the Belgian seafishery. It is exercised chiefly by the small boats of La Panne, but also by the open boats of the whole coast. The sprats are often preserved in oil, like sardines, (Ostende) as they are sent in large quantities to Germany, especially to Kiel.

2. Cod-fishery with handlines. The cod and haddock fishing with line and hooks has once been an important branch of the Belgian sea-fisheries. It was practised at a greater distance from the coast (Doggerbank) etc., but in winter near the coast as well. The fishermen from Ostende, Anvers, and Nieuport practised the hook-fishery for salted cod in summer, those from Nieuport went to sea also in winter and landed the fish in fresh condition. Whereas, in the neighbouring Holland, the fishermen always used the long line (beug) and the handline (kol) as well, the fishermen from Ostende and other Belgian places fished with handlines only.

Even in 1872, a number of 162 sloops and cutters went to the North Sea, there to fish with hooks: 9 went from Anvers, 141 from Ostende and 12 from Nieuport. In 1880, these numbers were 7, 120 and 15, in 1890 3 from Anvers and 46 from Ostende, in 1900 Ostende sent out 21 sloops still to fish with hooks but in 1902, only 6 of these practised this branch of fisheries. They caught not quite 4000 kg. of fish each, the greatest catch recorded being that for the year 1873, viz. nearly 13,000 kg. per boat on an average. These boats from Ostende go to the Doggerbank, there to fish with lines about the month of May. The fish is landed in salted condition.

3. Trawlfishery with sailing boats and steamers. This is by far the principal branch of the Belgian fishery-industry. It seems not to be well known, at what time the trawl was first used by the Belgian fishermen. They say it has been of English origin and it was introduced to take the place of the so-called "seine", the net used at the Dutch coast also in former times.

The Belgian sailing boats (sloops and cutters) use a beam-trawl of about 40 feet beam, the steam-trawlers at present use so-called otter-trawls, the open shrimp-boats use shrimp-trawls with a beam of about 12 feet. The trawling-business is exercised from all fishing-places (towns and villages) of the Belgian coast: Ostende, Nieuport, Oostduinkerke, Coxyde, Blankenberghe, Heyst and La Panne (Adinkerke). At the end of 1903, there were in all 433 Belgian boats fishing with this gear (moreover 184 open boats, fishing in coastal water only). These ships were divided over the coast in the following way:

Ostende.....	21	steamtrawlers,	127	sloops,	29	small sloops....	177
Blankenberghe.....	"	—	50	—	"	— 50
La Panne.....	"	—	88	—	"	— 88
Heyst.....	"	—	63	—	"	— 63
Oostduinkerke.....	"	—	27	—	"	— 27
Coxyde.....	"	—	16	—	"	— 16
Nieuport.....	"	—	12	—	"	— 12
Together....	21	steamtrawlers,	383	sloops,	29	small sloops....	433

Ostende is by far the most important fishery-harbour of the Belgian coast; it has good accommodation for the repairing of the fishing boats (dry dock etc.), and one of the larger markets for the sale of fresh fish on the continental North Sea coast. The value of the fresh fish sold in Ostende in 1903, amounted to 4,823,050 fr. or about 192,922 £ st. Seven eighths of that value was landed by Belgian boats, one eighth by foreign (most of them French and English boats).

Blankenberghe has a harbour also; it has no steamtrawlers and its sailing boats are smaller than those of Ostende. Whereas those from Ostende are called sloops (chaloupes), are furnished with deck all over and measure from 36—41 tons, those from Blankenberghe are called dandy-cutters, old fashioned boats measuring from 11—25 tons and half-decked only. The boats of Blankenberghe land their fish to some extent in Ostende, there being a fish market in their own town also.

La Panne has no harbour; the sloops use the harbours of Ostende or Nieuport, and are obliged when visiting their own village to land on the sand. The ships from La Panne are small, from 5—15 tons only.

Heyst has no harbour either; in case the fishermen want one they can use that of Blankenberghe, which is very close by. The size of the sloops varies in Heyst between 8 and 24 tons. The new sea-port in construction at Zeebrugge includes a good fishery-harbour, which is likely to absorb the whole fishery industry of Heyst and partly that of Blankenberghe.

Oostduinkerke and Coxyde are very small villages without harbours. Like those from La Panne their fishermen are obliged to use the harbour of Nieuport, when they want shelter. The sloops of these villages are small: from 3—12 tons each. Nieuport has a "port de refuge", but it has no great importance from the fishery point of view. It has only a dozen sloops and these are small ones from 3 to 12 tons.

(Anvers has once been a very important fishing place, but the long distance from the sea has obliged it to give up all competition with the harbours at the coast. Its last sloop "La Maria" was sold in 1897).

4. The coastfishery of Belgium is often called shrimpfishery, the shrimp being the most valuable object of the catch ("pêche aux crevettes"). It is practised in the territorial waters and as a rule with small open boats. There is also some handfishing still going on along the strand (kruipers). The shrimp-fishery takes place nearly along the whole Belgian coast and has a rather great importance. Shrimps from Ostende are in great demand at Paris.

In 1903, Ostende made use of 168 and Blankenberghe of 16 open boats, the main industry of these boats being the shrimp fishing.

b. Fishes of greatest importance

These are the same as for the Dutch fisheries:

for the herring fishery: the herring (*Clupea harengus*) and the sprat (*Cl. sprattus*).

- - hand line fishery: the cod (*G. morrhua*), the ling (*Molva vulgaris*), the coal-fish (*G. virens*) and a few other *Gadidae*.

- - trawlfishery: the plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), the dab (*Pl. limanda*), the sole (*Solea vulgaris*), the turbot (*Rhombus maximus*), the brill (*R. laevis*), the halibut (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*), the cod, the haddock, the ling, the coal-

fish, the whiting (*Gadus merlangus*), the red and grey gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus* & *hirundo*), different rays (*Raja*), the Skate (*Raja batis*) and a few other fishes of less importance.

for the shrimpfishery: the shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*)

c. Fishing-grounds at present time

The steam trawlers visit the grounds along the Dutch coast: Schouwenbank, Texel-grounds, Terschellingbank; they fish on the Silverpits, the Doggerbank and Fisherbanks, some of them go as far as the Færoes and Iceland. Some of the steam trawlers, at present, visit the Bay of Biscay and the coast of Portugal, regularly.

The greater sloops fish in the southern part of the North Sea: from the North- and Westhinder along the Dutch coast to the east, and the English coast, the Falls, the Cab-bard, Yarmouth, Cromer and Flamborough Head to the west. The smaller sloops and cutters as a rule remain in the neighbourhood of the Belgian coast and do not go farther north than Westkapelle on the Dutch coast.

The very small cutters and the open boats remain in or near the territorial sea.

As was told already p. 83, the principal fishing ground for the cod-fishing in spring is always still the Doggerbank — but the number of boats going there on that purpose has greatly diminished.

The herring fishing of the fishermen of La Panne and Coxyde is a coast fishery. The sloops go out for a single tide as a rule.

II. Statistics

a. Period for which they have existed

As far as could be made out, no statistics on the Belgian sea-fisheries have been published going father back than 1872.

Through the courtesy of the Minister "de l'Industrie et du Travail" in Bruxelles, the Bureau on its demand received the pages 472—474 of an official publication containing statistical information regarding the seafishery (pêche maritimes) for the period 1872—1902. These pages contain two tables (tableaux) on the Belgian fisheries, both for the said period. The first table gives for the three main branches of the fishery:

Cod-fishery (pêche de la morue)

Coast-herring fishery (petite pêche du hareng) and

Fresh-fish fishery (pêche de marée),

the number of the boats and the harbours from which they sailed as well as the total catches they made. For the cod-fishery, the catch is given in kg., for the other two fisheries its value is given in francs.

The second table gives the number of boats sailing from each harbour, the size (tonnage) of these boats (for each harbour, one figure for all the boats together) and the number of the men engaged in the fishery (also one figure for each harbour). Moreover, the number of the sloops lost at sea during each year is given.

Since 1882, "l'association commerciale maritime industrielle et agricole de l'arrondissement d'Ostende" (Chamber of Commerce) publishes a monthly bulletin, one page of which every month gives a table of the sale of fresh fish sold at the Ostende market during the

foregoing month. For each month, the total value of the fish landed by the Belgian steamers is given, that of the sailing vessels as well. The number of the steamers and sailing boats which landed the fish is not mentioned, however; the number of fishings (pêches) for the steamers and the sailing boats together, is given. The total value of the fish landed by foreign fishing boats is published at the same time: one item for the English, one for the French, one for the Dutch and one for the German ships. The quantities of fish landed are not given, neither totals, nor for the different species which compose the catches.

With regard to prices as paid at the fish markets of Bruxelles and Ostende, lists of these prices for different fishes in kg. have been published since many years in local papers, and also on the cover of the Belgian monthly "Pêche et Pisciculture".

b. Manner in which the statistics are collected

With regard to the official statistics published by the government, the tables on the seafisheries, mentioned in the foregoing chapter, have been composed out of data furnished by "M. M. les commissaires maritimes à Anvers, Blankenberghe, Nieuport et Ostende".

The figures published by the Ostende Chamber of commerce are sent in monthly by the Director of the Fish-Market.

In the smaller harbours of the Belgian coast, the quantities of fish landed seem not to be registered, or at least, published in a regular way.¹

c. Forms of publication

The only statistics which have been published in a distinct form are those mentioned p. 85. About the form in which they are published nothing need be added here.

III. General information which may be deduced from the statistics

a. Regarding the quantity of fish caught by Belgian fishermen over a period of years

About the quantities of fish caught and landed by Belgian fishermen, the available statistics give no information, the only exception being the cod fishery. For that fishery the table published by the government gives the quantities in kg. caught in each year, since 1872 (see Table LIV).

b. Regarding the value of the fish landed by Belgian fishermen over a period of years

The official statistics give figures regarding the value of the fish caught by Belgian fishermen in separate tables, for the so-called small herring fishery (petite pêche du hareng) and for the fresh-fish that is caught (pêche de marée).

For the fresh fish (marée), the table gives for the years 1882—1902 for each of the fishery-harbours Anvers (until 1895), Ostende, Nieuport, Coxyde, Blankenberghe, Heyst and La Panne (Adinkerke), the number of fishing boats and the total value of the fish caught by the fishermen from each place. As the difference in size between the boats from the

¹ Through the efforts of the Director of the Belgian section of the international exploration of the sea, the statistical work has been greatly improved. In future, the number of baskets of each kind of fish and of the different sizes will be recorded and a private service of information, concerning the origin of the catches, is already acting.

Table LIV. Quantities of cod landed by Belgian fishing boats

Years	Total quantity in Kilogr.	Number of Boats	Quantity landed pro boat	General Remark
1872.....	1,676,500	162	10,349	The fish is landed in salted condition: the total weight, as given in the official statistics, includes the weight of the ton and of the salt. From the "brutto" weight the weight of the fish has been calculated, on the estimation: 160 kg. fish + barrel and salt = 150 kg. fish only.
1877.....	1,632,500	149	10,956	
1882.....	813,450	124	6,560	
1887.....	292,350	68	4,299	
1892.....	94,050	22	4,275	
1893.....	157,950	30	5,265	
1894.....	192,150	32	6,005	
1895.....	304,050	46	6,610	
1896.....	249,300	42	5,936	
1897.....	181,200	46	3,939	
1898.....	108,750	40	2,719	
1899.....	76,050	22	3,457	
1900.....	53,700	21	2,557	
1901.....	31,650	9	3,517	
1902.....	22,200	6	3,367	

Table LV. Value of the herrings caught by Belgian fishermen (N.B. 25 franc = 20 sh.)

Years	Total value in franc	Number of boats	Value pro boat in franc	General Remark
1872.....	82,000	22	3730	The herring fishery begins in autumn as soon as the herrings arrive near the Flemish coast and, generally, goes on until the end of the spring.
1877.....	163,328	40	4080	
1882.....	100,432	31	3240	
1887.....	60,730	33	1840	
1892.....	70,800	45	1570	
1893.....	39,000	78	500	
1894.....	56,050	81	690	
1895.....	46,025	76	610	
1896.....	60,025	86	700	
1897.....	48,230	81	600	
1898.....	275,700	90	3060	The same boats fish with the trawl in the other months of the year.
1899.....	170,850	85	2010	
1900.....	86,700	85	1020	
1901.....	86,497	67	1290	
1902.....	123,975	71	1760	

different places is important, it has been thought useful to calculate the annual value pro boat for each place; for Ostende, moreover, has been calculated separately, the value pro steam-trawler and that pro sailing boat. The total value for Ostende could be divided into the two items, as the number of steamers and the value of the fish landed by the Belgian steamers was also known.

Whether these figures are really reliable is difficult to say. Only one thing is certain and it is, that if the figures are correct, the fluctuations in the value of the fresh fish

Table LVI a. Value of the fresh fish caught by fishermen from Anvers, Ostende, Nieuport and Oostduinkerke
(N.B. One franc = 10 l.)

Year	Anvers			Ostende						Nieuport			Oostduinkerke		
	Total value in fr.	Number of boats	Value pro boat in fr.	Steamtrawlers			Sailingboats			Total value in fr.	Number of boats	Value pro boat in fr.	Total value in fr.	Number of boats	Value pro boat in fr.
				Total value in fr.	Number of boats	Value pro boat in fr.	Total value in fr.	Number of boats	Value pro boat in fr.						
1872..	87,473	11	7,952	—	—	—	1,041,600	150	6,900	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877..	316,390	10	31,639	—	—	—	1,541,700	146	10,800	21,980	14	1,570	—	—	—
1882..	303,451	10	30,345	—	—	—	1,978,500	175	11,300	15,717	7	2,245	—	—	—
1887..	200,482	11	18,225	? 340,000	4	? 85,000	2,444,700	218	11,200	15,076	7	2,154	—	—	—
1892..	122,426	56	2,186	633,100	7	90,400	1,944,100	202	9,600	22,500	6	3,750	—	—	—
1893..	85,000	36	2,361	695,300	9	77,300	1,990,300	191	10,400	4,200	6	700	—	—	—
1894..	35,000	13	2,692	853,500	10	85,400	1,769,600	190	9,300	61,950	10	6,195	—	—	—
1895..	30,000	12	2,500	945,900	12	78,800	1,651,100	182	9,100	14,760	12	1,230	—	—	—
1896..	—	—	—	1,107,000	13	85,200	1,477,400	177	8,300	10,800	9	1,200	49,500	35	1,414
1897..	—	—	—	1,237,100	14	88,400	1,371,300	168	8,200	19,350	9	2,150	81,500	35	2,329
1898..	—	—	—	1,645,300	10	91,400	1,393,800	168	8,300	23,296	7	3,328	99,200	36	2,756
1899..	—	—	—	1,844,300	21	87,800	1,494,900	158	9,500	34,016	8	4,252	152,292	21	7,252
1900..	—	—	—	2,324,600	23	101,100	1,691,500	158	10,700	89,648	8	11,206	224,120	20	11,206
1901..	—	—	—	2,203,200	26	84,700	2,006,700	163	12,300	100,700	11	9,160	201,520	22	9,160
1902..	—	—	—	2,250,900	23	97,900	2,573,600	176	14,600	85,860	9	9,540	198,030	21	9,430
1903..	—	—	—	2,204,600	21	105,000	?	?	?	—	?	?	?	?	?

Table LVI b. Idem from Coxyde, Blankenberghe, Heyst and La Panne (N.B. One franc = 10 d.)

Year	Coxyde			Blankenberghe			Heyst			La Panne (Adinkerke)		
	Total value in fr.	Number of boats	Value pro boat in fr.	Total value in fr.	Number of boats	Value pro boat in fr.	Total value in fr.	Number of boats	Value pro boat in fr.	Total value in fr.	Number of boats	Value pro boat in fr.
1872.....	—	—	—	288,816	46	6,279	168,754	28	6,027	56,000	15	3,733
1877.....	—	—	—	348,136	52	6,695	137,700	30	4,590	193,400	26	7,438
1882.....	—	—	—	310,170	48	6,462	215,300	36	5,980	215,000	24	8,958
1887.....	—	—	—	242,935	50	4,859	185,419	39	4,754	108,925	26	4,189
1892 ¹	—	—	—	185,537	12	15,462	119,717	9	13,302	189,150	39	4,850
1893 ¹	—	—	—	204,644	12	17,054	119,933	10	11,993	248,500	72	3,451
1894 ¹	—	—	—	185,986	17	10,940	125,423	18	6,968	238,600	80	2,983
1895.....	—	—	—	131,534	50	2,631	59,400	46	1,291	97,170	79	1,230
1896.....	28,600	26	1,100	149,111	51	2,924	72,000	45	1,600	87,400	76	1,150
1897.....	72,500	25	2,900	153,426	53	2,895	138,000	46	3,000	136,940	66	2,075
1898.....	86,250	25	3,450	164,071	52	3,155	141,750	43	3,297	303,600	66	4,600
1899.....	130,536	18	7,252	161,780	49	3,302	190,800	53	3,600	529,400	73	7,252
1900.....	162,976	16	10,186	174,534	45	3,879	140,000	46	3,043	763,950	75	10,186
1901.....	128,240	14	9,160	190,277	45	4,228	225,000	51	4,412	677,840	74	9,160
1902.....	124,600	14	8,900	197,138	44	4,480	318,000	55	5,782	616,200	78	7,900

¹ There is most probably a mistake in the official statistics in the figures for the number of boats (and in consequence, for the value pro boat) for Blankenberghe and Heyst for the years 1892—94.

caught by Belgian fishermen are greater than in any other country. (Compare as an example, the figures given for Nieuport, Oostdinkerke etc. for 1895 and 1896 with those for 1901—1902).

The following table gives the total value of all the Belgian seafisheries for the years under consideration. As the value of the cod fishery was not given in the Belgian statistics, it has been necessary to give an estimation of that value. This estimation is based on a comparison with the value of the cod caught by Dutch longliners: fr. 0.60 pro kg. by all means not too low a price.

Table LVII. Total value of the Belgian seafisheries (N.B. One franc = 10 d., 25 francs = 1 £)

Years	Value of Cod fishery in francs	Value of small Herring fishery in francs	Value of fresh-fish fishery in francs	Total value in francs
1872	1,005,900	82,000	1,642,000	2,730,500
1877	979,500	163,300	2,589,300	3,732,100
1882	488,100	100,400	3,038,100	3,626,600
1887	175,400	60,700	3,537,500	3,773,600
1892	56,400	70,800	3,216,500	3,343,700
1893	94,800	39,000	3,347,900	3,481,700
1894	115,300	56,100	3,270,100	3,441,500
1895	182,400	46,000	2,929,900	3,158,300
1896	149,600	60,000	2,981,800	3,191,400
1897	108,700	48,200	3,210,100	3,367,000
1898	65,300	275,700	3,857,300	4,198,300
1899	45,600	170,900	4,538,000	4,754,500
1900	32,200	86,700	5,571,400	5,690,300
1901	19,000	86,500	5,733,500	5,839,000
1902	13,300	124,000	6,364,300	6,501,600

Finally, a table is inserted giving the value of the fish sold at the Ostende market. Though the number of boats, which land the fish, seems to be registered daily and in a regular way, and though the value of the fish landed by steamers and by sailing boats is known also, it is impossible to calculate the value which the sale represents pro boat, as the number of landings pro boat is not known.

At the Ostende market, fish landed by foreign fishermen (English, French, Dutch and German) is also sold. The Table LVIII gives the total value of all the fish landed, and separately, the value of that landed by Belgian and that landed by foreign fishermen.

Important from a commercial point of view are the fishmarkets of Anvers and Brussels also. As it is only fish sent from other markets — Belgian and foreign (large quantities of fish arriving from Ymuiden, Geestemünde, Hamburg etc.) — which are resold at the above named markets, these markets from a fishery point of view are of no consequence.

c. Regarding the number and the type of boats

The information to be had from the available statistics, with regard to the number and the type of the boats, is rather scanty. The following table is taken from the

Table LVIII. Value of the fish sold at the Ostende market (N.B. One franc = 10 d., 25 francs = 1 £)

Years	Total value of the fish landed in francs	Value of the fish landed by Belgian fishermen in fr.	Value of the fish landed by foreign fishermen in francs
1892	3,264,800	2,505,600	759,200
1893	3,580,900	2,697,100	883,000
1894	3,596,700	2,635,600	961,100
1895	3,389,600	2,608,700	780,900
1896	3,171,000	2,551,500	619,500
1897	3,325,000	2,580,300	744,700
1898	3,723,000	3,014,700	708,300
1899	3,974,500	3,315,600	658,900
1900	4,541,900	3,992,800	549,100
1901	4,746,600	4,184,000	562,600
1902	4,802,900	4,297,800	505,100
1903	4,823,100	?	?

official statistics and gives the number of the boats and the average size (tonnage) for each of the 8 Belgian harbours or fishing-places. Those from Anvers were rather large; its last ship called "La Maria" has been sold in 1897.

Ostende has steamtrawlers and sloops. The steamtrawlers are of the ordinary pattern; the newer ones are larger than the older ones. The newest of all, "Roi des Belges", is one built in 1903 at Hoboken; its length is 38, its breadth 6·7, its depth 3·65 m. It measures 232 tons, has an engine of 500 horses and a speed of 10½—11 miles. The other steamtrawlers measure from 150—180 m³ and have a length of 32—34 m.

The sloops of Ostende are keeled ships, they have a deck and a capacity of 36—42 tons: they are the largest of the Belgian sailing boats. The boats of the other places are much smaller and halfdecked only as a rule. Those of Blankenberghe, so-called "Butten", are old-fashioned sloops, the fore part of which only is decked and with a rather flat bottom, permitting the ship to strand at leisure.

The larger sloops of the other places are so-called "dandy-cutters", they are half-decked and keeled ships (Table LIX, p. 91).

d. Average catch and income pro boat

The average catch of salted cod in kg. has been calculated pro boat and is given in Table LV (p. 87). For the other fisheries no catches are given.

The average income pro boat has been calculated for the small-herringfishery (Table LVI, p. 88) and for the fresh fish industry (Table LVI a and b, p. 88).

Table LIX. Fishing-boats of the different Belgian harbours

Years	Anvers			Ostende						Nieuport			Oostduinkerke		
	Total Tonnage	Number of boats	Tonnage pro boat	Steamtrawlers			Sailingboats			Total Tonnage	Number of boats	Tonnage pro boat	Total Tonnage	Number of boats	Tonnage pro boat
				Total Tonnage	Number of boats	Tonnage pro boat	Total Tonnage	Number of boats	Tonnage pro boat						
1872	801	11	73	—	—	—	6300	150	42	319	6	53	—	—	—
1877	769	10	77	—	—	—	6020	146	41	327	14	23	—	—	—
1882	862	10	86	—	—	—	7200	175	41	102	7	15	—	—	—
1887	944	11	86	—	4	—	—	207	—	98	7	14	—	—	—
1892	447	5	89	—	7	—	—	189	—	36	6	6	—	—	—
1893	181	2	90	—	9	—	—	184	—	47	8	6	—	—	—
1894	97	1	97	—	10	—	—	171	—	59	10	6	—	—	—
1895	97	1	97	—	12	—	—	168	—	86	13	7	—	—	—
1896	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	167	—	66	9	7	187	35	5
1897	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	156	—	63	9	7	191	35	5
1898	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	150	—	57	8	7	199	36	6
1899	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	138	—	64	8	8	143	21	7
1900	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	145	—	87	8	11	146	20	7
1901	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	151	—	115	11	11	151	22	7
1902	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	158	—	147	12	12	135	21	6
1903	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Years	Coxyde			Blankenberghe			Heyst			La Panne (Adinkerke)		
	Total Tonnage	Number of boats	Tonnage pro boat	Total Tonnage	Number of boats	Tonnage pro boat	Total Tonnage	Number of boats	Tonnage pro boat	Total Tonnage	Number of boats	Tonnage pro boat
1872	—	—	—	920	46	20	552	28	20	220	22	10
1877	—	—	—	1065	52	20	625	30	21	204	26	8
1882	—	—	—	973	48	20	720	36	20	190	24	8
1887	—	—	—	1150	50	23	891	39	23	196	26	8
1892	—	—	—	1079	48	22	926	42	22	228	39	6
1893	—	—	—	1123	50	22	696	39	18	525	72	7
1894	—	—	—	1085	52	21	778	49	16	584	80	7
1895	—	—	—	856	50	17	670	46	15	621	76	8
1896	152	26	6	981	51	19	728	45	16	666	76	9
1897	146	25	6	989	53	19	792	46	17	612	66	9
1898	146	25	6	922	52	18	651	43	15	589	66	9
1899	119	18	7	914	49	19	761	53	14	495	73	7
1900	116	16	7	700	45	16	722	46	16	657	75	9
1901	98	14	7	679	45	15	715	51	14	632	74	9
1902	106	14	8	655	44	15	742	53	14	636	78	8
1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—