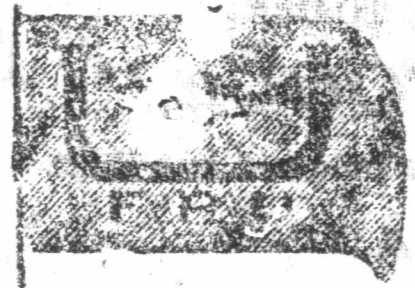


ANOTHER LOT OF 22 TUBS BEST BUTTER FROM MONTREAL On Consignment. PRICE IS RIGHT. J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Sum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 18, 1916

COD OIL

THE stock of cod oil held by the Union Trading Company is fast disappearing; a quantity was recently shipped by the Company to Canada and another large quantity has been sold to English firms.

Cod oil prices will be much higher by the end of April, as the market will be entirely cleaned out, as very little cod oil will be available from the winter fishery.

REPORTING DEBATES

THE Premier announced in the House on Thursday that a new departure had been made respecting the reporting of debates. Reporters would change every 15 minutes instead of 30 minutes as formerly and each reporter was to read his notes immediately and have them typewritten before leaving the building each night.

It must be gratifying to Mr. Coaker to see his efforts to secure a decent reporting system, end so successfully, for since the Union Party sat in the House in 1913 they have continually objected to a system of reporting that enables the public to read speeches three months after delivery in the House.

Last session Mr. Coaker strongly objected to being reported at all, and Mr. Kent on that occasion backed Mr. Coaker's objections, and the Premier was forced to promise some reform. It has now been initiated and we trust there will be no negligence on the part of any reporters.

One step more should be taken. The Government should refuse to pay any paper for publishing debates. Let each paper report in its own way and any member wanting his speech published should arrange for such publication with the paper that supports his party.

Reforms come slowly from such a Government as that which now controls public affairs, but they come, thanks to the activity of the

THURSDAY AT THE HOUSE.

Thursday's opening of the Legislature was the most funeral-like proceeding seen on such an occasion since the memory of our generation. A fierce snow storm raged without and gloom reigned within. Very few citizens were in attendance. The Speech from the Throne was the faintest and lifeless ever delivered by any Governor. Its one tune was war. It struck no encouraging notes. It read as though it was the political death warrant to grabalism.

The Assembly Chamber reflected the gloomy speech and everything usual to such occasion in the way of energy and hope were absent. The speech of the Proposer and Second of a Committee to prepare an Address in Reply spoke only of war and misery.

Mr. Walsh's speech was fairly good. Mr. Currie's, which was read from typewritten copy, was lifeless and created no interest.

Mr. Kent spoke for fully an hour, reviewing war conditions, shortage of tonnage, outrageous reporting of the past two years, and the necessity of carefully husbanding the revenue. The Premier spoke for fully an hour without creating an ounce of interest or brightening the countenances of his disheartened supporters.

A resolution recording the House's deep regret over the loss by death, of the Hon. John Harris, Mr. M. W. Furlong and Judge Emerson, was proposed by the Premier and seconded by Mr. Kent.

The Premier gave notice that on Monday he would ask leave to introduce certain bills.

The following notice of questions were tabled by Mr. Coaker:—

great F.P.U., which is daily performing services to the Colony that compel its opponents to admire its efforts and achievements.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

THE BRAZIL FISH TRADE

IT is stated that fully 90 per cent. of fish imported into Brazil comes from this Colony. Before the War a small quantity came from Norway via Hamburg. Before the War the price paid by importers varied between 40 and 45 shillings (\$9.73 and \$10.95) per drum c.i.f. Bahia; it is now said to be worth from 48 to 52 shillings (\$11.68 to \$12.65). Of course the increased cost of freight and war insurance must be deducted from this.

The Brazilian tariff provides for a duty on codfish of 60 reis per kilo, less an arbitrary tare of 10 per cent. in weight deducted when the fish is packed in drums (128 pounds, or 1 1/8 quintals). The actual duty, however, taking into consideration the 2 per cent. surtax and the proportion of the duty payable in gold is equivalent to \$0.99 per 100 pounds. According to a bill covering a recent importation 5.3 milreis (\$1.27) was paid per drum. This included custom-house broker's fee and all expenses connected with the custom-house.

It may be said that Brazilian currency fluctuates in value; thus in 1900 the average rate of exchange was 9 23/64d; in 1914, 12 1/8d. A kilo is equal to about 2 1/5 pounds.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

MR. PAULHUS, discussing the fishing industry in Canada, made some remarks at the meeting of the C.F.A. which are more applicable to us than they are to Canada even.

"To my mind the fish industry is worth infinitely more in econo-

Mr. Coaker: I give notice, that to-morrow I will ask the Minister of Marine & Fisheries whether the Fishery Board has considered the proposals of the Fishermen's Union Convention regarding inspection of herring and halibut, if so, what conclusions were arrived at, if not considered, when will consideration be given?

Mr. Coaker: I give notice, that to-morrow I will ask the Honourable the Premier whether the Government intend to take any action during the coming year regarding the establishment of Bait Depots, to provide a bait supply for fishermen.

Mr. Coaker: I give notice, that to-morrow I will ask the Honourable the Premier, who is Inspector of Logging Camps, if any reports have been received by the Department of Agriculture & Mines from the Inspector, if so, to lay same upon the table of the House.

Mr. Coaker: I give notice, that to-morrow I will ask the Honourable the Premier whether the Government will introduce Legislation at this session providing a guarantee of dividends or monies invested in ship-building yards in this colony, and whether the Government will increase the bonus or ship-building in order to re-establish this industry.

Mr. Coaker: I give notice, that to-morrow I will ask the Honourable the Premier, whether the Government propose to provide a suitable tug for rescuing life and property driven to sea by gales, as recommended by the recent F.P.U. Convention.

Mr. Coaker: I give notice, that to-morrow I will ask the Minister of Marine & Fisheries whether any enquiry was instituted respecting the alleged neglect of light-keepers at Western Bay and Cape Spear respecting the schooner "Blanche M. Rose." If any enquiry was held to

values than any of our other resources, because the sources of supplies in this case are practically inexhaustible. It is not so with our mines, our forests, and even our agriculture. The capacity of these industries are limited by nature, by the elements and by wear and tear, while with our fisheries it is the contrary—the more we ask of them, the more they will yield, without the help of costly contrivances, technical engineering or depending upon rain, sun, moisture, as is the case with farming. Then, how explain the indifference of our population to take advantage of such a golden opportunity.

I have learned that the most serious impediments to the development of our fisheries is due partly to ignorance and partly to prejudice. The success of the fisheries is based upon a demand for fish as an article of food, and until it is recognized that fish food is not only for use on certain periods of the year, or on particular days of the week, but is a good healthy food for regular and daily consumption, we cannot expect any rapid improvement. It must be taught that fish as a food is just as nutritious, just as palatable, and even more so than any other kind of food.

ADVICE OF AN EXPERT

AT the meeting of the C.F.A. Mr. J. J. Cowie read a very instructive paper, and the following excerpts from it are of value to our fishing fishermen:

"There is no doubt that the ideal barrel for marketing pickled fish of any kind is the hardwood barrel. Such a barrel, of course, may be difficult to get in some districts. It would be expensive; but it would have the advantage on the other hand of being available for another season."

"In the export trade of the British Isles, spruce staves entirely are used in the making of barrels. The staves are cut from the finest spruce grown in Sweden, and the greatest care is taken in the making of the barrels. But no matter how good the wood is, if the barrel is not properly put together, it will ultimately leak like a sieve. Three things therefore must be strongly impressed upon our coop-

table the correspondence in connection therewith.

Mr. Coaker: I give notice, that to-morrow I will ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the Table of the House a statement showing what settlements, pending in returns of elected Road Boards, have not been gazetted and why?

Mr. Coaker: I give notice, that to-morrow I will ask the Honourable the Premier to lay upon the table of the House copies of all correspondence received or received by his office and copies of circulars sent out respecting this matter.

Mr. Coaker: I beg to give notice that to-morrow I will ask the Hon the Premier, whether the Government intend to re-introduce the Seating Bill turned down by the Legislative Council last session.

Mr. Coaker: I give notice that to-morrow I will ask the Hon the Premier whether the Government intend to introduce legislation dealing with the surveying and measurements of pit props.

Mr. Halfyard asked if the Premier had received a report from Mr. Berteau, the auditor general, respecting his investigation into road board expenditure at Victoria Village in 1913, and the Premier stated in reply that Mr. Berteau's report had been received.

Mr. Halfyard also gave notice of a question regarding the interruption of telegraph communication with Change Islands.

Messrs. Moulton, LaFeuver and Downey were absent on the Government side, while Messrs. Morine, Grimes, Hickman and Jennings were absent from the Opposition side. The House adjourned until Monday afternoon. Before dispersing the House arose and sang the National Anthem.

ers, who intend to make barrels for the export trade.

"The first thing is, that staves must be cut from the finest and the best wood, and should not be taken from the mill unless they are of such quality.

"The second is, that such staves should be well seasoned before being put into the barrel.

"The third is, that careful workmanship and clean cutting tools are absolutely necessary to produce a barrel of requisite strength and tightness.

"My next point is the taking of the fish. I fear that our present means of capture, namely moored or anchored nets near the shore cannot supply a sufficient supply to meet the demand. Moreover, these nets are left in water all day and night, and it sometimes happens that the fisherman, through stress of weather, is unable to visit his nets for a day or two, with the result that when he goes out he finds live herring gilled in the course of the preceding night mixed up with dead, or 'drowned' herring. Now these 'drowned' herring will not properly cure at all. They simply cannot be hardened in salt, and unless the fisherman takes the greatest care to separate these 'drowned' fish from the fresh fish, a packer may find a large part of his cure unsalable.

"There is another class of herring (besides those large enough for Scotch cure) which can be found off the South Coast of Nova Scotia (we have them in Newfoundland in abundance). These herring are known as Matjes by Dutch fishermen. This is a herring of medium size, without roe on-milt in it, or before it has developed roe or milt. This is the class that secures top notch prices in the United States; and quantities of these herring sold during the past year for as much as \$13 and \$14 per half barrel!

"I wish now to utter a note of warning (our fishermen would do well to ponder this carefully). So many stories, wild and otherwise, have been circulated as to the price paid for herring cured in the Scotch style that MANY PEOPLE WHO KNOW ABSOLUTELY NOTHING ABOUT THIS BUSINESS are likely to go into it the coming season. Now, the Un-

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

SOUTH WEST COAST

S.S. "MEIGLE"

Will sail from Placentia on MONDAY, March 20th, after arrival of 8.45 a.m. train from St. John's, for ports of call between Placentia and Port aux Basques.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MARCH 18

SHEELAH'S DAY.

Judge Hayward born, 1819. Lucknow taken by British troops, 1858.

James Musgrave, brother of and secretary to, Governor Musgrave, while in Newfoundland, died in West Indies, 1869.

Biggest snowstorm ever experienced in Newfoundland. A man named McDonald, while going to

ited States market for herring so cured, is an extremely particular and fastidious one; and while it is prepared to pay very big prices for the right article, it is just as ready to completely ignore anything that is not up to the usual standard.

"Then again, with so many inexperienced packers at work we are in danger of having much BADLY CURED STUFF placed on the market, we may lose our hold on it altogether when the War is over, and conditions return to normal in Europe."

ENGLAND HAS SET HER TEETH

his home on Portugal Cove road, was lost in the storm; his body was not discovered until the following spring, 1872.

Grover Cleveland born, 1837. Sealing schr. Dundannah, Capt. Jenkins, belonging to Ed. Smith, lost and all hands in the Gulf, 1872.

Schr. Brothers, Capt. John Bunde, left Cupids for the ice; lost at Baccalieu Tickle; 29 perished out of a crew of 32, 1823.

William Thomas presented bill to Assembly allowing dissenting clergymen to marry people; also a bill to legalize marriages formerly performed by them, 1833.

Livingstone born, 1813. Statue of Dead Christ, by Hogan of Dublin, placed under altar of Catholic Cathedral, 1855.

Steamer Wolf arrived off Narrows, on way to Greenspond for seal-fishery, 1863.

Miss Selater, only daughter of David Selater, died, 1877.

W. D. (late Judge) Prowse won a six-dollar hat from Mr. Moore, for wearing his rifle dress through Water Street, 1860.

Samuel T. Canning died, 1874.

ON THE GREAT CLOCK OF TIME THERE IS BUT ONE WORD—NOW—SHAKE-SPERE.

London Express.—Death is a commonplace of life, even in peace. Accidents and epidemics take from us a far heavier toll than German wickedness can conceivably contrive. England has set her teeth. She is going to win the war, and she will pay the incidental price, as she has always paid. We are not a nation of children. A few Zeppelins dropping bombs at random make no difference. They bring recruits to the army. They will come once too often.

The wife of Governor Hill of a daughter, 1875.

Rev. Michael Walsh buried today, 1871.

Collection taken up for poor of St. John's, 1880.

Ice-boat race on harbor; W. Savin, in A. M. McKay's, won; prize \$50, 1880.

W. L. Walsh (Yankee) presented a gold medal for competition to Arctic Curling Club, 1856.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.