luding fishickers, etc., aged in It. and other 00 sterling. Scotch herher gauged ount reallz. aselves for nounted to this the tht by the h and Eng-YEAR'S ERRINGS DST THE

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lso an imto a very the total l in Scotrels were s realized T 10 DOL-Newfounderring, the ss and deand still PER AND he same t one time CATCH AS ONLY as much in 1913 in ine Bay, orlee then nd being cents per

after its introduced guidance time the owards in de then he Dutch, did was he Dutch eir being tland. Owing to the reluctance of the Newfoundland fishermen to abandon their methods, and to the careless and detective way in which some of them have atempted the Scotch cure, the herring industry in Bonne Bay and in the Bay of islands and indeed all over Newfoundland is on the whole lift AN UNSATISFACTORY AND DE-CLINING CONDITION, nithough one or two American and Canadian firms have been able to make it fairly profitable.

## AND THE REMEDY.

But there is no reason why the herring fishery of Newfoundland should net grow in the same ratio as that of Sotland dld, if the Newfoundland Government will in like manner IN-SIST UPON THE DETAILS OF THE SCOTCH CURE BEING STRICTLY OBSERVED. For the presence of large shoals of herring along the coast, in the bays and in the arms which project from them, almost the whole year round, at one part of the island or the other, holds out the prospect of a very remunerative branch of the herring industry being established in the Colony. The increase of the herring fishery in Scotland has been due mainly to three causes:-

- FiRST—The system of fishing long distances from shore;
- SECOND—The great extension of the Winter and Spring herring fisher-
- THIRD-THE ADOPTION OF STEAM DRIFTERS AND MOTOR BOATS.

## PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS

In Newfoundland up till now it has only been earled on in a half-hearted manner, and the conditions with regard to the means of capture and the curing of the fish are very primitive indeed. Still in the meantime, the herring schools which appear in the bays and arms at certain periods of the year are generally so dense that even the present antiquated appliances are sufficient to land more fish than

many curing firms could cope with, though none but those acquainted with the great increasing consumption of pickled herrings can realise the lmportance and value of this branch of the industry. Various attempts as is well known, have been made to promote the herring fishery here and so far without much success. But the development of that fishery in a Colony which possesses one of the largest stretches of coast line for its size In the world, and where the herrings are found in such abundance, is a matter that should not be lightly given up. IT MAY THEREFORE BE ASKED WHAT ARE THE BEST MEANS TO BE ADOPTED. I would strongly impress upon the Government the desirability of encouraging fishermen and fish-curers to bring helr products up to the present reuirements of the market, and in the Initial stage of development of the curing of herrings, this could most easily be effected by the introduction of practical men from Scotland where he industry has been brought to a higher point of perfection than anywhere else, and where a special study las been made of the requirements and tastes of the consumers in the zarions markets of the Continent and America. By bringing the ideas of other countries into actual operations the local people interested would come gradually to realize the importance of adopting modern methods, which would go TO BUILD UP AN INDUS-TRY WHICH MIGHT IN TIME BE UNEQUALLED IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD. I have come across people in my short sojourn in Newfoundiand who take an extremely gloomy view of the future development of the herring fishery here, I am not of that opinion, but have THE OPPOSITE BELIEF THAT IT HAS GREAT POSSIBLITIES. We must lose sight entirely of preconceived Ideas, of what has been done and experimented upon in the past. What has to be deait with now is the future; and it is no answer to say that methods that were unsuccessful when