

## GRAVENSTEIN APPLES, Etc

Ex. Florizel to-day, September 12th.

- 100 brls. Graven. Apples.
- 75 half-brls. Pears
- 300 Baskets Plums
- 5 brls. Green Tomatoes
- 25 brls. Crab Apples.

G. P. Eagan, Duckworth St. and Queen's Rd

## Waste in Fisheries.

A Paper Read Before the Council of the Board of Trade on the Question of Fishery Offal and the Treatment of the Dog-Fish Pest.

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—With your permission I respectfully submit for the consideration of this Council some thoughts relating to the question of the waste and by-products of our fisheries and the finding of a commercial value for non food such as Dogfish, Sculpins, Rays, etc. For some time past I have been giving some study to the principles underlying this problem, and the possibility of applying scientific methods and investigation with a view of creating a commercial value for the enormous quantity of waste now going on in connection with every branch of our fisheries, and although I admit that from a practical standpoint I have not made much progress in detail, still I have been led on by the study of the waste of our fisheries and other resources to a fuller consideration of the larger and more vital problems that affect the Colony's future. I recognize that a paper dealing with the many phases of our industrial life would require far more consideration and time than busy men could devote to it at this season of the year. But as this

**Terrible Dogfish Pest**  
is uppermost in the minds of every man who takes an interest in public affairs, I venture to invite your consideration of this paper to-day. I feel that it is fitting and desirable in the interests of the Colony to have such important matters as the subjects dealt with in this paper subjected to the searching, and I feel sure friendly criticism of this Council. In this Board are gathered the representatives from every Branch of our Trade and Commerce, we meet here free from the many questions that may divide us commercially, socially, and politically, and we find in this Council and Board a common non-partisan platform for the discussion of vital questions that affect the people, the trade, and the natural resources of Newfoundland. It should be the duty of every well-wisher of the Colony to see that this Board of Trade increases in membership, in power and influence so that the hands of all properly constituted authorities should be strengthened or restrained by the proper and just exercise of this recognized medium of public opinion. I hope to see the day that this Board will be so enlarged as to embrace the rising generation of

**Young Business Men**  
who are coming up to the front in every part of Newfoundland, and that every effort will be made to have these rooms made a friendly meeting place, a sort of mid-day club, where all business men, especially out-port business men can during their visits to St. John's drop into these rooms and feel at home, write their letters and telegrams, and meet their conferees without any feeling or fear of an assumed superiority on the part of any person. It is well for us to remember that

## Man Mastered By His Business

When a man cannot forget his business when he lays his head on the pillow at night, it is time to consider the condition of his nervous system. Otherwise his business will wreck his future by undermining his health.

For a time he may keep going on stimulants, but if he is to be restored and old-time vigor brought back the nerve cells must be revitalized by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

A few weeks' use of this great food cure will do wonders for any business man or woman whose nervous system has failed to stand the strain. Gradually and naturally the blood is enriched and vigor and energy are restored to mind and body. Appetite is sharpened, digestion improves, you sleep well and regain the strength which makes you master of yourself and of your business.

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it is not the broad acres that are the natural wealth of our country, or that they constitute our greatest asset, nor is it the acquired wealth of to-day. Ancient Rome had all these and perished in their wealth and luxuries. No, the greatest asset of the future is the rising generation of men, who by their force of character, integrity and clearness of vision can see the potential value of the Colony's

**Resources in the Sea.**  
the fogs, the mine and rushing inland rivers, and who will bring to the further development of these resources the magic touch of scientific investigations, thereby creating millions of wealth out of what is now classed as useless, rubbish, and waste.

It is now nearly twenty centuries since the Creator of the Universe called attention to this question of waste on the shores of the Sea of Galilee. He performed the miracle of the loaves and fishes; and on that occasion He admonished the people to "gather up the fragments that remain lest nothing be lost." Here we have a powerful example of the will of the Creator on this question of waste. Out of five loaves and two fishes He fed five thousand persons, and although there was food in abundance for the multitude, and a God present to create more, if needed, yet the Voice of the Master is raised against waste, and He commands the people to gather up the fragments lest nothing be lost. The wisdom of our forefathers on this question may be summed up in the famous phrase, "Waste makes woeful want." I propose to show that a willful waste is going on in connection with our fisheries.

In an address recently delivered by Sir Clifton Browne, before the British Sanitary Inspectors Association he said: "That waste in meat is 15 p.c. of the whole, while in fish it is put at 25 p.c." Even Sir, if we allow 20 p.c. for fish waste our calculations will lead us to the conclusion that the solution of this problem is a pressing one, and that millions of dollars is involved in the issue. Take for instance the waste at the Seal Fishery, the catch fifty years ago was from 500,000 to 600,000 per annum, and now not men from every Branch of our Trade and Commerce, we meet here free from the many questions that may divide us commercially, socially, and politically, and we find in this Council and Board a common non-partisan platform for the discussion of vital questions that affect the people, the trade, and the natural resources of Newfoundland. It should be the duty of every well-wisher of the Colony to see that this Board of Trade increases in membership, in power and influence so that the hands of all properly constituted authorities should be strengthened or restrained by the proper and just exercise of this recognized medium of public opinion. I hope to see the day that this Board will be so enlarged as to embrace the rising generation of

**Diminution of the Herd.**  
and proves that we are outraging some natural law relating to this fishery. Shakespeare in his inimitable way laid it down that "For each effect defective there is a cause." Now Mr. Chairman I ask through you the question, What is the cause of the steady decline of this valuable asset of our Country? and what is the remedy?

Whatever the cause may be, the effect is that the seal fishery as conducted at present is a form of waste, because we are annually destroying instead of conserving the herd, or to put it in an aphorism we are "Killing the Goose that lays the Golden Eggs," and as we are now building every larger ships with improved apparatus and facilities capable of killing them more quickly, it is only a question of time when the seal will be as rare as the Great Auk that even within the memory of living men swarmed the Penguin and other Islands on our Northern Sea Board. I submit with all deference to those who are deeply

**Interested in this Fishery**  
that the hour has now arrived when the brainy men of Newfoundland must grapple with this question. If present conditions continue for another generation our grand children will be visiting the museums to see a stuffed specimen of the seal, that one time a great industry employing thousands of men and fleets of ships. Macaulay in one of his brilliant flights of poetic license and imagination pictured a New Zealander standing on a broken arch of London Bridge sketching the ruin of St. Paul's. This bit of wild imagination was aimed at a glance into the region of the impossible, but with the stern statistics of the steady decline in our seal fishery staring us in the face no thoughtful man can come to any other conclusion but that the day is coming when the Seal Fishery will pass into history, and like the Aborigines of Newfoundland, the seal herd will be sacrificed to the cupidity and thoughtlessness of men, who in their day and time thought only of the present.

There is another phase of the Seal Fishery that catches my attention, and I do not claim to possess such practical or expert knowledge of this question as would justify me in offering a solution of

this difficulty, but as a layman I think there is a

### Terrible Waste Going On

In the loss of the carcasses. It seems absurd for a steamer capable of carrying 50,000 seals coming to port with any 20,000 and leaving 20,000 carcasses behind. However, with the advent of the improving types of new steamers and the steady decline of the fishery, it is certain that the solution of the question of waste as far as the Seal Fishery is concerned is at hand, because the extinction of the herd will solve the problem. If we read the history of the Pacific Seal Herds we will be forced to the conclusion that unless the Legislature, Ship Owners, and Fishermen agree on new Legislation, this valuable industry is doomed. On the 2nd of the Victoria Sealing Company voluntary offered for sale at public auction in Victoria, B.C. thirty-five vessels, that were engaged by them in the Pacific Seal Herd industry. The sale of this fine fleet of sealing ships should be a note of warning to all interested in this branch of our fisheries.

If we consider the Cod fishery we see another example of waste. First the entrails are often thrown into the sea to "pollute the grounds, and the choicest parts of the fish such as the head, tongue, roes, are thrown away as waste. Then again we have the waste of the Lobster fishery. If we recognize the principle that in the economy of nature, there is no such thing as waste, surely there must be as in the Mussel Shell some commercial value in the

**Shell of the Lobster.**  
It is difficult to believe that such a secular substance as a Lobster Shell does not contain some chemical ingredients that only want the magic touch of the scientist to give it value. An impartial consideration of these questions leaves no doubt on the candid mind but that there is a great waste going on. Some of our merchants have recognized this, and with that spirit of enterprise that compels our admiration they tried at their own cost to solve this problem, their efforts resulting in failure, it was found that the cost of collecting the shell, or waste from the fishery stations was greater than any of its by products (To be continued.)

## All You Need is a Cascaret To-Night

No Sick Headache, Bilious Stomach, Coated Tongue or Constipated Bowels by Morning.

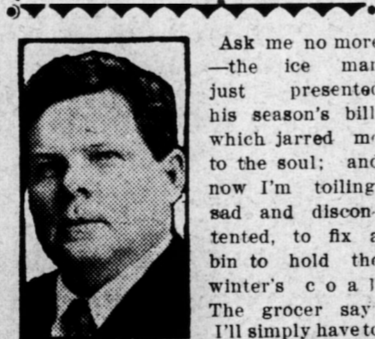
Turn the rascals out—the headache, the biliousness, the indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gas—turn them out tonight and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse and regulate your stomach; remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and the misery-making gas; take the excessive from your liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poison in the intestine and bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clean head, sweet stomach and clean healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love to take Cascarets because they taste good—never gripe or sicken.

## Ask Me No More.



Ask me no more—the ice man just presented his season's bill which jarred me to the soul; and now I'm tolling sad and discontented, to fix a bin to hold the winter's coal! The grocer says "I'll simply have to settle the long, long bill I've run up at his store; the hardware man, who sold me a junk, demands his pay—O friend, ask me no more! Ask me no more—the milkman, large and burly is here for cash, and makes disturbing threats; the erstwhile genial clothing man is surly, and sneers at folks who fail to pay their debts. The butcher who is rude in voice and manner, is violent, and says he'll wade in gore; the blacksmith says he'll biff me with a spanner if I don't pay at once—ask me no more! Ask me no more—the folks who owe me money keep owing it, and doubtless always will; they seem to think it rather smart and funny to dodge me when I bring my little bill. Thus was he world, this vain old world and vicious; we'd like to pay, but can't collect the ore, and finally the balliffs come and dish us, and levy on our goods—ask me no more!

ASHAMED.—"This is your third term in prison. Are you not ashamed to have your friends see you here?"

ASHAMED.—"Indeed I am. The room is disgraceful. The reception-room smells like a lap-room, the cells are dark as caves, the warden is no gentleman, and the table is not fit to sit down to. Ashamed to have my friends come here? I am mortified every time I see them; but what can I do?"

## Beam Trawling Controversy.

The resolution of Congressman Gardner calling for an investigation of beam trawling and carrying an appropriation of \$5,000 for expenses, passed both houses of Congress on Aug. 23. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Commission of Fisheries be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to make an investigation into the method of fishing known as beam trawling and to report to Congress whether or not this method of fishing is destructive to the fish species or is otherwise harmful or undesirable.

Sec. 2. That in the event that the Commissioner of Fisheries finds this method of fishing to be destructive, harmful or undesirable, he shall recommend to Congress such legislation as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 3. That an appropriation is hereby authorized for carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution.

F. G. Robinson, secretary of the Boston fishermen's committee, has issued an open letter to the press in reply to a defence of beam trawling by John R. Neal, which was published recently in the Boston "Post." Mr. Robinson says:

While there is no trouble to quote from scientists' opinions that were formed years ago before there was time to definitely determine the amount of damage done by this method of fishing (opinions that would not hold good now, and at that time were apparently sound and were in defence of this method of catching fish) at the present day, with the data at hand from the English government reports, it is very easy to see that those opinions were formed erroneously.

For instance, Mr. Neal says: "These commissions and noted scientists agree that there is not the slightest danger that man can reduce the supply of fish in the ocean. The natural enemies do more to destroy fish than man ever has or ever can, according to the reports of these men who have given the matter special study." To prove the fallacy of this statement, I will ask the general public to consider for one minute the following facts:

First, it is conceded that before the white man landed on these shores there were plentiful, even right in our harbors. Since this country became populated by the white men, who put devices into the water for catching fish, they have gradually decreased in number. While there is more fish landed to-day than ever before, the distance they have to go for them, and the immense increase in the fishing gear, has become extremely large in the number of vessels and fishing tackle used, has been responsible for that increase of fish landed.

The same amount of fishing gear, and same number of men and vessels used in a similar way 50 years ago, without doubt, would have produced five or ten times as many fish as they do at the present day, and I would ask the public if it is not a little peculiar that when the Indians alone occupied this continent, and there were no natural enemies to the fish, that there is at the present day, that the food fish increased instead of being devoured by the natural enemies, and is if not a little peculiar that the fish became extremely plentiful just as soon as white men commenced to employ his methods of capture?

When our forefathers landed on these shores, they could catch as many brook trout in an hour as they could lug on their backs from almost any stream in New England. Twenty years ago brook trout was almost extinct in New England brooks. To-day the Massachusetts Fish Commission are hatching brook trout, turning them loose in certain brooks, and prohibiting man from fishing in those brooks for a certain number of years. In those streams that are protected brook trout become plentiful, and in all streams that are not protected they are what the fishermen call "fished out" and almost absolutely dry of trout.

No doubt, our friends, the exponents of the beam trawler, will tell us that the natural enemies of brook trout can read the signs "Fishing prohibited in this brook" so they did not destroy brook trout when the State says they shall not be caught, but I would like to ask the public why our Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission and our legislators on Beacon Hill have gone so far astray as to prohibit man from catching brook trout when man can do nothing to appreciably diminish the supply of fish?

What applies to our brook trout also applies to our deep sea fishing, and the steam trawler is a hundred times more destructive to small, immature fish as well as spawning fish than the sportsman's rod and fly can possibly be in our trout brooks.

The fishermen court a good, thorough investigation, and are very sorry to see that our National House of Representatives has one dissenting voice to an appropriation that will bring to light the actual facts from interested parties. For this appropriation can only mean a tax of a very small fraction of a mill to the individual in the United States to give this very important cheap food supply of the common people investigated and protected for the common people if they find it necessary, and we feel sure that the gentlemen in Congress who voted against this appropriation did so not thinking of the importance of this conservation to the food fish supply of the nation.—N. Y. Fishing Gazette.

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