

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

FRIDAY, MAY 21st., 1915.
House met at 3.30 p.m. and the shortest sitting for the session took place, the entire proceedings terminating at 4.20 p.m.—only a fifty minutes sitting.
Proceedings opened with the presentation, presented by Mr. Kent from Harwood Lumber Co., Franklyn's Agencies, and various other companies on the question of exportation of timber from the Colony. (pit props) the said petition being relegated to the Department of Finance, at the request of the Minister (Cashin.)
MR. ABBOTT gave notice of questions.
THE PREMIER tabled reply to questions of Mr. Halfyard.
MR. HALFYARD drew attention of the House to several unanswered questions put to the Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Coaker emphasized the matter by referring to the manner in which questions put to the various Heads of Departments by F. P. U. Members had been handled during the session.
MR. COAKER complimented the Colonial Secretary and Minister of Fisheries generally, for attention paid to enquiries of F. P. U. members, but contended that several other Heads of Departments had been very lax in their duties, and he (Mr. C.) gave notice that unless satisfactory replies were tabled to questions still unanswered by Tuesday next, he would move an address to His Excellency the Governor, asking him to secure the information asked for.
THE PREMIER asked the Hon. Member to name the Depts implicated and promised every satisfaction and so the matter ended for the present.
MR. SPEAKER then announced that the Legislative Council had passed the Marine Disasters Bill with certain amendments. The same, on being read to the House, were adopted and sent back to the Upper Chamber. Order of the Day was then taken up, and the act respecting the Bank fishery got its third reading and was sent to the Council for concurrence. Supply and Ways and Means were deferred until Tuesday, the House going into Committee on the Nfld. American Packing Co., or Cold Storage Bill, which passed. In committee, the act relating to certain retiring al-

The New Reid Deal Passes the House of Assembly

Additional Resolutions Proposed by the Opposition and Rejected by the Government

The New Reid Deal Passed Through the House of Assembly—Additional Resolutions Proposed by Opposition and Rejected by the Government—
MR. KENT—Resolved—Durable and efficient log sluices, and fish ways for the free passage of fish at all times and seasons, shall be constructed by the Company in or about all dams to the satisfaction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
MR. MORINE—Resolved—Not later than the first day of January, 1917, the Company shall pay over to the Minister of Finance the sum of one million dollars, which shall be held in trust as security for the payment and compensation of all judgments and awards by arbitration against the Company hereunder, made within six years from the enactment hereof, and the amount of any such judgment or award not paid by the Company within one month from the date thereof shall be paid out of the said fund. The balance of such fund together with interest at 3½ per centum per annum computed annually, shall be repaid to the Company at the end of seven years from the enactment hereof. Upon failure to do so on the part of the Company to comply with the provisions of this section, the said Agreement and all rights, leases and grants thereunder shall cease and determine and become void.
Any person in whose favour any such judgment or award shall be made and the amount of which shall not be paid as aforesaid may apply by summons to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof for an order directing the payment thereof out of said fund and the Court or Judge upon being satisfied that the said judgment or award is unpaid shall order the amount thereof to be paid out of the said fund and upon the service of a copy of the said order certified by the Registrar on the Minister of Finance the said Minister shall pay the amount to the claimant.
MR. MORINE—Resolved—Unless the Company shall by the first day of January, 1917, have a subscribed capital of not less than five million dollars, of which not less than one million has been paid up in cash, and shall prove the same to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council (which satisfaction shall be signified by a Minute of Council) all rights, privileges and powers granted to or conferred upon the Company hereby shall cease and determine, and any lease or grant hereunder shall become void.
MR. MORINE—Resolved—Nothing contained herein, or in the Schedule of this Act, shall take from the public or any member thereof any right now existing by law or custom to fish, shoot, hunt and trap, or of navigating streams, rivers and lakes, and to maintain thereon, for use in such navigation, and kind of vessel or boat.
MR. MORINE—Resolved—(c) It shall not be lawful for the Company to enter on or take any land under the provisions of Section 10 of the Schedule hereto except within a period of five years from the enactment hereof.
MR. MORINE—Resolved—The Company shall develop and utilize the water hereby demised by the construction of necessary works and the installation of suitable and necessary plant and machinery for the production of some form of power to the extent which such powers are reasonably capable of physically, and shall use the power so developed in the operation of machinery or some other commercial, mechanical or industrial purpose, or if the said power so developed or any part thereof shall not be required for such purpose or purposes by the Company it shall furnish power to any person, company or corporation requiring the same up to the amount of power which the said water powers are reasonably capable of developing, or such lesser quantity as shall be actually required or in demand. Upon report being made by the Government Engineer to the Governor in Council that the water powers aforesaid have not been developed and utilized to the full extent of which they are physically capable by the works constructed or the plant and machinery installed by the Company, and that there is a bona fide demand for power in excess of the quantity of power developed and utilized by the said Company which might in whole or in part be supplied from the water powers aforesaid then the Governor in Council may by Order in Council require the said Company to develop and render available for use the additional quantity of power so shown to be undeveloped and capable of development or any part thereof by the construction of the necessary works and the installation of suitable and necessary plant and machinery within a period of time to be named in the said Order, and in default of compliance with the said requirement the Governor in Council may order and may order direct that the lease and grants hereunder or any of them shall be forfeited and cancelled and the same shall be forfeited and cancelled accordingly.
MR. LLOYD—Resolved—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indenture appended, the Company shall have no right of renewal of this demise when the term expires at the end of 99 years from these presents.
MR. COAKER—Resolved—Except as hereinafter provided no adult male person shall be employed by the Company at a lower rate of pay than twenty cents per hour: Provided that this shall not apply to persons who are given board and lodging by the Company while in its employ.

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What We Are Asked to Give Away For Nothing

LAYING aside for the moment the "Hunnish" aspect of this very valuable grab by the well advised firm of Reid Brothers, let us examine the real value of what we are asked to give away for absolutely nothing in return.
Among the many things that this Company proposes to manufacture is a fertilizer chemically known as calcium cyanamide and commercially known as "Kalkstickstoff" being the name given it by its German inventor or discoverer Dr. Frank.
Its fertilizing value is practically equal to the saltpetre or nitrate of soda from the mines, weight for weight of the nitrogen it contains. The Chili saltpetre beds are the only one source of fixed nitrogen for fertilizer in the world to-day and the production from this source has increased from 68,500 tons in 1860 to 1,453,000 tons in 1914. Three quarters of this is used as fertilizer to produce food for the common family.
It is a matter of hard fact that these saltpetre beds will not last longer than ten years, if present conditions continue. It is therefore evident that the present and immediate future demand for fixed available nitrogen for fertilizer alone is almost unlimited and its value is thus assured.
What then is this wonderful material cyanamide and what have we here in Newfoundland to produce this life giving and sustaining substance?
The answer is simple. We have this nitrogen in abundance an inexhaustible supply amounting to 33,880 tons of it upon every acre of land. The air we breathe is the source. Every country and spot of the earth's surface has this also.
Now then what else have we that does not abound everywhere?
It is, simple again—water power. These two factors are the two great essentials. And because the air is free everywhere this last item—water power—becomes the real and only essential.
The question of whether we have limestone or coal for coke or whether these have to be imported are factors of only minor importance. It is of course of some value and still more enhances the profits of the business that we have limestone in abundance. But we must examine into the real necessities and count their value in terms of their worth in the markets of the world.
This process consists of first liquifying the air by a very highly perfected and simple process operated by electric or other power—no labor required. The nitrogen is then separated from the oxygen by a simple and practically automatic process.
The oxygen passes off for other use and the nitrogen passes suddenly from this intense cold into the highest heat of the electric furnace, where, through contact with a mixture of coke and lime, it is caught and transformed into calcium cyanamide ready for the market.
It may be sacked or it may be conveyed by endless chain buckets right into the hold of large steamers. In any case the labor is very small. The mining of the limestone and the landing of the coke or its production from coal present some trifling amount of labor. A simple limestone quarry gives the same labor and it is not necessary to give any concessions to create such a business.
It will be seen that the real cost of the production of this fertilizer is the cost of electric power which is to be derived from our water power.
What then is the producing value of this water power in fertilizer and money?
One horse power operating for a year fixes 550 pounds of nitrogen in the form of calcium cyanamide. The market value of nitrogen in fertilizer to-day at New York is fifteen cents per pound. So that 550 lbs. are worth \$82.50 and this is produced by one horse-power in each and every year of operation. Therefore 120,000 horse power which the Company is seeking will produce 120,000 x 82—\$9,840,000 worth of fertilizer per year and every year indefinitely.
To develop this water power that is to make it available as electric power in electric furnace and to make the complete erection for this whole plant will, taking the Company's own figures, require \$10,000,000 capital. The

PURITY FLOUR

And Its Keeping Qualities
SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.
There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."
"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.
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actual erections will probably cost \$3,000,000. Even allowing that they could employ 1000 laborers throughout the year at \$2.00 per day it would amount to only \$600,000. The management and technical depreciation and overhead costs outside of depreciation could not be more than \$300,000. Thus the cost of producing this \$9,840,000 worth of fertilizer will be—

Liberal earnings on capital of \$1,000,000—	
20%	\$2,000,000
Depreciation on property \$3,000,000—10% ..	300,000
Labor	600,000
Management and expenses	300,000
Freight to New York (say for comparison) ..	30,000
	\$3,230,000

The production of coke will be no cost in the manufacture as the value of the coal tar and ammonium sulphate will yield an additional profit on the process. The time will cost the labor above included and cost of conveyance.
Thus it will be seen that the earning power of our water power is tremendous. Over and above the 20% dividend allowed on capital our water power will be producing annually surplus wealth in gold to the value of Five to Six Million Dollars.
Who would not lay deep and well considered plans to acquire such wealth for nothing?
To avoid confusion we have not mentioned the many uses of this calcium cyanamide besides that of fertilizer such as the production of ammonia; ammonium sulphate; cyanide of sodium (used for a vast number of purposes, from silver-plating to gold extraction); means of case-hardening steel (for production of tools and arms, etc. It is used also in the manufacture of explosives with which it is mixed to reduce the temperature of the gun-barrel, for the production of urea used in the production of medicines, and many other important uses.
Some of these latter uses alone would make the whole investment worth while, but we have for simplicity considered only its fertilizing value.
Robert Kennedy Duncan, Professor of Industrial Chemistry at the University of Kansas, says in an article on the subject, that the cheapness of the fertilizer is thus dependent solely upon the price of electrical energy.
Hence the tremendous earnings shown above may be ascribed to the water power that we are asked to give away for nothing. It is even worse than this for we are asked to make it impossible for our children that come after us to share in the surplus profits of this

(Concluded on page 6.)

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