

FISH AND HOW TO SELL IT; HUGHIE GREEN HAS HARD TIME BUT SUCCEEDS

The Man Who Broke a Record for Endurance and Made Government Put "Push" on Soldiers' Bill of Fare -- He is the Man Who Did Not Know When He Was Turned Down, but He Always Managed to Turn up

Mark Twain once wrote a story entitled "The Man Who Put up at Gadsby's." It was all about a Southerner who went to Washington to collect for a little matter of twenty barrels of pork supplied to the troops during the Civil War.

"I'm saun barnie tae Saskatoon. I've been chased aroun' frae one muckle-headed biether tae another, an' I'm tired oot o' these merry-go-rounds, till I dinna ken which way I'm pinlin'." Hughie Green said.

His experience was fairly representative of those who go to interview governments in any country. Sometimes they come away from the official presence really feeling they have secured what they want.

In the press room Hughie was, next to the Zepelin scale, the best bit of copy that Providence had vouchsafed this year. He was welcomed accordingly.

Before Hughie Green, Ichthyologist, went to Ottawa, the endurance record of governmental interviewers was twelve days, and the man who stayed that long did so not because he was making any headway, but because his expenses were paid, and he liked the board at the Chateau Laurier.

The sequel will be found in the following special dispatch in the St. John N.R. Standard, supposed to be the organ of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

On Ottawa, January 23.—An important step has been taken by Hon. J. D. Hazen which should prove of immense benefit to the fish industry of Canada both directly and indirectly.

Mr. Hazen had an order-in-council passed yesterday to include fish in the rations of the soldiers and to allow the first orders went out.

It must be admitted that by this time the fish had been feeling the effect of having been pressed by Hughie's by now very war-rum arms for a week out of cold storage.

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LIEUT. TALBOT M. PAPINEAU. Of the Princess Patricia, who has been mentioned for gallant conduct.

ST. JOHN FERRY EXPECTS TO BREAK EVEN DURING THIS YEAR

St. John N.R., March 23.—Encouraging figures have been given out by Commissioner Russell on the operation of the ferry during February, showing 20,249 paying passengers more than in the same month in 1914.

SALES OF STOCKS BY YEARS

The yearly total shares of stock traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, the monthly average, the weekly average and the daily average follow:

Table with columns: Year, Total Sales, Mo. Av., Weekly Av., Daily Av. Rows range from 1914 to 1875.

*Exchange closed on account European War July 26 and reopened on Nov. 28 for trading in bonds and for stocks on Dec. 12.

**Average for eight months. *Average for thirty-three weeks. *Average for 203 business days. **Figures 1897 to 1914 both inclusive, based on actual number of business days. For 1896 and preceding years average figures based on 300 business days in the year.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, March 23.—The hide situation underwent no change yesterday. The market for common dry hides was dull with tanners holding off for new developments, and there were no sales reported.

Table showing hide market prices for various types of hides like Buffalo, Cow, Sheep, etc., with columns for quantity and price.

CHANGES OCCUR IN BANKING BALANCES

Outcome of Emergency Measures Taken by British Government at Outbreak of War

DEPOSITS GREATLY INCREASE

London, Eng., March 23.—H. W. Birks has published as usual his analysis tables relating to British banking accounts, and from them a very excellent view can be obtained of the important changes that have occurred in banking balance sheets as an outcome of the emergency measures taken by the Government at the outbreak of war.

The deposits and current accounts of the fourteen principal British joint stock banks rose in their last balance sheets by the tremendous sum of \$32,160,000 to \$172,479,000.

On the assets side cash and investments rose by \$38,929,000, of which as much as \$24,347,500 was due to an increase in the cash holding.

The total figure of cash was \$79,733,500, and it represented a ratio of 20.5 per cent. to the deposits and current accounts as compared with a ratio of 15.73 per cent. a year ago.

It can, therefore, be seen that the latest balance sheets of the banks afford cause for very substantial public trust in the British banking situation.

The standpoint of the bank shareholder is perhaps different, for net profits last year dropped \$3,477,000 to \$38,155,000, and were equal to 25.4 per cent. of the paid-up capital, a reduction of 2.93 per cent.

It may be argued reasonably that this depreciation here is mild if proper allowance be made for the disturbing influence of war involving a severe set-back in trade and a heavy fall in investments, and also for the fact that last year's figures compared with a year when profits are the almost record figure.

REHEARING FOR EXPRESS COMPANIES. Washington, D.C., March 23.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will grant another hearing to the express companies who are seeking to have their rate advanced.

The commission has announced that "this case will be re-opened for such further hearing or hearings as the commission may herein direct on the matters and things set forth in the petition for rehearing."

The commission did not set a date to begin the hearings, but it is understood that it will be early in May.

The Adams Express Co., the American Express Co., the Southern Express Co., and Wells Fargo & Co. stated that their revenues under the new rates, rules and regulation showed a net deficit of \$7,603,041.

MINNEAPOLIS BANK MERGER

Minneapolis, Minn., March 23.—The First National Bank and the Security National Bank will consolidate, thereby giving to Minneapolis the distinction of having a banking institution with the largest resources of any west of Chicago.

The capital stock of the merged institutions will be \$5,000,000. The surplus including the assets of the Minneapolis Trust Company now affiliated with the First National will total \$6,000,000 and the deposits will approximate \$5,000,000 from the start.

F. A. Chamberlain, now president of the Security National, will be president of the consolidated bank.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK BENSON ILL FROM OVER-WORK

Major-General Sir Frederick Benson, head of the British Royal Commission in Canada, has been confined to his bed for the past few days, at his rooms at the Ritz-Carlton. Although his illness is due to a very serious nature, he has been under the doctor's care. Over-work is given as the cause of his indisposition.

FATHER OF BUSINESS EFFICIENCY REVOLUTIONIZED STEEL TOOL MAKING

Philadelphia, Pa., March 23.—Frederick Winslow Taylor, known throughout the entire engineering world as the "father of business efficiency," distinguished for tool steel making methods which have revolutionized machine shop practice and creator of a system of scientific management adopted in the world's greatest workshops, died suddenly in the Medio-Chirurgical Hospital here, from pneumonia.

Taken ill at Atlantic City a week ago, Mr. Taylor came home and entered the hospital last Wednesday.

HUNDRED JOURNALS WERE DISCONTINUED

Drastic Experience of Past Few Months Has Removed Many Permanently From Field

PRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ont Journal That Was Making a Plucky Fight Against Powerful Rivals Before the War Will Have to Give up Spending Money on the Fight.

(By W. E. Dowling.) London, March 23.—(By mail).—Among the changes the War has brought, those which affect the public press of the United Kingdom are the least apparent. The importance of them will become more understood as time progresses. It should be remembered that even in the times before the war there was not enough money to go round among the papers. A very large proportion of British journals are not living on their income. Some of them are subsidized by politicians, propagandists, or philanthropists. Others form parts of groups which are at an extent interdependence.

With the war came almost a cessation of advertisement revenue. Sales went up, of course. Probably, in the aggregate, the newspapers are selling 40 per cent more copies through the war. But only the small sized papers make any considerable profit on their sales. The price of the war raw material went up and remained up. War news is costly to collect. Generally speaking, the position is that expenses have increased all round and revenue has decreased all round.

It is obvious that in such circumstances the paper had—(1) to fall back on their reserves; (2) to cut their profits; (3) increase their deficits; or (4) stop publication. To reduce the standard of output is impossible in any but the smallest country weekly efforts, because a reduced standard means going to the wall. The circumstances were such as to be borne only by strong businesses. Hence it will be found that the relative positions of rival journals is changed considerably.

Thus, a journal that was making a plucky fight against powerful rivals before the war will have to give up spending money on the fight. The gap between the two will be widened; as the public is quick to detect some differences.

The Daily Citizen, the new organ of the Trades Unions, has had to call its supporters to confer about the future. They resolved to carry on; and to support the paper still by levies on the Unions. This meeting was publicly announced. In other cases, which it would be unwise to mention, well known journals, failing to see a way out of their difficulties, have had to call for considerable financial support.

Throughout the country about a hundred journals have been discontinued. Some of them may be started after the war; but the general result of the drastic experience of the last six or seven months has been to remove a good many journals from the scene altogether, to improve the relative positions of well-established journals, and to multiply the difficulties, now and in the future, of those journals which are struggling for a foothold in what is really the most treacherous of our British industrial quarries.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY REPORT

Topeka, Kas., March 23.—Standard Oil Company of Indiana, reports to the Secretary of State of Kansas as of December 31, 1914, as follows:—

Resources, real estate \$3,571,716, personal property \$15,615,728, stocks, bonds and other securities \$15,722; merchandise \$12,010,812; cash \$1,944,054; accounts receivable \$7,601,055; total \$46,985,598.

Liabilities, capital paid up \$30,000,000; undivided profits \$14,394,666; accounts payable \$2,381,975; total \$46,985,598.

Property reported in Kansas: Real estate \$309,600; personal property \$8,571,111; property owned and used in state \$1,188,231.

The only difference between the company's general balance sheet as filed with the State of Kansas and that sent to stockholders is a different classification of real estate, personal property and construction, although the total amounts to same figure.

In the statement to stockholders real estate was carried at \$3,485,350; personal property at \$3,298,800; and construction at \$18,655,445.

THE FARM HANDS' WAGES.

According to a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Census and Statistics branch, Ottawa, the average wages, including board, paid to farm hands in Canada during last summer were \$355 for males and \$181 for female help. For the year, including board, the average wages were \$2250 for males and \$1595 for females, while the average cost of board per month works out to \$14.21 for males and \$11.20 for females. In the Western Provinces they were for males \$19.11 in Manitoba, \$4.01 in Saskatchewan and \$48.26 in Alberta, females receiving \$22.35 in Manitoba, \$22.96 in Saskatchewan and \$23.63 in Alberta.

NEED MORE MONEY TO COMPLETE NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL

New York, March 23.—All the \$1,010,000 appropriated for the State barge canal will be gone by June 1 and work on the canal will stop short according to Senator Henry M. Hill of Buffalo president of the New York State Waterways Association.

A meeting called to consider securing additional funds has decided that the only way to get money was by an Assembly appropriation of \$13,500,000 or as much of that as possible.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTOR DEAD

London, March 23.—Charles Hermann Goodwin, director of the Bank of England, died last night. He was born in 1839.

PETERSON LAKE'S NEW VEIN SHOWS NICE LEAF SILVER BUT IS SPOTTY

The Peterson Lake Mining Company for the quarter ending January 31st, paid out \$13,000 in dividends. The statement for the quarter compares with its predecessor as follows:—

Table comparing Peterson Lake Mining Company financials for Jan. 31 and Dec. 31.

MR. SHAMPROOK GOING WEST.

Prior to leaving Toronto for Calgary, Mr. J. H. Shamprook who has been local manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company in the former city, was entertained at dinner by his friends at Burns's Hotel.

IS A POPULAR BANKER.

Vancouver, B.C., March 23.—Mr. H. D. Burns, for nine years manager of the main local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in this city, has gone to join the executive staff of the institution at the head office in Toronto.

He first entered the employ of the bank nineteen years ago and was stationed in Montreal and the Maritime Provinces before coming west.

Among Friends.

"Hello, Hughie," he said. "How are you making out?"

WORLD'S COMING GRAIN WILL EXCEED AVERAGE

Revue, March 23.—The International Agriculture has published statistics showing crops of wheat, barley, rye, corn, etc., which have a particular interest on account of the war.

Copied from official data supplied by these figures show that the production of wheat in 1914-15 will be 1.1 billion in the world (in 1913-14 it was 1 billion in the world in 229,466 million bushels), as expressed in the scale above, which 129 is the maximum.

The production of barley for 1914-15 will be 422,000,000 quintals, the average of last five years. Rye this year will be 41,000,000 quintals, the average of last five years. Corn this year will be 41,000,000 quintals, the average of last five years.

NAVAL STORES M

New York, March 23.—The situation change, there being merely a demand for spirits and resins, the weather the trade looks for a good time to be made in the market is steady.

Spir turpentine is quoted at 45 cents round lots moving.

Tar is held at 5.00 to 5.50 for retail 5 cents higher. Pitch is 4.00 to 4.50 for retail.

Rosin is nominally unchanged, 5 to 10c on round lots. Common is \$2.00.

The following were the prices:— Tar: B, \$45; C, D, E, F, \$35; G, \$30; H, \$25; I, \$20; J, \$15; K, \$10; L, \$5; M, \$5.00; N, \$5.00; O, \$5.00; P, \$5.00; Q, \$5.00; R, \$5.00; S, \$5.00; T, \$5.00; U, \$5.00; V, \$5.00; W, \$5.00; X, \$5.00; Y, \$5.00; Z, \$5.00.

Savannah, Ga., March 23.—Turpentine, 50; receipts, 75; shipments, 28. Rosin firm. Sales 137; receipts, 583; stocks, 114,417. Quote and 2005; C, D, E, F, G, H, \$205; I, \$200; N, \$5.00; W, G, \$45.00; W, \$45.00.

Liverpool, March 23.—Rosin 50; turpentine spirits 37s.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

London, March 23.—There were 7500 tons of wool auctioned yesterday. The market was strong, but memos lost their lustre and were not so readily sold as in the opening of the season. Americans bought a lot of grassy scour.

Public Notice

Public notice is hereby given that the Companies Act, 1909, as amended, is in force in the Dominion of Ontario, and that the provisions of the said Act, in relation to the winding up of companies, apply to all companies incorporated in Ontario, whether or not they are carrying on business.

To all persons who are or may be entitled to receive dividends or other moneys payable by or for any company, notice is hereby given that they should apply to the liquidator of the company for the same.

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