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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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FIENDISH ACTIVITIES

THE belief is now firmly settled in the minds of the people of Ottawa that the destruction of the magnificent pile which sheltered the Canadian Parliament was the work of Hun conspirators. That the work was carefully and perfectly planned is evident from the testimony of several members of Parliament and of Chief Graham of the Ottawa Fire Brigade who states positively that previous to the conflagration, and during the course of it, several explosions of an unusual nature were heard, as if fuses had been set in various parts of the building.

That this was no ordinary fire is proved by the awful headway which the fire gained almost instantaneously; and under ordinary conditions no such loss of life could have occurred.

It now transpires that several suspicious characters had been in Ottawa for some days previous to the destruction of the Parliament Buildings; and on the evening of the disaster the member for Picton, Mr. E. M. MacDonald, saw a stranger in the lobby leading to the House of Commons. He acted so singularly that Mr. MacDonald remarked the conduct of the unknown man to some of his colleagues; but before any alarm could have been given, the fire had started in the Reading Room which was in the rear of the building.

The splendid Library—one of the most valuable in America—was saved; though it seems some 50,000 volumes have been practically lost through the action of smoke and water. Had the Library shared the fate of the rest of the building, the loss would have been irreparable. It is just possible that some of the volumes injured or destroyed can be duplicated.

The activities of the Hun have not yet ceased apparently, as several fires have since occurred in Ottawa. On the day following the destruction of the Parliament Buildings, the Manufacturing Plant of Grant, Holden & Graham was fired. This firm was engaged in the manufacture of tents, tarpaulins, and military clothing. The destruction of this plant will be a serious handicap to the Militia Department as there is an urgent demand for military supplies at the moment. It is hoped, however,

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS!

AND in these latter days has risen W. F. Coaker, who ranks with the GREATEST of the land in his efforts and achievements on behalf of his fellow-countrymen. To him (Coaker) belongs all the credit of initiating and directing the wonderful movement which has put our Toilers of the Sea in a position to enjoy to the full the benefits secured for them by his great predecessors. —MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

SYSTEMATIC HUMBUGGING

GERMANY evidently realizes that the President of the United States is a very plastic gentleman, and it has governed itself accordingly. Germany's last "note" to the United States practically refuses to meet the demands of President Wilson. The message which comes from Berlin says "you must not attempt to humiliate Germany," and it adds that Germany has reached "the extreme limit" of concession to the United States. It is thought in diplomatic circles that the parting of the ways is close at hand, unless America backs down.

The Berlin press now regards the situation as decidedly grave; and it is almost unanimous in the declaration that America's last proposals are absolutely unacceptable to Germany, as their acceptance would signify the abandonment of the entire German submarine campaign against the commerce of the Allies.

The Berliner Tagblatt—one of the most influential papers in Germany says: "Many persons believed that the Lusitania matter had been settled long ago; but it has now assumed a very critical stage. Following the long oral and written negotiations, the case is back where it began, namely, the demands of the American note that Germany indemnify the Lusitania victims, not voluntarily, but as an admission that the torpedoing of the vessel was illegal."

To this, says another Berlin paper, there can be only one answer—a flat refusal. The trucking German Ambassador to Washington—Von Bernstorff—seems at last to have got "between the devil and the deep sea." How will he extricate himself from the position? He seems to be trying to use the American Senate to prevent a breach in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany in case President Wilson should determine that these friendly relations cannot continue. It may be that the issue may yet become one of patriotism between the Senate and the President.

GLEANINGS GONE BY DAYS

FEBRUARY 15
 FIRST meeting Irish Volunteers, 1782.

House of Assembly voted £100 for night police, to do duty in the city, 1852.

Alexander D. Brown, born, in Dundee, 1855.

David Goss, storekeeper at Baine, Johnston & Co.'s, died, 1875.

United States battleship Maine, Capt. Sigsbee, blown up in Havana harbor, 1898.

William McGrath, blacksmith, died, 1891.

Court House officials report seeing a ghost on the premises, 1890.

that some other firm will be able to meet the requirements of the Department. The firm will, it is understood, install a new plant in a leased building so as to keep up with the orders which it has on hand.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

LIFE AND HISTORY OF THE COD

NOT till the discoveries made by Professor G. O. Sars, the Norwegian scientist, did we know anything about the life and history of the codfish which is now our greatest source of wealth. Even when Professor Sars' discoveries were made public by means of lectures and other media, the world of science seemed to pay little attention to the value of the discoveries which this great scientist had made.

The drawings and descriptions of cod ova which were exhibited at the Great International Fisheries Exhibition in London in 1883 even seemed to attract little attention.

Professor Prince of the Canadian Fisheries Department continued the work undertaken by Professor Sars, and to him we are indebted for the interesting account of fish life which we now give. We can barely summarize Professor Prince's work; but we believe that even the summary which we give will prove of the greatest value to all who are interested in our fisheries.

The time has come when we must give more attention to the scientific side of the fishery question; and with the establishment of the Fishery Schools which we expect soon to see initiated, we may hope for better things from the great industry which has for centuries been the mainstay of the Colony.

Each female cod produces an enormous number of eggs which resemble pellets, of such colorless transparency as to be practically invisible in the water. On the Banks and off the coast of Labrador, these floating eggs may occur in such numbers as to impart frequently a dull milky aspect to the surface of the waters as though a film of mucilage floated along the surface of the sea.

It has been ascertained that one female fish contained nine millions of eggs.

The female cod is, contrary to the rule in most fishes, smaller than the male when fully grown. The fish congregate near the surface of the water at the spawning time, or even so late as February and May. Off the coast of Labrador and around the Magdalen Islands the spawning schools crowd so thickly together that a vessel may be impeded in her progress trying to pass through them.

No well defined areas in the sea can be distinguished as cod spawning grounds; but the regions around our coast and Labrador vary from two to two hundred miles from the shore. Of course much depends upon the currents and tides, and doubtless from the presence of ice; and it has been found that the spawning fish prefer warmer waters than the male fish.

The eggs scatter widely and may descend to a depth of many fathoms, though the most favourable areas are those in which they float within one or two fathoms of the surface. All the eggs are not deposited at once.

While the ripe female cod scatter their eggs near the surface, the male fish congregate below, and the streams of minute sperms which they eject like jets of cream, ascend and fertilize the eggs. The proportion of the sexes on the spawning grounds has not been determined; but according to the observations of Professor Sars as noticed in Norwegian waters, there are more female fish near the surface than males.

The eggs are wafted about by the water, and in a period varying from one week to four weeks, according to the temperature, the young fish, less than one-sixth of an inch long emerge into the open sea, floating back downwards and exhibiting four black transverse bands along the slender worm-like body. Within two or three days the young fish have vigour enough to swim in the right position, progressing by sharp wriggling motions. A swollen ball of yolk protrudes from the under side, and upon that fluid yolk-sac has already disappeared and the fish is slightly longer and appears deeper in the body owing to a long fin along the back having grown in height.

About this time the eyes appear, a black patch appears at each side of the body and the two first cross bands of dark color break up, but the second and third bands remain, and the little fish descends to some depth to what is known as the mid-water habitat. The food of the larval cod consists of minute crab-like copepods until they attain the age of five or six weeks. They then begin to move towards the shore in myriads. Within six months these cod reach a length of about five or six inches. When a year old the codlings may be a foot in length, and in the course of the season, they migrate seawards. The cod comes to maturity in about three years—being then about two feet in length and then develop spawn.

Some years ago we witnessed a hatching process at Dildo Island (an experiment conducted by the late Adolf Neilsen). This business, as well as the incubation of lobsters was abandoned, because "people did not believe in it." Had Professor Neilsen received the support to which his efforts were entitled, we should ere this have advanced far on the way of scientific propagation; and our young fishermen would have learned a good deal in the way of fish culture. We hope that when scientific methods are again undertaken that they will receive greater encouragement than in the past. We must get away from the "rule of thumb" process, if we are to keep abreast of the times.

Annual Parade at Hant's Hr.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—On Thursday, Jan. 20, the day appointed for our annual parade we met at the Orange Hall at 10 a.m. When all were ready we left the hall headed by Tobias Critch. Although the day was cold and frosty and the wind high we paraded in to Orange town and down to Custard Head, from there to Caplin Cove and Western Point and back to the hall. After a few words from our own chairman and a few remarks from the New Chelsea chairman, A. Harris, we got ready for dinner.

About 4 p.m. the ladies came along and set the tables for tea. After tea we had a few addresses from Captain Rodway of the Salvation Army, the Rev. Mr. James and A. Tregot, M.H.A., and a few more eloquent speakers. Bandmaster Ezra Gulliford and his bandmen from the Orange Association gave us excellent music on the parade.

The affair terminated at 12 o'clock and everybody was more than pleased with the time spent. Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor,

B. C.
 Hant's Hr., Feb. 1, 1916.

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.

THE SILENT PIPER

TOUCHSTONE
 In The London Daily Mail

A HIGHLAND soldier lay in hospital. His hand was shattered. "I would have given my leg," he said, "I would have given them both my legs, if they had only spared my hand so that I might play the pipes again."

Lad, I could blow the pipes sae sweet
 Ye'd thought 'twas Orpheus come again,
 For I could make men smile or greet,
 Sae blithe, sae sad, the liftin' strain.
 Aye, and my pibroch's wild appeal
 Has played men on to do an' dare;
 But thae auld tunes I loved sae weel
 Shall wake beneath my hands nae mair.

A Crimean Hero Dies Aged 102

BOSTON, February 3. — Edward Power, a veteran of the Crimean War, who was awarded a Victoria medal for his valiant services, died last night at the home of his son, Maurice Power, 37 Parker St., Charlestown. He was 102 years old.

Mr. Power was a native of New Ross, County Wexford, Ire. He enlisted in the 62nd Regiment in 1854, escaping the active part of the

campaign of which the battles of Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman were the results, but in time to participate in the awful privations and struggles of the great siege, and the fearful life in the trenches.

In the assault on Sebastopol, Power was severely wounded. At the conclusion of peace the 62nd Regiment was sent to Halifax, N.S., where Mr. Power's term of service expired. He re-enlisted in the 73rd Highlanders and afterwards served in the 60th Rifles, but saw no further war service except during the Fenian raids. Later he joined the Canadian Royal Rifles and was for a time in the military police, from which he was discharged with a pension. He joined the British Navy and Veterans' Association in 1897.

Besides the Victoria medal Mr. Power was also the possessor of the British War Medal with the Sebastopol clasp, the Turkish War Medal, the Medal of the Fenian Raid, and one for long service and good conduct.

NOTICE

ALL Trinity District Assessments for the District Council should be sent to the Treasurer, MR. GEORGE FOWLOW, of Phillip, Trinity East.
 J. G. STONE, D.C.
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