

THE LITTLE RIVER COAL MINING CO., LTD.,

OF ST. GEORGE'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

Incorporated 1921.
Authorized Capital, \$5,000,000.

Registered Office at St. George's Field.
Branch Office at Sydney, C.B.

This Company has been organized and capitalized for the purpose of developing a mining property already acquired. The property is situated at Little River, eight miles north of Port aux Basques in the St. George's Coal Fields District. The location is one of the finest in Newfoundland for a town. It is near the Grand River Valley, where the tourists from nearly all over the world in summer spend their vacation fishing in Grand and Little Rivers. No money has to be expended on clearing the property, for where the shaft will be sunk it is one level shift of land for a mile without a rock or a tree and especially adapted for construction work. It contains over three square miles and extends from the railroad to the seashore. When shipping piers are completed we can ship either by rail or water, as the water is sixty feet deep and shipping can be carried on all the year round. The distance from six feet of water to where the shaft will be sunk is in the vicinity of one thousand feet. Steamers now sailing to Straits of Belle Isle will save over 200 miles by bunkering at our piers and the bunkering trade amounts to a large item. Coal is to-day one of the most important of minerals without which all industry stands still.

Newfoundland	Cape Breton	Crow's Nest
Moisture at 212° F. 2.80%	38.35%	29.00%
Volatiles Hydro Carbon . . . 31.80%	48.45%	63.00%
Fixed Carbon 63.00%	5.40%	3.63%
Ash 2.40%	4.42%	75%
Sulphur 1.21%		

The stock is divided into shares of \$10.00 each, bears 8 per cent. accumulative dividend and is non-assessable.

Address all communications to
H. OLLERHEAD,
The Balsam Hotel,
Barnes Road,
St. John's, Nfld.
P.S.—Mr. H. Ollerhead, the general manager, would be pleased to have an interview with any person interested, and can be found at the Balsam Hotel, feb. 21, w.f.

Battles on the Seashore.

Life is lavishly abundant on the seashore, writes Leo Walmesley in a London paper.

From high-water mark to low you will find not a square foot of rock, sand, or mud unpopulated. One hundred animals to the square yard, or 300 millions to the square mile, is but a modest census. I know rocks which support 4 animals to the square inch, or more than 15,000 millions to the square mile.

For this reason the struggle for existence is intense and unceasing. Not one animal is there whose life history is not one continuous fight against death or to cause death to some other animal.

"Making room" on the seashore is a problem economically solved. If you are a seashore animal and there is not sufficient seashore to supply you with food and the necessities of life, you either kill and eat your neighbors or your neighbors kindly do the same to you. The system is primitive but sound.

It follows that all seashore animals must be well-trained soldiers, skilled in the arts of defence and offence. We find that their methods of warfare are not dissimilar from our own. Take, for example, the limpet, a soft-bodied snail. It is a plant eater; so, from the military point of view, its chief concern is defence. Among its enemies must be reckoned sea-birds, big fish, crabs, dog-whelks. Its stout, tent-shaped shell is specially evolved to resist the attacks of all these. It is actually a fort—a tank, in fact, for it can move.

But no fort or tank designed by man or beast is impregnable. Often the hard shells of limpets are drilled by dog-whelks, often they are "rushed" by shore-crabs.

The shore-crab does practice defence. He is well armed, of course, but he is, above all, a tactician. His shell is so marked and colored that when he lies "doggo" among the weed he is well, weed, and nothing else! He lies in ambush while the limpet unslicks his foot from the rock; then he rushes forward and puts a big club beneath shell and rock and neatly turns his victim over on to its back. Even while the shore-crab is prac-

tising camouflage for the undoing of some poor limpet, he may himself fall victim to a cleverer camouflage artist than himself—the sea anemone, whose deadly tentacles are a very cunning imitation of a piece of seaweed. He struggles, but a bombardment of poison darts anaesthetizes him, and he is drawn swiftly into the anemone's capacious maw.

Later in the day that same anemone may be attacked and eaten by a sea slug, an animal which to all outward appearances has no enemy.

The dog-whelks which attack limpets are themselves eaten by starfish; adult starfish have few enemies, but their young, which are free-swimming, perish by the billion to make food for fishes.

The daily casualty list of one square mile of the seashore must run into millions, yet the number of any particular species never perceptibly diminishes or increases. Nature sees that the balance is well kept.

Co-Operative Marketing vs. Nationalization.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir—The advocates of "Nationalization" have said that the proposed "National Board of Marketing" would not be concerned with the catching of fish, but with its export and sale. Merchants would supply, as usual, and would collect the fish, but the Board would take the fish from the merchants at prices fixed by the Board, and would compel the merchants to pay the fishermen fixed prices from twenty to thirty cents a quintal lower than the prices paid to the merchant; that is to say, the supplying merchants of the Colony would be expected to undertake all the risks of their very precarious business for a margin of thirty cents per quintal on the fish collected by them. Out of such margins they would have to provide for all the losses made by supplying, and for all the overhead expenses of their large establishments. Can any sane man at all familiar with the affairs of this Colony believe for a moment that under any such system the supply business of this country could be carried on for a single season. If it were possible to finance the fishing business of the country on a cash basis, it might not ultimately be a tragedy that supplying should be ended; but it is possible, that the supplying business would be ended by the adoption of any such basis as is here proposed and would be destroyed by such a system as is certain as that the night follows the day. But let us examine a little more closely into the machinery which would have to be adopted, apparently, to carry out any such scheme. The merchants, for instance, would have to know at the beginning of the fishery season the prices which they would receive for fish at the close of the season. In order that they might estimate the volume of the supplies which they could afford to give to fishermen, and the amount of expense which they might reasonably incur on the basis of the profit allowed. The fishermen would have to know in advance the price per quintal which they would receive from the merchants, in order that they might decide whether they cared to undertake the risks of the voyage. At the beginning of every season, therefore, the Board would have to announce the prices which it would give when the fish came into the local markets. This would be from three to nine months before the Board could sell all the season's fish, and during that period, the markets could be affected by war, pestilence and famine, and by the many other things that affect financial questions. The consequence would be that the Board might in any year find that it had agreed to pay far too much, or far too little, for the fish. If too much, then the loss would fall upon the taxpayers, generally. If too little, then the profit would be robbed from the fish catchers. If the Board's profits in any year were put into a surplus fund, to be distributed in later years, it is obvious that the fund would be created by men who would not necessarily share in the later distribution. If, on the other hand, the Board made heavy losses, and exhausted any surplus fund, the general taxpayers of the Colony, many of whom would have no direct relation with the fisheries, would be called upon to make up the

deficit, and thus "Peter would be robbed to pay Paul." The proposal that a Board appointed by this Colony could safely fix in advance the prices of fish to be sold abroad is based upon the mistaken assumption that prices abroad can be controlled by supplies from this country. Advocates of "Nationalization" say that "prices are fixed by supply and demand, and if you regulate the supply to meet the demand, you regulate the price," but these advocates do not take into consideration the fact that this country cannot regulate a supply which comes into foreign markets in very large measure from other countries, over whose produce we have no control, and who, quite certainly, would not enter into any agreement with us for a control intended to give our fish a better place in foreign markets in competition with theirs than it would otherwise possess.

THE PROBLEM OF CULL.

The problem of cull is inseparably connected with the problem of marketing. We shall never obtain the best possible price abroad until we ship the best possible fish. We shall never obtain the best possible fish until we adopt a system by which the fish catcher is directly and intimately interested in the price paid by the ultimate consumer. Under a system where the fish catcher, sells to the fish merchant, getting his price once for all, he is chiefly interested in selling at the best price the worst fish he can put off, because, roughly speaking, the worse the fish, the less the labor has been in preparing it. In order that the fish catcher shall be directly and intimately interested in better cure, a system ought to be adopted under which he will himself be the exporter, whose profits shall depend upon the price paid by the consumer who purchases from him, that is to say, a system by which the catcher is, in effect, the exporter, who sells at the price paid by the purchaser abroad. "Nationalization" proposes no such system. Under it, the fish catcher would have no profit in the fish after he sold to the local merchant. The local merchant would have no profit in the fish after he sold to the Board. The Board would be the loser by bad fish, and ultimately it would fall upon the general taxpayer of the Colony in the same way as all the extravagance and waste of the present government fall upon the general taxpayers, with little regard by the latter to the lack of economy in public affairs.

A GULF OF GRAFT.

The purchase at home and sale abroad of all the fish of the Colony by a National Board of Marketing would open a very gulf of graft into which the whole Colony would ultimately fall. The proceedings of a Board answerable directly to the people would be bad enough in all conscience, because of the corrupt influences which would be exerted, but infinitely worse would be the proceedings of a Board not answerable to the people, or, practically, to anybody else. An irresponsible Board, above control, would have the power to buy from its friends, to sell to its friends, to employ its relatives and supporters, to refuse employment to its opponents, to do every bad, dishonest and improper thing which could be conceived of, and even if it did not do these things, or did not do them in as large a measure as it would be suspected of, almost universal suspicion that the methods of the Board were thoroughly bad would soon promote revolution. The proposal that the control of a business, which amounts practically to the whole material affairs of the Colony, should be placed in the hands of any Board, removable or irremovable, appointed or elected, is based upon the idea that such a Board would be all wise, all honest, all sufficient, would make no mistakes, no losses, and would be successful and satisfactory to everybody from the beginning to the end. No such Board could be selected here or elsewhere. No such results could follow this side of Paradise. The creation of such a Board is inconsistent with every other idea of freedom of trade and freedom of conscience, and the right of the people to do as they like with their own. A better system of marketing the fish of the Colony

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

WE OFFER

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE FOLLOWING:

Flour, Beef, Pork, Molasses, Teas, Sugar,
Local Creamery Butter, Raisins, Currants,
Peas, Beans, Rice, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats,
Tinned Fruits, Tinned Meats, Pork & Beans,
Prunes, Cocoa, Spices, Baking Powders,
Essences, Potato Flour, Condensed Milk,
Custard Powders, Jellies, Coffee,
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Lemon Pie Filling,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PATENT MEDICINES.

Marshall Bros.

Not Turned.

With its usual craze for sensationalism the Advocate in referring to the Inter-Club Billiard tourney, features in double column Wednesday's games know that Billiard Tables are never Turned in Billiard Bout." The scribe who contributes this column does not know that Billiard Hables are never turned, though sometimes the cloth may be. In the present instance the tables have been changed, as agreed, this being the second round of the match. Oh, you Advocate Sporting Editor!

Yours truly,
ALFRED E. MORINE.
Feb. 2, 1922.

Concert at Presbyterian Hall.

Last night at the Presbyterian Hall a very enjoyable concert was held under the auspices of the Christian Endeavour Society. The choir was occupied by Rev. R. J. Power M.A. The programme was as follows:—
Song—Mr. Trapnell.
Song—Miss Johnston.
Song—Mr. Ruggles.
Pianoforte Solo—Miss Rennie.
Song—Miss Mitchell.
Violin Solo—Miss Power.
Dance—Miss Gibb.

INTERVAL.
Song—Mrs. Warren.
Recitation—Mrs. Outerbridge.
Vocal Duet—Mrs. Maund and Miss Maund.
Cello Solo—Hon. Alex. Mews.
Song—Mr. Glass.
During the interval candy was sold and light refreshments served. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the Nfld. Highland Brigade.

Generous Donation.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir—Please permit me to acknowledge through your columns, and also to express my thanks and appreciation to the students of the Methodist College for their generous donation of \$105.00, and to the students of Miss Worrall's Private School for \$7.50, to the War Memorial Fund. Thanking you in anticipation for space.

Yours faithfully,
T. NANGLE.
Feb. 21st, 1922.
Stafford's Phorotone, best for Coughs and Colds, 35c. per bl.

Coughs Colds and Chronic Bronchitis

Totally destroyed by
Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture,
The World's most wonderful remedy.
GUARANTEED
to give relief or money refunded
40 Doses for 75c
Sold by all druggists
or by mail from
W. K. BUCKLEY, LIMITED, 142 Mutual St. Toronto

Sold in St. John's by Avalon Drug Co., M. Connors, Kavanagh's Drug Store, T. McMurdo & Co., Ltd., Peter O'Mara, E. J. Sanson.

NOTICE!

Effective January 15th, there will be certain changes of schedule in train services on the Canadian National Railways.

For further information apply to

J. W. N. Johnstone,
General Agent, Board of Trade Bldg.

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD ROWNTREE'S ELECT COCOA

The highest grade Cocoa on the market to-day.

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JOHN P. HAND & CO.
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We have in stock the very finest AMERICAN Granulated in 2 and 5 pound cartons, and in bags of 100, 50, 20 and 10 pounds. Also 100 pound cases of Cube. Ours are the lowest wholesale prices. Please phone 1200.

Harvey & Co., Ltd.

MUTT AND JEFF—

HERE'S ONCE WHEN BOTH OF THEM ARE RIGHT.

—By Bud Fisher

