

Shopkeepers, Read This!

Lantic is in Yellow Packages--2 lbs. & 5 lbs.

Next time you open a barrel of sugar, count the bags, the 2's, the 4's, the 5's, the 7's, the 10's, the 14's, you use in weighing up the barrel of sugar. Figure the cost of the bags and twine and time spent in weighing. Don't forget to estimate the wear and tear on your scales.

Next time you're busy weighing up sugar keep your eye on the people who come into your shop to buy something, but finding you busy weighing up sugar, go out without buying anything. Charge up these losses on your barrel of sugar.

Taking your several parcels of sugar from 2 lbs. to 14 lbs. and reckoning that you put up 50 parcels of sugar out of a barrel, consider that you're taking 50 chances of making a mistake. 50 chances to waste a little sugar.

Consider also why it is that grocers in Canada and America use package sugar in preference to barrel sugar? If you carefully consider the above matters you will realize that 1 cent per pound is a fair estimate of your loss in retailing sugar out of a barrel.

If you sell package sugar (you can get Lantic in 2's, 5's, 10's and 20's) you have no weighing to do, each package contains full weight of sugar. Selling Lantic in packages saves you the cost of all wasted bags and twine. Saves you loss from short weight. Enables you to attend to all customers who come into your shop. You'll know Lantic Sugar by the red ball on the YELLOW package. Try a 100 lb. case of 2 lb. packages. Your customers will prefer Lantic.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Limited,
Distributors of Lantic Sugar.

Current Business Conditions

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS

(From the Monthly Letter Issued by The National City Bank of New York for August)

OBSERVERS of business are almost unanimous in their assurance that there is a "better feeling" about business.

Just exactly what this recurring phrase means is difficult to state. It might be descriptive of any of a dozen psychological changes that could enter into the situation. If it means that people generally have begun to realize the causes that have thrown industry out of balance, and to appreciate the things that must be corrected before conditions come into equilibrium again, then we should say that the reported "better feeling" constituted an important advance toward normalcy. If, however, the "better feeling" means simply that people are merely smiling and waiting more patiently, rather than setting themselves seriously to the task of wage and price reductions and other readjustments that are necessary, then we fear that it signifies but little.

There is fresh evidence constantly that the readjustments are taking place. They are slow, but it takes time for a knowledge of conditions to reach all classes and divisions of the population, and for them to make up their minds to give the cooperation that is necessary to bring industry back into balance. Meanwhile, it will aid in the cultivation of patience to realize that conditions are by no means so bad as they might be, and that considering all the circumstances the volume of business is really surprisingly large.

The fundamental difficulty upon which a revival of business waits is still the inequality of values as between the various classes of goods and services. The normal basis of trade between people in different industries has been disturbed, and it is only by the pressure of painful experience that the old relations are restored.

The producers of cotton, corn and oats, wool, hides, sugar and food-stuffs generally are getting no more for their labor than before the war. Among the principal items of expense to them is clothing. They produce the raw material for it, but under the modern system of industry sell it and buy it back in the form of garments, paying the transportation charges, mill-workers, garment-workers and all middle men by supplying food and raw materials to everybody.

All of the people who have a part in the conversion of wool, cotton and hides for the farmers' use are still getting 100 per cent or better above pre-war wages, but naturally they are not all at work, for the

The following table, compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York shows a calculation in percentage figures of the production in this country of eleven important commodities during the first half of this year.

(Normal Production—100)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Anthracite coal mined.....	101.3	110.8	93.4	98.2	88.9	94.1
Bituminous ".....	73.6	64.0	57.4	64.0	67.3	65.9
Pig Iron production.....	70.0	59.1	44.4	33.2	33.7	30.8
Steel Ingot production.....	58.3	48.8	40.0	30.9	31.9	26.5
Tin deliveries.....	30.1	30.7	32.6	30.8	23.7	30.8
Cement production.....	77.8	70.3	88.2	87.7	82.8	83.6
Cotton consumption.....	54.8	66.7	66.1	63.6	67.1	72.5
Wool consumption.....	55.4	67.1	87.8	98.4	105.2	106.6
Sugar millings.....	53.6	77.9	120.0	93.9	86.3	79.2
Wheat flour milled.....	79.6	80.0	107.9	113.7	104.6	116.1
Meat slaughtered.....	88.2	92.2	91.9	101.1	96.9	102.0

evident reason that the farmer cannot buy as many clothes at the present prices as when his own compensation was on a par with the compensation of these people rather than follow wage reductions, with whom he is trading services, and they have led at the expense of the earnings of farmers and at the expense of profits and dividends, but they have reached a point where the situation before their eyes, and have yielded to it promptly. These wages of farm hands have dropped approximately one-half. Farm hands were close enough to the situation to see that it was that or nothing. The factory workers, railroad employees and town workers generally are many of them working for the farmers and will have to face the same situation. Unemployment exists on a large scale because goods cannot be sold, and they cannot be sold because the industrial situation is out of balance. Recovery will come as the balance is restored and cannot come otherwise.

It is greatly to the credit of the wage-earners as a class that the process of readjustment has proceeded with as little friction as has been the case thus far. Generally there has been willingness to make concessions. It is not advisable that the movement should be unduly pressed. It is better to take more time, although delay means that the losses are greater, for the wage-earners are entitled to know why lower wages are necessary. They are interested in having the necessary readjustments made in order that industry may be on a basis that will afford steady and full employment.

Wage reductions will have to go much further in the manufacturing

industries and in transportation before this situation is reached. It has been contended, and with much force, that living costs should lead rather than follow wage reductions, and they have led at the expense of the earnings of farmers and at the expense of profits and dividends, but they have reached a point where the situation before their eyes, and have yielded to it promptly. These wages of farm hands have dropped approximately one-half. Farm hands were close enough to the situation to see that it was that or nothing. The factory workers, railroad employees and town workers generally are many of them working for the farmers and will have to face the same situation. Unemployment exists on a large scale because goods cannot be sold, and they cannot be sold because the industrial situation is out of balance. Recovery will come as the balance is restored and cannot come otherwise.

On the other hand if further reductions are not made in the industries indicated, living costs are likely to rise. Already the farmers are organizing for the purpose of curtailing the production of agricultural products. The cotton crop this year will be 25 per cent below the average amount required under normal conditions to meet the demand. Plans are being developed to curtail the production of food-stuffs. These policies are justified by the combinations of wage-earners and others to maintain wages and the prices of town-made products at an unfair level above farm products. The whole system of restriction is wrong and in the end defeats the purpose in view of bettering living conditions for those who practice it. When everybody practices it the result is poorer living conditions for all. The best results will be obtained for every group of workers by a fair attitude toward others, and by a common policy to promote the general good.

Language of the Logging Camp.

TACOMA, Wash. (Associated Press)—Workers in the great woods of the Pacific Coast have a language all their own that is not understood by the uninitiated. A "feller" is the workman who "fells" the trees, and a good feller can always fall his tree so that it will drive a stake that he has previously set into the ground. A "bucker" saws the tree into logs, and the process is called "bucking a log." A "sawyer" also works in the lumber mill, and he saws the logs into lumber. A "filer" files the saws and keeps them sharp. The "booktender" in a logging camp puts the chain around the logs so they may be hauled in with a donkey engine. A "chaser" follows the log as it is being dragged in, a "swamper" keeps the roadway

clear for the logs, and a "sniper" cuts off the sharp corners of the logs so they will drag the easier. A "choker" is the cable line passed about a log. A "highlimber" in a logging camp is the workman who goes up the logging mast to place "high lines" from the donkey engine. The "skid greaser" puts grease upon roads so the logs will slide more readily. The "whistle punk" operates the donkey engine whistle and signals the workman with it. A "donkey" is a stationary engine with cables that long ago replaced oxen in log handling in the West. A "boom" is a number of logs in the water held in place by "boom sticks." In former times the word "bull fighter" was commonly heard. It applied to the man in a logging camp who had demonstrated his superior ability with his fists in numerous encounters with his fellow workers. This expression is no longer

heard, loggers say, because fighting in logging camp is a pastime in which workmen no longer indulge. A fight is now a rare occurrence in the woods of the Coast.

Preliminary Fives.

The preliminary football fives in connection with the Methodist Guards Sports took place on the Shamrock grounds last evening. A large number of spectators witnessed the games which resulted as follows: Guards vs. B.I.S. won by Guards; Cadets vs. C.B.L. won by Cadets; Briton vs. Saints won by Briton. The finals will be played at the Sports on St. George's Field to-morrow afternoon.

Bowling Park Buses will bring all in reach of N. B. S. ye old-time Garden Party, Aug. 17th.—aug11,51

Find the Bottle.

Novel Experiment in Tracing Ocean Currents.

Bottles are being used to trace the course of ocean currents, and the hunt for them along the foreshore is invested with no inconsiderable interest. An International Council prepared a scheme, and a large number of drift bottles have been liberated during the past year at Bell Rock, at Smith Bank, in the Moray Firth, off Buchanness, at Fair Isle, and at Balta Island, in the north of the Shetlands. Although the bottles are simply ordinary sodawater bottles, they are of two types. One is so poised as to float at the surface, and thus show the surface currents, while the other is weighted to drift along near the bottom, and determine the bottom currents. These last bottles have a wire "tail" two feet long, so that they are actually kept off the bottom. Each bottle contains a printed postcard, with directions in five languages to the finder to insert the place and date of recovery, and to post the card to the Board's Scientific Superintendent, Aberdeen. During the year 2,400 bottles were liberated, comprising 1,100 surface and 1,300 bottom drifters. The number recovered up to December, 1920, was 140 surface and 150 bottom drifters. The investigation is still going on. By far the greater number of the surface bottles recovered drifted northwards, and many of them were found on the coast of Norway. Another amusing kind of hunt is for the liberated fish which have been marked. During the year 1,981 such fish have been released—1,166 plaice and 815 lemon soles.

Dr. G. N. Murphy's Office, 160 Duckworth Street, will be closed from Sunday, Aug. 7th, to 21st. aug5,91

Amusement of King of Egypt.

Going about knocking down other king's cities when they failed to "kiss his feet," was one of the playful habits of Sennacherib, ruler of Egypt some two thousand years ago, according to cuneiform tablets just placed on exhibition at the University of Chicago. Sennacherib kept a "diary" of his "playful habits." The big stone slabs were brought to the United States, with other records of ancient Egypt, by Prof. James H. Breasted. "In my third campaign I marched against the land of Hatti (Palestine)," said Sennacherib in his "diary." "The kings of the west land brought rich gifts before me for the fourth time and kissed my feet. Heseekah, the Judean, who had not submitted to my yoke, I besieged and took forty-six of his strong-walled cities, together with countless small cities, by assault of battering rams and siege engines, attack by foot soldiers and by mines and breaches. I captured some two hundred thousand people, small and great, men and women, oxen and innumerable sheep. Heseekah himself I shut up in Jerusalem like a caged bird." Other tablets showed that Sennacherib had a Cheops "jazz band," a dromedy "toddlie" and desert "home brew."

Curious Insect Found at Kingston.

A strange insect has been found in Kingston which has created much interest among scientists at Queen's University, and two splendid specimens have been received by Prof. W. T. MacClement for Queen's Museum. The insect is known as "the praying mantis," and has not been found north of Pennsylvania before. It is from 2½ to 3 inches in length, and has a habit of putting its long forelegs forward over its face, and it is from this habit that it gets the name of "praying mantis." Its prey is flies and mosquitoes. It is also named "devil's race horse" and "mule killer," but is harmless to man and beast.

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