

Housefurnishing Bargains

Blinds	Reg. 85c. Now 79c.
Spring Blinds	Reg. 95c. Now 87c.
White Curtain Net	Reg. 45c. Now 39c. yd.
White Curtain Net	Reg. 50c. Now 45c. yd.
White Curtain Net	Reg. 55c. Now 49c. yd.
White Curtain Net	Reg. 66c. Now 59c. yd.
Table Oil Cloth	Reg. 48c. Now 44c. yd.
Shelf Oil Cloth	Reg. 14c. Now 12c. yd.
Stair Oil Cloth	25c. to 50c. yd.
Stair Canvas	39c. yd.
Floor Canvas	Special at 1.25 yd.
Congoleum Mats	19c. ea.
Hearth Rugs	From 5.00 ea.

Pound Cotton Blankets

BLAY CALICO
55c. lb.

CUP TOWELS
59c. lb.

Pound Turkish Towels

SHEETINGS
\$1.35 lb.

FLEECE CALICO
59c. lb.

Marshall Bros

SPECIALS

Gent's Wearing Apparel

Gent's Tweed Suits	Reg. 11.00 Now 10.47
Gent's Tweed Suits	Reg. 14.00 Now 12.78
Gent's Tweed Pants	Reg. 3.00 Now 2.76
Gent's Tweed Pants	Reg. 3.30 Now 3.09
Trench Coats	Reg. 30.00 Now 20.98
Raglans	Reg. 30.00 Now 19.96
Wool Underwear—\$1.69 Garment.	
Fleece Lined Underwear, first quality—98c. Gar.	
Work Shirts	Reg. 1.00 Now 89c.
Work Shirts	Reg. 1.50 Now 1.35
Soft Felt Hats	2.98 to 5.00 ea.
Tweed Caps	55c. to 1.50 ea.
Sweater Coats	1.85 ea.

The Fisheries

The Maritime Merchant, Feb. 14, 1924

Dried Fish.

Looked at from one standpoint, the dried fish industry is a most interesting one. It is a business that has been in existence for centuries, and it is one that has always been a part of the life of the people of the coast.

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recent years asserts that prices for canned lobsters were forced continually upward during the war period. They advanced on this side from about \$20.00 per case to \$42.00, and on the other side from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

double that, price while in Europe, on account of transatlantic freights soaring from 25c. to \$3.00 per case, with corresponding advances in insurance, exchange and other charges, the increase was even more marked. Dealers became apt to believe that there was no limit to the sum that a consumer would pay for a tin of lobsters, and many packers finding lobsters so easy to sell lessened their vigilance in the matter of quality. No one dreamed, however, that a 6-oz. can of lobster would cost fifteen francs for the French, or some billions of marks for the Germans.

The larger buyers noticed the demand lessened in 1919, but freight reductions assisted European buyers to absorb their stock, and the demand was again on the increase. In 1920 continental shipments fell off materially owing to exchange conditions and a serious slump occurred on this side. Prices fell here almost ten dollars per case, but the reduction stimulated consumption. In 1921 prices strengthened and no surplus stocks appeared at the end of that season. Believing that continental markets would soon be opened again the tendency to increase prices continued during 1922 and despite a small pack fully 30,000 cases remained unsold at the beginning of 1923. This surplus being disregarded many packers looked for a continued increase in prices last year, but the wholesale trade did not respond. The continental demand was practically stopped and the consumption in both Britain and the United States was disappointing. Even though lower prices prevailed since last August in both of these markets, it is estimated that fully 60,000 cases remained unsold at the beginning of this year.

Adding these to a normal pack for the coming season a consumption demand for 200,000 cases is wanted for 1924, as against about 100,000 cases eaten in each of the last two years.

To accomplish this price must be drastically reduced, but it is questionable whether such a reduction would make it worth while for the fishermen to go lobstering or for the canner to attempt to pack. Already English holders are said to be cutting their prices further, hoping to clear their unsold balances before the next season arrives. The problem for the canner at the moment is quite serious. With the hope of a good demand for live lobsters in American and Canadian markets, the Atlantic

Coast fishermen are planning upon operating as usual. The buyers are looking for a better demand in Britain and America at the lower prices. They are hoping for a better demand in European conditions, but all agree that the general standard of quality must be improved in order to revive the situation for all concerned.

Buried by an Avalanche

The avalanches in Switzerland which have been recently making some stir are looked upon as rather mild affairs in comparison with some of the avalanches which the annals of the Alps record.

No one will trouble to write books about them; but a whole book, occasionally to be picked up in the annals, was once written about an avalanche which fell on the village of Bergamotto, in Italy, writes Francis Gubler.

Three women were working in a stable when the snow suddenly descended and buried them. Happily the stable was not entirely destroyed, the whole valley which descends, like a

so that they were neither crushed nor suffocated, but were merely confined to a narrow snow prison, in which they had no choice but to wait until their neighbours came and dug them out.

Happily, too, there was a milk goat in the stable, and they could drink its milk until the supply gave out. On the other hand, the neighbors, believing them to be dead, were in no particular hurry to rescue them, with the result that five weeks and two days elapsed before they were released.

A more disastrous kind of avalanche, however, is that which falls across a mountain torrent.

Naturally, in such a case, the avalanche dams the torrent, the torrent accumulates behind the dam until it forms a lake, the pressure of the water eventually bursts the dam, and an immense flood pours down the valley.

The most famous avalanche of the kind was one which fell, early in the nineteenth century, in the upper reaches of the Dranse blocking the whole valley which descends, like a

funnel, to Martigny.

The drying up of the stream in the lower reaches of the valley warned the inhabitants. Engineers were sent for, and an attempt was made to dig a canal through the avalanche and drain the lake. The dam gave, however, before the canal was finished, and the resulting flood swept away practically every house in the Val de Bagnes and destroyed a great portion of Martigny itself.

An English tourist, with his guide, was actually riding up the Valley at the time of the catastrophe. He saw the flood bearing down upon him with the speed of an express train, and had just time to force his horse up the hillside out of its reach before the floor swirled past him.

The traces of the devastation can still be seen by any visitor to the valley.

The Professional Witness

A shabby-looking individual, slumped forward as a witness for the defence in a London (Eng.) police court case.

"I've seen you here before," said the magistrate, "and I don't want to see you again. You are one of those people who haunt the police courts and county courts and volunteer to swear to anything for a fee of half a crown. You can stand down, sir; I have no use for your sort of evidence."

There are several London courts, to say nothing of those in the provinces, where the professional witness is a well-recognized auxiliary. He will come up for an extremely modest consideration to give testimony as to character, or who struck the first blow, or what the landlord said, or any other contradictory "trifle" calculated to prolong a weak case.

Magistrates and county court judges know his type well, and are rarely deceived a second time by his plausible yarns. There is a certain class of defendant, however, to whom the professional witness seems to be indispensable, and for that reason there are few courts where several of the type cannot be found awaiting the opportunity of picking up a stray half-crown or so in return for doing "a good turn" to a fellow-creature in distress.

A whispered colloquy between principal and agent by way of giving the latter the heads of his "brief," so to speak, and there is a prompt response when magistrate or judge asks, with an asperity born of long-suffering, "Any witnesses?" The agent, prompted astutely by leading questions

from his principal, gives his "evidence" glibly and with a fine air of doing the right thing in a perfectly independent way, and so the case runs its course.

Once in a blue moon, perhaps, the agent is caught out and prosecuted for perjury, but the risk is too remote to interfere materially with the vocation of the professional witness. It has thus become almost as much of an institution in England as he is in the Order.

If your own dealer does not keep Ivory Soap, he is not doing his best to please you. He can get stocks of Ivory at a moment's notice from any jobber or direct from the agents.

A Sympathetic Executioner

About the famous executioner Calcraft Mr. Kingston writes:—"When Calcraft, the executioner, was asked if he had ever hanged an innocent man he replied that he could not tell, but he had had 'no complaints.' He was emphatic, however, in the opinion that many guilty men had escaped him. On one occasion he was found in maudlin tears complaining that, owing to the tender-heartedness of the Home Secretary in granting reprieves, he would soon be a ruined man. Calcraft occasionally wore a flower in his buttonhole when engaged in his ghastly and grisly duties, and when objections were raised, he said with dignity:—"It is to cheer my client up. I am not an undertaker, and I decline to dress like one."

THE HOSPITAL ZONE.

"Drive quietly,"—the sign is plain, in letters large and high, in your house, on one of pain, a lot of sick folks lie; the noise of traffic is a strain to which they moan and sigh. And most of those who see the sign slow down as they go past; their rusty axles cease to whine, their cylinders to blast; most men are kindly and benign, their sympathies are vast. They strive to make a little noise as their old cars can spring, and to their little girls and boys they say, "Don't yell or sing; for idle racketing destroys the sick ones' peace, by jing."

The doctors and the nurses gaze, and say, in accents low, "May heaven bless those thoughtful jays who drive their vans so slow; our patients would have peaceful days, if all would like them go." But now and then the speeder feet goes by with noise dire; he drives his "whatnot" down the street as going to a fire; the doctors then their bosoms beat, the nurses groan with ire. The sign is there for all to read, the words are bold and plain; and kindly men reduce their speed, and sigh for those in pain; but skates whose wits have gone to seed, a dizzy speed maintain.

Spread buttered slices of bread with deviled ham, top with a plain buttered slice, dip in egg and milk and saute in butter.

Health and Comfort in the Home.

Many a chill can be avoided by the wise use of heating with ever-ready gas stoves. An insect gas fire can easily be installed in any ordinary coal grate, and will provide the necessary warmth at any time.

Gas Fires make no work. There is no Coal to carry upstairs, and no ashes to be cleared away. They are ideal for use in daintily appointed rooms. There is no smoke or dust. They also ventilate the room. Enquiries solicited.

ST. JOHN'S GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

PHONE 81.

Scientists Study Sleep

According to certain German professors, who have been making a special study of the subject, frequent sleep causes defective memory. They state that memory becomes unreliable even if the shortage of sleep has occurred for only a short time. Eight hours is the average needed for sleep, but brain workers sometimes require more. A reduced period of slumber may be partly made up for by increased intensity, a short period of deep, undisturbed sleep having the same effect as a longer and lighter one.

All out-doors invites Your KODAK

The ice, the snow, and the fun you have will never melt away in Kodak pictures.

Your Kodak and Kodak film await you here.

TOOTON'S, The Kodak Store

MUTT AND JEFF



THE INCOME TAX IS SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT.

—By Bud Fisher.