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LADIES' CANVAS H. LACED BOOTS, in White, Brown and Grey; only \$2.50 per pair.

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3 Special Lines of LADIES' KID and GUNMETAL BOOTS, selling at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per pair.

Special Line of GIRL'S TAN BUTT BOOTS; cloth top; only \$1.80 per pair.

GIRL'S GUNMETAL BUTT and LACED BOOTS, \$2.70 pair.

BOYS' BOOTS; Sizes 9 to 13; clearing at \$2.00 pair.

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SEE OUR WINDOW OF LADIES' SHOES for \$3.00 per pair.

Fred. W. Smallwood,
111 Buckworth St., East.

aug26.21

Commercial Men Again Discuss Fish Regulations. Another Interesting Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. R. Brookes presiding. The meeting was called for the hearing of the report of the Advisory Board on the wishes of the Board of Trade on Fish matters.

Hon. W. B. Grievé, in reviewing his report, said he conveyed to Hon. Mr. Coaker the wishes of the Board of Trade and that gentleman informed him that he would be present at the meeting then being held and discuss the matter with them. As to whether the request would be granted or not he was unable to say. At the meeting Mr. Coaker was chairman, and he laid down the rules that would be observed by himself and the Advisory Board. Regarding the price of fish he had been set for there.

Mr. F. Moore here asked if the 75¢ was set by the Advisory Board or was it Mr. Coaker's own mandate.

Mr. Grievé—Mr. Coaker's own price. No reference was made to Spain where there is 60,000 or 70,000 qtls. of old fish and probably the Spaniards will think it inadvisable to import more. There is about 18,000 qtls. of Labrador cure in cold storage and it was supposed this would realize fairly good prices. A large portion of the fish in that market will have to be condemned, but the balance will be sold. It was advised by one member of the Board that the sale of Italian fish be vested in Mr. Hawes, but Mr. Coaker wanted the whole right and proposed to sell the fish for the trade without commission. I assume he will take good care, from what has been done since November of last year to sell his own. Greece was left alone except that 100¢—the value till October, then it will drop 5¢—and subsequent prices will be a matter for discussion. For Italy the price for Labrador is to be 85¢ or 90¢. In the price for the Brazils Mr. Coaker would not recede from the minimum of 102¢, although I had told him that there were 8 or 10 cargoes still unsold and the Brazilians were not now wanting old fish. The retail price of fish at Bahia is 95¢ and three firms have repudiated cargoes, and I don't see what sense there is in trying to sell for 102¢, wholesale. The new fish will not be allowed to be sold under 102¢ and that not before the middle of October at that rate 15¢ per drum profit, it is hardly likely that buyers will accept. Asked if he were in favor of reducing the price set for Brazil, Hon. Mr. Grievé replied, I did not advocate it at the meeting as it would be useless. I was only a minority. Mr. Coaker being the sole arbiter of the price of codfish in the colony. Continuing the speaker said, I have been informed that Mr. DeVere, of Brazil, has bought several cargoes of fish, the price of which will be a matter of arrangement later, the evidence or truth of

my assertion I will produce at the next meeting. For Shore fish I think the prices indicated were \$10, \$9, and \$8.50. As to the financial situation Hon. Mr. Grievé said that it is Mr. Coaker's intention when he arrives here from the West Coast, to take steps to make the Banks advance more money per qtl. for fish. The present price is \$5 per qtl. As the fishery will be a considerable one 12 million dollars will be required to export it, and of this amount one half will be borne by the shippers. In the matter of shipping fish, Mr. Coaker would only allow cargoes for Halifax on the basis of \$12 per quintal C.I.F. This gentleman is, as far as I remember, all that took place at that meeting. Mr. Coaker has not retired from his former declarations and the export of our fish will be entirely governed by him and it is for you to govern yourselves accordingly.

Mr. R. B. Job was next called upon to give an account of what transpired at the meeting.

Mr. Job—Our main mission at the meeting of the Advisory Board was to enquire if Mr. Coaker was prepared to abide by the request of the Board of Trade as formulated at our semi-annual meeting. I waited for some time and asked Mr. Grievé if he was forgetting it. I was not quite clear on what it meant. I think Mr. Grievé is astray as to what went on. The meeting was open but only small things were passed and I think without his opposition. He will probably be put down in the minutes as agreeing to them. Mr. Grievé has stated that one member advocated Mr. Hawes being the sole agent in Italy. Mr. Grievé—Didn't Mr. Barr do so? Mr. Coaker said he would like to do the selling, and told me he wanted no commission.

Mr. Job—Mr. Barr thought the matter of Italy was open to consideration and Mr. Hawes' friends would like him to be one channel of selling. I would like to see others myself. Mr. Grievé claimed the right to sell through his own agent and named a man at Naples. Mr. Coaker didn't think him strong enough to deal with the Consolato, of which he is also a member. I suggested selling through Harrington and White, but Messrs. Barr and Coaker thought that inadvisable. Only a tentative decision was arrived at to have two and that Hawes be one. Nothing was really decided about Oporto but the prices will be left as at present. No resolutions can be effective till approved by the Governor in Council. As to the West Coast, shippers had been offered 65¢ for fish, but Mr. Coaker thought it was worth more, and if the offer were accepted only loss would result. Coaker on his own responsibility held up some cargoes, and I understand some sold at 75¢. I think

Holmwood & Holmwood said it should be 80¢ in Oporto.

Mr. W. A. Munn—Holmwood only heard some had been sold at 80¢ but the fixed price was 75¢ and think they ought to be advised about lowering of prices.

Mr. Patten—Part of the Nordica's cargo was sold at 80¢ for large, and 75¢ for small, and that at 30 days' draft.

Mr. Job—It must be apparent the old West Coast system of sending fish without knowing what it will fetch is wrong. Mr. Coaker hopes to rectify that system and hold the fish where it will keep better. I admit there is injury when trade is interfered with but there will be benefit in the long run. It was agreed at the Advisory Board meeting that prices in Greece be arranged from time to time, but at present they must remain at 100¢ less 14¢ per cent. As to Brazil no new fish was shipped there last year till October 5, and the second cargo on the 17th. If they took old fish then I don't see why they won't do so now. The regulations will affect some fish here all right but may make more realize higher prices. I called Mr. Coaker's attention to the meeting of exporters in September, and the giving of a fortnight's notice. He said he was going to the West Coast coal fields and would not be back till Friday.

Mr. Grievé—He told me he would be present at the meeting on Thursday.

Mr. Brookes—Notice has been published of the exporters' meeting in September. I saw Mr. Coaker before he left town, and he said he did not think resolutions from the full Board of Trade as effective as if coming only from licensed exporters.

Mr. F. Moore—Last winter when fish was brought in here for Brazil it fetched \$12 per quintal. Now if Mr. Job is correct about that market, why did he refuse in June to buy at all and later offered \$4.50 per quintal. That is what the fishermen are looking at and they will be the sufferers. If there are to be such great prices in Brazil why didn't he give more. Yet he claims the regulations will give wonderful benefits.

Mr. Job—My answer is that we didn't want the fish.

Mr. Moore—I never saw the man yet doing business but would buy in fish if he thought he would make money by doing so.

Mr. Patten—The West Coast is a long stretch of territory, the merchants are scattered and it is hard for them to get together and confer as you do in this city. From the start of the Regulations we have read the accounts of your meetings, and particularly the statements of Sir John Crooke, and have felt they would be a hardship on us. The regulations are a knife at the throat of the West Coast. Mr. George Penney, of Ramea telegraphed all over Europe a few days ago but could not sell the Edith Cavell's cargo at prices fixed and now is refused permission to send it forward on consignment. He threatened to send it without a permit, and was told by Coaker if he did so the penalty would be the full amount of the cargo. The vessel has been held up over two weeks, and I know that the fish in her must deteriorate. We are surprised that there is no redress, and wonder why the Legislature ever allowed the Bill to pass. It would not have done so if the outports had been consulted. Years ago we bought fish, disposed of it through Hon. W. B. Grievé and others, and were usually satisfied on getting the rise in prices later. After a time we turned to Halifax, and the West Coast forged ahead and as a result of push and energy our people became prosperous. I and others cannot see why we are interfered with in selling to the highest bidders. We are not adverse to improvement in cure but we certainly do object to pompous inspectors picking over and throwing out fish in a different grade after it had been passed by competent cullers. They have not been interfered with as inspectors, but their manner of conducting inspection is objected to, and some men are ready to go further. Moulton's cargoes have been held up. As to the Nordica's cargoes part of which was sold at 80¢ there was no reason why it was not in consumption before as she was ready to sail on the 14th of July. It was held up at great expense to the shippers which is an outrage. The fishermen are up against it when lots of fish are dumped together on the markets.

Mr. Lake—Under what law could Mr. Coaker confiscate a whole cargo if shipped off without his permission. Penney had a cargo ready in July that was not sold up to half an hour ago.

Mr. Brookes—He has no power that I know of.

Mr. Piccott—It must be under the War Measures Act, which is very convenient.

Mr. Brookes—The only power I know he has is to take away the export license.

Mr. Piccott—From the reports of Messrs. Grievé and Job, they seem to have a different opinion of what was done at the Advisory Board meeting. As Mr. Grievé says there was only two of them then why the benefit of them on the Board. I consider the trade of the country has been grossly insulted. Is the trade, which represents the fishermen without whom the country cannot go on to have any influence at all or are the Big Three, as they are generally known to manage

MRS. LUCY DOUCETTE, of Manchester, N. H., who says she's just so happy over the way Tanlac restored her health she can't keep from telling people about it.



"I am just so happy over the way Tanlac has restored my health that I can't keep from telling people about it," said Mrs. Lucy Doucette, of 76 Stark street, Manchester, New Hampshire, a few days ago. I suffered so long with chronic indigestion that I didn't know what it was to sit down and enjoy a single meal. My stomach was so badly disordered I had to live on the strictest diet, and nothing seemed to agree with me. At times my breath seemed to be cut off, and I would suffer terribly for hours at a time.

"I lost my strength completely and became so weak and run-down I would give out several times during the day and would have to stop and rest. I was extremely nervous and irritable, and just felt like I would break down completely."

"One day I saw a statement from a friend of mine who said Tanlac had helped her wonderfully, so I was convinced it was a dependable medicine and I began taking it immediately, and I am more than pleased at the splendid results. My appetite improved right from the first, and the horrible indigestion from which I suffered so long has entirely disappeared."

"I have now finished my fourth bottle, and can eat just anything I wish without any bad after-effects. I also sleep better and have more strength and energy. It is a pleasure to tell others what Tanlac has done in my case."

Tanlac is sold in St. John's by M. Connors, by Reg. Sullivan, Pouch Cove; Seaside Island Store, Seaside Island; Dennis Flynn, Avondale; J. J. O'Brien, Cape Broyle; J. W. Smith, Baine Harbour; W. J. Burdock, Bellefleur; John Morey, Pernauss; Mrs. Jos. Quinn, Renewa.—adv

the whole business. To-day business is at a standstill. I have it from the banks that they will not advance money till prices are settled. The fishermen have lots of fish made and want to pay up their bills and see where they stand as to getting a winter's supplies but when they come to town they can't get any satisfaction. The question is, if the laws, and laws they are of the hardest kind, are good or bad. The fishermen want that information and look to the trade for it. If more men like the Pattens, Harris, Penneys and others could come here and give their opinions often it would do a great deal of good. These are the class of men who have worked their way up and made Grand Bank the Gloucester of Newfoundland. A cargo of Penney's is still tied up. Much such conditions prevail. The Kaiser in all his glory never issued such a decree as these regulations. In a few days that cargo will be no good. Can Penney and the men who caught that fish afford to throw it overboard. It is up to the trade to take steps to assist them as in their situation they are not in touch with legal advice and can only get their information by tele-

CHEAP TOILET SETS.

Just opened a job lot of Toilet Sets in Green and Blue shaded, consisting of 6 pieces. Special price to clear.

\$8.90 per set TEAPOT SETS.

Georgian design, 5 pieces, consisting of Teapot, Stand, Sugar Cream and Hot Water Jug. Ivory and Gold.

\$7.50 per set.

Victorian design, 5 pieces.

\$7.80 per set.

CHEESE DISHES.

Ivory and Gold, \$1.70, \$2.10 each. Various decorations. Gold traced, from \$2.20, \$2.50, \$4.25, \$4.50.

For Wedding Gifts.

We have a splendid selection of China Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Water Sets, Cut Glass, Fern Pots, Statues, etc.

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Crockery Department.
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graph. It is high time the prices were settled. Britain's boat has been her open doors and freedom of the trade but here in the oldest Colony the doors are barred and the Government is allowed to sell our industry. The end will be that the young men, the backbone of the country will reel up their lines and clear out. Mr. Coaker said it was a good thing to see them going as there would not be so many to catch fish. But what is to happen when whatever fish is caught can't be sold and the banks won't advance money, but that all will have to get out. The people are satisfied with the ordinary laws but not with Kaiserism.

Capt. A. Keen doubted if washing fish from the knife, as advocated by Mr. Coaker, is good, as it is questionable if it does not destroy the flavor. The regulations state that fish for Spain must be of a golden colour but do not state how to make it so. Again the Labrador fish has to be split to the crux of the tail, etc. Has it been considered what all this means to the fishermen. In 1914 and 1915 we got the best prices ever received for fish and all were better off than ever before when the regulation were sprung on them now that they are with us we are only on the verge of the trouble. Labrador fish is to be \$3.00 but Newfoundland catch can be cured in the same way and a simple sum will show it to figure at \$13.33 per qtl. There regulations cannot be carried out except by making the fishermen suffer as when forced to dry it they lose about 30% of the weight. This is the point the fishermen want explained. Mr. Patten put it correctly when he asked, did the country need the regulations. The success of Patten and others showed they knew their business and they carried it all on in the old way. It is better to bear the ill we have than to fly to those who know not of it.

Mr. Patten rose and stated that another who protested against the regulations was Vatcher Cluett, the big fish killer of the West Coast, and his reason was that his men are refusing to catch any more or sail until the conditions are changed. Another captain had also refused to sail but after much persuasion was induced to do so. Mr. Patten has had the same trouble with his own men who figure out that there is no sense in catching fish that can't be disposed of or as they put it, catch it only to be thrown overboard. The result of the regulations if continued will be that these men will have to leave the country and then it's easy to guess the results.

At 6 o'clock the meeting adjourned till 4 p.m. to-morrow. Mr. Coaker will be invited by Secretary Patten of the Board to attend.

Making Tobacco Test.

Twenty-four girl students of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis., will be paid forty cents an hour next winter to blow blue clouds of smoke into the laboratory of Professor M. F. O'Shea.

The same privilege is now being handed right out of the humidor to 24 male students. And the makin's are free.

For eighteen months these students have been the subject of an investigation by Professor O'Shea, who is seeking to determine what effect, if any, tobacco has on the mental faculties of the users. The test will last another six months.

One of the purposes of the investigation is to see if tobacco has the same effect on girls that it produces on men.

Just what the test has shown to date Professor O'Shea will not tell. He will make a complete report when it is finished.

Simultaneously similar investigations are being made at other universities. In these schools, however, the examinations are to determine the effect of tobacco on the physical body and the morals. Professor O'Shea is specializing on the mental effects only.

Other universities at which examinations are being conducted are John Hopkins, University of Michigan, Leeland-Stanford, Harvard, and Cornell.

The investigators will make their reports at the same time and their joint findings will be published.

Since chewing is also included in the test, Professor O'Shea is prepared to raise the pay a little as an added inducement when he collects his class of co-eds.

"This work is being carried on for scientific purposes only," Professor O'Shea explained. "It is not in the interest of any propaganda whatever. Personally we do not care whether tobacco is harmful or not. All we want is the scientific truth, which we will publish to the world."

The students to whom the invitations are being made have no idea what the test will show. The Professor has been very careful to keep them in the dark on that subject.

When Children Smoked

When tobacco first reached England it was enjoyed in common by both sexes. In the seventeenth century, according to John Ashtan, "it was not only usual for the women to join the men in smoking, but in Worcestershire the children were sent to school with pipes in their mouths, and the schoolmaster called a halt in their studies while they all smoked. —he teaching the neophyte."

Knowing's GROCERY STORES,

WEST END, CENTRAL & DUCKWORTH ST. offer the following:

BONELESS BEEF—Finest quality, per lb. 15c.

BEEF—Good Quality Plate, per lb. 12c.

BRAWN—Cooked; best British quality; Hunter's sliced, per lb. 45c.

MUTTON—Finest Australian Cooked, Bolognese or Corned, Sliced, per lb. 42c.

BEEF—Finest Australian Cooked, Corned or Bolognese, Sliced, per lb. 40c.

ROAST PORK and STUFFING—Fine English, per lb. 45c.

ORANGE PULP—Very fine quality "Harker's", 11 lb. tins; for making choicest Marmalade, per tin \$1.75.

PRICOT PULP—In 6 lb. tins, for making Apricot Jam; "Ainslie's" best quality, per tin \$1.55.

COCOA—Barry's Soluble, 1/4 lb. packages, per pkg. 14c.

Not since the Great War have such goods been offered at the prices quoted.

We Guarantee the Quality of the Goods.

G. KNOWLING, Ltd.

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AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF CODFISH!

WHEREAS it is essential in the interests of the Colony that the methods of preparing and exporting codfish which are at present in use should be regulated and improved:

Be it enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows:—

1. There shall be a Commission to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, which shall be known as the Codfish Standardization Commission.

2. The said Commission shall consist of not less than five or more than eleven persons, of whom the Minister of Marine and Fisheries shall be one, ex officio, and shall be the Chairman.

3. It shall be the duty of the said Commission to prepare and draft rules and regulations for the improvement of the manner in which salt or fish (hereinafter called fish) is prepared for sale and transport, and in particular governing the following matters, that is to say:

(1) The manner of catching, splitting, cleaning, salting, drying, curing, pickling and preparing fish for sale and export, and generally, all and singular the operations involved in the preparation of salt codfish, from the catching of the fish to the production of the finished article.

(2) The culling, selecting, assorting, standardizing, and determination of the different types or varieties of fish, with a view to the establishment of grades thereof in the local and foreign markets and to the ensuring, so far as possible, of suitability for the several markets.

(3) The stowage, storage, packing, inspection, and weighing of fish and marketing of packages.

(4) The lading, stowage, protection, dunnage, covering, and all other matters connected with the carriage and conveyance of fish whether within this Colony or from this Colony to other countries, and whether in ships, vehicles, or any other modes of conveyance.

(5) The establishments of standards of size, type, condition, grade and quality of fish, and the means of determining and enforcing the same.

(6) The fixing of differences between the prices of different sizes, types, conditions, grades and qualities in the local markets, and the provision of methods for accurately determining such sizes, types, conditions, grades and qualities.

(7) The fixing of penalties for the breach of any of the rules and regulations to be made as aforesaid. Specific penalties shall be fixed for breach of each particular rule and regulation.

4. All such rules and regulations shall be laid before His Excellency the Governor-in-Council for approval, and if when so approved and published in the Royal Gazette shall at the expiration of 15 days from the date of the Proclamation have the force and effect of Law if incorporated in this Act.

5. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Fish Standardization Act, 1920."

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For Sale!
A FEE SIMPLE BUILDING LOT,
50 feet frontage by 160 feet rearage, and is situated in practically the best part of the city. Owner's falling health has caused him to change his plans of building.

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Golden Opportunities!

With practically every stock on the market down to rock bottom figures, the present is an excellent time for wide awake investors to acquire bargains.

A glance at our Quotation Board will convince you quickly that a large number of America's foremost stocks can be purchased at attractively low prices to net some handsome profits in the market uplift that must soon materialize.

This is an ideal time for the new investor—the young man—to get in RIGHT.

J. J. LACEY & COMPANY LIMITED,
BROKERS ON MARGIN.