

Produce and Provisions.

(Trade Review.)
 Oporto markets, still unsold, over 60,000 quintals of last year's catch (this week's report being 56,114 qts., consumption 5,772) while between the Italian and Spanish markets there are yet held and unsold over 40,000 qts. of our 1922 catch. We hold here in the local market some 5,000 quintals of last year's Labrador. The small quantities being sold in Europe are fetching the very lowest prices and in face of these facts, many view the future with considerable misgiving. The new Icelandic fish, which is well and carefully cured and treated so as to closely resemble our Labrador, is a very dangerous rival of our product and great care must be exercised this year in marketing it on account sales are to show a profit balance. We learn that at least three or four steamers have been chartered to load fish for Europe, but they will be comparatively late in getting away. They will load with shore fish for Italy and Spain. What prices will be offered in these markets for this fish cannot be conjectured at this writing, but it is feared they will not be up to the expectations of shippers in the unfavorable conditions that prevail abroad, though, of course, figures are generally obtainable for first shipments, but are not continuous unless exceptional circumstances occur. As we have repeatedly stated, much of the success or failure of our marketing this year will have to do with the cure of our fish and this condition cannot be too frequently or too strenuously emphasized. It looks at present as if the Labrador fishery will not be such a failure as was surmised the past few weeks, and but that ice on the coast and gales and generally bad weather interfered, the catch might have been a very good one or at least as good as any normal year. The latest report from the Bonet shows that, taken all round, the northern Labrador fishery is fair and good looking is still reported along the coast. The shore fishery for haddock and lineers is also looking up in many places, squid being plentiful and the aggregate catch will be augmented very much before the adverse weather or inseparable to the late fall season drives the fishermen from the ground. That the foreign market will stand for the prices now offered, or for the possible enhanced figures which might later be offered is a question which only time will solve, and the matter is a cause of great concern to the trade generally. It is feared in the trade circles that the competition in buying in the local market will have its counterpart in unrestricted shipping, with a consequent duplication of the overstocking of foreign purchasing centres, and with the unfortunate results noted in the disposal of last year's catch.

The report of the Canadian Fishery

TAKE IT FOR
**CRAMPS-COLIC-
 DIARRHOEA**
 APPLY IT FOR
**BRUISES-SPRAINS
 - SORE THROAT**

PERRY DAVIS
Painkiller
 The Home Remedy

Protection cruiser Arras, which arrived here Wednesday should make us reflect that we will have competition enough with our friends the French, Norwegians, Danes and others, instead of engaging in competitive strife amongst ourselves and thereby helping our foreign competitors. The Arras reports over 100,000 French fish, including vessels on the banks this season and they will aggregate over 500,000 quintals of cod, while Lunenburg has over 70, the Portuguese 40, and a number of Danish vessels, all of which will take several hundreds of thousands of quintals more, almost every tail of which will compete with our fish in the foreign markets, and some of them to a limited extent in Brazil and the British West Indies. The scho. E. Schmidt sailed from Bonnet Bay for Lisbon with 2,400 quintals, shipped by A. E. Hickman & Co., and the Sif from Blanc Sablon with 2,400 quintals for Job Bros. & Co. to Spain, and the Jean McKay with 5,000 for various shippers, to Oporto.

There was shipped last week by the Silvia, 2,000 quintals codfish for Italy, the West Indies and other places, via New York.

Codfish Oil.—Quite a number of refiners intended to start work when it was intimated that the Government were removing all the export taxes, but now that the facts are known that the Government are still taxing the refiners four cents per gallon they have lost all heart and are refusing to do anything. One refiner writes that he cannot understand what the Government can be thinking about and wonders if Cooker had anything to do with it.

Common Cod Oil.—Foreign markets report a fair enquiry, but it is confined to small quantities. There is no change to report but it is possible that some business can be done as soon as fishermen are ready to sell. There has been a heavy decline in the price of Menhaden Oil on the United States market owing to the poor business doing.

Lobsters.—Some more of this year's pack were received in the city during the week but not in any large quantity and packers are holding them over in many instances, hoping for greater activity in the market soon and consequent enhanced prices. However up to date the foreign markets show very little spirit and orders for goods are scarce and slow in coming, so that observant dealers do not look for any prompt tendency to higher figures. Canned salmon shows a very dull tendency, and it will be some time yet before the market will take on its normal aspect. The city of it is that we do not seem to get an outlet in the foreign market for the excellent fish which is packed in our local canneries. The goods competing with ours are not in the same class at all and if our canned salmon were properly advertised abroad, there is no doubt that foreign prospective purchasers and little more push exhibited on the part of local dealers, a very paying business in the exporting of our canned salmon should materialize. This is a class of goods that should be given special prominence in the great Empire Exhibition in London next year, for there is no doubt about it, once the people of England and other countries of Europe come to realize what we can sell them in this article, an excellent trade must be built up in this form of canned goods. Both lobster and salmon show no change in the prices quoted.

Flour.—The reports as to the wheat market coming from the Canadian Northwest are anything but of a cheering character, showing as they do that not only is there retrogression as to the quantity of the new wheat crop but also as to the quantity, and like that of the United States, statistics as to which were published in the Trade Review in its last issue, it will not be anything to be compared with that of last year in volume. Owing to these very discouraging reports coming from the great Canadian wheat raising provinces, the flour markets have been greatly excited, and during the past two weeks the prices here in the local market have advanced 30 cents per barrel wholesale. Quite a large amount of flour has been sold here for September and October delivery, and the largest shipments for the season will be landed during the next 8 or 10 weeks. The wheat crop is grading out badly all round, and at this writing it would appear as if the present season's wheat will be much poorer in quality than last year's. So that the better brands of flour will be more expensive. Through the prevalence of bad weather before the crops were cut and since, "rust" and other blighting conditions have caused rapid deterioration and the outlook is for dearer flour than most people imagined. It

must also be taken into consideration that other elements in the wheat market conspire to this. The United States farmers have either wholly or in great part determined to regulate their sales in an attempt to stabilize prices. Europe must purchase its quota which will be considerable, and the actual shortage as compared with the estimates of the wheat crop made in mid-summer will tend to stiffen the market so that flour will not be the cheap commodity which at first it was deemed it would be. The very latest quotations in the St. John's market are for the lower grades \$8.25 per barrel wholesale, and for the best brands \$8.75. The imports of flour for the week were 248 barrels by the S. S. Sachem, 455 barrels by the S. S. Rosalind, and 400 by S. S. Yankton, a total of 1,103 barrels.

Pork.—As we stated last week there has been a noticeable increase in activity in the pork market, which has become very much stronger and an increase in the demand is shown all round. The imports of pork during the week aggregated 1,315 barrels, 90 of which arrived ex S. S. Sachem, 1,125 by the Rosalind and 100 by the Yankton. The figures quoted are from \$22.50 to \$27.00, according to the grade required. During the week the price of pork advanced from 50 to 75 cents per barrel.

Beef.—The beef market has become stronger and there is a noticeable increase in the demand, and increased business in this class of meat is pretty well deemed to be a certainty during the coming months of the fall season. During the week, as was fore-shadowed recently, prices took an upward trend, and the advance recorded all round varies from 50 to 75 cents per barrel, with possibilities for a further upward tendency later. During the week the Rosalind landed here 245 brls., the Rosalind 200 brls., and the Yankton, 269 brls., a total of 714 brls. The prices vary from \$18.25 per brl. to \$24.50, according to quality. Sugar in this commodity prices are still the same, the market being easy. There is a good deal of business being done, but no higher prices are looked for soon, the figures quoted this week were a shade lower than last week, the best granulated being sold for \$9.00 the barrel, as against \$9.25 last week. The Rosalind landed here 1,645 sacks from New York during the week.

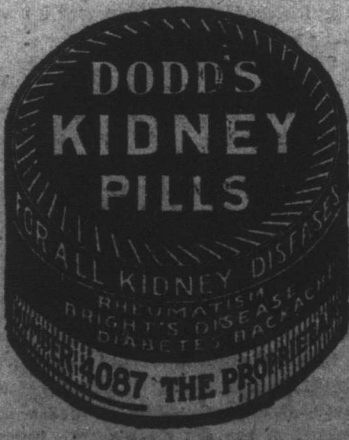
Tea.—The stocks of tea held in the market are considerably short of those which were in evidence at even date last year, consequently heavy shipments are being received to meet the increasing demands of a market that gives promise to much activity in the near future. The increased shipments coming in, however, will not in any manner tend to a decrease in price, for as we noted last week, the tea crops in China, Ceylon and other tea growing countries were short this year, so that quotations are firm and are likely to remain so. By the S. S. Digby from Liverpool there were landed here 8,550 lbs. of tea, and by the Rosalind from New York 119,350 lbs., a total of 127,900 lbs. Prices vary according to quality, and range from 35 cents per lb. wholesale to 80 cents.

Hardware, etc.—There were some slight fluctuations in this market during the week, tin &c., dropping a point or two, but it bore a steadier aspect during the latter part of the week. The cessation of the lobster and salmon canning industry has created a slow market for tin, but a good deal of sheet iron is being imported and stocks of hardware, etc., will soon be due to arrive for the fall and winter season. Prices in most departments of this trade are the same as those quoted a couple of weeks ago.

Molasses.—This market is also quiet, the demand for goods being about normal, and no activity is looked for till about the middle or latter part of the present month. A more or less belated cargo arrived here during the week from Barbados, the scho. Isabel Moore landing 338 puncheons. A slight decline in price has occurred during the past week or so, fancy beet being quoted at 80 cents per puncheon, and choice 78 cents.

Such Freedom of Speech.

A lady opened negotiations for a gown at a department store, but when she returned for the second parley could not find the young saleswoman that had waited on her, nor could she tell the head saleswoman the name. The only way she could identify her was to say: "She mentioned the fact that her husband had just had an operation—had his larynx removed." "Gosh!" said the head saleswoman indignantly. "The things some of these girls will say!"



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43c., 65c.

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ALFRED LESTER

Would like to be Really Sad.
 Those who think that I started my
 stage career with the intention of
 being a mirth-maker will perhaps be
 surprised to know that one of my
 very earliest parts was that of Little
 Willie, in East Lynne, in which there
 is about as much humor as there are
 currants in the average railway re-
 freshment bun.

When I first went on the stage I
 made up my mind to play character
 parts. But even the Fates did not
 take me seriously. They turned me
 into a stage humorist, and ever since
 then, no matter how hard I've tried

to keep myself away from comedy
 parts, they've kept me at my job—
 the difficult job of making the public
 laugh.

Perhaps one of these fine days I
 shall achieve my ambition to play
 Hamlet—who knows?
 I don't!

ECONOMY.

A new maid was being engaged.
 "Can you be left to run the whole
 house in case of need?" asked the
 prospective employer of the appli-
 cant.
 "Oh, yes, mum!" was the reply.
 "I'm used to that!"

"And another thing," continued
 mistress, "the maid I have in mind
 is very economical!"
 "Oh, I'm very much that
 mum! My last mistress discharged
 me for that very reason, mum!"
 "What?" asked the lady, in sur-
 prise.
 "Discharged you for being
 economical!"
 "Yes, mum. I used to wash
 clothes to save mine."

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