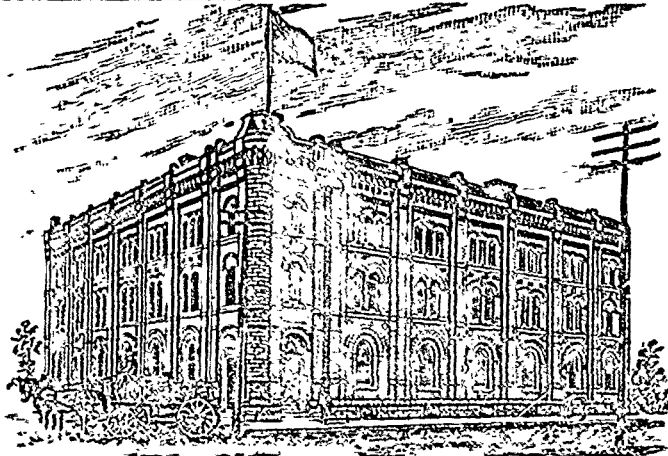


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
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Boots and Shoes.

The last report of the Montreal shoe trade is as follows: "There seems to be a fair amount of satisfactory trade being done amongst the factories that are running on spring orders. Sorting orders are being received in large numbers, and this, with the regular trade, gives the shoe manufacturers all they can do. A much greater trade is being done this year than ever before in fine goods, and it can safely be said that at no other time in the history of the trade were there so wide or tempting an array of samples."

The *Shoe and Leather Journal*, of Toronto, recently had a description of the large shoe manufacturing house of Stevens, Glass & Clark, of London, Ont., which is described as one of the finest shoe factories in Canada. We make the following clipping: "The building, which is of brick, is substantially built, and fronts on Carling St., being about 50x200 feet, four stories high. On the ground floor are the offices and sample rooms, to the rear of which extends the sample goods department. In the basement are kept the stock and stock-cutting department, engine room, etc. The second flat contains the lasting and bottoming departments, for all grades of work except the hand-sewed goods. Here the work of soleing, heeling, trimming, setting and burnishing is done to the accompaniment of the usual hum of tireless machinery. On the third flat we find the cutting and fitting departments, where the uppers are prepared for the lasts. All the designing and pattern cutting is done on this flat. On the top floor are the cleaning and treering, as well as the hand-sewed departments. The firm are making a specialty of hand-sewed turns and men's fine hand-sewed goods. In these lines the demand for their make has been such as to already put their capacity to a severe test. Their "Challenge" stoga is so well-known as to need no comment. Steadily has their trade developed, especially in Western Canada, until they have their goods placed with the leading retailers at every important point as far west as British Columbia."

The *New York Sun* asks the question, "What becomes of old shoes?" and answers it as follows: "Old shoe merchants never pass an

ash can without inspecting for old shoes. If any are found they soon find a hiding place in the capacious bag carried for the purpose. Each day's labor is taken to the home of the "old shoe man," where it is sorted over. Shoes that are not past a few days of usefulness go under the resuscitating care of an Italian cobbler. He gives the old shoe a new lease of life by endowing it with a new sole and other repairs. These go to some second-hand shoe store, of which there are a goodly number in this city. The shoes that are past repair are taken to the old junk dealers, who in turn ship them to the shoddy factories. There they are pulled to pieces in order to remove the steel shank piece, if there be any, and then ground to pieces to a fine dust. This leather dust is then mixed with about forty per cent of rubber, which has been gathered in the same way. The mixture of rubber and leather dust is spread in sheets about two feet square, and subjected to a pressure of 6,000 to 10,000 pounds per square foot. The substance is then colored, and sold at prices some fifty per cent. below that of leather. This manufactured leather is used by the manufacturers of cheap shoes, mostly for inner soles. As it is wholly wanting in fibre, it is manifestly a very poor substitute. Shoes with these shoddy inner soles are to be found in large quantities strung on poles and bearing the legend "all leather, \$1." The industry of making shoddy shoes has greatly improved. At first straw board was used for inner sole counters, and sometimes for out soles by pasting over with a thin veneer of sole leather. Next leather scraps and old shoes were ground up and mixed with the straw paper. This gives a little better substance. Now shoddy contains leather dust and rubber."

New Westminster Board of Trade.

At the annual meeting of the board of trade of the city of New Westminster, B.C., held recently, there was a large attendance of members. John Hendry, president occupied the chair.

The reports of the auditors and secretary-treasurer showed the following statistics: Receipts during the year, \$353; expenditures, \$470.70; assets, cash in bank \$597.34; dues (good) \$304; furniture, etc, \$140; total \$951.34.

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Liabilities, \$31; balance of assets over liabilities, \$920.34. No. of members, 53; increase since last annual meeting, 7. There were eight new members elected at the meeting, making the whole membership now 61, and the receipts of the evening brought the cash surplus up to \$689.

Among the communications presented to the meeting was one from the clerk of Maple Ridge council asking this board to endorse a petition to the government for a traffic bridge over Pitt river, and the extension of the Pitt river road to the mission. It was resolved to ask the government for the bridge, and recommend the city council to use its influence in the same direction.

A resolution was passed protesting against the discontinuance of the mail subsidy between the city and Victoria by way of the Fraser, and a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the government asking that the service be improved.

The president-elect was appointed a committee to consider the question of a banquet, and the president, vice-president, and secretary were authorized to invest a part of the surplus funds.

The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows: President, Alex. Ewert; vice-president, T. J. Trapp; sec. treasurer, B. Robson; council, Geo. Turner, B. Douglas, H. Hoy, E. S. Scoullar, H. Elliot, W. A. Duncanson, W. Wolfenden, G. E. Corbould; board of arbitrators, the members of the council and J. L. Laidlaw, C. M. Beecher, W. B. Townsend, C. G. Major.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Toronto board of trade: "That this council desire to urge upon the Government the importance of taking immediate steps to secure the establishment of a two-cent postage rate for the whole empire."

F. X. Cousineau, of Toronto, has been assessed \$1,200 by a jury, for the false arrest of a clerk and charging him with theft. The plaintiff claimed that Cousineau's object in charging with theft was to destroy his character as a witness, should he be called to give evidence against the defendant in an insurance case pending.