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The Land Question at Bottom of Mexico's Troubles

Reports from Mexico state that President Huerta has resigned and that he has already sent his family out of the country. This announcement calls fresh attention to the problems confronting that unhappy country and makes one wonder whether Mexico, unaided, will be able to solve the difficulties confronting her.

It is now admitted from all sides that the land question is at the root of Mexico's present troubles. Mexico is practically owned by a few enormously wealthy landowners, while the condition of the peons is that of slavery. Every revolution which has taken place in the country for the last few years has had its origin in the land question. Reformers, seeking the support of the public, have promised to abandon the present feudal system, but up to the present time none of them have been able to make any impression upon the great landowners. As a matter of fact, the power of the landowners has greatly increased during recent years owing to a law passed in 1894, which permitted the "denunciation" of any land to which the occupant could not show a complete legal title. It made no difference if the occupant's ancestors had resided on the land for generations, they were dispossessed of their holdings unless they could produce written documents. As the great majority of the people in Mexico are illiterate, and as there is a heavy tax on legal documents, it meant that few, or almost none, of the poor people could show legal right to their possessions. The result was that the great landowners took advantage of the law, which they themselves had made, and ousted their poorer neighbors from their possessions. They appealed to the courts, but the laws were again against them and they were forced to become laborers to the great landowners who took away their lands or else go elsewhere.

A few examples of the large estates in Mexico go to show the conditions existing there. In the State of San Luis Potosi, one hundred and fifty families own almost the entire State, although it is as large as West Virginia. In the State of Durango, which is larger than Ohio, two hundred and two landowners own practically the entire State. Some of these estates comprise 700,000 acres, while there are a number 500,000 acres in extent. In the State of Chihuahua, which is owned by a handful of landed proprietors, less than one million acres are under cultivation, although the area available for cultivation is nearly fifteen million acres. In this State, one family owns more than 25,000 square miles, or over twice the area of the State of Maryland. Another family in this same State owns almost as much land.

It is obviously true that a nation consisting of two or three per cent. landowners and the balance in a state of serfdom and further encumbered by illiteracy and superstition, cannot make much real progress. Mexico needs education and a thorough readjustment of the land question. Until these great estates are broken up and the common people given an opportunity of achieving independence through the cultivation of the land, there will be no real peace in the country no matter who may be in the president's chair.

Effects of Federal Reserve Currency Act

In examining the new American banking system, European experts are of the opinion that it will be a long time before the United States will be able to establish an open money market in intimate relationship with foreign countries, particularly with South America and the Orient. Before that can be accomplished American bankers will require a more thorough knowledge of international credits. European financiers maintain that Americans have not the ability at present to reach out for any considerable part of the world's business, and that they will not for years to come acquire more than a very small share of it.

It is naturally the desire of American bankers that the dollar, as well as the pound sterling, shall be recognized in the markets of the world. European financiers think this will be accomplished only after years of effort. Though the Germans have an admirable banking system, the mark is not yet used to any extent in international business, although they have done their best to make it as popular as English currency.

As is well known, the premier position of the pound sterling is due to England's enormous surplus wealth which is available for investment in foreign countries. Yet the United States to-day occupies a strong position in international trade; and under the lower Underwood tariff that country will undoubtedly strengthen its position. Under these conditions the dollar will come to be regarded with more favor in international exchange.

The English are somewhat fearful that under the new system whereby federal reserve notes will be based largely on rediscounted paper that there may be danger from inflation of the currency of the United States. But those who were responsible for the passing of the Act were quite aware of the dangers inherent in the situation. A strong central reserve board, composed of practical bankers and experienced men of affairs, will exercise strict supervision of the working of the Act and will guard against any possible danger from that source.

The present gold export movement does not indicate any danger in the American financial field. When, in 1907, the United States was in a bad way, it imported gold. Admittedly, during the last couple of months, Paris and London were in an unsatisfactory condition, the money markets at both centres being disarranged. In last analysis it must be said that the United States was relieving the European markets, that country having an abundant ready supply of the yellow metal.

It is difficult to say whether New York, under the new banking scheme, will be able to finance its own foreign trade. At present American merchants and manufacturers are compelled to pay a commission on foreign exchange both to London and New York. If American bankers can secure a foothold in South America and the East, they may be able in time to persuade foreign exporters to accept drafts upon New York, but it will be a long up-hill fight. London still stands unchallenged in her supremacy as the banking centre of the entire civilized world.

The Preservation of our Forests

Canadian business men interested in the conservation of our resources, and especially in the preservation of our forests, will derive some encouragement from the stand taken by the American Forestry Association. The Board of Directors of this Association have just decided to issue $50,000 of 6 per cent. bonds for the purpose of improving their magazine, "The American Forester," and thereby enabling it to do better educational work. In other words, a group of men interested in the preservation of the American forests are appealing to the people of the United States to purchase bonds, the proceeds of which will be used for the purpose of educating the public in regard to the preservation of the nation's forests.

In Canada, we have the Canadian Forestry Association, which has been struggling away for the past fourteen years, and a Commission of Conservation, which has been in existence for less than half that period. Both are interested in the preservation of our forests and in the conservation of our natural resources. Their work has been seriously handicapped through lack of funds, through lack of co-operations on the part of Parliament, press and public, and through lack of appreciation of the work they are doing. The Dominion grants $2,000 a year to the Forestry Association—a sum far too small to enable them to carry on a proper educational campaign. The sum should be increased twentyfold and should be augmented by special taxes levied on lumbermen and others who possess tracts of timber. The preservation of our forests is one of the most important questions confronting the people of the Dominion at the present time. A land denuded of trees becomes unfit for agriculture, while the navigable streams become raging torrents in spring and dry up in summer. It is a question which requires the active co-operation of Parliament, business men, lumbermen, agriculturists, shipping men and all those who are interested in the economic and social well-being of our country.

Those Newfoundland fishermen who fired off twenty-one sticks of dynamite as a salute to the Duke of Connaught showed their good intentions, but we do not think the form of salute will ever prove popular.

The burning of the town of Hearst shows the necessity of eternal vigilance. Our per capita fire loss is the highest of any nation in the world. A large part of the loss could be prevented.

Ten fatal accidents have occurred in Montreal during the first five days of the present week. There is need of a city-wide Safety First movement.

The City Council of Wheeling, West Virginia, has decided that its automobile police patrol is no longer necessary. A few weeks ago prohibition went into effect and now the arrests are so few and far between that there is no need for a police patrol. This looks like an argument in favor of prohibition.

Up to the present time our Canadian marksmen have not done much at Bisley, but it is to be hoped that they will make a creditable showing. It will be harder this year than usual owing to the fact that an unusually large number of expert shots are taking part in the competitions.

THE WORLD'S SHEEP POPULATION.

It is estimated that the total number of sheep in the world is about 620,000,000; of this total the European countries are credited with contributing 182,500,000, while Australasia ranks second with 117,000,000, and South America third with about 109,000,000. Russia is foremost among the European countries with 45,000,000, while the United Kingdom comes second with about 29,000,000. Of the South American flocks, Argentina contributes about 60 per cent., or 67,000,000 sheep, the remainder being credited to Uruguay. The Asiatic flocks are estimated at about 92,848,000, and of this total Turkey in Asia claims about 45,000,000, while the remainder is distributed largely betwen Asiatic Russia and British India. Africa contributes about 48,000,000 head.

The total number of sheep mentioned in connection with North America is about 63,467,000, and of this number 53,000,000 is credited to the United States. The number of sheep in Canada is very small, being but 2,107,000.—Canadian Textile Journal.

Germany now has 67,812,000 inhabitants, according to the imperial statistical office.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

It is better to own a baby carriage and be out of debt than to have an automobile with a mortgage on it.—Washington Herald.

"What do you consider the most important qualification for a beginner in literature?" A small appetite."—Boston Transcript.

"How much is the admission to the exhibition?"

"One dollar."

"Then for me it will be only fifty cents. I have only one eye."—L'Illustration.

The combined weight of a Washington woman's ten children is a ton. Being the mother of a ton of children is some achievement.—The Toledo Blade.

Every time a new young man calls the girl who wouldn't know a waffle griddle from a nutmeg grater gets terribly domestic in the trend of her conversation.—Florida Times-Union.

"You are the proprietor and a pharmacist of the first class?"

"Yes, madam."

"And you know your business well?"

"From the foundation.'

"That is well. Give me two cents' worth of gum drops."—Buffalo Commercial.

She—What would you do if I were to die?

The Brute—Open a banking account.

A man who had married his cook was giving a dinner party and between the courses the good lady sat with her hands spread on the table cloth. Suddenly the burr of conversation ceased and in the silence that followed a young man on the right of his hostess said, pleasantly: "Awful pause." "Yes, they may be" said the old-time cook, with heightened color; "and yours would be like them if you had done half my work."—Buffalo Commercial.

THE CRY OF THE LITTLE PEOPLES.

(Richard Le Gallienne, in "New Poems")

The cry of the Little Peoples went up
to God in vain;
The Czech, and the Pole, and the Finn,
and the Schleswig Dane.

We ask but a little portion of green,
ambitious earth;
Only to sow, and sing, and reap in the
land of our birth.

We ask not coaling stations, nor ports
in the China seas;
We leave to the big child-nations, such
rivalries as these.

We have learned the lesson of time,
and we know three things from
birth—
Only to sow, and sing, and reap in the
land of our birth.

O leave us our little margins, waste
ends of land and sea;
A little grass, and a hill or two, and a
shadowing tree.

O leave us our little rivers that
sweetly catch the sky,
To drive our mills, and to carry our
wood, and to ripple by.

Once, long ago, as you, with hollow
pursuit of fame,
We filled all the shaking world with the
sound of our name;

But now we are glad to rest on battles
and boasting done.
Glad just to sow, and sing, and reap
in our share of the sun.

Of this, O will ye rob us, with a foolish,
mightly hand;
Add, with such cruel sorrow, so small
a land to your land?

THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION.

(Third in a Series of Special Articles on Business Economics, by Professor W. W. Swanson.)

Economists have usually included in the factors of production land, labor and capital, and these three alone. This classification has obtained from the days of Adam Smith down to our own time.

There are signs of a revolt, however, against this time-honored classification. And when one examines the matter closely there is good reason for believing that the old arrangement of productive factors must go by the board.

The change in attitude is significant. Adam Smith's great work was entitled "The Wealth of Nations." He approached the economic problem from the national viewpoint. Although not always consistent, he was more concerned with the progress of the nation than with that of the individual. And from the national standpoint there is a good deal to be said in behalf of the old division of the productive factors into land, labor and capital.

The Individual Viewpoint.

But the modern economist realizes that the individual, competitive point of view is the only one that offers any key to the solution of the market-value problem. He knows that, however psychologists may write, society is not an organism that thinks, wills and acts independently of the individuals that compose it. It is, therefore, only through a study of the activities of business men in the market that we can discover how values are determined—the value of labor, the value of capital and the value of land.

Bearing these facts in mind, we may ask, what would the business man consider as his factors of production? land, labor and capital—yes; but these would by no means exhaust the list.

Let us say that an entrepreneur—a business man, a promoter—wishes to start an autobus line in a large city, to supplement the tramway service. After provisionally organizing his company, he proceeds to get a franchise. He may have to pay for that franchise, directly or indirectly.

His next step is to raise capital through a bond issue or otherwise, employ executive heads, organize his labor force, purchase cars and so forth. When the service is in operation he will have taxes to meet, water rates to pay, lighting bills and a hundred and one other expenses incident to the successful functioning of the enterprise. Everything for which he must pay must be considered a factor in the carrying through of his business.

Will he consider land, labor and capital the only operative factors in his business? Certainly not. Every expenditure that must be undertaken, every outlay that he must make, will be considered a cost of production; and every means to the end he has in view will function as a factor of production.

Thus he will include in his cost of production: Payment for the franchise—whether secured by corrupt or clean methods—taxes, depreciation, upkeep, a sum for bad debts, wages, interest, rent and a thousand and one other outlays. Every expenditure that must be met to put his product—transportation—on the market will be considered a cost of production; and every object upon which such expenditures are made will be counted as a factor of production.

Therefore, from the individual point of view—the only point of view that will lead us anywhere—these are innumerable factors of production, and not merely land, labor and capital alone.

The Meaning of Labor.

It must be admitted, however, that land, labor and capital are the three main factors in production.

Labor, of course, is differentiated for the other two factors inasmuch as it is the active agent in the productive field. Some economists, indeed, for that very reason insist upon calling labor an "agent" rather than a "factor" of production.

Labor has been defined by the American economist, J. B. Clarke, as "a wealth-creating effort." Henry George, in Progress and Poverty, says: "The term labor includes all human exertion." F. A. Fetter defines it as "any human effort having an aim or purpose outside of itself." A. S. Johnson says: "Labor is the application of human faculties to the production of wealth." Alfred Marshall writes: "We may define labor as any exertion of mind or body undertaken wholly or partly with a view wto some good other than the pleasure derived directly from the work."

The older view—one not now accepted—is well expressed by J. R. McCulloch: "Labor may be properly defined as any sort of action or operation, whether performed by man, the lower animals; machinery or natural agents, that tends to bring about any desirable result." But it is only confusing the issue to speak of machines or animals as labor in the true meaning of the term. Labor is an active agent, machines and animals are passive, and subject to man's will. The latter must be considered as capital, and not labor. Marshall's definition, given above, is complete and comprehensive and defines clearly what is involved in the term.

Land and Capital.

Capital has been defined as "wealth which is used to produce more wealth." But this again takes the national or social point of view. Much modern capitalistic enterprise is concerned with the limiting of the supply of economic goods, and not with making them abundant.

The Dutch East Indian traders of the seventeenth century were accustomed at times to throw into the sea whole cargoes of spices, whenever the supply outran the demand on the markets of Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Antwerp. Their object of course was to maintain the prevailing level of prices or even to increase it. They were not concerned with furnishing a great and abundant supply of the products of the East; their attention was fixed upon the money value of the goods in hand. This is typical of a great deal of our modern business activities. Hence, it cannot be said that capital consists of all wealth used to produce more wealth; but rather, that capital consists of all wealth held for gain, or used for acquisitive purposes.

The term "land" as used in economics, has a wider significance than is ordinarily attached to that word. Land, in the economic sense, includes the land surface down to the deepest possible mine or artesian well or geological stratum; all the acqueous mass—that is, every drop of water out of the seas or in them, for there is no telling when any drop may enter the circle of human agencies and ownerships; the circumambient air, every gallon of that aerial ocean that swathes the world and vitalizes all living beings, the common carrier of clouds and birds, of health and disease, of music and perfumes, of industry and commerce. As modifying ecoiomic life, not only must we include as land all that has been mentioned, but gravity, mechanical powers, physical force, chemical activities, and the vital phenomena of plants.

In the narrower economic sense, however, land consists of the right, which may be bought or sold in the market, to have or to hold, or to use or enjoy, any of the resources of nature which have been described above.

STORY OF A BIG BUSINESS.

About thirty-five years ago two men, an employer and an employe, rented a room in the little town of Huntingdon, Pa., and began the business of making machinery. The other day the firm gave out a contract by which the plant will have three and a half acres of floor space, making it one of the biggest industries of its kind. The original employer, after having brought the enterprise to assured success, was succeeded by the original employe, now the head of an industry in which there is as much co-operation and contentment to the square foot as can probably be found anywhere else in the industrial world. Team work as between employer and employed, taste and refinement in the environment of the workers and a loyalty on the part of the customers and the community—these give this instance of big business as to what Congress is doing in the anti-trust line of legislation. This country wants more than anything else such industries that build up communities and do not need a hundred thousand dollar lawyer to keep their officers and directors out of jail.—Wall Street Journal.

IS THE TIDE TURNING?

There is much to suggest that perhaps the brilliant government crop report, recently issued, marks the turning of the business tide. Certain it is that good crops have a tremendous influence over all the nation's industries. These industries to be use are greatly diversified and are becoming more so every year; but at the same time the farmer is still the producer of our primary wealth—foodstuffs, cotton and wool, which are prime necessities for maintaining life.

Hence it is that in agriculture we recognize the source of our prosperity. With the proceeds of the crops the farmer buys the output of the manufacturer, who in turn becomes prosperous; and the manufacturer makes heavy shipments over the railroads who then share the prosperity; and the employes of both manufacturing and transportation concerns, being well employed, make large purchases of goods. Thus is prosperity passed along to wholesale and retail establishments.

Just as one dollar will pay ten or twenty dollars of debt by being successively handed from debtor to creditor ten or twenty times—so one big supply of prosperity when once extracted from the soil is passed on by the farmer to ten o rtwenty classes of other people. The American people spend about $28,000,000,000 annually even though there is only about $3,350,000,000 of actual money in the country; and this means that the typical dollar changes hands eight or nine times a year. The dollar that the farmer gets does fully this amount of service, and does it so quickly that the prosperity which begins to be realized with the harvesting of the wheat crop spreads in good crop years to every other industry before Jan. 1.

When the crops are up to average, railroad earnings as shown by past experience increase about 13.2 p.c. between June and October; and bank exchanges expand about 21.4 p.c. from August to December. The harvesting of the crops and the handling and rehandling of them by wholesalers manufacturers and retailers cause a great demand for labor. Consequently between July and November in gainful occupations usually increases about 8 p.c.

Moreover, the manufacturer with a good market assured for the coming year can afford to make needed improvements in his plant and equipment, and so can the railroad manager with a good traffic assured. Hence it is that the unfilled tonnage of the Steel Corporation shows an average increase from June to December in good crop yars of fully 12 p.c. The construction and improvement work has a similar stimulating effect upon metal prices, so that in such years pig iron from August to November rises about 5 p.c., and copper from September to December about 8 p.c. Merchandise exports meanwhile, if the crops are good, show an increase of about 80 p.c. from August to December.

The special significance of the July report lies in the fact that it is the first one of the year which foreshadows the total farm output with substantial correctness. Individual crops during the balance of the season show great changes, but the total does not. Surely then the recent crop report ought to mean business!—Boston News Bureau.

Authorities at Cincinnati have ordered individual drinking pails for horses to prevent the spread of glanders.

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OUR TIMBER WEALTH.

The operation of the British Columbia regulations for the conservation of its timber supplies is attracting attention far and wide. We read in Public Opinion:

British Columbia is one of the great timber-producing areas in the world. The province has an area four times as large as Great Britain, and practically the whole of it—except such portions as are never likely to be used by man—is covered with a forest growth of some kind. It is believed that one-half of the entire timber of Canada is within its boundary. Its 150,000,000 acres of timber lands are a vast estate, from which the Provincial Exchequer draws by far the largest item of its receipts; and to the proper management of this estate it mainly looke for an expansion of its income in the future. Quite recently the Provincial Legislature has been engaged on a bill to readjust the royalties on cut timber, so as to secure, by a sort of sliding scale, an increasing profit to the Government.

The rapid destruction of growing timber has been causing more and more concern in many parts of the orld; but the report of Mr. H. R. MacMillan, the chief forester, to the Minister of Lands, for the year 1913, is full of interest and of reassuring facts so far as British Columbia is concerned. Forest growth in many sections of the province is twice as rapid as the average for the continent, and the annual growth of "merchantable material" in British Columbia as a whole is several times the annual cut. The two chief enemies to be feared are fire and the ravages of forest insects. The loss from both is enormous, but steps have been taken to fight them both with energy. The organization to cope with the fire danger is elaborate and is meeting with great and increasing success.—Victoria Colonist.

USELESS AND USEFUL MANUFACTURES.

(Toronto Star.)

If you grew ten million dollars' worth of food, or make ten million dollars' worth of furniture or clothing, or build ten million dollars' worth of houses, there are a hundred chances to one that the food will be eaten, the clothing worn, the furniture used, and the houses inhabited. Improvements may be made in all these products of industry; but the improved product will not absolutely destroy the old one. But if you put ten million dollars into a battleship, the chances are that the blamed thing will never be used, and that in a few years it will be thrown on the scrap heap.

We do not ignore the argument founded on the necessity of insurance against war. If you do not manufacture these instruments of destruction somebody else will, and you and your useful products will be at their mercy. Still, you have the satisfaction of knowing that your food, clothing, houses, furniture, railways, schools, benefit somebody.

And surely, in the long run, the commonsense of mankind will prevail, and soldiers and fighting machines will be used only to protect honest workers against thugs and pirates.

One touch of nature may make the whole world kin, but some folks always get in the "poor cousin" class.—Commercial Appeal.

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EVANGELIST CHEERS UP BROKERS.

A street evangelist took up his place outside the Stock Exchange yesterday and sang lustily as a preliminary. The burden of his song was that "Every cloud will turn to sunshine if your heart is right." And he made a talk along the same lines. It was quiet on the floor of the Exchange and several of the members stood on the balcony listening to the exhorter.

"That's the kind of talk we want down here," said one of them. "And we can't get too much of it. It's only another way of saying what President Wilson meant when he asserted the so-called business depression was psychological. The sooner we chaps down here get our hearts right the sooner will our clouds turn to sunshine. There's nothing the matter with the country, and mighty little the matter with business. And this little wouldn't last five minutes if we'd gulp down the lumps in our throats and smile a little."

When the man who made the comment learned that the evangelist was the superintendent of the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission he said: "Think of it! A message to us from the down-and-outs! For that's what it amounts to. That fellow's got the right 'dope' all right, and I'm glad I heard him. But I never thought I'd have to go to a slum mission conductor in order to have my case diagnosed. I've been as blue as any of them, but I'm cured."—New York Commercial.

THE NEW HAVEN INVESTIGATION

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was more drastic in its specific recommendations than the most rabid of the disappointed stockholders anticipated. It cut to the bone and with its clarity leaves no point in doubt. The suggestion that dummy and other directors be held liable in civil suits for the recovery of so huge a sum as $90,000,000 means that offenders of this character cannot hereafter expect other than the full penalty for misdeeds. The great evil of dummy directorships has had perhaps no more convincing expose in the world's history and the case should serve as a lesson not only for the future, but should act as a beacon light to those corporations that may at present have some directors who are not in fact fulfilling the duties a real director should. That any such financing could have been done under our present laws is sufficient cause for such immediate remedial legislation as will make its repetition impossible.—New York Commercial.

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STOCK MARKET MUCH IMPROVED

Brazilian was the Leader Both in Point of Strength and Activity

C.P.R. ALSO STRONGER

Steel Company of Canada Taking on Between 400 and 500 Men—Canada Steamships Enjoying Good Season.

Sentiment on the Montreal Stock Exchange to-day enjoyed a very general improvement all along the line.

The news in the Street was of a much more reassuring character than it has been in some little time. Mexico's internal dissentions appear to have been temporarily shelved and the outlook for a speedy restoration of peace is much more promising.

The Ulster problem, if all reports are to be credited, is nearing a solution, and politics on the whole are very much less in the foreground than formerly.

Good Earnings Reported.

Brazilian enjoyed a very considerable recovery due to the fact that the company has just reported the best week's earnings for a year, and to the announcement that the Republic of Brazil had resumed negotiations with the Rothschilds for a loan.

The financial disabilities of that country have been the source of much unrest, and with these out of the way a more prosperous era would bid fair to materialize.

The earnings of Brazilian Traction last week were $476,933, which was $4,000 in excess of the week of February 28, which was the next best period reported the current calendar year.

C.P.R. Stock Issue.

C.P.R. was a strong feature in all the markets, selling throughout on a level considerably above the figures in evidence at last night's close.

Here the opening was at 187¼ and afterwards sales were made at 187½, the latter showing an advance of 1⅛ over yesterday's final quotations.

The common stock issue of the C.P.R. is now $260,000,000, so that it is evidently the intention of the Board of Directors in October to secure permission from the shareholders to issue $40,000,000 additional as the exigencies of the road may demand.

Spanish River's Uplift.

Spanish River preferred sold at 41, which is higher than it has been at any time in recent months, while the common stock was steady at 9.

The annual report is to be issued shortly, and will, it is said, indicate that good progress has been made under the new management, which was inaugurated in the spring of last year.

Interest in the forthcoming report for this year ended June 30th last, centres about the probable length of time it will take to retire the existing $1,500,000 note issue.

Until these are out of the way there is not likely to be any resumption of the preferred dividend.

National Steel Car.

Holders of securities of the National Steel Car Company, of Hamilton, will be interested in the announcement made by the vice-president, Mr. Basil Magor, that owing to new orders for railway cars, it would be necessary for his company to take on between 400 and 500 hands at once, and he thinks it will be necessary to operate the plant night and day next fall.

The company will also make a large addition to its plant, in order to build passenger and street cars.

The contract for a large addition has been awarded to the Hamilton Bridge Works Company.

SALMON PACKING ATTRACTIVE

Acquisition of George and Advantageous to B Packers Ass

The business of the George and Barker Salmon Packing Company came into the market recently owing to the death of Mr. George and was at once purchased by the directors of the British Columbia Packers' Association.

The new acquisition does business in the State of Washington and in all its essential details will harmonize excellently with the business of the Canadian concern.

For some time past close business arrangements have existed between the two companies and the British Columbia Packers' Association has been purchasing the American Company's surplus fish caught in salmon traps, the method of catching salmon used in the United States but not permitted in Canada.

Its Trap Privileges.

Not only has the George and Barker Company been a successful company in the past, but its trap privileges make it exceptionally attractive to the British Columbia Packers Company.

The George and Barker Salmon Packing Company was incorporated to take over as a going concern the undertaking of the George and Barker Co. which firm has been successfully engaged in the salmon packing industry since 1905 at Point Roberts in the State of Washington.

For some years past close business arrangements have existed whereby part of the George and Barker Company's surplus fish have been sold to the British Columbia Packers' Association for canning in Canada.

In the United States traps are used for catching salmon but this method is prohibited in Canadian waters, where fishing must be done entirely with gill nets.

It is, therefore, a great advantage to the British Columbia Packers' Association to be able to catch salmon in