

# Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.

## Catering for the People

One of the men who have won marked success in the big world of London is Sir Joseph Lyons, who has done much good work in the establishing of tea rooms, cafes, restaurants, and hotels, which contribute largely to the convenience and comfort of the public. There are caterers who appeal more to the fashionable class, to those who desire much luxury or are willing to spend their money without insisting on getting value for it. Lyons enterprises will not, in these respects, take the highest rank. But they appeal strongly to the large class of English people who, while desiring comfort, feel that they should be able to obtain it without extravagant outlay. To feed and house people well at a moderate cost has been the aim of the Lyons establishments, and in this they have achieved a wide success. Perhaps Sir Joseph's boldest venture was the establishing of a hotel in the Strand, in many respects comparing not unfavorably with leading London hotels, yet conducted at very moderate rates. The enterprise has proved a great success. While many hotels have had to report unsatisfactory business, this one has flourished and pays substantial dividends very regularly. Encouraged by this success, Sir Joseph and his associates are now building a large hotel of similar character near Piccadilly Circus, and another on Baker Street. The work of providing food and accommodation for London's millions is a very interesting and important one. Many a knighthood has been given for less service to the public than that which has been rendered by Sir Joseph Lyons.

## American Press is Friendly

Further evidence of the friendliness of the United States towards the Allies is furnished by the comments of their press in regard to Colombia and Ecuador. These two countries have been aiding the Germans, the former through having permitted a high power wireless station to be operated from their territory for the transmission of messages to German warships in the Pacific. The station is in control of a staff of Germans, and the repeated protests of the British Charge d'Affaires have been disregarded. The same state allowed German warships to use their wireless equipment in Colombian ports. Ecuador is charged with having permitted German warships to use as naval bases certain of her islands lying off the coast.

The New York Times, in commenting on the breaches of neutrality committed by these two South American states, calls upon Great Britain and France to take whatever action they may deem necessary to compel the two offenders to remain neutral. Continuing, it says:

"It is intimated that Great Britain and France will take whatever measures may be necessary for their own protection, and in doing so they would be fully warranted by the law of nations. For these two South American states to give aid to Germany is to commit an act of hostility against the Allies. They might land an armed force and destroy the Colombian wireless station. They might in a summary way assure themselves against further violations of neutrality by Ecuador. It is intimated that they would communicate to us their intention to take such steps, but there is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine or in our national policy that would call upon us to make any protests. Colombia and Ecuador will have to suffer the consequences of their unlawful acts, if they have been guilty of any. If it can be shown that Great Britain has suffered loss through the unneutral use of their territory they will have to make redress.

"The Government of Chile has promptly and very wisely, and quite of its own accord, determined to put a stop to Germany's high-handed use of her territory in war operations. It is officially charged at Santiago that German warships have made free use of the Juan Fernandez Islands as a naval base, seizing coal and provisions there and sinking a French merchant ship within half a mile of the Chilean coast. Accordingly, Chile has dispatched warships to these islands to enforce her neutral obligations. She would appear to be in a position to demand redress from Germany for the unlawful invasion and misuse of her territory.

Meanwhile our own rights and interests are gravely involved in the case of the Sacramento. This ship was formerly the Alexandria, belonging to the Hamburg-American Company. She was transferred to the American flag at San Francisco under the new ship registry law, a new company having been organized for the purpose. She sailed from San Francisco on Oct. 15, clearing for Valparaiso with 6,000 tons of coal and a supply of provisions. She arrived at Valparaiso without her cargo, and her commander, Capt. Jacobson, tells a story of having been seized by a German warship and taken to the Chilean Islands of Juan Fernandez, where his coal and provisions were seized. There are two explanations of the matter, and both are highly disagreeable possibilities. If the transfer was in bad faith, and if the Sacramento, flying the American flag, set out with the intention of transferring her coal and provisions to German ships of war in the Pacific, then a detestable and cowardly imposition was practiced upon the officers of our Government at San Francisco. If, on the other hand, the transfer was regular in intention and a German ship of war captured an American vessel bound from a United States port to a neutral South American port and forcibly confiscated her cargo, it will be readily understood that the case is one of great seriousness.

The statement of facts as given out at Washington, however, makes it seem probable that Capt. Jacobson's story is false, that there was no actual capture of the Sacramento by a German warship, but that he voluntarily delivered his

coal and provisions to a German vessel of war, and that the entire transaction of the transfer to the American flag and the clearance at the port of San Francisco was fraudulent and was carried out by German procurement for German war purposes. It is pointed out that a proper investigation would show that the ship was not for 6,000 tons of coal by the commander of the Sacramento at San Francisco, and that this was almost exactly the price at which coal could be bought in quantities at Valparaiso, her port of destination. With the freight charge added, it is manifest that the coal could not have been sold in the Valparaiso market. The circumstances are highly suspicious and our Government is very properly making a careful investigation.

The case of the Sacramento serves as a warning. It behooves our Government to be on guard against belittling the chief sponsor of the last Republican tariff measure which became known as the "Payne-Aldrich tariff."

Once in a while "Daylight Saving" advocates bob up serenely. Regina just reports that it saved between twenty and thirty thousand dollars this year by setting the clock back, and intends to extend the system next year.

We still maintain that the war is likely to end through the economic collapse of Germany rather than through the loss of men. Germany's shortage of horses, of gasoline, of foodstuffs, and raw materials are going to be the deciding factors in this conflict.

The splendid work on behalf of the Belgians which is being accomplished throughout the country has received far too little attention. In many rural townships throughout Ontario the people are giving gifts of money, food and clothing, but because they are far removed from the big centres of population, their generous gifts pass unnoticed.

Although there are upwards of one million Belgians in Holland, the good people of that country have refused any assistance from outside sources, declaring emphatically that they will provide for their starving neighbors who have been driven there for an asylum.

Reports from New York state that some very interesting sights are taking place there in regard to the shipment of war supplies. Recently sixty car loads of knit-goods, chiefly sweaters, were loaded at a New York dock. Two train loads of shoes were another shipment made, while train loads of saddles, harness, barbed wire and other munitions of war are constantly arriving at the Metropolis for shipment to Great Britain and France. One unique arrival was a train of twenty-five cars of "caterpillars." Still another was fifty car loads of auto trucks. It is a safe bet that none of these shipments are destined for Germany.

So serious a journal as the New York Times allows itself to announce that "It is informed authoritatively at Washington that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will grant the five per cent. rate increase to the Eastern railways," that "the decision is being written, and will probably be handed down on Tuesday next." This can only mean that some of the members of what should be regarded as a great court have given out advance information of a judgment that they will give in a very important matter. In Canada such a proceeding on the part of a similar tribunal would be regarded as very extraordinary. But it does not seem to be so regarded across the border.

Marconi's invention of wireless telegraphy was recognized from the beginning as a very interesting one that would be of value in some cases, but many thought it would never come into serious competition with the ordinary telegraph wire. Already wireless has accomplished wonderful things, and won for its brilliant inventor the character of a benefactor of mankind. Now we find a movement to adopt the invention for general railway operations. The management of the Lackawanna Railroad, after a careful test, has decided that the operation of the road can be more efficient under the operation of the road than under the existing telegraph system. Accordingly wireless is to be adopted for general use, and the old wire system held only as a reserve for emergencies.

## The Day's Best Editorial

**WAR AND THE ARTIST.**  
The Kaiser, it is reported, has commissioned a German artist to paint pictures of the present war. The artist, if a wise man, will confine his work to the period ending with the retreat from Paris. The German Emperor will have no use for canvases that do not represent the German army as victorious. Nearer home a Canadian artist has been commissioned to paint his impressions of Valcartier Camp, and other Governments in Europe are, no doubt, taking the same means to obtain permanent records of a campaign without parallel in the world's history.

Gone are many of the picturesque details that formerly invested war with the glamour of romance. The trappings of war, the riot of color, the flags proudly borne to battle, the scarlet tunics, and the beards—these have no longer a place, save on the parade ground. No longer are armies drawn up in battle array in sight of the enemy. No longer do armies advance in serried ranks. Contrary to expectations, the bayonet is still effective in modern fighting, and the deadly hand-to-hand encounter comes as a welcome relief to enforced inactivity in the shell-swept trenches. But no artist could depict a line of battle three hundred miles long. The deadly destructive force of modern guns, the bursting of huge shells, the dazzling flashes as they search fortified lines—these are new features of war which some of the artists at the front will no doubt portray in the future in impressionist colors. What is of prime importance is that the artists who influence the thought and outlook of the coming generations in Canada shall catch and interpret the spirit of these modern times—the world-wide revolt against the crushing weight of armaments and against the brutalizing tendencies of Prussian despotism that has spared neither age nor sex in its devouring march across the fair fields of Belgium.—The Toronto Globe.

**BE THANKFUL.**  
Looking across the sea at this Thanksgiving season, says the Kansas City Star, the people of America are reminded of the many things they have to be thankful for: That they don't have to support vast armies, badly paid; that they are not harassed by tyrannical rulers, but only by half a hundred state legislatures; that they do not have to see their substance wasted by idle royalty, but only by politicians; that they do not have to take orders from oppressive bureaucrats, but only from the bosses; that they do not have to defend their lives and property against the aggressions of foreign enemies, but only from domestic corporations.

**AN OPPORTUNITY.**  
The countries of Europe have lost a great asset in the form of the American tourist. According to Mr. George Pritch, one of the leading travel agents in the United States, he and Senator Aldrich were the chief sponsors for the last Republican tariff measure which became known as the "Payne-Aldrich tariff."

**"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"**  
"You have a large family to support, Mr. Finnegan?"  
"Mr. Finnegan—Oh boy that, mum, an' if they didn't all earn their own livin' Oi couldn't do it at all, at all."

Father—Son, can't you possibly cut down your college expenses?  
Son—I might possibly do without any books.—Hartford Times.

The most expressive and succinct phrase which we have recently heard summing up one form of feminine allurements says Collier's, states that a girl has "R.S.V.P. eyes." Nor is it a mere book phrase. It stands the test of actual speech.

A lady in the country recently advertised in the local papers for a "handy man." "What I want," she said to the first applicant, "is a man that will do odd jobs about the house, run errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do what I want." "Ah," said the applicant as he turned away, "it's a husband you're looking for, ma'am."

An English lady selecting a hat at a milliner's, asked cautiously: "Is there anything about these feathers that might bring me into trouble with the Bird Protection Society?" "Oh, no, madam," said the milliner. "But did they not belong to some bird?" persisted the lady. "Well, madam," returned the milliner, pleasantly, "these feathers are the feathers of a hawl, and the hawl, you know, madam, seen' as 'ow fond he is of mice, is more of a cat than a bird."

Dr. J. M. Buckley relates that he once saw Tennyson in the South Kensington museum with two ladies and two children. Buckley circumspectly drew near, hoping to overhear some words of wisdom from the great. He continued these tactics for an hour, but without success. At last Buckley detected some premonitory symptoms of speech, drew softly nearer, and heard these never-to-be-forgotten words: "You hold the children while I get a glass of beer."

A kind-hearted and witty clergyman, entering the house of one of his elders one morning, found the good old man unmercifully whipping one of his sons. A lad of about fourteen years old, and he at once began to intercede for the boy.

The deacon defended himself by saying that "the youth must be early trained in the way he should go. It is best to make an impression when the wax is soft."

"Yes," said the pastor, "but that does not hold here, for the whacks are not soft."

The deacon let the boy go.

**KIPLING ON FRANCE.**  
Mr. Kipling has done many great things in his day, but nothing greater than this:—National Review.

Broke to every known mischance, lifted over all  
By the light sane joy of life, the buckler of the Gaul,  
Furious in luxury, merciless in toil,  
Terrible with strength that draws from her tireless  
soul,  
Strictest judge of her own worth, gentlest of man's  
mind,  
First to follow Truth and last to leave old truths  
behind—  
France beloved of every soul that loves its fellow-  
kind!

Where did you refrain from us or we refrain from  
you?  
Ask the wave that has not watched war between us  
two.  
Others held us for a while, but with weaker charms,  
These we quitted at the call for each other's arms.  
Eager toward the known delight, equally we strove,  
Each the other's mystery, terror, need and love,  
To each other's open court with our proofs we came,  
Where could we find honor else or men to test our  
claim?

From each other's throat we wrenched valor's last  
reward,  
That extorted word of praise gasped 'twixt lunge and  
guard.  
In each other's cup we poured mingled blood and tears,  
Brutal joys, unmeasured hopes, intolerable fears,  
All that soiled or salted life for a thousand years.  
Proved beyond the need of proof, matched in every  
clime,  
O companion, we have lived greatly through all  
time!

Now we count new keels aloft, and new hosts on  
land,  
Massed like ours (remember, thou!) when our  
stroke was planned.  
We were schooled for dear life's sake, to know each other's  
blade.  
What can blood and iron make more than we have  
made?  
We have learned by keenest use to know each other's  
mind.  
What shall blood and iron loose that we cannot bind?  
We who swept each other's coast, sacked each other's  
home,  
Since the sword of Brennus clashed on the scales at  
Rome.  
Listen, count and close again, wheeling girth to girth,  
In the linked-and-bound guard set for pride on  
earth!

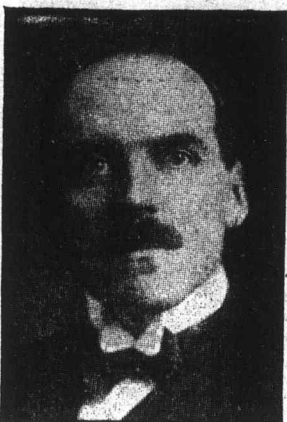
## IN THE LIMELIGHT

A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent  
Canadians.

A chap who can give a cool half million to the Patriotic Fund during those hard times, have his cheque accepted by the banks, and supplement it by the gift of a fast yacht, and then found it off by taking a hand in the management of the aforesaid craft, naturally attracts some attention. At the present time, J. K. L. Ross, millionaire yachtsman, is cruising somewhere off the south coast of Nova Scotia in the splendid fast boat which he gave to the Government. A few weeks ago, when a campaign was on to raise a large sum of money for the Patriotic Fund, Ross started the ball rolling with a cheque for a half million dollars. It is also said that he wanted to go to the front with the First Contingent, but domestic and business reasons prevented his going.

Jack Ross is, as his name mildly suggests, Scotch, and has the physical build and mental outlook of a Celt. He is a captain in the 5th Royal Highlanders, and makes a brave figure in his kilt, as he stands over six feet in height and is correspondingly broad. At McGill he was a star football player.

He is the son of the late James Ross, who was well known as one of the outstanding figures in the financial and industrial world. His father was one of the builders of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it was through him that he laid the foundation of his fortune. It was also out on the Rockies that his son and heir was born. On the completion of the road he moved east and resided for a time in Toronto, later coming to Montreal. The late James Ross was pre-



sident of the Dominion Coal Company and carried on a lengthy and costly suit with the Dominion Steel Company. He was also interested in a large number of other financial and industrial concerns. The son was trained to take an active interest in his father's enterprises. After a good education, which included McGill, young Ross was sent down to the mines at Sydney and made to learn the business from the ground up, or more correctly speaking, from below the ground to the surface. At the same time, he developed a fondness for yachting, perhaps through his association with G. H. Dugan, who designed a number of fast racing boats. His yachting experience also brought him in touch with fishing, and young Ross became the best amateur tuna fisherman on the Atlantic coast and, if the writer's memory serves him well, holds the record for America for the largest tuna ever caught. He is also interested in automobilism and other outdoor sports, but the sea, yachting and fishing take most of his attention. Jack Ross does not by any means devote his entire time to sports. As the only son of the late James Ross, he inherited large interests and it keeps him fairly busy linking up the loose ends and seeing that there are no undue leakages. He is a director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a director of the Dominion Bridge Company, and a number of other important corporations. Those who know young Ross best declare that money had not in any sense spoiled him. He inherited a large fortune, running into many millions, but takes a serious view of life and of his responsibilities. If anything else was needed to prove this, the fact that he has been willing to give up his fortune and to go himself in defence of the Empire shows something of the stuff of which he is made. As he is only in his fortieth year, there is no telling how far he will go now how much he will do before he reaches the allotted three-score years and ten.

## TEACHERS BETTER THAN LAWYERS.

Nearly twice as many teachers as lawyers judging from a recent list, get their names on the books of the life insurance companies. Perhaps that is because there are more teachers than lawyers, but possible it is because teachers, with their regular incomes, are able to really do the things that most lawyers can only dream about. There is a lesson here for the average family, where the hope of making one of the sons a lawyer is usually entertained. Better make him a teacher, and he will then know where his next meal is coming from, and will also be able to take a life insurance policy and pay the premium.—Insurance Times.

## THE BRAVEST ARE THE FAIREST.

Stay-at-home malvolence is in contrast to the spirit which animates the forces in actual conflict. They learn to respect each other. The British official tribute to the gallantry of the Germans was as fine as any compliment ever paid to heroism. German testimony to the good qualities of the allies has not been given much prominence, but it has been expressed. Slanders come from the stay-at-homes; compliments from the men who are trying to kill each other.

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Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000  
Reserve Fund.....\$7,000,000

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This bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

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At each branch of the bank, where money may be deposited and interest paid.

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BRANCHES: St. Lawrence Blvd.,

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Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

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Reserve Fund.....\$3,017,333.33

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Head Office in Canada: St. James St., Montreal

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

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Reserve Fund.....\$4,000,000  
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W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-president

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

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When payments are made, particulars of each transaction may be noted on the cheque issued, which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when cancelled by the bank.

The "S. O. S." signal has been flashed to every sewing circle in the land—socks or shirts—Vancouver Sun.

## STOCK EXCHANGE SAW HEAVY

Prices Ruled Above Closing of No Liquidation Felt. Harsh Purchase Stocks

## ORDERS WERE HEAVY

The Market Fell off Slightly from the High During the Morning Out the Closing was in the Extreme.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce)  
New York, December 12.—The event of the day was the closing of the market for over four months surpassed expectations. There was a large volume of orders at the opening and prices ruled above the closing of July 30th.

There was an utter absence of liquidation Wall Street had lurking fears, and in so it was difficult to buy stocks on account complete depletion of floating supply. Amalgamated Copper, which, since the July 30th, had reduced its dividend from a per cent. basis, opened a point up at 50 1/2, perhaps the most remarkable feature of the day. Steel opened 1/4 down at 86, while New opened 1/4 up at 51 1/2, and immediately gained 1/2. Lehigh Valley sold at 102 1/2, a gain of 10 from the closing price prior to the war, and Pacific started at 98 1/2, a decline of only 1/2. At 10:30 a.m. the market was fairly active. Amalgamated Copper 49 1/2, off 1/2. Ray's high. American Can 23 1/2, off 1/2. Petroleum 19, off 1/4. Erie 20 1/2, off 1/4. Valley 12 1/2, off 1/4. Reading 14 1/2, off 1/4.

## N. Y. CURB 11 A.M.

New York, December 12.—Curb bid and asked:  
Stan. Oil of N. Y. .... 205  
United Profit Sharing .... 16 1/2  
Standard Oil of Calif. .... 320  
Gas Oil .... 181  
Market strong. Sales:  
United Profit Sharing, new .... 4 1/2, up  
Riser & Hegeman .... 7 1/2  
United Clear Stores .... 9 1/2  
Sterling Gum .... 4 1/2  
Pierce Oil .... 16, up 2  
Anglo American Oil .... 15 1/2  
World Film .... 5 1/2

## LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, December 12.—Money was almost able. Rates were 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. Bill for and nominally 2 1/2 per cent, but nothing 2 1/2 per cent could be obtained. The stock market was steady. Feature of firmness of American shares, due to reported sales in supply. Canadian Pacific was 159 1/2, Union Pacific 159 1/2, Amalgamated Copper, 51, Reading 50 1/2, Southern Railway 85 and Milwaukee-St. 85. Hatters were better. Rand Mines were 4 1/2. Beers 9 1/2 and Rio Tinto 50 1/2.

## NEW YORK RANGE.

New York, December 12.—Active stocks, 10 a.m.  
11 a.m. High Low Last  
Amal. Copper .... 50 1/2 49 1/2 50 1/2  
Amal. Can. .... 25 1/2 24 1/2 25 1/2  
St. Paul .... 88 86 88  
Inter Met. Pfd. .... 52 51 51 1/2  
Reading .... 145 1/2 143 1/2 145 1/2  
Sales stocks 10 to 11 a.m. to-day, \$1,684; July 24,440; July 29th, \$55,050.  
Sales bonds 10 to 11 a.m. to-day, \$359,500; July 24,440; Thursday \$312,000.

## CAL. PET. WILL EARN ABOUT 3 p.c. ON

New York, December 12.—Indications now are the annual report of California Petroleum Corporation will show about 3 per cent. earned on the corporation. This compares with 1.95 per cent. last year when 2 1/2 per cent. was paid on that issue.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, December 12.—Wheat opened steady sympathy with cables. There were advances at the close of about 3/4 cent in reflection of some in the Argentine. Crop conditions in American are favorable with further snow but country offerings were not large. Corn was steady on higher foreign market and favorable weather in parts of the belt for more rain.

## REFINED SUGAR \$4.85.

New York, December 12.—The Federal Sugar Corporation has reduced its price for standard granulated sugar, 4.85 cents.

The American, Howell and Warner firms reduced their price 25 points to 4.55 cents, while Arbuckle Company continues to hold to same basis of 4.85 cents.

## SEALED TENDERS

and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, St. Ours, P.Q." will be received at this office until 4:00 P.M. on Monday, January 4, 1915, for the construction of a public building at St. Ours, P.Q. Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. R. L. Deschamps, Overseer, Dominion Building, at this Department. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signature, stating their occupation and places of residence, the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given. Each tender must be accompanied by an acceptance on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. The tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.  
By order:  
R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Secretary.  
Ottawa, December 10, 1914.  
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—71485.