years ago, and its manager in 1874. In the year 1878, when elected for Parliament, he was appointed president of the company, and the late Wm. Oeischlager succeeded him as manager. When Mr. Oelschlager died in 1893 Mr. Kranz was again appointed and was manager at the time of his death. Only three of the original directors of the company are now living, the president, Mr. John Fennell, Mr. F. Snyder, and Mr. J. A. Mackie.

ELECTRICAL CONVENTION.

The twelfth annual convention of the Canadian Electrical Association will be held in Quebec on June 11th to 14th. Arrangements are being made with the railways for reduced fares on the return trip. The sessions are to be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall. Papers to be presented are as under:

Wednesday Afternoon, June 11th.—"The Electrical Equipment of an Ordinary Street Car," by Mr. A. B. Lambe, Toronto, Ont.

Evening.—"Development of Arc Lighting Apparatus from 1810 to 1902, with Special Reference to Modern Arc Light Engineering," by Mr. W. D'A. Ryan, Lynn, Mass.

Thursday Morning, June 12th.—"Arc Lighting," by Mr. C. M. Greene, Lynn, Mass. "Lightning Protection and the Static Interrupter," by Mr. Percy H. Thomas, Pittsburg, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 13th.—"The Use of Storage Batteries in Electric Distribution Systems," by Mr. A. A. Dion, Ottawa, Ont. "Electric Suburban Railways," by Ed. A. Evans, Quebec, Que.

On Saturday the members present will be tendered a steamboat-trip round the island of Orleans, by Mr. Frederic Nicholls, of the Canadian General Electric Co. The Canadian General Electrical News devotes twenty odd pages of its June issue to an illustrated description of the electrical and other features of Quebec.

CANADA'S YEAR BOOK.

Earlier than usual, the Statistical Year Book of Canada came to us from Ottawa last week. Doubtless this is because of the completion, earlier than in former years, of the Government blue books from which it is mainly compiled. The volume, while of wide scope, is of convenient size, and its 678 pages are copiously indexed. The practised hand of the Dominion Statistician, Mr. George Johnson, F.S.S., is to be seen throughout its pages. It contains a remarkable record of a remarkable country.

A people numbering 5,371,000 have a revenue of $52,544,000 and an expenditure of $46,866,000. They have approximately 40,000,000 acres of land under cultivation. Their shipping was last year 7,514,000 tons inward, and 7,028,000 tons outward; and they exported Canadian produce to the value of $177,431,000, while they imported for consumption $181,237,000 worth. They have 18,294 miles of railway, and the Government expended in the last fiscal year $11,989,769 on canals, Government railways and other public works. The people of Canada have $478,000,000 of savings on deposit, and the number of letters and newspapers handled by their 10,000 post offices during 1901 was 191,650,000 and 116,950,000, respectively.

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNTS.

Many have looked with interest for the appearance of this volume, for it was known to be in preparation and the need for something of the kind was acknowledged.* Now that it has appeared, it is proper that the authors should be congratulated, for the work is a worthy one. Its authors are not theorists only; both have had experience in manufacturing business, and both have had occasion to deal with cost accounts, labor estimates, raw material treatment, factory procedure, calculation of profit. Therefore, while it is not a bulky book (180 pages 12mo.), it contains a great deal that is of value to a man or a company wishing to know how best to deal with some of the sorest problems that beset manufacturers, namely, how to ascertain the cost of material, how to keep track of it in process, and how to avoid making goods at a loss. In the introductory chapter, the authors declare that in determining the price that he can afford to sell an article at, every manufacturer requires to know:

(a) How much has the labor cost me?

(b) How much has the material cost me?

(c) How much of my general expense account to carry on my business should this particular article pay?

(d) How much profit over and above this can I get and place it on the market?

In Chapter III., which deals with special books used in cost accounts, it is premised that these should be so designed as to be kept either in the office or the factory; but further, "these accounts must be so designed that without unduly increasing the clerical work, they can be readily balanced in conjunction with the commercial books." Seventy pages, or rather more than one-third of the book, are taken up with samples of pages of books adapted for lumber, lath and shingle making; candy manufacture; boiler making, and the various subdivisions of cost of labor, day work, piece work, cost of material, of freight, duty, interest, rent, provision account, stable account, depreciation sales register and monthly statement. What we have found of special interest are the pages 149 to 151, containing "Remarks on Estimating Cost." Here are concrete examples, three in number, dealing with how *not* to do it; how to do it better; and how to do it best. And these, we are told, are actual methods in use by three different Canadian concerns in the same line of manufacture. In these is a valuable illustration of the misleading effect of the common error that 25 per cent. added to the cost is the same as 25 per cent. off the selling price.

*MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNTS; A text book for the use of manufacturers, merchants, accountants and book-keepers, by Wilton C. Eddis, F.C.A., and Wm. B. Tindall, A.C.A. Published by the authors, 23 Toronto St., Toronto. Price, three dollars.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

Linseed oil has again advanced in price a cent per gallon. For boiled 85c. is asked and for raw, 82c.

The Intercolonial Railway has put upon its system from Campbelltown to Riviere du Loup iced cars for the carriage of butter, which will be charged "less than carload" rates, without additional charge for icing.

A report, dated some ten days ago, stated that the demand in Great Britain for old Canadian cheese was steady at 60s. to 62s. New was being sold as fast as it arrived at about 56s.

A dairy produce report from London of the 23rd ult. said that the supplies of Canadian butter were not increasing very rapidly in quantity. Prices were quoted at 98s. to 102s. for choicest, though, the circular added, "this term, when applied to Canadian, expresses a wider range of quality than in Australian and New Zealand."

An importer of Brazilian nuts writes from New York: "It has been impossible to get into cable communication with the principal market of Brazil, and this fact has naturally caused sellers here to move cautiously. It is expected that the steamer now due will bring advices which may have some effect on the ideas now held by importers. It is wrong to assume that the market is being manipulated. Sales have been made at 4½c. and 4¾c. for medium and large, respectively, but not on speculative orders. We do not believe that bids of from 2c. to 3c. above quotations have been refused on any quantity.

Referring to Mediterranean fruits, a report from London says that the Smyrna fig crop promises to be a large one, and equal to that of last year, or, at any rate, not more than 5 to 10 per cent. smaller. Slight damage has been done by frost. Some damage has also been done to the Sultana raisin vines in the districts of Magnesia and Axar. The crop is estimated at 27,000 to 30,000 tons. Last year the crop was 25,000 tons, besides which the stock carried over in Europe