

must necessarily be much lower. Their great advantage in the low cost of machinery and general plant (on which 30 per cent. duty has been paid on all imported into this country), the low prices of buildings, cheap money, which is never over $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent., the low rate of wages (skilled help at that), and in addition to these advantages, the German manufacturers run 72 hours per week, while in the Southern states, where cheap colored labor is used, they run from 72 to 76 hours per week, as against 60 hours in this country. Also fuel (both as to price, and owing to climatic differences, the large quantity used here) can be procured in Europe for less than half the price of Canadian coal. General supplies are also very much lower in value than can be procured here, our manufacturers having to pay duty on a large portion of their dyes, acids, etc. In addition to all this the foreign manufacturers possess the great advantage of, which every manufacturer is cognizant, namely, a large market. The major portion of the cotton industries in England and Germany, as well as the United States, run on very few lines of goods, some of them only one or two for the entire year, thereby increasing the production to the very maximum that it is possible to make, whereas, with our limited population, our mills are constantly obliged to change from one fabric or pattern to another, creating a serious loss by every change.

The number of patterns and colors as stated above in connection with the print works alone gives an indication of what is required in Canadian mills, a condition of things entirely unknown to the large manufacturing concerns of either Europe or the United States.

THE SHIPMENTS TO CHINA.

Special attention has also been called to the shipping of grey cotton to China. This is done solely and for the purpose of keeping the mills running; there is no profit made on these goods. In fact, sometimes they involve a loss. It is well known that the owner of any manufacturing establishment will make extraordinary efforts and considerable sacrifice before he will shut down, thereby scattering the help and causing serious injury to property. The cloth made for the China market is a special low grade cloth not adapted for the Canadian market, and is not sold in China in competition with European cloths, which are, as before stated, of an entirely different make. The competition the Canadian manufacturer has in China is with the cloth of the United States. The surplus goods shipped from that market as well as from our own involves a serious loss to the makers.

QUALITY AND DEMAND.

It is learned that out of the 350,000 pieces of prints distributed in the country, not over 50,000 pieces would be over 9 cents per yard—the great bulk being considerably under that price. This applies also to all other grades of cottons.

The new tariff on cotton goods is as follows:
On grey or unbleached cottons..... $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
On bleached cottons.....25 "
On colored cottons.....30 "
—Montreal Gazette.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—During the late depression caused by the decline in wheat, several large sales of straight rollers were put through direct from the mills for Newfoundland account at very low prices, said to be equal to a shade under \$2.90 here. Straight rollers are offered freely at \$2.90. There is no change in strong bakers', choice brands being obtainable at \$3.40, which figure, it is said, has been shaded for large quantities. The English markets offer no inducement to ship, and it is difficult to get bids from the other side. It is understood that two propellers have been engaged to bring sack flour from Toledo to this city. A fair business is being done on local account, at about last week's prices. Patent, spring,

\$3.65 to 3.75; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.60; straight roller, \$2.90 to 3.15; extra, \$2.65 to 2.85; superfine, \$2.40 to 2.60; fine, \$2.15 to 2.35; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.35 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55; superfine, \$1.25 to 1.35; fine, \$1.05 to 1.15.

Oatmeal—Car lots of granulated and rolled obtainable at \$4.10, and some brands have been offered at less money on track here. The jobbing trade is quiet, and prices are quoted as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to 4.35; standard, \$3.95 to 4.15. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to 2.00.

Bran, etc.—The scarcity of bran is still a marked feature, the lowest price that western can be laid down here being \$18.50, and we quote \$18.50 to 19.50. Shorts are firm at \$19 to 20 and moullie quiet at \$22 to 24 as to grade.

Wheat—No. 1 hard Manitoba is quoted at 78 to 80c, and 76 to 77c for No. 2; but of course these prices are altogether too high for export. The last sales of No. 2 red winter wheat in this market was at 60c, but the sale was forced.

Oats—The receipts of oats have been heavy, but prices have not been influenced to any extent thereby, sales of seven car lots being reported at 40 to 40½c per 34 pounds for No. 2.

Barley—Prices here are higher at 45 to 47c, showing that prices are approaching the malt-ing grades, which are quoted at 50 to 52c.

Cured Meats—There is a good enquiry for smoked meats, sales of round lots of sugar-cured hams having taken place at 10c; but they were big rough pieces. Choice selected light to medium hams selling at 11c in round lots, and at 12c in small quantities; in fact, a single ham can be bought at 12c. Boneless bacon has sold at 11 to 12c as to quantity. We quote prices as follows: Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Canada, clear mess, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$12.25 to 12.50; plate beef, per bbl, \$16.25 to 16.50; hams, per lb, 10 to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Butter—Receipts of both Eastern townships and creamery are increasing, and the market has an easier trend. Fine eastern townships has commanded 22c steadily during the week, and we quote 20 to 22c as to grade. New creamery has sold at 23 to 24c, but buyers say they would sooner have fine fresh townships at 22c. Creamery early made, 18 to 20c; creamery, fresh, 23 to 24c; eastern townships dairy 20 to 22c; western 18 to 19c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected. A few western rolls are selling at 19 to 20c, and choice Morrisburg at 21 to 22c.

Cheese—The few sales that have transpired on local account have been on the basis of 10½ to 11c. The April make in the Ingersoll section has been contracted at 10 to 10½c, which is a very unusual feature at the commencement of the season.

Eggs—Receipts have been pretty liberal during the past week, but as picklers have been steady buyers, there has been no accumulation of stock, and sales have been made 10½ to 11c, and one or two lots of choice stock brought 11½c. Sterekeepers in the West are paying 10c.

Maple Products—Maple syrup is quiet. Sales in wood being reported at 4 to 5c as to quantity. In cans, 5 to 5½c are at the quoted rates, or 50 to 60c per can. Maple sugar is quoted at 6 to 7c.

Wool—Manufacturers are just about commencing to look for spring orders, and it is expected that as soon as orders begin to come in there will be quite a lot of skirmishing for stock. Prices as follows:—Greasy cape, 14 to 15½c; Canadian fleece, 17 to 20c; B. A. scour-ed, 26 to 34c. In pulled wool, 20 to 21½c is quoted for super: extra, 23 to 26c; Northwest wool, 11 to 12c.

Hides—The principal change in this line is the decline of 1c in calfskins, which are now down to 5c. Regarding light hides the situation is unchanged, the ruling rate for No. 1 being 3½c. Heavy steers are quiet, with sales at 4½ to 5½c for Nos. 1 and 2. Bulls have sold at 3½c. Lambskins have been placed at 15c. sheepskins at 75 to 80c, and clips at 15c.—Trade Bulletin, April 27.

Waste not Want not.

Economy is the road to prosperity. Thrift leads to success. "Waste not, want not" is a truism which is not understood as it should be. Fortunes are not thrust upon people. They are won by those who deserve success—those who have studied out the road to advancement. Dollars do not grow on brambles, and prosperity is not plucked from uncultivated shrubs. A great deal of the misery and poverty that exists is attributable to waste. It is surprising what a great waste there is among people only in moderate circumstances. I once saw a woman, after the family meal was over, throw the balance of several dishes which were only partially consumed, into a refuse pail. A few months after, they were taking up a subscription to bury the husband. Death had suddenly removed the head of the house, and a family of young children were left penniless, though the income received was sufficient to have made a saving of a few hundred dollars each year, without stinting the family in any way. There was no thrift in that house. I once heard a mistress tell a servant not to bother saving any victuals from the table. That in a family where the husband was on a moderate salary—enough to live very comfortably upon and save a little for a time of need. The time of need came but there was nothing to draw upon. The treasury was empty, and the grocer and butcher and baker, with whom the accounts were chronically behind, would not give further credit when misfortune came. Dire distress was the result. It is wonderful how many people in our towns and cities, with incomes sufficient to enable them to live comfortably and save a little every week, are always hard up and in debt, and are at once in a condition for charity if any misfortune overtakes them. Sham and false ideas of life are at the bottom of this. Many people think more of making a spread than they do of the future. Of thrift they have no conception. They are living in a false show, with the certainty, sooner or later, of feeling the pinch of want. People who spend more than they earn are certain to come to want, while those who live within their income and save a little systematically, will never have much occasion to talk about hard times. The latter are those who climb up the ladder from a humble beginning to a position of comfort and sometimes opulence. There is no secret about success. It is worked out on the lines indicated here. The whole thing is indicated in the words "intelligent industry and thrift." Those who think principally about making a spread and try to appear what they are not, may temporarily deceive themselves, but not others, and the day of reckoning will come, when they will not be able even to further deceive themselves.—Massey's Illustrated.

The semi-annual report of the Grand Trunk railway company was issued at London, England, on April 19. It attributes the disappointing results of the past year's traffic to the severe depression in the United States, the low price of wheat and the uncertainty of the tariff changes. These and other causes so interfered with the traffic that the loss amounted to no less than £130,000 in freight receipts alone during the past half year. The directors have instructed the general manager to spend only the money absolutely necessary to secure safety and to enforce the strictest and even exceptional economy in every department.