

cause, you have been remarkably successful is inducing the Government to shape legislation in the desired direction.

Knowing that your services to this Association have been wholly unrequited, we ask you to accept this testimonial, accompanied with our fervent wishes for the health and prosperity of yourself and family.

Signed on behalf of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

B. ROSAMOND, President.

J. J. CASSIDY, Assistant Secretary.

R. W. ELLIOT,
Chairman Executive Committee.

TORONTO, September 18, 1890.

The credit of designing and producing this elegant and valuable souvenir belongs to Mr. A. H. Howard, R.C.A., Toronto.

THE POULTRY AND MEAT TRADE.

The Commercial Union advocates are attempting to make some capital out of the prices which farmers have had to accept for their Christmas poultry and meat, and for the former of which, they allege, they would have obtained five cents more per pound under Free Trade with the United States.

Milwaukee is a pretty large city, and has rapid communication with all eastern markets. According to Commercial Union argument, prices for poultry there should have been five cents per pound dearer than in Canada. The following quotation from the *Daily Commercial Letter*, Milwaukee, Wednesday, December 24th, shows the absurdity of the argument:—

Poultry—Live chickens quoted at 5 to 5½ cents per pound; roosters, 3 to 4 cents; turkeys, 7 to 8 cents; ducks, 8 to 9 cents; dressed chickens quoted at 6 to 7 cents per pound; turkeys, 11½ to 12½ cents; for choice; small and inferior down to 9 cents; ducks, 8 to 10 cents; geese, 7 to 9 cents.

Veal is easy, 50 to 60 lbs, 2 to 3 cents, up to for 80 to 100 pounds; choice fat kidneys, 5 cents.

Live cattle—Common cows, 75 cents to \$1.25; fair to good cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$2.35; stockers, 500 to 700 pounds, \$1.65 to \$1.90; 800 to 950 pounds, \$2.10 to \$2.35; butchers' steers, 950 to 1,050 pounds, \$2.50 to \$2.80; medium to good, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, \$3 to \$3.25; good to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, \$3.35 to \$4.25; veal calves, light, \$2.00 to \$3.00; heavy, \$1.25 to \$2.25; bulls, common, \$1.25 to \$1.40; good, \$1.50 to \$1.65; milch cows and springers, dull; common, \$10.00 to \$14.00; good to choice, \$18.00 to \$25.00.

Sheep are steady—\$2.75 to \$3.75 for common to choice; lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Dressed Hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.12½ per 100 pounds; with inferior and dirty, lower.

We present the above quotations as a New Year's gift to the pessimist scribblers who are so dissatisfied with our Canadian markets, and challenge them to find a single market in all Canada where Christmas prices ruled as low.

Next!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As will be seen by reference to an announcement on page 400 of this issue, the publishers of this journal will issue a special Jamaica Exhibition Edition about January 16th, 5,000 copies of which will be distributed to visitors there. This exhibition is being exploited by the Government of that Island on strict business principles, the object being to induce manufacturers and merchants in other lands to display specimens of their goods there such as are suitable to the wants of the people; and to display to visitors the products and resources of the Island with a view to extending and enlarging trade

therein. A special invitation was extended to Canadian manufacturers to participate, and the cordiality with which this invitation has been accepted is demonstrated in the long list of exhibitors and exhibits to be found on another page. As a representative of these manufacturers this journal will also visit the exhibition, and be placed in the hands of thousands of those who will regard it as a souvenir of the pleasant event. In doing this we are not selfish, but desire the companionship of all manufacturers and merchants who may be pleased to accompany us. This is a rare opportunity for those who wish to extend their trade to the West Indies to let the nature of it be known by placing their business cards in our special Jamaica Exhibition Edition.

The knitted goods manufacturers of the country have pursued a wise policy during the past season, the result of which is a better condition of business and prospects which are reassuring. Over production and too great expansion have only one result, and a little conservatism saves a world of trouble.

The speech of Sir Richard Cartwright to the Young Liberals on Monday evening was marked by an interesting episode. The speaker had charged the Dominion Government with preventing the settlement of the North-West by the burdens imposed upon settlers. At the close Mr. J. S. McCordale, a well-known Single Taxer, got the floor as seconder of a vote of thanks, and pointed out Sir Richard's inconsistency in accusing the Government of imposing restrictions on the settlers, while he himself as the owner of large tracts of undeveloped real estate in the North-West was also discouraging the producer, by holding his property until the value thereof increased from the labor of others. The point was well taken, but the Young Liberals were not liberal enough to refrain from hooting and groaning the speaker in default of being able to answer his arguments.—*Labor Advocate*.

If the Government insists upon an affidavit from the dealers in foreign countries regarding the price at which he sells in the home market, the Canadian revenue will be materially increased. It is beyond question that Canada is made the dumping ground for all sorts of wares of second rate quality, defective goods, etc. It is a common remark in England that in the paper trade what are called "seconds," is sent to Canada, and the same is true of needles and small wares, which are peddled from door to door throughout this country and sold at whatever is offered for them. For the most part such goods are worthless, but notwithstanding this they interfere with the trade of regular dealers in all our towns, who have to contribute to the support of our municipal governments. It is a question if the community would not be benefited by enforcing the law against all persons who peddle these goods without a license to do so.

LONG credits are undoubtedly a greater source of injury to the trade of Canada than all other causes combined. This is particularly true of the agricultural implement business, and the system has been fostered by the banks of Canada, which