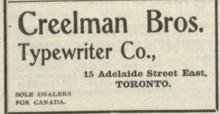


does more kinds of work, better, and with less labor than any other machine on Visible writing the market. is one of its strong points, so is its billing device and, well -it is a mighty superior production of mechanical genius.



GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT.

According to the tables of the world's production of gold and silver in 1900, compiled by George E. Roberts, director of the mint, the United States now leads all other countries in the production of both metals. As to silver, Mexico is a close second, and Australia is second, but not so close, on the list of gold-pro-

ducing countries. The United States in 1900 produced 3,829,897 ounces of gold, having a value of \$79,171,000. The increase in ounces over 1899 was 392,687, and in coinage

value \$8,127,600. This country's output of silver in 1900 was 57,647,000 ounces, having a coining value of \$74,533,500. The increase in ounces over the output of the previous year was 2,882,500 and the increase in value \$3,726,900.

The world's total production of gold in 1900 was 12,366,319 ounces, representing a value of \$255,634,500, against a produc-tion of 14,859,285 ounces, having a value of \$307,168,800, in 1899. The decrease is due to the war in South Africa, where the production fell from 3,532,488 ounces, having a value of \$73,023,000 in 1899, to 419,503 ounces, representing a value of \$8,671,900 in 1900.

The world's total silver output in 1900 had a coinage value of \$233,468,200, which was greater by \$6,802,500 than that of the total silver production of 1899. The total addition to the world's sup-

ply of gold and silver in 1900 amounted to \$479,102,700, of which the United States contributed \$153,704,500. - Albauy Tournal.

-President Schwab, of the United States Steel corporation, says that it is the intention of that company to put every man in charge of a small branch of business, even a department of business, not on a salary, but on a percentage of the profits, which will be paid him in cash, and which he can invest in the securities if he wishes, and in that way get his indi-vidual result upon his individual work. He does not believe that this is obtained in full working alone or salary. The idea is undoubtedly a good one, not only from the employees' point of view, but fully as much from that of the company.

RESOLUTION OF THE H BOARD OF TRADE. HALIFAX

Whereas the running of the Interiolonial Railway under government management has resulted in long series of annual deficits, aggre-gating many millions of dollars, which in one form or another constitutes apart of our interest bearing public debt. And whereas there is no evidence in sight that tuese annual deficits will cease, And whereas the Intercolonial with its west-

ern connections seems more helplessly incap-able of providing for the interprovincial trade between Ontario and the Maritime Provinces than at any time in the past history of this institution.

And whereas there is no prospect of promoting trade with the mother or foreign countries through the maritime ports of Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Sydney through this medium of transportation so long as existing conditions continue,

And whereas the interests of the Grand Trunk Railway seem centered on a greater development of Canadian trade through Portland than at any former time in the history of that port, leaving nothing for the Maritime Provinces to expect of them in the development of its trade

And whereas the appointment of a commis-sion by the Federal Government to take over the management of the Intercolonial would not in the opinion of this Board meet the require-ments and overcome the difficulties standing in the use of executing an expect and import trade the way of creating an export and import trade through the maritime ports above mentioned, commensurate with the possibilities of such trade trade,

And whereas the management of the Cana-dian Pacific Railway has demonstrated it to be amongst the best managed roads on this continent

And whereas it is the opinion of this Board that were the Intercolonial placed under the management of the Canadian Pacific, the revenues would increase, annual deficits cease, and a surplus of earnings returned to the federal treasury. That there need be no increase in rates

That there need be no increase in rates, That neither the Grand T unk Railway nor any other railway need be debarred a right of way over the Intercolonial under the Rail-way Act or by special Act of Parliament, That such management of the Intercolonial by the Canadian Pacific would be likely to foster local and interprovincial trade and indus-tion all obsers it on the new approximate a property.

tries all along its entire line; encourage export and import traffic at Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Sydney, secure to this country a fast line and the fast freight service

Therefore resolved that this Board communi-cate with the several boards of trade through-out the Dominion and ask if they would unite in a memorial to the Federal Government favoring the transfer of the management of the Intercolonial Railway to the management of the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, provided such arrangements could be made with that company, as would, while retaining Government ownership of the road, promote local business and lead to the extension and development of import and ex-port traffic through the ports of Quebec, St. John Halifay and Suday. John, Halifax and Sydney.

