YESTERDAY'S STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

MARKET GOSSIP

BY JOHN J. COOLEY
(Associated Press Financial Writer)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Stocks became manifestly impatient today at the absence of news which it could call favorable and prices declined quietly throughout the session, closing two points lower on the average.

Rails, for no readily apparent reason, were particularly despondent, their heaviness, however, seemed to be interpreted as an argument in favor of lower quotations elsewhere, with the result that utilities and industrials slid off easily. Volume, reaching 1,081,040 share, repreented a considerable expansion from yesterday but was too moderate to cause much comment.

Delaware and Hudson had the largest loss in the rail group, down 5¾ net. Atlantic coast line was closed behind it, and there were 3 to 4 point sags in Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Union Pacific anl Louisville and Nashville. Elsewhere, steel, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Case, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Gas, North American, Eastman, American Can and American Tobacco "B" dipped 1½ to 2½. Several rails also fell in the same range.

The market now retains slightly less than 2 points of the January rise which carried the Standard tSatistics-Associated Press 90 stock composite from the low of 60 to a high of 70.8, today's final average price being 61.8.

Money rates weer unchanged officially. Dullness in the dull market suggests another revision in rates, at least for the snort maturities. Both demand and supply have now been dulled, although at no time has the latter been notable. Some dealers are quoting firmer rates on commercial paper.

STOCK AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

	50ind	20rr	20ut	90tot.
Today	59.6	33.0	95.2	61.8
Pre. day	61.6	35.7	97.8	63.9
Week ago ...	60.7	35.7	97.8	63.9
Month ago ..	58.0	30.5	93.0	60.0
Year ago ...	123.8	102.5	170.6	128.8
3 yrs ago ...	217.1	139.4	216.1	204.1
5 yrs ago	108.6	168.4	102.4	106.1
High 1932 ...	68.8	30.8	106.0	70.8
Low (1932) ...	58.0	30.3	92.7	60.0
High 1931 ...	140.2	103.2	203.9	144.3
Low 1931 ...	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High 1930	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low 1930 ...	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

Feb. 5, 1932. What the stock market did.

	Fri	Thu.
Number of Advances	63	126
Number o fdeclines	375	229
Stocks unchanged	122	164
Total issues traded	50	519

Grain Market

BONDED WHEAT

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Bonded wheat closed easier.

	High	Low	Close
May	58	58	58¾-58¼
July			58-59¼

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—Slashing of wheat values resulted today from sales here by spread traders who were making simultaneous equal speculative purchases at Winnipeg.

Much interest was shown in statements indicating that Great Britain's omission of import duties on wheat had been more or less offset by the fact that imports of wheat were expected to be governed by a quota system. Seven eighths of British imports of breadstuffs from the United States have been wheat and one eighth flour.

Wheat closed unstable ¾ below yesterday's finish, corn ¼1½ down, oats ¼-⅜ off and provisions varying from 20 cents decline to a rise of 2 cents.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 5. (Bq the Canadian Press)—Influenced by weakness in outside markets wheat prices sagged in sympathy here today. In light trade wheat prices closed the day with recessions of ⅜ to ¼ cents. May closed ⅜ lower at 62¾; July lost ¼ cent while Oct. eased ⅜ to 65⅝.

A little buying against export was traced in the first hour but as the session wore on transactions became scattered and local in character with trade extremely light in the aggregate.

Vancouver appeared to be the most active port in the movement of Canadian grain and in the past week considerable quantities have been booked out of the Pacific port.

No improvement was noted in the cash wheat and coarse grain sections. Prices remained unchanged in most cases.

CLOSE

Wheat: May 62¾ B; Oct. 65⅝.
Oats: May 32¼B; July 32.
Barley: May 40B; July 39⅝B; Oct. 39⅝B.

CASH PRICES

Wheat: No. 1 hard 61½, no. 1 nor. 6¼; No. 2 nor. 55⅝; No. 3 nor. 51¾; No. 4 48⅜; No. 5. 45; No. 6 42; feed 40; track, 60¼; No. 3 c. w. 26¾; ex. 1 feed, 26¼; No. 1 feed 24½, No. 2 feed 23; rejected, 17¾; track 29.

Barley: Malting grades: 6—Row ex. 3 c. w. 40½, 2-row ex. 3 c. w. 40. Other grades: No. 3, c. w. 37; no. 4, s. w. No. 5 c. w. 33½, No. 6 c. w. 32; track 37.

FISH ... ...

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 5.—A slignt pickup in sales volume is reported by the Montreal fish trade, due for the most part to the more seasonable weather prevailing, although the advent of the Lenten season has also been a factor. Demand, however, is still considerably under normal levels.

Stormy and cold weatner has curtailed fishing operations on the Atlantic coast, and this has affected supplies coming in here with consequent hardening of prices in some lines.

Pickled and preserved fish are moving somewhat slowly although tnere is little indication of any heavy revival in demand in the immediate future.

Lobsters continue scarce and are high in price, while oysters, both bulk and shell, are moving slowly, with prices slightly easier.

Following are wholesale prices to the trade for the chief sellers.

Fresh haddock, 6 to 7
Fresh codfish steak 7 to 7½
Market codfish 6 to 6½
Fresh soles 9 to 10
Fresh naddock fillets 15 to 16
Fresh cod fillets, 13 to 14
Fresh halibut eastern, 28 to 30.

Conscience: The conscience of every man recognises courage as the foundation of manliness and manliness as the perfection of human character.—Thomas Hughes.

Purpose: What men want is not talents. It is purpose or in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.—Bulwer.

After Hockey, Minard's—No stiffness.

PRODUCE

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 5. (By the Canadian Press)—An advance in egg quotations was the only price change on the produce and dairy market here today.

Carlot prices of fresn eggs were mainly higher, extras at 24 to 25 cents, firsts at 20 to 21 cents, pullets at 20 cents all advancing a cent while seconds were unchanged at 16 to 17 cents a dozen. To retailers quotations of fresh eggs, in cartons, with the exception of seconds, were a cent higher. Storage eggs were unchanged. Receipts were 1,136 cases.

Regraded No. 1 pasteurized butter, in carlots, held steady at 18 to 18½ cents a pound. To retailers solids were quoted at 21 cents and prints at 22 cents a pound. Receipts were 48 boxes. Current cheese was unchanged at 9¾ cents as was summer make at 12 to 12½ cents a pound.

The potato market was firm, quotations per 80 pound bag being 30 to 40 cents for Quebec Whites and 50 to 55 cents for Quebec and New Brunswick Green Mountains.

SUGAR

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 5.—New low records for all time were established in the raw sugar market today with prices declining about 5 points to the basis of 2.95 for spots duty pad. Offerings were more liberal and while buyers showed some interest it wa limited to nearby requirements only. Sales confirmed included 38,000 bags of Porto Rican, 27,000 bags of Phillipines and 97,000 bags of Cuban all in prompt positions to local and outport refiners at from 2.95 to 2.98.

The volume of business was the largest in some time witn sales aggregating 68,700 ton. March closed at 0.92, May 0.95, July 1.01, Sep. 1.03, Dec. 1.11.

the further break in raws restricted Refined sugar was unchanged but trading and only a small hand to mouth inquiry was reported. Prices were listed at 4.15 for fine granulated by all refiners.

Baby Meets Painful Death

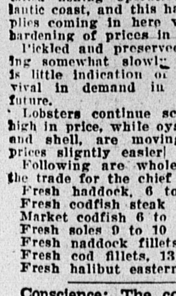
(Canadian Press)

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., Feb. 4.—Irene, two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hardy, Brook street, died this morning from the effects of scalds received eight days ago when she fell into a boiler of hot water. The little girl was playing on the floor of her home with her young brother when she fell into the water, which her mother had prepared to wash clothes in.

THE LATE MRS. ANNIE H. GRANT

The sudden passing of Mrs. Annie H. Grant, widow of Mr. James E. Grant, and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dawson, was a severe shock to her many friends in the city and throughout the Dominion.

Mrs. Grant appeared in her general health, and was about her duties as usual, but a sudden heart attack early Tuesday morning ended a fine and useful career of one who was universally beloved and respected. She leaves to mourn an only daughter, Miss Helen A. Grant, of Charlottetown, also her sister, Mrs. M. P. Johnstone of Vancouver, and other relatives, to whom the Guardian extends sincere sympathy.



"MALAISE"

(A General Sensation of "Not Being Well")

THIS condition is marked by a vague feeling of listlessness, feverishness, or languor, which often precedes the onset of serious and acute diseases.

It is Nature's warning. Act upon it and take Fellows' Syrup for a week or two.

Fellows' Syrup aids digestion and assimilation, and increases and vitalizes the blood. It renews your energy and builds up your resistance so that disease cannot so readily obtain a foothold.

The worth of this time-tried, reliable tonic is quickly noticed by those who take it.

Fellows' Syrup is made in Canada and sold at all drug stores. 77

BAPTIST TROOP

There were nine scouts present Monday night and an interesting program was carried out. The Inspection was won by the Wolf Patrol under Patrol Leader Donald Stewart and Lloyd Williams.

A new and interesting game was played called First Aid Baseball. The Foxes under Senior Patrol Leader Jack Ritchie got five runs in two innings. It was hard to catch Jack Ritchie and Ralph Yeo on first aid questions.

Next Monday two candidates Ralph Acorn and Jack MacKinnon will be invested, all Scouts are urged to be prseent in Scout shirt and neckerchief. The Troop Committee are also welcome.

The Patrol Leaders of this troop have decided to go after proficiency badges.

BEDEQUE AND FREETOWN TROOP

This troup is divided for the winter months. Scoutmaster Crowe meets with the boys week about. This is a widt awake troop and are making good progress in test work. The Rev. A. G. Crowe, S. M. has received his Gilwell woods badge and parchment signed by the Chief Scout.

MONTAGUE TROOP

An annual registration fee of fifty cents for each Scout or Rover Scout is payable to Dominion Headquarters at the time of application for Charter or for renewal of Charter. Card bearing the signatures of the Chief Scout for Canada, the Chief Commissioner, and the Provincial Commissioner, is issued to each Scout and Rover Scout.

The money received from Registration is returned to the province of origin, for use in field work, particularly the work of carrying Scouting to outlying districts where often it is as much needed as in larger centres.

With reference to the above Montague troop leads all Prince Edward Island troops, and the following officers and Scouts have registered for 1932.

Rev. Alex Gibson, S. M., Harold Ncholson, A. S. M., Lorne Ives, Keith MacKinnon, Floyd MacKinnon, Percy MacDonald, Arthur Carruthers, Frank Green, Geo Nicholson, Douglas Beamen, Jack Murdoch Douglas Nicholson, Vincent Grant, Wilson Martin, Harold Landry, Cyril Fraser.

BADGES

Geo. Nicholson of the Montague has passed for the Foresters badge and also the Firemens, Percy MacDonald has also passed for the Foresters Badge.

To qualify for the Foresters badge a Scout must pass the following test.

1—Identify fifteen principal native tree species in own locality, and explain their principal distinguishing characteristics.

2—Identify five kinds of native shrubs.

3—Describe the principal uses of ten species of Canadian woods. If possible visit a wood using factory.

4—Explain the aim of forestry, and compare with unregulated lumbering.

5—Tell what are the effects of fires on soil, young parent growth and mature timber, the principal causes of forest fires and how best to overcome them, three general classes of forest fires and how to fight each.

6—Describe the Government Forestry activities carried on in the province.

7—Successfully plant or assist in plainting at least twelve trees.

8—Describe the general features of lumbering or shingle mill, or pulpwood operation, how the cutting is done in the woods method of transportation to the mill, and manufacture there. Visit some portion of woods operation, or saw-mill, or pulp or paper mill or shingle mill.

9—Discuss one or more of the enemies of trees such as insects (leaf eaters, bark borers, wood borers) or decay (fungus disease) and tell something of how damage from these sources may be lessened or overcome and produce a specimen of any one of these.

ZION CUBS

There were sixteen boys out to the Tuesday night meeting.

This pack is having a competition which will be continued for the month. Points will be given for attendance, inspection, discipline, tests passed, and points will be taken off for tardiness and lack of discipline so boys get busy and help your side win.

CORRECTION

The word "Siners" in last weeks notes of this pack should have been "Sixers" meaning a Wolf Cub appointed by the Cubmaster to take charge of a Six of Wolf Cubs.

All the other Scout troops and Cub Packs are meeting regularly and we would like them to contribute news for this column.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

	Opened	High	Low	Last	NtCn
Al Chem ..	65⅞	66	65⅞	6	—2
Am Can ...	60	[illegible]	58	58½	—¾
A S Rfg .	15⅛	15	14¼	14⅜	—¾
A T T ...	113½	113½	111⅜	111⅞	—2
A T B	76¼	76¼	76	76¼	—1¾
An Cop .. .	9⅛	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	—⅜
Atchison ...	81¼	81¼	77¼	77¼	—3⅛
Bal Ohio .	17½	17½	16⅜	16⅜	—1¼
Ben Av ...	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
Beth Steel .	17½	17½	16⅞	16⅞	—⅝
Byers A M .	17⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	
C D G A ...	10¾				
Can Pac ...	14⅝	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—¼
Case Th ...	24⅜	34⅜	31⅝	31⅞	—2⅝
Cheas Oh .	25⅝	25⅝	23½	23⅝	—2
Crys Mo .	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	—⅝
Coco Cola .	107	107	105	106¾	—1½
Col Car ...	31½	31½	30½	30½	
Con Gas ...	58¼	58¼	57⅛	57⅛	—2⅝
Corn Pro ..	41¾	41¾	40½	40½	—2⅛
E I Dup ...	50⅛	50⅛	48¼	49	—1½
E P Light .	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	—⅝
Gen As ...	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	
Gen El ...	10½	19½	18¾	18¾	—¾
Gen Mo ..	21¼	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞	—¼
G Rub ...	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—½
Hud Mo ...	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—½
In Har ...	23	25⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—⅝
In Nick ...	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—¼
In Tel	9⅛	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
J Man ...	18½	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	—⅝
Ken Cop .	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	—¼
Lam Co ...	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49½	+½
Loews In .	26⅜				
M Truck .	13½	13½	13	13¼	
Mis Pac ...	9	0	8	8	
M P Pfd .	18½				
Mon W ...	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—½
N D Prod .	24	24	23½	23¾	—¼
N P Lignt .	13¼	13¼	12½	12¾	—⅝
N Y Cen .	28¾	28⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
North Am .	32¾	32¾	31⅝	31⅜	—1⅜
Nor Pa ...	19¾	19¾	18¼	18¼	
Par Pub .	8⅞	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
Pen Rail .	20½	20½	19⅞	20	—1
P S of N J .	32¼	32¼	50⅜	50¾	—1¾
Rad Cor ...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	—⅝
R K O ...	5½				
R I Steel .	5				—⅜
Rock Is ...	11				
Safe S ...	46¼	46¼	44	44	—1⅝
Sears Roe .	31⅜	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—1⅜
Sin Cor ...	5⅛				
Sou Pac ...	31⅛	31⅛	39½	29½	—2
Sou Rail .	10⅜	10⅜	9¼	9¼	
S G El ...	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
S O N J ..	27¼	27	26¼	26¼	—1
Studebaker .	11⅜				—⅛
Texas Co ..	11⅝		11¼	11¼	—⅝
T G Sal .	23½		23	23	—½
T R Bear .	19		18¼	18½	—1¼
U C Carb .	29⅞	29	28¼	28¼	—1¾
Un Pac ..	73½	73½	70½	71	
Un Air ...	14⅜	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—¾
Un Corp ..	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅜
Un Gas I .	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
U S I A ...	23¾	23¾	22⅛	22¼	
U S Rub ...	4⅛				
U S Steel .	40¼	40¼	38¾	38¾	—2
Van Steel .	13½	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—⅞
Wes Un ...	36⅛	36⅛	35¼	35¼	
Wes El ...	25⅜	25⅜	24	24	—1¼
Wool Co ..	41¾	41¾	40½	40⅝	—1½
W Pump ...	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	—

Montreal Market Sidelights

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 5—Apart from a slightly increased activity in Brazilian and International Nickel Shares, botn of which eased small fractions, the local market in today's session failed to show any change from the extreme dullnes of the preceding day. At the close in a narrow list losses were shown slightly in excess of gains. New development of the day were of a negative sort and values were inclined to yield for the greater part of tne day in a sluggish market in Wall Street. Reduction in the minimum prices on the bank stocks failed to result in any trading in the direction of that group. While still lacking official announcement, it is quite generally understood that, commencing Monday, the complete curb list here will be restored to free trading.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 5. (By the Canadian Press)—Although volume increased appreciably, chiefly due to more activity in international nickel and Brazilian traction, the Montreal Stock Exchange trading today was again without feature. A fractionally lower trend followed a firm level. The two leaders sagged slightly and were joined in the movement by St. Lawrence paper preferred, Winnipeg Electric and Consolidated Smelters, the latter issue stretching its loss to nearly two points.

Reduction in the minimum prices on the various bank stocks failed to call forth any trading in that department. The lower pegged levels, ranging from 4 to 10 points, were put into effect at the market opening today.

Four stocks showed increases of which the most important was the gain of 1⅝ points in Abitibi preferred to 7⅝. B. C. Power "B" gained ¼ at 6; Cockshutt Plow was up ¼ at 5¾ and Canada Car Preferred up ¼ at 15¼.

Nickel, on sales of 1,002 shares, dropped ⅛ at 8⅞; Brazilian was down ¼ at 12¼. Canadian Pacific lost ¼ at 16⅜; Smelters dropped 1¾ at 68¼. St. Lawrence Paper Preferred was off ½ at 9½ and Winnipeg Electric lost ½ to 6.

Total sales were 3,520 shares against 1,920 on Thursday and 6,996 shares on the corresponding day of last year. Bond sales were $10,000, all in victory 1934's which advanced ten cents to $99.85.

Sterling closed at $3.9689 and United States funds at a premium of 14⅞ pe rcent.

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

FEED THE BIRDS CONTEST

That the efforts of the proprietors of The Guardian to promote an interest in bird-life, are appreciated beyond our own immediate boundaries is shown by a very friendly leter received from the Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Maritime Provinces, Mr. R. W. Tufts. I quote his letter in part:

"From all accounts which have reached here, the contest conducted last winter was a great success. We all realize the importance of getting the younger generation interested in bird life and the need of conservation, and I do not know of a better way to accomplish this end than through such contests as you are conducting. Please accept my appreciation of your whole-hearted interest and the enthusiasm you are putting into this work."

Mr. Tufts further states: "I am sending two books entitled 'Jack Miner and the Birds' which I would like to have you present to the winners as prizes. It has occurred to me that one might be a prize for a boy, and the other a prize for a girl, in whatever classification you may deem best. These books were presented to me by Jack Miner himself, to be used for such a purpose as this."

This makes very encouraging reading, both for the promotors and contestants, and all are grateful to Mr. Tufts for his interest and the fascinating books.

LEPROSY IN ENGLAND

The news of the day often refers to leprosy, that incurable scourge of ancient times. Modern science seems to be in the way to conquer this disease by the use of a vegetable oil; indeed, in one case a leper patient has been pronounced cured and has returned home.

It may not be generally known that leprosy was prevalent in England in the middle ages. It was introduced from the East by solders returnng from the Crusades, and for a time was the subject of very stringent laws. The leper was driven from the society of his fellows; he was obliged to wear a long grey gown with a hood covering the face, and to carry a wooden clapper, or a bell strapped to the wrist, to give warning of his approach. On seeing a traveller approaching he was to call out "Unclean, unclean!" Accommodation for these hopeless sufferers was provided by ninety-five lazar-houses in England, though this fell far short of the number in France where it is estimated there were 2,000 houses for the reception of lepers . The disease began to abate in the 15th century but it was not extinct in the British Isles till 1741, when the last known leper died in the Shetlands.

About six miles from the place where I was "raised" was an ancient church whose name, Lanchester, betokened a connection with the Roman camp near by. It had arisen, like a pretty parasite, as a historian said, on the ruins: the pillars in the chancel were monolithic shafts taken from the Roman forum and the walls were of squared stones from the walls of the camp. This church had many unusual features but one which I examined with much interest was the leper window or "squint", a narrow window running obliquely through the wall and giving a view of the altar. His disease debarred the leper from entering the church, but he could partake of the spiritual life to some extent by looking through this window while the priest officiated at Mass.

The curious reader cannot do better than read R. L. Stevenson's "Black Arrow" to get a picture of the dread excited by leprosy in what we are pleased to call the good old times.

INDIAN MEDICINE PLANTS (2)

Typha latifolia L., the cat-tail, or as it is locally called, the Bulrush had some important uses. The fruiting head as it matures resolves itself into a mass of fluffy down which the Pawnees called "Kirit-tacharush," that is, Eye-itch, from the irritation caused by the flyng down if it got into the eyes. This down was used as a dressing for burns and scalds and was applied to infants in the same manner as we use talcum. It formed the filling for pillows, the padding for cradle boards, and was quilted into baby wrappings. When an infant was expected the squaws gathered a large quantity of this down, upon which the new-born baby was laid; when it dried on it was removed by the mother after maintaining it with her milk. Pads of down were used instead of cotton diapers, before the coming of the white traders.

Sagittaria latifolia willd., arrowhead or arrowleaf. This plant is plentiful near the lake at Cavendish. The tubers of this plant, boiled or roasted, were used by most Indian tribes for food. Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linnaeus, who travelled in America, wrote in 1749: "Katniss is another (Algonquian) Indian name of a plant, the root of which they are likewise accustomed to eat. It grows in low, muddy and very wet ground. The root is oblong, commonly an inch and a half long, and one inch and a quarter broad in the middle, but some of the roots have been as big as a man's fists. The Indians either boiled this root or roasted it in hot ashes----Their Katniss is the Arrowhead or Sagittaria. and is only a variety of the Swedish Arrowhead or S. saggitfolia, for the plant above ground is entirely the same, but the root underground is much greater in the American than in the European. Mr. Osbeck, in his "Voyage to China" mentions that the Chinese plant, a Sagittaria and eat is roots. This seems undoubtedly to be a variety of this Katniss."

Spartina species. Slough grass or Marsh grass. This was used by the Indians as thatch for their permanent lodges and was afterwards covered with earth. (To be continued)

QUARRELING

I came across an extract the other day which seems too good to keep "all to myself." An eighteenth century clergyman wrote to his son, a student in college, in this wise: "Personally I should rather suffer a thousand wrongs than quarrel over one. I have always found that to strive with a superior is injurious; with an equal, doubtful; with an inferior, sordid and base; with any, full of after disquietings and remorse."

I do not think that the writer meant to intimate that we should suffer wrong supinely, but rather that we should try to remedy it without recourse to acrimonious discussion. Quarreling, which always involves personalities, leaves a man worse in temper and impaired in self-control. In these respects it is as bad for the man who "wins" as it is for his opponent. Both parties are worse than they were before the quarrel. Quarreling upsets the community and is fatal to that co-operation without which society cannot advance.

"Angry words too oft are spoken
In a rash and thoughtless hour;
Brightest links of life are broken
By their false and evil pow'r."

Happy he who guards his tongue and controls his temper!

A CO-OPERATIVE STORE

The people of Newcastle-upon-Tyne had a genius for organization and never was it used to better purpose than in their co-operative Society, which had some thousands of members. The general public (non-members) traded promiscuously at "shops", but the cooperator loyally and consistently bought from his "store."

Run by the the people and for the people, and trading to the extent of some hundred thousand pounds yearly, the Society early attracted my attention so that I became a member and studied its working. The store was really a congeries of shops all under one roof, arcade fashion; there was a butcher's shop, grocery, furniture, clothing, jewellery and oher departments, as well as a drug store and a restaurant. The society held the title deeds of the whole structure, which was in the central part of the city. Upstairs was a large hall or auditorium where the "quarterly meetings" were held.

These quarterly meetings were most interesting. The members of the society, who attended in great numbers, elected committees to take charge of different matters of organization. One committee had charge of all matters relating to the staff. The head of the staff—the manager—was answerable to this committee which never hesitated to deal with him if matters were not going to the satisfaction of all. No person could become an employee unless a majority of the committee approved. This strictness, which was good business,, never deterred applicants, for the wages were better than the merchants of the city offered, and there was also a weekly half holiday throughout the year. Everything relating to the business was fully ventilated at these meetings; past business was reviewed, plans made for the future, and finally the dividend for the quarter was declared.

The working, as far as the individual member was concerned, was something like this. When he entered the society as a member he was provided with a numbered pass book. During the quarter as he made his purchases he was given a slip of paper inscribed with his number and the amount of his purchase. A duplicate of this slip was kept and passed to the book-keeper. The member paid exactly the same price for the article as he would have done to a private trader, no more, no less. At an appointed date—a few days before the quarterly meeting— he took his pass book to the office, together with all the slips and got a receipt for the total amount indicated by the slips. the duplicates and slips were compared and the total amount entered into the pass book. Then when the dividend was declared at the quarterly meeting, the amount due to him as a member of the society was entered into the pass book which lay at the office till he claimed it.

To put this into concrete form, let us suppose that he had purchased 20 pounds worth of goods during the quarter. This would be noted in his pass book. At the meeting the dividend is declared at 4 shillings to the pound; which means that about one-fifth is returnable. The book-keeper therefore enters 4 pounds to his credit. The member might leave this standing to his credit exactly as in a bank, or if in need he might draw it—but not all of it, five shillings of it being retained to his credit, nolens volens. Next quarter this procedure was repeated with this addition: interest on what he had to his credit also appeared in the pass book. It was surprising how a member's capital increased under the double accretion of dividend and interest. It was a joke among the members that they were "eating themselves into a fortune." When a member withdrew he got every cent that was standing to his credit and returned his pass book.

This, one might think, would foster selfishness: but such was not the case. The meeting always set aside a certain amount, sometimes for purely educational purposes, sometimes for the relief of sufferers by some disaster, or to relieve some case of need.

The short time between meetings kept the interest alive; if the meetings had been held once a year only, the business would not have been watched so closely, and many evils would have crept in.

As time went on several societies in different towns, combined to run their own factories for the production of articles in common use, thus effecting a further saving. There were factories for footwear, condiments, etc., and finally co-operative flour mills. Thus the profits, which ordinarily went to the merchant and manufacturer, found their way into the pockets of the consumers in the form of the dividend.

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CEASELESS VIGILANCE

Appointment of a trust company as executor in your will is the only way of permanently ensuring on your family's behalf the same unceasing attention to your affairs you have been accustomed to give them. Because it regards these affairs as importantly as you did, such a trustee is unrelaxing in its vigilance.

The EASTERN TRUST Company

Saint John, N.B. Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S. St. John's, Nfld.
Charlottetown, P.E.I. Moncton, N.B. Montreal, Que.

C. N. BISSETT—Manager, Charlottetown Branch.

Montreal Curb Market

	Opened	High	Low	Last
Beau A	[illegible]			
B A Oil	10¼			
D C Seagram ...	[illegible]			
Dom Stores	17½			
Home Oil	[illegible]			
H E Secur	9½			
Imperial Oil	10[illegible]	10¼	9½	9½
Im Tobac	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
In Petrol	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
In Util A	7¼			
Moss Mines ...	[illegible]			
Noranda	1[illegible]	16.20	1[illegible]	16.20
Sherritt	[illegible]			
F's M	[illegible]			
Teck Hughes .	4.50			

The Montreal Stock Exchange

	Opened	High	Low	Last
Bell Tele	119			
B T L Power ...	12[illegible]	12½	12¼	12¼
B C Pow B ...				
C C Found	6½			
C C F Pfd	6½			
Can Cem Pfd ...	63½			
C W Cable B ...	7	7	7	7
C C Pfd	3			
Cock Plow	5⅛			
C M Smelt ...	69½	69½	68	68¼
D S oCal B ...	2			
H G Mines	5.15		7	7
In Nickel . .	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
Mas Har	3⅝			
M F O Co	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
Nat Steel Car ...	10			
Que Power	29			
S C of Can ...	20			
S C of C Pfd ...	27¼			
Win Elec	6			

FISH QUOTATIONS

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—Fifteen vessels arrived at the fish pier today.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Large cod 7 to 8 cents a pound.
Market cod 5 to 6 cents a pound.
Haddock 7 to 8 cents a pound.
Pollock 4½ to 5½ cents a pound.
Hake 4 to 5 cents a pound.
Cusk 4 to 5 cents a pound.
Lemon soles 14 to 15 cents a pound.
Flounders, 6 to 10 cents a pound.

Miscelleneous

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. (Form. No. 9.)

Barley, Canadian Western, No. 3. 49
Oats, Canadian Wtstern No. 3, 38.
Oats, feed, No. 1, 37.
Flour, spring wheat patents firsts 5.00
Flour, seconds 4.40
Flour, bakers 4.30
Flour, seconds 4.40
Flour, winter wheat patents, choice 3.20-3.30
Flour, white corn 4.50
Bran, ton 19.75
Shorts, ton 20.75
Middlings, ton 25.75
Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs. 2.65
Hay No. 2, per ton, car lots 12.00
Cheese current, .09¾
Cheese, summer .12-12½.
Buttef, No. 1 finest 18-18½.
Eggs, fresh specials in cartons 31
Eggs, fresh extras in carton 29.
Egg, fresh firts in cartons 26.
Eggs, storage extras in cartons 22.
Eggs, storage firsts in cartons 20
Eggs, storage seconds in carton 18.
Potatoes, Quebec, 80 pound bag. 30-35
Potatoes, New Brunswick, 80 pound bag. 50-55.

POTATO DISEASES

Dr. Gussow, the Dominion Botanist has just issued a chart of all the potato diseases known at the present day. On the chart the tubers are represented "life size" and in their natural colors, and their appearance under the dsease is effectively shown both on the surface and in section. With the chart at hand no one could fail to diagnose the trouble affecting his "spuds", so that Dr. Gussow has conferred a real benefit on the potato grower. This chart also has pictures typical of good specimen tubers of the Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler and Bliss Triumph varieties. It may be had (free) on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa. No stamp is required on the letter of application.

Face Covered With Blackheads and Pimples. Cuticura Healed.

"My face was covered with blackheads and pimples. The pimples were hard and red and burned so badly some nights that I could not sleep. My face was disfigured by them. I had the pimples as long as I can remember.

"I tried other remedies but they did not help me. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and got relief after using them. I purchased more, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss H. L. Karpow, Rt. 1, [illegible]

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. [illegible]
Address Canadian Depot: J. T. [illegible]