

POUSERS

ew

rousers

ready and if you'll call to see to see how well we can dress your and 5.
2 and 2.50.

enough to suit the taste of any legs.

er Vests

be worn not only all summer but

Vests and Vests.

and Vests that you wouldn't, and you will certainly want one or not a man can wear that looks so Vest. \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2,

7.50, 8.50, 10, 12.50 and 13.50.

1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.50.

\$7.50, 8.50, 10 and 12.50.

New Shirts

BIBBY CO.,
Aberdasher's, Oak Hall.

Feeling Fitted

nce if you get into one of our e and quality galore in them. est creation—the product of the tailoring skill. No matter you will find a Suit either for which will meet your every what will be, not in making a what to reject. Not what you is important, says an old hit the suit tastes of all kinds. We aim to give you better money will buy anywhere

rom \$6 to \$18.
its, From \$15 to \$20.e People's Clothier
oden's and Crawford's Groceries.

Oxfords were \$1.25. Clearing

Oxfords, John McPhereson

Shoe Store.

COPPER, ANTIMONY & TIN
CO., TORONTO.

WHAT CAUSES DANDRUFF.

reatest European Authority on Skin Diseases, Says It's a Germ.

The old idea that dandruff is scales skin thrown off, through a feverish condition of the scalp is exploded.

Urns, Hamburg, Germany, Eur-

dandruff is a germ disease. The germ

throws up on the scalp, throwing up

the scales of scurf, and sapping the

the hair at the root. This

hair preparation that kills dandruff

is Newhoo's Herpicide.

cause, you remove the scurf? Not

cure dandruff, but stops falling

light hair dressing. Sold by lead-

druggists. Send 10c, in stamps for

to the Herpicide Co., Detroit.

ibury Soap—disinfectant—is

strongly recommended by the medical

as a safeguard against in-

ious disease.

ARCHITECTS:

NEWLANDS, ARCHITECT, OFF
Second Floor over Mahood's drug
store, corner Princess and Bagot
streets. Entrance on Bagot street.
Telephone 608.

ARTHUR ELLIOT, ARCHITECT, OFF
Ac site of New Drill Hall, near corner
of Queen and Montreal Streets.

POWER & SON, ARCHITECT, MERCHANT'S
Bank Building, corner Brock and Wellington streets. Phone 212.

HENRY P. SMITH, ARCHITECT,
etc., Anchor Building, Market Square. Phone, 345.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE
Fire Insurance Company. Available sum
\$61,187,215. In addition to which the policyholders have for
security the unlimited liability of all the stockholders. Farm and city
rates, at least possible rates. Before removing oil, give us
new business get rates from Strange & Strange, Agents.

DUR POLICIES COVER MORE ON
buildings and contents than any other
company offers. Examine them at
Godwin's Insurance Emporium, Market
Square.

MEDICAL.

George F. Dalton,
B.A., M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S. (England)
L.R.C.P. (London).
Office and Residence, 64 William Street.
Telephone 378.

CALLING CARDS
ENGRAVED FROM
COPPER PLATE

The British Whig

NO NEED TO SEND OUT OF
TOWN FOR ENGRAVED CARDS

WHIG WORK IS GOOD WORK

WE ALSO DO
STEEL DIE EMBOSSED

NOTICE.

SEALER TENDERS ADDRESSED
to the undersigned and marked "For
Blake and Crow Islands," will be
received at this Department until noon
on Friday, August 16th, 1905, for the
purchase of 100 acres of land, consisting
of parts of Lot 10 in the 5th Con-
cession of the Township of Pittsburgh, and
Lots 10 and 11 in the 5th Con-
cession of the Township of Storrington, respectively.
No tender for less than \$20 will be con-
sidered. Plan and description of the pro-
perty to be supplied by the purchaser.

By order,
PERLEY G. KEYES,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, July 29th, 1905.

"THERE IS A TIME
FOR ALL THINGS."

Now, while prices are low, is the time to fill your coal bin with best quality SCRANTON COAL from

P. Walsh's Yard
BARRACK STREET.

CEMENT WALKS.

We will be pleased to furnish
estimates and construct your
ceement walk.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Douglas & Mellquham,
15 Nelson Street.

Stunning Suits

For fashionable men. The hand-
somest models and finest fabrics.

Our garments all have a

Distinctive Style

That marks the wearer as a man of

taste. Serge Suits at \$10 should

tempt you.

ISAAC ZACKS

The New Store and the Old Stand.
271-273 Princess Street.

Try Myers' for
Fine COOKED
MEATS.

WAITING FOR THE BOYS.



IS GETTING THERE

MONTRÉAL COTTON STOCK
IS BEING SOLD.

To the Textile People—The Gault Estate Got \$120 per Share for Its Holdings—Mr. Simpson Has Resigned.

Special to the Whig—
Montreal, Aug. 7.—An important development in connection with the efforts of the Dominion Textile Company, to buy out a controlling interest in the Montreal Cotton company took place, to-day, when it was announced that James Rodger, a director of the latter company, representing the Gault estate, had sold out 2,500 shares to the Textile people of which he had only 100, regarded as an out-of-date and old-fashioned kind of property. Anybody could farm; you did not have to learn how; one just knew how without learning. There was not much to learn about it, anyway; there was no new, no art about it; you did not go to school to learn how to farm better; you went to school to learn how to do something else. Only those people farmed who couldn't make some thing else go, writes L. H. Kerrier.

But this has all changed. Now we regard agriculture as the great first business of the nation. Now, we see that in its practice and in its processes the best of minds can find a profitable and enabling exercise for every faculty. Now, we know that farm life may be made the safest, happiest, most satisfactory of any.

Now, we know that in no country and at no time can civilization take and hold a single step in advance of agriculture. Now, we know that the state and condition of agriculture at any time in any country, is the just measure of the state of its civilization. Now, we see and know that agriculture goes before all, gives life to all, sustains all that is of worth and value in what we call civilization. Now we know that every other trade, art, profession, craft or calling whatsoever is secondary to and dependent upon agriculture, because none could have being, place or use until agriculture give it birth and sustenance. Agriculture is the mother and father of them all.

The union agreed to adopt Mr. Brownell's suggestion. Thirty-four workmen subscribed for one \$100 share each, and the total represented the capital stock. Business started well, and the co-operative concern prospered. The company was in the open field for business, and secured the Eastman work only when its bids were as low as those of its competitors. After two and a half years what is the condition of the experiment?

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From thirty-four shares of stock have gradually gravitated into the hands of five of the original stockholders. But that is not the most significant phase of the matter. In the beginning the stockholders were radical union men. Now the five who own the entire stock are advocates of the open shop.

The union agreed to adopt Mr. Brownell's suggestion. When the latter urged its rules, the five owners declared they would close their plant before they would be dictated to by the union. To seek the reasons for the complete change of position is like probing for the germ of a disease.

It is evident that the open shop is more profitable for the employer, else why would the ones in the experiment so change their views? Did they not do so in the first place? The feeling of proprietorship that began to steal upon them as the balance of power came into their hands wrought the gradual change in their minds and completely shifted their point of view.

At the end of the first eighteen months, the number of stockholders was reduced to twenty-one. The cause of the change in ownership were many and diverse, such as would occur in a similar experiment the world over.

When a stockholder desired to sell out, he had, by a rule of the company, to offer his holding to his co-workers first. If they did not buy at his price, the board of directors would set a price. If their figure was not satisfactory, he could then offer it for sale outside, but not for less than he had offered it to the other stockholders.

It was booming, stock brought a good premium. If there was plenty of work in sight, particularly good premiums were offered. If the market was not more than normally bright, stock would sell only at a discount.

The stockholders, of course, received standard wages, besides the dividends on the stock.

Control of the co-operative company's affairs was vested, at the start, in a board of nine directors, chosen from among the members of the stockholders, including the president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary. All complaints were referred to a shop committee of three, whose dictum was final. The board of directors selected the shop foreman, who served until replaced by another choice of the same.

Naturally enough, there were many individuals that required diplomacy, and the experimenters had a large and valuable experience in seeing things from the standpoint of an employer. There were many long conversations over the shop and business policy.

As the original co-operators sold their shares to other stockholders, it became necessary to hire men to take the places of the sellers who left. Some who sold their stock remained as workers, employees of their former partners. Then there are now a former president and other ex-officers working at the bench. The men now work by the piece. One man's most noteworthy feature of the experiment in co-operation is the number of men who, from it, started in business for themselves. It proved a practical school of business for them. It interested many of the original stockholders to quit the shop and enter some other enterprise as proprietor. The present owners are doing a good business, and feel independent enough to run an open shop.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a period of two years, subject to the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the grant of the lease, at a cost of \$100 per annum for each mile of river leased.

Royalty is granted for the payment of a royalty of 24 per cent on the value of the minerals produced.

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