

Canada's Greatest Industry.



By the People,
For the People.

Read carefully and become
a Shareholder.

THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Incorporated by Ontario Provincial Charter under the Ontario Companies Acts.

Head Office and Mill, TORONTO, ONT.

Authorized Capital Stock, \$180,000.00
Divided into shares of \$1.00 each of which 100,000 shares are offered for public subscription. (Each subscriber of twenty shares to be furnished a twenty dollar knitting machine free to work for the Syndicate and to share in the net profits of all goods made.)

PRESIDENT:

A. W. MAYBERRY, Esq., M.D., Toronto.

DIRECTORS:

P. J. M. HORROCKS, Esq., Consumer's Gas Company, Toronto.
H. M. HARDY, Esq., Toronto. J. H. HUNTER, Esq., Toronto.

BANKERS:

The Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

SOLICITORS:

GIBSON ARNOLDI & CO., Toronto, Ont.

TRUSTEE AND TRANSFER AGENT:

STUART S. ARNOLDI, Esq., North British and Mercantile Co., Toronto.

This Syndicate has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing knitted goods cheaper than any existing company, to keep down prices, and to oppose the large knitting combines and companies which have joined hands to raise prices. To do this successfully it will be necessary to get yarn at the first cost and to manufacture the goods with the least possible expense. Therefore—

1. The Syndicate will manufacture its own yarn and machines for which it has a mill and every facility.
2. The Syndicate will have all goods made by shareholders knitting at their own homes.
3. The Syndicate will pay for all properly made goods at once upon receipt of same, and besides paying for the work when sent in will semi-annually divide with its working shareholders the net profits from the sale of all goods made by its shareholders.
4. The Syndicate will sell all goods made by its working shareholders.
5. To each subscriber of twenty \$1.00 shares the Syndicate gives free a twenty dollar Knitting Machine to keep, and also supplies each working shareholder, free of charge, full directions, samples and yarn to make the goods.

To become a shareholder, a worker, the owner of one of the machines, to be paid for the work you do, and also to participate in the equal division of the net profits, you have only to become a member of the Syndicate and take twenty \$1.00 shares which will cost you twenty dollars.

Is to manufacture its own yarns and knitting machines and supply these machines and yarns to its shareholders FREE. By this plan it can readily be seen that the Syndicate will not only benefit its shareholders by way of dividends, but it will be the source of a regular employment and income to their homes. The Syndicate is fully prepared to keep its shareholders supplied with yarns for doing the various kinds of work required, and it is also in a position to dispose of all goods knitted from these yarns through large jobbers and to the general trade as fast as it is sent in by its shareholders.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SYNDICATE
The following extract from the Toronto Mail and Empire shows the efforts of some combines now in operation in Canada.

Special to the Mail and Empire.
HAMILTON, December 8th.—Knitting Factory Trust. John Moodie, of the Eagle Knitting Company, has given an option to a Toronto Company, which is acting for a syndicate interested in buying up all the knitting factories in Canada. In an interview, Mr. Moodie said the trust was backed by English and American capitalists to the extent of four or five million dollars. Options have been obtained on a number of factories already. He said that if the proposed deal went through the Hamilton factory would be enlarged. It is expected that the trust will take in all the big factories, giving the proprietors a share of preference stock in the amalgamated businesses. There are between thirty and forty knitting businesses in Canada at the present time.

THE MACHINE the Syndicate furnishes is a high speed family seamless knitting machine, and will last a lifetime with ordinary usage, in fact the Syndicate will guarantee the machine for twenty years. It will knit from the finest of imported yarns to the coarsest of Canadian wool yarn the same as hand work, but eighty times faster. With each machine a full outfit is sent together with a supply of yarn to commence at once. The guide accompanying machine is so plain and the operation so simple that any one of ordinary intelligence can make any of the knitted goods required by the Syndicate such as Gents' Socks, Ladies' Stockings, Golf and Bicycle Hose, Knickers, Leggings and Toques for Children.

THE PRICES the Syndicate pays for knitting these goods are:—Socks, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; Ladies' Stockings, \$10.00 per 100 pairs; Gents' Golf and Bicycle Hose complete, \$10.00 per 100 pairs; Leggings and Footless Bicycle Hose, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; fine Toques, \$5.00 per 100. All these goods are quickly made on the machine and at these prices any person willing to work can devote all or part of their time knitting, but at all times they are expected to work for the interests of the Syndicate.

WHO CAN JOIN. All persons willing to accept and honestly knit the yarn entrusted to them, and to return made goods promptly to the Syndicate.
WHAT YOU MUST DO TO JOIN. Each person desiring to become a shareholder of stock, participating in the semi-annual dividends, and to do knitting for the Syndicate, receiving pay as fast as work is sent in, must cut out the following APPLICATION FORM, sign their name to it, fill in address and reference, and enclose it with Express or Post Office Money Order for \$20.00 to the Syndicate's Secretary, Stuart S. Arnoldi, 26 Wellington Street, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all money orders are to be made payable.

APPLICATION FORM FOR STOCK AND MACHINE.

STUART S. ARNOLDI, Trustee and Transfer Agent,
26 Wellington Street, TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIR:

I enclose you herewith \$20.00 in FULL PAYMENT for twenty shares of stock (subject to no other calls), in The Peoples' Knitting Syndicate, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, and in FULL PAYMENT of my share of the preliminary expenses of the Syndicate, and one of your machines, with samples, instructions and yarn, which I wish sent me as soon as possible to enable me to begin work for the Syndicate at once upon receipt of same. The said stock to entitle me to participate in the semi-annual dividends of the Syndicate in addition to being paid cash on delivery for all the Knitting I do for the Syndicate.

Name your nearest Express Office,

Your Name.....

Post Office.....

Name Reference, Mr.....

Address.....

Mention this paper,
Woodstock Dispatch.



Ceilings that have become smoked by a petroleum lamp may be washed clean with weak soda water.

Baldness is far less common among red-headed people than among their darker-haired neighbours.

CANADIAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

Increased Facilities for Their Transportation and for their Reception at the Port of London.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Although it is only in the last few years that horses bred across the Atlantic have figured to any extent in the import trade of this country, the traffic has wonderfully increased.

Purchasers apparently find that these animals are not only cheap, but good, and the shipping companies are devoting more and more attention to what is already a profitable and promising branch of business. Only eight or ten years ago this phase of international commerce was practically non-existent, so far as exports from North America were concerned.

Our exports were confined to a few high-priced thoroughbred sires and mares, and we and our brothers and cousins across the water are reaping what is to a large extent the harvest of these small beginnings in a great return stream of animals of moderate individual value, to be used for general business purposes. Everywhere auctioneers meet the eye, announcing large numbers of United States and Canadian horses for sale, to run in omnibuses, trams, vans and carts, and even in cabs and carriages.

It is said that the consignments from the Dominion have fallen off in quality of late, but have shown much greater delicacy of constitution on landing in this country than those which come from the States. Should this be true, there must have been a sad fall-off from the days when, according to the traditions of the horse-dealing world, horses bred here from Canada, and fetched good prices in London, their quality enabling them to pass as native born. If such results could be obtained then, it ought to be a matter of business management to produce them now.

Some idea of the advance in the trade may be gathered from the ever-increasing number of dimensions of the vessels built by the Transatlantic companies for the conveyance of live stock; but it must be remembered that cattle and sheep form a large part of the cargoes which these huge vessels carry. The case of the Atlantic Transport, which has a fleet of five twin-screw steamers of 6000 tons, as well as smaller vessels, illustrates the point in an interesting manner. Two years ago, after some experimental consignments, they found the trade across one worth cultivating. Steps were taken to encourage it, and last year they carried some 10,000 horses from America to England, about ten times the number in 1896.

During the present week alone they will have brought in over a thousand head. This increase of trade has, of course, brought difficulties and also suggested improvements in transportation. The directors of the line that trade was hampered by difficulties in the breeders had on the other side in raising money for freights, in effecting insurance and in estimating their chances of profit.

One last drawback arose from the system which each consignor engaged a foreign look after the horses on the voyage, and food and medicine for them, and to attend to help him. It often happened that these hands were desperately searick on the voyage, and the ship's crew had to attend to the horses, with the result that, for want of proper care, many died, or landed in such a condition that they were practically worthless. All these hindrances have been swept away. The horses are put on board at a fixed price—£5 10s—which covers the cost of food, attendance and insurance up to the arrival of each animal. Every ship carries a permanent staff under a horse officer, and on board say that they are the genuine horse marines. The insurance now gives most trouble. The premium on the voyage and ten days after landing is a sale should be effected within that time, which would determine the policy. But the time of ten days is sometimes prolonged by heavy mortality among horses.

It is not that the captains cannot command tide or weather, and it may happen that a vessel is driven to dock and has to commence unloading at night or in a snowstorm. The horses have to be taken out independently of the considerations; and to be led, sick or injured, perhaps, from the hot stable to the ship through miles of streets in wet weather to a new resting place, is an experience which strains the strongest constitution.

To obviate this and protect their own interests, the insurers the Atlantic Transport Company have completed a new undertaking, and have built their berths on the south side of Albert Docks they have built a large reception of the horses on land. It is a spacious, well lighted erection of iron, lined with timber. The building is a row of 100 stalls, making accommodation for 200 horses in all. That should be lacking in the way of equipment, the stables are lighted with electricity, there is a comfortable hospital, and a veterinary surgeon is in charge. The building which passes the door of the dock, as Mr. Field, one of the directors, said yesterday, in connection with the new building in England and Scotland—a

point of material advantage in the case of valuable thoroughbreds arriving in or departing from this country. For these sensitive creatures also a stable such as this is much to be preferred to a berth on board ship during the noisy process of loading or discharging cargo. That operation over, the distinguished passengers can be quietly put on board ship without any unnecessary strain upon their nerves. Arrangements have been made with the London Horse Mart, Limited, to conduct weekly auctions at the stables, while those classes of animals likely to find purchasers in the west end will be taken to their repository in West Kensington.

NERVES ALL SMASHED

Indigestion and Dyspepsia are the Arch Destroyers, But South American Nervine Proves the Never-Falling Health Builder.

Mrs. Ellen Butler 37 Collahie St., Toronto, suffered from indigestion in a severe form for several years, was unable to eat meat or vegetables, was threatened with nervous prostration as a result of chronic dyspepsia. After many remedies had been tried and failed, she began using the South American Nervine. When she had taken three bottles, to use her own words, "I can eat anything set before me, and enjoy it without any bad after effects. I think it a wonderful remedy for dyspepsia and nervous prostration."—For sale by Garden Bros.

Valuable "Waste" Products.

To such an extent has the utilization of by-product been carried in the stockyards in Chicago, that now the only waste in a steer is the gastric juice, and what was formerly the waste, says The Manufacturer, is now worth more than the meat. The horns go into knife handles or backs for combs. The white hoofs are sent abroad to return as ivory, while the black hoofs become handles for knives and canes, and made into a dozen other things, the soft internal parts being resolved into jellies and candies. From the bones are produced piano key, dice and bone-black. Glue, gelatine, neat's foot oil and an imitation walebone are made from the sinews. The clarified blood is taken by the sugar refiners, while the rest of it becomes buttons and fertilizers. The intestines serve as casings for sausage, and the bladders as casing for snuff. The tail tuft is an insignificant part of the animal, but when steamed, dried, and washed, it becomes a curled hair that sells readily. As a result of this care and economy, the financial returns from a steer, as estimated by one in the business, are: From the meat and compounds of meat, \$40; from the hide, hair, horns, and hoofs, \$25; from the fats, blood, sinews, and bones, \$15; from all other waste, \$15, or \$55 received from the by-products.

A STAUNCH ALLY.

M. B. Connick, of Middleton, P. E. I.,
an Unwavering Friend of Dodd's
Kidney Pills.

Cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills—Always Eager to Bring Remedy to the Notice of Others.
Copy of His Recent Letter.

MIDDLETON, P. E. I., Jan 1. One of the firmest friends that wonderful medicine Dodd's Kidney Pills, ever had in the province of Prince Edward Island is Mr. M. B. Connick the well-known blacksmith of this place. Mr. Connick recently wrote to the Dods Medicine Company expressing undying gratitude for his cure, and parts of his are so much to the point that with his letter permission we produce them here.

"Yours of the fifth to hand, it commences, 'and was glad to hear from you.

As for using my name you have my permission to do so, for what I stated to you at first (re cure of Bright's Disease) is all right. I would not be working now only for Dods Kidney Pills. . . . All the country knows my case and there have been hundreds come to ask me about it, and, of course, I told them the whole thing, just as it was . . . I told a man and a young lady in Charlottetown last summer and when I last saw them they were feeling much better. I told them to keep on taking them. 'There is a man here now while I am writing this letter and I have got him to start in and take Dodd's Kidney Pills. He is in the same way that I was. There is no use in a man taking one or two boxes and then stopping. He must take enough to make a cure and so I told him.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are coming into great favour here as I suppose you must have noticed by their sale.

M. R. Connick of Middleton, P. E. I., had Bright's Disease for fifteen years. Five different doctors attended him in vain. A few boxes of Dods Kidney Pills cured him completely.

Mushroom in Chafing Dish.

It is late now for the fresh field mushrooms, but you may use the dried fairy rings or the hothouse variety. If dried, soak them in cold water till soft and plump. If fresh, whip, peel and cut the stems fine, and if tough stew them first in a little milk. Cut the tops in bits and toss them about in hot butter enough to cover the pan. When they have cooked five minutes sprinkle with salt and pepper and add cream sufficient to make a sauce. Add the stems, and if the cream boils away before they are tender add more. Serve on toasted bread or browned wafers.

THE D. & L. EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL may be taken with most beneficial results by those who are run down or suffering from after effects of a grippé. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.