

PEELS

Christmas is not far away and you want to get your cooking done.

- Citron 60c lb.
- Lemon 45c lb.
- Orange 45c lb.

RAISINS

New Seedless in bulk
18c lb., 2 lbs for 35c.
Fancy Seeded
15 oz. 18c., 2 pkgs. 35c.

SUGAR

Seems to be on the move up. Better lay in a supply.
13 lbs for \$1.00
100 lb. Bag \$7.00

BEANS

GOOD WHITE BEANS
15c Quart.

RICE

GOOD QUALITY
9c lb., 3 lbs. 25c.

FIVE CROWN FLOUR

Make Bread of Superior Texture.
98 lb. Jute bag \$4.50
98 lb. Cotton bag .. \$4.60
Purity 98 lb. bag .. \$4.70

FEED

Cracked Corn, bag \$2.20
Corn Meal, bag ... \$2.20
Shorts, bag \$1.90
Bran, bag \$1.80

CANDY

Watch our Assortment. Best quality and LOWEST PRICES.

PEANUTS

GOOD ROASTED PEANUTS
18c lb.

BARGAINS

- 7 ROLLS TOILET PAPER 25
- 2 LARGE LAMP CHIMNEYS 25
- 3 LBS. GRANULATED SUGAR 25
- 1 PECK COARSE SALT 25
- 3 PACKAGES JELLO 25
- 4 PKGS BEE JELLY 25
- 2 PKGS (ready cut) MACARONI 25
- 1 QT. SEALER MUSTARD 25
- 2 TINS PIE FILLING 25
- 1 LARGE CAN HEINZ BEANS 25
- 3 PKGS SNOWFLAKE AMMONIA 25
- 1/2 LB. SHELLED WALNUTS 25
- 1 LB. SHREDDED COCOANUT 25
- 2 LBS. BULK COCOA 25
- 2 LBS. POP CORN 25
- 5 LBS. BAKING SODA 25
- 5 LBS. NEW BUCKWHEAT 25
- 4 CAKES SURPRISE SOAP 25
- 5 CAKES CHAMPLAIN SOAP 25
- 6 CAKES SERVICE SOAP 25

VERXA GROCERY CO.

2 STORES

York St. Queen St.

THE WORLD IS RECOVERING ITS BUYING POWER; GREAT BRITAIN HAS BEEN FACING HARD SLEDDING

(By Edward Price Bell in Chicago News.)

London, England—Sir Horace Wilson for the last five years permanent secretary of the ministry of labor, a slender, small-statured, fair, intent man of middle age, sits in a light-flooded room in Montagu House, Whitehall, and keeps watch upon the curve of unemployment in Great Britain.

"This curve," said he, "reflects our varying industrial fortunes. You will note"—pointing to a chart on a wall—"that the tell-tale line has risen and fallen, sometimes sharply, sometimes gently, over the whole postwar period. Strikes have sent the line skyrocketing; resumption of work have pulled it down. But its consistent movement, I am sorry to say, has been away from the ideal zero."

"Are there indications that the direction of the movement will change?"

"It must change. So long as we have industrial vicissitudes, this line will record them. So long as our employers and employees quarrel the story will be told on this chart. It is a simple line—just a plain line running up and down, a black line, no thicker at one place than at another, nude of differentiation, yet eloquent of strikes and lockouts, disputes, developing and declining markets, incidents on the firing line of international competition."

"You say the direction of the line must change."

"It must change and will change. This is what all the struggle over here is about. If our curve of unemployment were going right we could rest on our oars a bit. It is not going right. I do not mean that all our industries are in trouble. They are not. But many of them are, and these, unhappily, those to which our prosperity is finally referable. Our basic industries must rise out of their depression. It is not easy. We cannot throw a tariff wall around them. We cannot project a breakwater to shield them from the open sea. We are exporters—the first in the world. Our basic industries must retake and hold their necessary place in the great areas of universal competition."

Old Feud Still Raging.

Unemployment is the dominating factor in the British industrial situation. Its volume, incidence and industrial effects are receiving the closest expert study. What causes the abnormal level and long persistence of unemployment in Great Britain? There are numerous causes, all substantial. There is the old industrial feud—the conflicting, uncompromising standpoints of masters and men. These standpoints are like rock. Apparently much further grinding will be necessary to reduce them to powder.

And there is the great break in the world's purchasing power. People generally are poor. The war made them poor. They cannot buy England's goods, or anybody's goods, as they did before the war flame consumed vast quantities of human productive power and of capital, and left humanity confounded and irresolute in the presence of economic and financial problems unexampled in history. Purchasing power—given world peace—will return. While man lives he will build. But, meanwhile, the going is hard for predominantly world-competitive nations such as Great Britain.

Local manufacture abroad is another post-war department that bears heavily upon Great Britain and other countries similarly circumstanced. Local manufacture abroad is only another term for restricted export markets. When the war came it caught a lot of nations short of necessities they had been importing and were not prepared to make. Such nations suffered an unforgettable pinch. They said to themselves: "This shall not happen again. We shall take stock of our industrial situation. We shall build foundries and mills and factories." And they did. Exporting nations awoke one morning to find that long-established markets for their wares had vanished and that costly manufacturing plants were useless.

New Productive Nations.

Nor did the new troubles for the exporting nations stop at this. Local manufacture abroad was not content to make things merely for home consumption. It became ambitious, looked across frontiers, coveted foreign markets, began to export. To every nation so influenced and disposed belonged certain advantages peculiar to its genius, geography and climate. These advantages told in the competitive struggle. It was a new situation in the world and it imposed upon the historical users of foreign markets handicaps which stilled numbers of their wheels and released tens of thousands of their workers to gossip on street corners.

New nationalities and tariffs sprang into life and force, with innumerable

prohibitions, licenses and other restrictions upon world commerce. India became nationally self-conscious and self-protective, hampering British trade with the great peninsula. India put a tariff on cotton textiles. Britain protested. India doubled and then trebled the tariff, saying: "We raise cotton. We wear cotton. Why should we not spin cotton yarn and weave it into clothing for our backs?" There was no answer, and grave was the consequent depression in the cotton industry of England, with its inevitable result of extensive unemployment.

Even Great Britain's dominions maintained, and continue to maintain, tariffs against the home country's products. True, these tariffs are reduced somewhat favorably to British goods, but it is a fact, despite these preferences, that American manufacturers are more than holding their own with their British competitors in the dominion markets. Standardization, mass production and a maximum use of nonhuman power are the explanation. It is all very well to exhort Great Britain to copy or cap American methods, but Great Britain has not the vast home market to support the manufacturing plant for such an achievement.

Trade Unionism Entrenched.

Lower standards of living, longer working hours and floods of paper money on the continent of Europe were, and to some extent still are, additional sources of competitive difficulty for industrially stricken, pitilessly taxed, gold-standard England. British trade unionism is in the trenches against lowered living standards and lengthened working hours, and the British business and financial world will have no more of inflation. Thus no relief is promised in this di-

PETITION IS FILED AGAINST GEO. BLACK, M.P.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 26—Captain George Black, M. P. elect for the Yukon, was advised in a wire to day from Dawson that a petition against his election was filed there yesterday, alleging that his agents and supporters committed "illegal and corrupt acts" in connection with his election. The document was said to contain all the usual allegations of election petitions. Captain Black who defeated Fred T. Congdon, Liberal candidate, by a majority of approximately 175, declared that there is nothing in the charges and that he will fight the action to a finish.

Under the law, Captain Black stated, the court to try election petitions in the Yukon consists of the Yukon Territorial Court sitting with a judge of the Appeal of Supreme Court of British Columbia and if the petitions goes to trial it will necessitate British Columbia judges proceeding to the Yukon. As all proceedings are stayed during the session of parliaments, a trial could not take place before next summer.

labor and fiscal conditions shall appreciation unless and until continental proximate a parallel with corresponding conditions on the opposite side of the channel.

Hence, quiet and reflective in his Whitehall office, with statistical studies regularly flowing in from the wide and diversified field of British industry, the slender, small-statured fair, intent man of the ministry of labor—Sir Horace Wilson—traces from day to day and week to week his fluctuating line of unemployment, and waits in vain for an alteration in the unsatisfactory consistency of its trend.

BANK OF MONTREAL Annual Statement

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 30th October, 1926

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1925	\$ 596,788.31
Profits for the year ended 30th October, 1926, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	4,978,133.38
	\$5,574,921.69
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1926	\$ 897,501.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1926	897,501.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1926	897,501.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st Dec. 1926	897,501.00
Bonus 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec. 1926	598,334.00
	\$4,188,338.00
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government	319,167.00
Reservation for Bank Premises	300,000.00
	4,807,505.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$ 767,416.69

VINCENT MEREDITH, President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th October, 1926

LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock	\$ 29,916,700.00	\$29,916,700.00
Reserve	10,718.29	
Balance of Profits carried forward	767,416.69	
	\$ 30,684,116.69	
Unclaimed Dividends	10,718.29	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st Dec., 1926	897,501.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st Dec., 1926	598,334.00	
	\$2,199,669.98	
	\$ 62,107,369.95	

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 47,175,989.50
Deposits not bearing interest	132,034,727.43
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	515,925,640.50
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,346,485.14
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere in Canada	5,952,614.58
Bills Payable	1,181,900.54
	704,617,357.69
Letters of Credit outstanding	13,952,125.87
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	848,226.66
	\$781,525,145.20

ASSETS

Gold and subsidiary coin current	\$ 32,527,124.64
Dominion Notes	50,884,599.75
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	17,000,000.00
Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada	\$ 93,749.77
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	19,765,561.50
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	15,486,054.38
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	145,325,247.99
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	180,670,613.64
Loans and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	79,157,614.28
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value	4,463,251.16
Notes of other Banks	29,230,754.26
United States and other foreign currencies	3,822,424.00
Cheques on other Banks	825,684.07
	26,337,108.47
	\$424,919,084.27

Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	\$252,338,858.61
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	17,074,131.09
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	53,442,276.77
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,494,423.78
	\$325,349,690.25
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)	11,800,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	917,833.16
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,209,615.65
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contract)	13,952,125.87
Deposits with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,420,787.67
Shares of and loans to controlled companies	1,415,727.25
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	540,516.08
	\$781,525,145.20

NOTE:—The business of the Bank in Paris, France and in San Francisco, U.S.A. is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies, and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE:—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of \$2,789,000.00 secured on premises owned to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH, President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We had to report that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

MONTREAL, 23rd November 1926.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, C.A.

of the firm of Riddell, Stend, Graham & Hutchison } Auditor

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea" TEA
Next time try the finest grade
-- Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea.

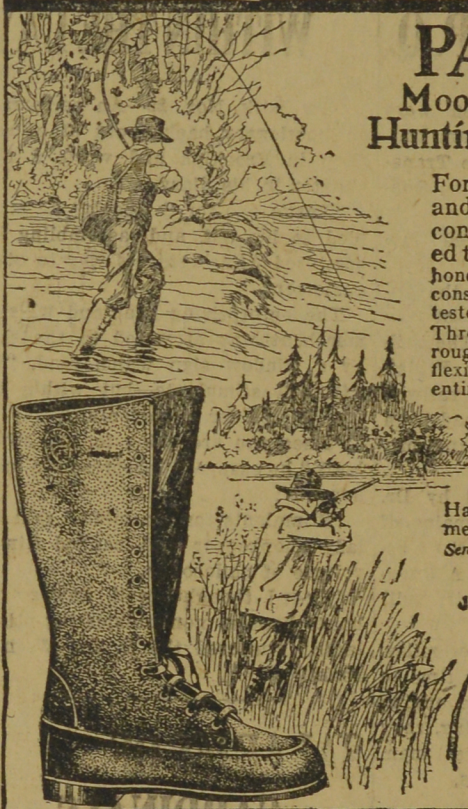
FEEDS

Corn Meal, Cracked Corn, Whole Corn, Bran Shorts, Middl ngs, Feed Flour, Oat Chop, Oat Feed, Feed Wheat, Scratch Feed, Best West-ern Oats, Crushed Oats

At Lowest Market Rates.

C. W. HODGE

PALMER'S Moose Head Brand Hunting & Fishing Boots



For generations hunters and fishermen all over the continent have appreciated the utter dependability, honest materials and sterling construction of these time-tested boots. Through bush, streams and the roughest going, these sturdy yet flexible boots will ensure your entire foot comfort. And their wear is proverbial. Knee High, waterproof with noiseless Flexible Sewed-on Sole of heaviest oil-tanned leather.

Hand made to your individual measure.

Send for Catalogue, showing our complete line. A Boot For Every Purpose JOHN PALMER CO., LIMITED FREDERICTON, N. B.



THE Hunting Season is Now Here

We are Headquarters for

SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES, such as CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, GUNS and AMMUNITION.

If you propose going after a moose or deer, let us fit you out. We can supply you with a HUNTING LICENSE and put up your supplies. We are familiar with your needs and have the goods.

Give Your Business to Sportsmen and Get Satisfaction.

CURRIE BROTHERS

Call on us for Bargains.