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-A branch of the People's Bank of Halifax has been qpened at Bridgewater, N.S., under the management of Mr. H. H. Arehibald.
-Owing to the increased cost of raw material most of the cotton mills in Lancashire, Eng., haver olosed down for some days.
-The new White Star Line steamer, Arabic, similar in type to the Cudric, started from Liverpool for New York
on her maiden voyage.
-Bernard Murphy, general storekeeper, ErInsville, Ont. has assigned to G. D. Hawley.-Frenette and Rioux, saw millers, Sudlbury, Ont., 'have assigned.
-The Canadian tug Davis, owned by Davis \& Son, Ottawa, was seized at Oglensburg, N.Y., in connection with a suit rugainst sub-contractors to the firm named.
-Grylls \& Co., general storekeepers, Westmeath, Ont. have asssigned. The liabilities will reach ablout $\$ 12,000$ The creditors are principall! $y$ Toronto whiolesale houses
-Mr. E. V. Brown, tel'er in the Bank of Montreal, London, Ont., who thas been appointed manager of that bank at Deseronto, will leave to take up his new position this wesk

[^2][^3]Hows:-lmports, $4,138,088$ tons, an increase over the cor-
remplomding month lasit year of 367,018 tons. Exports, $3,213,270$ tons, an increase of 442,436 tons.
-Mr. Osler Wade, liquidator of the estate of John McBean \& Co., Georgetown, Ont., has declared a finall dividend of $571 / 2$ cents on the estate. The firm's liabilities amounteld to $\$ 18,018.70$, including $\$ 675.29$ of preferred claims.

1 -The steamer Norwegian, of the Allan Line, whichi rer vently went aground on the coast of Nerwfoundland, has hrrived at isydney, N.S. The vessel does not seem to have peen gneatly damaged, and it is expected she can be locked and repaired at small cost.
-Woodstock, Ont., advices state that the lowal sharer holders of the defunct Western Loan Company met on the 26th ult., and after considerable discusston decided to accept the third offer of five celnts in the dollar. During the course of thie meeting the directors were severely criticized for their repudiation of their indfidual liability.

- Sitratford, Ont., is to have a wholesale grocery. Messrs. A. H: King, of that city, and George Ballintyne, lately traveller for Perkins, Ince \& Company, Toronto, are promoting a company, known as the Stratford Wholesale Grocery Company, Limited, capitalized at $\$ 100,000$, and are appe'ying for a Provincial charter. They expect to open business early in August.
-Application has been made to the Department of Railways, Ottarwa, by the Atlantic and Superlor Railway Co., for payment of the sulbsidies due on the newly-constructed portion of the road, amounting to about $\$ 100,000$. The. department holds that the work done is not commensurate with the ambunt of the subsidy asked, and a commission will ibe appointed to examine the work and ascertain its value.
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- -Mr. Grisdale, agriculturist at the Central Experimentar Farm, appeared before the Agricultural Committee recently and gave the results of the beef-fattening experiments last year. He said that owing to uncontrollable circumstances the results were not as favorable as in previous' years, the increaseld cost of cattle, plus the cost of feeding, not giving a fair return when the beef reached the market.
-A Stratford, Ont., paper quotes General Superintendent MoGuigan of thel G. T. R. as saying that "no place in Canada will be benefited more throur) the construcs tion of the Grand Trunk Pacific than will Stratford. The company purposes spending a lot of money there, probrably a million and a half dollars." A good part of this expenditure will go to enlarge the shops, which are to be made one of the chief repafr and construction contres in the system.
-Statistics show that Holland consumes more smoking tobacco relatively than any other country in the wonld. Her geota per head approximates nine pounds. The United States comes second with about four pounds. Belgium and Germany are next, then Austria, with about two pounds and a 'half. Norway and Denmark come before Canada, and France is tenth, with about two pounds per head. Stweden and Pussia are almost abreast, and England, Ttaly and Spain are lowest. Italy and Spain, however, are the greatest consumers of cigarettes.

Canada is fast becoming noted for high-bred live stock.
At Hamilton on the 25th ult., a most imporiant salet of

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hogs took place at the stock-yards sale paviiion, when D. C. Flatt \& Son of Millgrove sold 71 'head of perdigreed Yorkshires by auction. The herd was one of the sort that make the bacon for which the Drminion is acquiring European nepputation, and the hogs were the pick of England and Scotland. The sale averaged $\$ 115$ per hog, the total sum realized being $\$ 8,165$. The highest price paid for a hog was $\$ 400$.
-lt is reportedi in London that the Britis'h Government a.pproves a schemei which is promoted by London financiers or the construction of a great canal, which can be used by the largest vessels, from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde. The cost will be $£ 100,000$. The canal will be of stratagic importance in connection with the great naval base on the Finth of Forut, which is now being constructed for the British North Sea fleet, as it will enable this fleet to reach the Atlantic by travelling a distance of abrout only 40 miles.
-While no cuttting of rates on trans-Atlantic liners is genelrally expected as the result of the Cunard Line's withdrawal from the so-called rate pool, the first step in a fight for passenger traffic, says a Nelw York dispatch, has been taken by the announcements on the part of the line mentioned that hecinnig. July 2 they will book steerage passengers for the Continent. Blonking of sterrage passengers from the Oontinent thas already been begun on the other side, and there seems no doubt but what it is


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#### Abstract

in the direction of ther Continental steerage business that the first signs of the coming contest will be shown. -Mr. Russell, engineer of the Temiskaming Railway, reports that 80-pound steel rajls have been laid on the line for a distance of ten miles from North Bay, and is procteding at the rate of a mile a day. Ballasting will commence this week. Mr. Russell anticipates that sixty or seventy miles of railway will be built by the fall, and that early next summer the commission will probably take ${ }_{72}$ over and operate the line to Temagami, a stretch of about 72 miles. The commission have given the Kingston Locomotive Works orders for four 70 -ton locomotives, and will consider the purchase of passenger coaches, flat, stock and ouner cars.


- A return brought down at Ottawai some days ago, shows that there are at the present time 1,502 officers in the Uustoms service of Canada, as compared with 1,424 Ontare years ago. By provinces the number is as follows: Ontario, 463; Quebec, 377; New Brunswick, 138; Nova Scotia, 273; Manitoba, 56; British Columbia, 117; Prince Edward Island, 37; North-West Temritories, 24, and Yukon, 17. The number of chideff ports is 122 . In three years the number of outports and preventivel stations has increased


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from 434 to 455 ; 38 officers were transferred from the ports to the Statistical Department at Ottawa in 1900.
-The provisiomal Ifquidator of the Pakemham Pork Packing Company, Litd., of Stouffiville, Ont., has prepared ticit of $\$ 41.141$. The comipany's affairs, which shows a deficit of $\$ 41,141$. The liabbilities are made up at $\$ 115,342$, and the assets are:-Cash, $\$ 5,870.71$; trade accounts, $\$ 3,350.70$; James Paken'ham, $\$ 915$; machinery and plant, $\$ 16,691.35$; furniture, $\$ 385.50$; supplies, $\$ 2,813$; merchandise, $\$ 700$; due by contributors, preferreld stock, $\$ 12,602.50$. A number of the shareholdelrs have sigmified their intention of contesting their liability for the unpaid stock to whicla they
subsscribed. siubseribed.
-The urgent need of additional elevator accommodation at Midland and other lake ports was impressed upon the Minister of Public Works somer dayls ago by a deputation consisting of Messrs. James Playfair and F. W. Grant, Midland; N. Bawlf, Winnipeg, and T. A. Martln, Montreal. Mr. Playfair is President of the Midland Navigation Company, while Mr. Bawlf is at the head of the Northern Elevator Company. The latter handled $15,000,000$ bushels of grain lalst season. If the representations of the deputation meet with success it is likely that a considerable amount of grain will bie divented to Midland and other Canadian lake ports.
-A Thamesville, Ont., letter of the 27 th ult., reads:-
What is believed to struck on the Crowell farm best oil well yet found was struck on the Crowell farm to-day. The different companies have wells the yestimate good for one hundred barrels each. per day, and claim that this strike is better elven than that. One firm refused to-day fifteen thousand dollars in cash for a well they are now pumping, so some

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LATEST DESIGNS.


GOODYEAR KELTED FND M,S.
idea of results expected can be had from this. They are now shippling oil as fast as it can ibe teamed away. It is only a question of time to get pumping rigs, etc., aH working, and then the Thamesville field can be pronounced the foiggest oil producing field in Canada.
-Mr. T. Davies, of Cardiff, Wales, who has been sent to Canada by a party of Welshmen who intend to settle in the North-West, left recently for the West. The object of 'Mr. Davies' mission is to examine the conditions that exist and will, visit the whole of the West, from Winnipeg to Regina, amd as far north as Yorkton. Mr. Davies said the party that would come over, if his report was sat:sfactory, would be made up largely of farmers with means. The number would probably be in the neighborhood of 100 or 200 . It was not intended to form a colony similar to the Bair colony, but each man would come out on his own account, and either buy land or take up a homestead.
S. RAMCPY \& Con Tuempie "Mothealical, Lomen.
 screns, ac Nivates, Parol

Cages, fireglards, luseent Fenters.

Ihuetrated Oataloguea Malled Pree oa Appilioation
$198,200,202 a$, ST. JOHN ST. (Worke, Cyrus $8 \mathrm{Stas}_{0}$ ) LOHDON, E, G, EME. 38\% in favour of Oanadlane, under the Few Tarie.
-"The Londion "Thenaeum" says:-"Mr. Fisher Unwin 'has undertaken the publication of a book' entitled 'Through Canada in Harvest Time: a Study of Life and Labour in the Golden Wees.' The author, Mr. James Tumsiden of the LLoods Mercury, was one of a party of eleven British jourmalists who, at the invitation of the Dominion Government, rwent out last August to get ocular demonstration of the progress that is being made in developing the agricultural, mineral, and industrial resources of Canada. The party spent two months in the Dominion, crossing from Quebec to Vancouver, and this volume is the outcome of Mr. LumsIden's observations. It will be found full of information for
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all who are interested in Carada, and especially for intend ing emigrants, for it deals with both the industrial re sources and the social conditions of the varions provinces etc. It will be very fully illustrated.
-Mr. J. O. Smith, Dominion Government Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg, recently sent out a circular letter to a number of Government agents all over the counthe crops in their alstricts statement af the condition of with crops in their districts, and the comparative acreage with last year. The replies received show a very large increase in acreage in new districts. Reports from all the country give promise of an even heavier crop than those of the past couple of years. Frequent showers are reported from nearty att districts, and in none are the crops yet suffering from drouth. The rains have been sufficiently
heavy to supply the crope with heary to supply the crops with sufficient moisture, and
not heary enough to cause not heavy enough to cause a rank growth of straw. The
grain got such a good start in grain got such a good start in the early season that it
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Would take a great deal of dry weather to do it any injury, as it is heavy enough to protect the ground from that intense heat of the sun.

- Here is a little parable from the Yellow Jacket with This way: "You editors do not elll the truth. If man in you could not lives your newspaper would ben a failure., The enditor replied: "You are rilght, and the minister who will at all times and under all circumstances teil the whole truth albout his members, alive or dead, will not occupy dis pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it Alecessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and the pulpit go hand in hand. with whitelwash bruskhes and The pasant words magnitying little virtues into big ones. The pulpit, pen and gravestone are the great saint making triumvirate." And the great minister went away Iooking very thoughtful, while the editor turned to his wWork, and told of the surpassing beauty of the bride, while in fact she was as homely as a stump fence.

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## 98 Tooley Street, <br> LONDON, S.T., Eng. And at SOUTE BERMONDSEY


#### Abstract

-lthodesia as a centre for cotton grawing bids fair to become a formidable rival to the Southern States, according to Mr. P. S. Inkerman, of Iondon, an agent of the British Cotton Growing Association. This gentleman, at present a visitor in Canada, staterd: that although the association had only been in existence for a short time, through its efforts cotton growing in the West African colonies had already recelved a great stimulus. As in West Africa, cotton, he states, grows wild in certain districts of Rhodesia, and with a view to testing the suitability of the soil and climate to the growing of cotton

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in the territories administered by the British South Africa Company, explerimente are now being made on a rather large scale. Thwo tons of seed was distribuited free to the natives through the various native commissioners. Thè seed was planted in the most suitable areas at different seasons, beginning in December of last year and continued throug'h January and February. So successful has the experiment proved, that a syndicate of capitalists has already beem formed to prosecute the industry. Samples pf the cotton grown in Rhodesia are said by experts to complare most favorably twith the average of cotton grown in America.

1 -Life Pointers from the Press.-‘The put-it-offs smile wwhen askeld to insure, and say they will do it to-morrow, and so they delay from day until day; till death cycles up and takes them away, and their families beg, steal, pr borrow." N.B.-Be no Put-it-off.-Life insurance is a home preserver, a child educator and a saviour from want in old age.-If you do not insure you may perhaps leave your wife money enough to pay a lawyer for tedling her sibe is worth nothing. A noted lobbyist says he "frequent ly finds a man who has all kinds of prices." The best life insurance has but one price, and it never waries. Get the best, right away.-Life insurance is, to a good many, mo more enticing than a diagram. And of such is the kingdom of procrastinators. And their famillies shall be left.-
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#### Abstract

"How much is a man worth commercially?" All he can possibly afford to insure his life for. How much do you carry '-Have you sletepless sleep and eatless meals? Yes? Then you are beyond getting your life insured.-After all the importunity with which the life agent has followed you up, you are still uninsured? You have the kind of memory the littile one deseribod when she sald: "Memory is the thing people use to forget things with."-Lincoln sald: "Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right," You will mever settle one bounden duty until your life is properly insured in favor of your wife and children


LMr. Alex. McFee, President of the Montreal Board of Trade, spoke in the following terms recently regarding the St. Lawrence route, and the results that will accrue from the abolition of the canal tolls-"Boston, New York and other American ports are not in it as compared with the St. Lawrence route. All the ships that havp come to the port this semson have left with full cargoes. The abo-

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 themmanso Orencone fee ohanoerry lane, London w.ou eg.
lltion of the canal tolls by the Government has made the st. Lawrence route the cheapest and mast desirable route from the great lakets eastwand. The Amerlean rallways are not competing with the Canadian railways by lowering their rates. In other words, they are adhering to their agneements with respect to frefight tariffs. They are charging the lowest rate at which the traffic can be made to pay. The wheat can be brought down cheaper by water, and still be mader to pay. The port of Montreal is benefting in this way, and for the -st time in the history of the country practically the whole of the wheat grown in our own northwest is coming down here. In addition to the abolition of the canal tolls there is another important factor which is highly material to the development of the St. Lawrence route, and that is the increasing capacity of the vessels employed in the transportation of grain from the grealt lakes through the canal

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system. Vessels are being introduced on this route which can carry between 70,000 and 80,000 bushels of grain. The steamer Melville, now in port, brought down a cargo of 77,000 bus'hels,
-Fire Insurance Decisions.-Notice to an agent soliciting insurance, subsequent to the issuance of the policy that, gasoline was kept on the premises in violation of the condition tof the pollicy, was not notice to the insurer, so as to constitute a waiver of the insurer's right to forfeit a poliey therefor. Massimus vs. Scottish Union \& National Ins. Co.-Cotton which, while stored in a particular warer house, is specifically covered by a plolicy of fire insurance does not, until by removal from the warehouse or other wise it loses the protection thus afforded, comer within the operation of a "floating" policy, which in express terms stipulates that it shall not be held to "aapply to or cover any cotton which, at the time of the loss, may be covered

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'by any more specific insurance." Macon Fire Ins. Co. vs.」owell et al.-A Llloyids insurance policy made the liability of an underwriter individual and limited the amount to a specitic sum on ald insurance written. The general manager was sued to recover an alleged loss under the policy, the complaint alleging that a judgment, which by agreement estalblished the amount of the liability of defendant as an underwriter, had been recovered against defendant as general manager and attorney in fact for all the under(writers. Held, that it was a defense that defendant "had been compelled to make payments on other policies of the said Lloyds which exceeded his liability as stipulated and fixed by the poliey in suit. Burke et al. vs. Rhoads.-Whetber the risk in any given case has been increased by the repair or alteration of the building insured, or the erection of other structures adjacent thereto, is always a question of fact fon the jury, uniless the facts be undisputed, and ohe inference thereffrom be so certain and obvious that it 'must be self-e'vident to an ondinary man that the risk was increased by the acts complained of. Taylor et al. vs. Sercurity Mut. Fire Ins. Co.-A member of a mutual fire insurance company cannst be assessed on hiss premlum note for the payment of losses which accrued before he became a member. Mutual Fire Ins. C.a in Baltimore County vs. Jean.

Telegrams :-Goodwin, Ironfounder, Leicebter. Code:-5th Edirion, A.B.C.


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THE CANADIAN Jountal of ©ommecte.

Montreal, Friday, July 3rd, 1903.

an ottawa view of mr. chamberlain's POLICY.

Communications published in the London Economist, dating from Ottawa, are always good reading. The information in them, as a rule, is reliable, though occasionally cooked, and there is an undertone of dogmatism which, to those who know the writer, is as good as his signature.
The last of these Ottawa letters is highly interesting as a partial revelation of the inside of the party now in power, the writer being one of its most able and strenu-

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ous leaders, though somewhat overshadowed in influence by men of less ability, but more "pull" as party men.
He reports that, "Mr. Chamberlain's proposal that England should revert to the policy she abandoned in 1846 and establish a preferential trade union with her colonies against the rest of the world, has not evoked much enthusiasm here," that is at Ottawa. If the correspondent were in the witness box he might be asked: How can England revert to a policy she abandoned in 1846 by adopting a, policy that was not in existence for a full generation after that year? Certainly Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, according to his own positive state-
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ment, is not a reversion to the policy abandoned in 1846 but is rather a development of the policy inaugurated in that year, a development necessitated by modern conditions.

Absolute Free Trade has never been adopted by Great Britain, so that any re-adjustment of customs duties by her is no violation of the fiscal basis of the British revenue from import duties. To talk of a policy having been "abandoned in 1846" which, ever since that year, has been in force and yielding scores of millions of dollars in revenue yearly to the British treasury is absurd. So far the Ottawa correspondent shows the usual unreliability of ultra-free-trade critics. They have utterly deluded themselves by the belief that free-trade had been established by England, whereas that system had only been adopted to a partial extent. It is highly probable that, under a system of Imperial preferences, the amount of taxation imposed upon the people of the United Kingdom would not be more than what is now imposed; the load would be re-adjusted, not made heavier.

The correspondent lets the cat out of the bag by affirming that:
"Mr. Chamberlain's project is condemned by some Liberals because, in the nature of things, it would cut off all hope of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Yet nothing is much more certain than that such reciprocity, to the length of Free Trade in
natural products, would confer upon Canada benefits exceeding any which Mr. Chamberlain's policy could possibly bestow."
'This shows the Ottawa writer to be one who "looks to Washington" for trade favours towards Canada, and who prefers to develop Canada's trade with America rather than with Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. Canadians, as a rule, do not take that view; they have learnt by bitter experience that the United States demands a yard for every inch it concedes, fiscally or politically; so reciprocity with America is under a heavy cloud in Canada-it is too jug-hand'ed to be fair. But, as the writer under notice is in the front rank of Liberal statesmen, it is very significant indeed to hear him declare that, Liberals condemn concessions made to Great Britain, and privileges given by Great Britain to Canada, which is Mr. Chamberlain's policy, as they prefer to draw nearer to the United States. Strange infatuation! Some years ago that party's prospects were utterly ruined by this craving for American favours; yet it goes on whining for American help as though Canada were a milk-fed dependent on the good-will of the United States.

Can anything more useless be imagined than for Canada to open the door to American competition in manufactures, in return for lower duties on Canadian wheat and cabbage entering the States? The exchange of good money for the gold brick of a fakir is comparable to such a fiscal policy. Canada and the United States have too much in common to render reciprocity (in the American sense) feasible in these days. Reciprocity, however, with Great Britain offers a splendid prospect for the expansion of our trade, and the sooner England puts herself in a position to offer this country arid other colonies reciprocal fiscal privileges, the better it will be for the Empire.

## THE GREAT U. S. SHIPBUILDING COLLAPSE.

For some weeks in May rumours concerning the recently inaugurated United States ship-building enterprise began to find utterance in and around Wall Street and its environs. June brought forth some ugly plainspeaking, and by the beginning of the third week argument in court for the appointment of a receiver was heard. Samuel Untermeyer, of New York, opened for the complainant, and Charles L. Corbin followed for the defence. Attorney-General McCarter, for the defence, asked leave to present the affidavits of holders of $\$ 200,000$ of the reorganization bonds, all of whom, he said, desired to join in the defence under the reorganization plan. Judge Kirkpatrick admitted the new documents. Mr. Untermeyer declared that he would show the court that the corporation was insolvent. "It was conceived in iniquity, maintained by fraud and is ending in crime," he said. The facts, counsel said, made out an overwhelming case, warranting the appointment of a receiver.
Charles L. Corbin, for the defendants, argued that the complainants had not shown the company to be insolvent. There was no proof of fraud on the part of
either the organization committee or the directors. The court lacked jurisdiction to appoint a receiver, unless both insolvency and fraud were proved, and finally the appointment of a receiver would prove destructive to the property of stockholders and creditors, he said.
Where there was so much smoke, there was likely some fire beneath, and to many it brought little surprice. It was ervident that the concern was in difficulties of some surt. The Lomdon Economist lias been sifting the matter. Commenting on the statement that the big Trust is changed with insolvency and fraud, and Messres. 1.cwi- Xixon and Chas' M. Schwal)' with "mismanagement," it says that theee accusations secm to indicate the opening of a new chapter in the story of the American Thut -vetem. Mr. (Charles schwabl) is--or was hicfore an atark of nerrous prostration compelled him tw withlaw from active lusiness-the president of the Inited states steel Corporation. commonly called the siteel Truat and an important member of the Intermational SMementile Marime Company, commonly called the Mompan Shipping Combine. Mr. Lewis Nixon is one of the most prominent and progressive men in the shippine wurld of Ameriea, and one to whom those who believe in the development of the shipbuilding industry of America have been accustomed to look for leading. As to the merits of the alleged legal actions, we have no information, but, on the face of them, the charges are almost incredible. Nevertheless, the story of this concern is of peculiar interest just now.
The American Shipbuilding Combine was a project long in contemplation, which "materialized" just about a year ago. It was a practical response to a declaration publiely made by Mr. Charles Schwab some months previously, when he said that what the slipluilding industry needed was organization, like the Steel Trust, and that if the shipbuilders decided to combine, the Steel Trust would help them. The shipbuilders (or some of them) did combine-not, however, with the Steel Trust, but with the Bethlehem steel Company, a large and "ell-known concern, that had kept out of the Carngie deal, but which was supposed to be boss ad by Mr. Schwab himself. The exact connectio , now between: the Bethlehem concern and tha Carnagia Trut is unknown, but it is certainly not antagonistic. By amalgamation with the Bethlehem Steel Works, thic Shipbuilding Combine was to produce its own plates, an.l, by saving the profits of both manufecturers and middie-men, was to remove the extra cost of shipbui'ding in the United States as compared with the United Kingdom. With this prospect, the president of the new Trust a year ago predicted that they weild som be invading the markets of Eurne with new ships--forgetful that the main cost of lonilding is labour.
The capital of the Combine was $\$ 20,000,000$ in shares and $\$ 16,000,000$ in honds, with which it was proposed to construct at Staten Island the largest graving-dock in the world, after huying up the Bath Ironworks, the Nixon Shipyard, in New Jersey; the Union Ironworks and Shipyard, at San Francisco; the Newport-News Shipyard, the Harlan-Hollingworth Works, at Wilmington; and the Bethlehem Steel Works. Afterwards, the Hyde Windlass Company, of Bath, Maine; the Canda Manufacturing Company, of Carteret, New Jersey; Samuel L. Moore and Sons

Company, of Elizabethport, New Jersey; and the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, of New London, Conn., joined the combination. Comment was made at the time that the Cramp Company, of Philadelphia, was not in the swim, but, whatever the reason this concern was excluded, or held aloof, the Cramp Company has itself just gone into "reconstruction.". The president of the Combine was, and is; Mr. Lewis Nixon, ul the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N.J., which haid several naval contracts on hand. In fact, all the yards of the Combine have been, and are, chiefly weclpied with Government naval work. There is, indeed, little else for the American shipyards to build except warship and steamers for the great lakes. The Bureau of Navigation reports the output of May last to have been 126 vessels, of 53,530 , tons, of which 25,901 tons were on the great lakes. "There were seven steel steamers of over 3,000 tons each, and five of these large steamers were on the great lakes.
With its capital of $\$ 36,000,000$, the American Shipbuilding Combine was, a year ago, about not only to terolutionize shipbuilding in the United States, but Was also to make the shipbuilders of Great Britain and Germany "sit up." What has happened? This, according to a circular issued to the shareholders and others: "By reason of the excessive mortgage obligations of the United States Shipbuilding Company, its borrowing capacity and credit have become so seriously affected, that outstanding notes are being pressed for payment, and the making of further loans is rendered impossible. The United States Shipbuilding Company has been compelled, from its organization, to make advances from time to time to its constituent companies for working capital and cost of operation of most of the available cash in hand. The reduction of the working capital thus disclosed, and the impracticability of drawing upon the resources of the shipbuilding plants, have resulted in a material impairment of cash assets. The company will be unable on July 1, 1903, to meet the interest or sinking fund accruing on its first mortgage thirty-year bonds." This is a sorry confession, after one year's trading. The capitalization and liabilities of the whole combination are now stated at $\$ 81,686,264$. It is proposed to construct a new company to acquire all the properties and assets of the Combine, and to issue a new set of mortgage bonds, secured upon all the properties.
The scheme, as reported, is somewhat obscure, but we gather that the new company is to have a capital of $\$ 13,000,000$, and to undertake a fixed charge of $\$ 1,117,550$ per annum for interest on the bonds of the old company and of the Bethlehem Company. The reorganization is planned by the New York Security and Trust Company, and the new Combine is to be called the Bethlehem Steel and Shipbuilding Company. It is stated that the working capital under the reorganization will be $\$ 6,000,000$-small enough, in any case-but it is not very clear where the money is to come from.
If the reported lawsuits are fought out, we shall learn in due time what has been the "fraud" in pro"otion and the "mismanagement" in operation commained of by some of the bondholders. . The steel Wrors are supposed to furnish more than three-fourths of the earnings of the Combine, and surely, if any industry has been prosperous in the United States during the past year, one would suppose it to have

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been steel-making. These steel works were understood to be the backbone of the whole concern, which is now accused by mortgagees of being insolvent. How has the insolvency occurred? Clearly, either by paying too much for the original properties, or by working at a loss, or by both means. If, however, the Combine has been building vessels at a loss, it must have been doing so at a gain for the United States Government, as warship-building has been the chief part of its operations. This ought to suggest meditation to those Congressmen who, under the pressure of trade unionism, recently decreed that a considerable portion of the construction under the new Naval programme shall be done in the Government yards-which have not done any constructional work for ten or twelve years.
A bondholder of the Combine has expressed his opinion of the simation thus:-"It appears clear that each of the United States Shipbuilding Company's plants was in serious straits at the time of the incorporation, and their working capital was largely over-estimated. The new cash furnished at the time of incorporation was soon exhausted, and the company is now unable to meet the large floating indebtedness of more than $\$ 1,000,000$ and the approaching interest and sinking fund charges of $\$ 1,000,000$. A default being-inevitable, what prospect would the holders of first mortgage bonds have should they rely upon foreclosure of the mortgages? The holders of these bonds would be frequired to buy the shipbuilding plants at foreclosure, and what would they have? They would have a number of shipbuilding plants, without earning capacity sufficient to pay interest charges upon any material proportion of the present bonded indebtedness. Even then they would have to raise several millions of dollars to pay the floating indebtedness and supply necessary working capital for operationse"
In the company's circular, it is stated that "continuity" in the management of the new corporation is to be secured; byy the creation of a voting trust for a period of seven years. And the initial voting trustees named are Charles 'Šchwab, George R. Sheldon, Max Pam, Charles W. Metmore, and James H. Ree'd, of Pittsburg. It must be confessed that the difficulties of the United States Shipbuilding Combine present an instructive object-lesson (along with the affairs of the Cramp Company) in shipbuilding as an American ink. dustry; and ! they promise to afford a good deal of instruction on the subject of Trust-mongering.

## MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANIES AND CALL LOANS

The danger of the mortgage loan companies entering into the business of lending money on the security of stocks and bonds has had a striking illustration in the fate which has befallen the Atlas Loan Company and the Elgin. In both cases there is almost a certainty that the unfortunate shareholders may lose the whole of their investments; and the depositors seem likely to be heavy losers also.

The legitimate business of a mortgage loan company, when conducted with ordinary care and honesty, is liable to few losses that imperil its resources. It may
lose money by advancing too much upon real estate, so that the owner finds it a good bargain to let his property go to foreclosure, as he has received its value by the mortgage money. There are numerous cases of this, and there are unscrupulous farmers able enough and ready to take advantage of it. Or, the loan society may lose by having advanced money to a proprietor who allows his land to depreciate materially in value by neglect. This sometimes occurs javoiuntarily un his part owing to sickness, or advanced age, or he becomes disheartened by a series of bad crope, or otiner troubles that render his labours and his anxucty unavailing to secure a living for his family and enough to pay the mortgage interest and instalmenta. In some instances there is a friend to buy in the property for him, often for less than the mortgage. These contingencies are so well understood by managers of mortgage loan companies that they, as a rule, provide for them in their arrangements with borrowers. Hence the custom of thoroughly investigating the value of real estate which is offered as security, the character also of the borrower, and his ability to make the property yield a return equal to what is necessary to meet his needs and obligations. A manager who neglects such precautions is either grossly unfit for his duties or culpably indifferent to them. But whatever his office qualifications, the wily farmer could give him "pointers every time." The "nigger in the fence" is the venal valuator with the contiguous farmer ready to promote for a consideration.

In spite of the utmost skill and diligence errors in judgment will occur as to values, prospects and character. But no mortgage loan company has ever failed in Canada unless most reprehensible, or even fraudulent negligence has been displayed, but such cases have fortunately been very few.

When, however, mortgage loan managers advance money on stocks that are being operated in by speculators, they engage in a class of business wholly different from that for which their company was organized and entirely outside the range of their experience as experts in making loans on mortgage. In obtaining a valuation of real estate they have official assessments (usually reliable) to consult; they have more than one neighbour to advise with (although not invariably free from guile); they have experienced valuators (ditto.) who view the property on which a loan is sought, whose position is jeopardized if they show defective judgment or carelessness. The property taken as security has a permanent, non-fluctuating value, or a value considerably above the amount of the loan, usually to the extent of 50 or 60 per cent., and as iristalments are paid this margin increases; but on the other hand, the property may have been allowed to run down.
But in advancing upon stocks the security is liable to constant fluctuations, to "slumps," when the margin left to secure the loan disappears, and the borrower, unable to put up more margin by a payment in cash or pledging other securities, is, compelled to see his stocks sold for what they will fetch, which sometimes is less than what has been loaned upon them. This kind of business is a specialty; it calls for close attention to the stock market and brings the manager who conducts it into most intimate relations with speculators and .spe-
culative movements. No man can give proper attention to the details of a mortgage loan business and at the same time be a close watcher of the stock market. The whole tone of mind and of judgment requisite for the former class of business is directly opposed to what the other necessitates.
The loan companies hold large sums on deposit, for the absolute security of which they, in honour, are bound to provide. Any indifference to this duty is conduct elosely bordering on fraud; it is emphatically a hreach of trust. Considering, then, that loaning on stocks for speculative operations was not the object for Which mortgage loan companies were organized-that their intention to engage in such business was unknown to subscribers to their stock, and the risks of it still unknown to depositors - we submit that a mortgage loan company acts most prudently by declining to be thus made an annex of the Stock Exchange.

## THE LONDON AND LANCASHIIRE LIFE.

The extract on another page from the annual statement of the London \& Lancashire Life Assurance Company for 1902, as presented at headquarters in April last, is deserving of more than usual attention because of the close of a quinquennial and the important change which had been resolved upon in respeet of the Company's reserves beginning with that year. Following in the wake of the great progressive life offices, the whole of the reserves have been changed from a 4 per cent. to a $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis; and it is evident that the field officers have not been indifferent to the consequent inducements for new business, arising from this strengthening influence as bearing on the future of the company. Notwithstanding any fluctuations in the price of money, the tendency the world over is toward a lower rate of interest on investments.

That the rank and file of the London \& Lancashire Life have been on the alert is shown by the writing of selected new policies during the year to the number of 2,211 covering business aggregating $\$ 3,424,020$, and yielding a premium income of $\$ 153,786$. The net income from premiums for the year reached $\$ 1,373,930$, a handsome increase over that for 1901 ; the income from interest and other sources of revenue was $\$ 328,740$, making a total net income of $\$ 1,702,971$, an increase of $\$ 79,904$ as compared with the previous year. The care exercised, in the selection of lives in former years is manifested by the falling off in the death claims, which were $\$ 525,252$, or $\$ 23,708$ less than in the previous year, and considerably less than the sum provided. for. The amount carried to the funds as the result of the year's business was the largest yet added in any one year, being $\$ 667 ; 815,340$, which brings the total funds of the company to $\$ 8,815,340$.

Policyholders and shareholders are pleased to note the surplus of $\$ 515,635$ as the result of the quinquennial valuation on the new basis. Of this surplus $\$ 425,000$ is for distribution among them, but the policyholders receive a reversionary bonus of $\$ 37.50$ per $\$ 1,000$ for the period on endowment policies, and $\$ 50$ to $\$ 62.50$ on
whole life policies, leaving $\$ 90,635$ to be carried forward.

Of the assets (resources) of the company, approaching nine millions of dollars-over three millions are invested in Canada, next to the largest of any British company in this country, but it may not be generally known that about one-fourth of the company's business is in Canada. This has grown during many years from small beginnings, from foundations well laid at the start.
The handsome new structure of the company, which. is one of the principal ornaments on Montreal's chief down-town business thoroughfare, has proved so valuable an investment that two additional storeys are contemplated, which will make it in height equal to that of the Guardian, adjoining. "Good wine needs no bush," but it is not over complimentary to say that the position which the company can boast of to-day cannot be attrihuted solely to spontaneous growth; of such institutions it cannot be said as of Mrs. Stowe's creation, that they "growed up." Mr. B. Hal. Brown, the manager, has made the business grow up in our midst, although it may doubtless be said that he must owe not a little to the highly influential board of directors which he has always been able to secure for the Company in Canada.

## THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

It may be said that no other industry, among the many that take up the time and intelligent thought of thousands of skilled workmen, has undergone the radical changes within the last few decades attributed to the manufacture of boots and shoes. No wonder then that tompetition, both in regard to machinery and cost, has Deen yearly growing keener and is resulting in having this conspicuous department of manufacture brought nearer and nearer to perfection. Before going further we may ask: What is the perfection being aimed at by all ambitious representative manufacturers of footwear? In a chat with a representative of a Montreal manufacturing boot and shoe firm some days ago, a firm which has been continuously in business for well on to fifty years, he said, in speaking on the respective merits of the various shoe manufacturing houses and their methods: "We do not claim to make the lowest priced boots and shoes. Neither do we believe in cutting prices and furthering our business by putting in slightly lighter stock here, defective parts there, composition somewhere else, and so on. We believe in giving our customers good value by giving them first class goods, well and carefully made, composed entirely of stock that will not prove proportionately inferior in wear; and we insist on getting a reasonable price for our goods.
"Among other special sellers we manufacture a men's box calf or dongola goodyear welt boot, in all shapes, tip or plain, box or regular toe, at from $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.60$. Oxfords (low cut) in the same for $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.25$. In ladies' wear a goodyear welt in like stock is sold at $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$, according to quality, while in oxfords we turn out goods at from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 2$. Were we to adopt some of the street

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ideas of making a similar boot to those we now manufacture, of stock slightly inferior, slightly lighter, and with a little less care as to what composes the counter, inner solé, tip stiffening and linings, we could get even a little better profit than, now and sell the boots in question for ten to fifteen per cent less money. But we must look to the future of our trade, and in doing so we must force aside the cheaper substitutes too often used in the making of a fine looking and apparently a fine wearing boot."
But, are these qualities always observable by the wearers of even the boots and shoes turned out by firms who stand on this pedestal and make eloquent references to their goods? A representative of a competing firm thus referred to his own firm's output. "We claim -and we prove that claim by our increasing businessthat we manufacture and sell good wearing boots and shoes just a little lower in price than our competitors. Now, you may ask: How do you manage to do this? I will tell you. We do not manufacture any cheaper. We sell on a closer margin of profit. We don't want to get rich in a season. We believe in the broad principle of 'live and let live.' Our shoes sell themselves after one introduction, which is ample proof that while being a liberal percentage lower in price, are just as good in every particular as those selling for more. We are , making money. We are expanding our business. What more would we want?"

It might not be amiss here to quote the words of an English boot and shoe manufacturer in a recent interview and thus discern the difference in their views. "We have," said he, "a plant in which are engaged over six hundred operatives. Much of our output is for export, though we cannot claim as yet that Canada has taken her share. We base our reputation on qualityon the wearing life of our boots and shoes. If you have ever worn custom-made boots you need not be told of the vast difference in wearing quality betweeen them and those that immediately succeeded them. Now, as a general rule, all our English boot and shoe manufacturers adhere strictly to that good old rule of making* what follows as good as what preceded them, and allowing cost to be a secondary consideration. Machinery does the latter for us, but the former we must enforce ourselves. Our boots and shoes are made to wear well, to be comfortable in so far as various shapes and widths can fit the various feet that will fill them. Were we to go hap-hazard and cut up any kind of stock we could not hold our export trade the second season. We hold and are enlarging our export trade on the real merits of our goods. Now, for a really good, substantial, wellfittting men's boot, one of our specialties is a welted box calf or dongola, black or tan, at six shillings, and in low cut at five shillings. A specialty in ladies' boots of similar stock, except, of course, lighter, we sell at five shillings and two-pence, and the same in low cut at four shilling and sixpence." We will put these against any stock made in any part of the world, both for style, fit and wear, duty added to cost, and will prove that our boots and shoes are the best bargains."
From the above it would appear that while the English manufacturers of boots and shoes have been most careful in strict adherence to the redeeming principle of making boots to wear well, they have likewise reached a level in price at the factory which is fast gaining for them recognition in many foreign markets. The most
influential business firms in the world have built their reputation on quality, on excellence of production rather than on low cost of manufacture. While the latter is oftentimes necessary and invariably plays a large part in the sale of staple commodities, that which is known to be backed by excellence of make is ever sure of winning and holding trade.

## LIfe managers and agents.

It is doubtless sometimes to be regrelted that a more Hitee uand is not tossivite to those wno hoid positions or trust, especially, as it may we sand, in the case of tife insurance companies. Managers are often held to task by their omicers for wat they believe to be illiberal treatment, forgetting that the interests of policyholders and shareholders must be considered, and that these are the persons to whom they are primarily responsible. Managers are men of the world, business men, accustomed to weigh carefully the merits and demerits of multifarious cases and their circumstances, and if a point is ever strained it is surely on behalf of the industrious and reliable agent.
A case has been before the courts for some time involving the relations in a special matter as between the manager of the London \& Lancashire Life and an active field-agent. The case arose out of the insuring of the rank and file of the Fourth Canadian Contingent destined for South Africa. The agent, baving arranged to charge the men an extra premium of $\$ 35$ per $\$ 1,000$, was obliged to see to the securing of the payments, which were to be strictly in eash, not in notes as occasionally governing in ordinary policies. When making his returns it was found that promissory notes were among them, some of them payable to the company's order. The company having received a guaranteeing letter from the agent's security, resident in a provincial town, endorsed the notes "without recourse." Several notes not being met, the company found themselves obliged to take legal action against him and his bondman to recaver. The insurance was effected on members of the second to last contingent for South Africa, and they were engaged in activ operations. The case was nevertheless decided against the plaintiff. with costs.
The company hatl felt themselves warranted in maintaining some supervisi-n over the agent's movements, pending settlement, and entrusted it to a respectable detective agency in Montreal. A message was, some time later, sent to the agent, requesting his attendance at police headquarters, whence he was invited to see the manager at an
uptown club. Based on uptown club. Based on these visits he instituted an action for $\$ 5,000$ for "false arrest" and damage to his character.. The court at length awarded him ten cents in the dollar of his claim. The company are bringing the case before the higher court
It is explained by the company that they found the business done by the agent was not paid for, to them, in cash by him in terms of the agreement and when they learned that instead only part in eash had been collected and retained by him; that notes, assignments of pay, and certain other understandings existed between him and the insured or their representatives, in settlement of premiums, contrary entirely to the terms. of agreement, they refused to recognize such settlements, ánd, failing to get any eash they placed the matter in the hands of their solicitors, and they have simply acted upon their advice.
The Provident Savings Society, another life insurance company, lost its case against the same agent under somewhat similar conditions, in respect of policies on the lives of the same body of warriors bound for South Africa.
-Wm. Bell, general storekeeper, Steelton, Ont., has offered to compromise with his creditors at 25 cents in the fol-lar.-R. R. Henderson, general storekemper. Winston, Ont.

## WHAT CANADA BUYS-(45).

We continue publication of a list of the goods imported by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1001, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current half-year; but it should prove most valuable to
manufacturers in the United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff which, it may be seen, allows one-third off the orunnary duty on goods of British manufacture experted to Canada. Any infor mation which, alphabetically, must recur later on in our tables will be furnished meantime on application to the office of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce," Montreal : eal:
DUTIABLE GOODS.-(Continued.)
Abticles Impobted.

> -Total Imports-

Entered for Home Consumption.

| Countries. <br> Jellies, jams | Orted. |  |  | Entered for Home Consumption.General Tariff.Preferential Tarife. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. <br> N.E.S.- | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Duty. | Quantity. | Value. | Duty: |
|  | Lbs. | \$ | Lbs. | \$ | \$ | Lbs. | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain.. | 779,622 | 56,4:7 | 3,651 | 556 | 119.63 | 763,336 | 53,840 | 16,539.43 |
| B. E. Indies.. .. .. .. . | 138 | 7 | 138 | 7 | 4.49 |  |  |  |
| B. W. Indies.... | 123 | 25 | 123 | 25 | 4.61 |  | ....... |  |
| Australia .. |  |  | 1,224 | 82 | 45.90 |  |  |  |
| Belgium.. .. | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0.23 | ...... | $\ldots$ |  |
| China.. | 1,343 | 33 | 1,680 | 65 | 63.00 | ...... | $\ldots$ |  |
| France .... | 6,622 | 1, 085 | 4,851 | 1,021 | 181.91 |  |  |  |
| Japan.. | 80 | 2 | 80 | 2 | 3.00 | ...... | ..... |  |
| Spain.. .. .. | 26 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 0.97 |  |  |  |
| Cuba.. .. .. | . . . . . |  | 10 | 2 | 0.38 | . |  |  |
| United States.. | 101,322 | 11,198 | 94513 | 10,922 | 3,029.12 | ...... | . . . . . |  |
| Total | 889,782 | 69,156 | 106,332 | 12,688 | 3,453.24 | 763,336 | 53,840 | 16,539.43 |
| Jewellery, N. O. P.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain.. .. | ...... | 67,619 |  | 19,246 | 5,773.80 | ... | 48,568 | 9,713.60 |
| B. W. Indies.. | ...... | 15 | ...... | 15 | 4.50 | ... |  |  |
| Austria-Hungary.. .. .... | . ..... | 10,886 |  | 10,886 | 3,265.80 | ...... | ... |  |
| Arabia.. | ....... | 55 | . . . . . | 55 | 16.50 | ...... | . |  |
| China.. |  | 24 | ...... | 24 | 7.20 | ... |  |  |
| France.. | . . . | 14,087 |  | 14,087 | 4,226.10 | ...... | ... |  |
| Germany.. | .... | 24,959 |  | 24,945 | 7,483.50 | ...... | ...... |  |
| Holland .. | ...... | 59 | . $\cdot$. | 59 | 17.70 | . . . . . . |  |  |
| Italy. | . . . . $\cdot$ | 14 | ...... | 14 | 4.20 | ..... | ...... |  |
| Japan.. |  | 16 |  | 16 | 4.80 |  |  |  |
| Switzerland.. .. | ....... | 159 | ....... | 159 | 47.70 | ... |  |  |
| United States.. |  | 421,223 | ...... | 422,146 | 126,643.80 | ...... | $\ldots$ |  |
| Total.. .. .. .. | . | 539,116 | ...... | 491,652 | 147,495.60 | ...... | 48,568 | 9,713.60 |
| Knitted goods of every descrip | ption, N.E. | S.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain.. |  | 2,781 | ...... | 650 | 227.50 | ...... | 2,420 | 564.68 |
| Germany.. |  | 675 | ...... | 675 | 236.25 |  |  |  |
| United States...... |  | 893 | $\cdots$ | 893 | 312.55 | ...... |  |  |
| Total.. .. |  | 4,349 | . | 2,218 | 776.30 | ...... | 2,420 | 564.68 |



DUTIABLE GOODS.-(Continued.)

AbTiOLES IMPORTED.
-Total Imports-

Entened for Hone Consumption. General Tariff. Preferential Tariff.

| Countries. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Duty. | Quantity. | Value. | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lead and manufactures of, N.O.P.- ' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain.. . . . |  | 6,572 | . . . . . | 3,035 | 910.50 |  | 3,526 | 705.20 |
| Austria-Hungary . . . |  | 890 | . .... . | 890 | 267.00 | . . . . . | . . . . | \%05.20 |
| China...... . | . . . . . | 17 |  | 17 | 5.10 | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| France.. .. . |  | 8,004 |  | 7,884 | 2,365.20 | . . . . . | . . |  |
| Germany .. .. |  | 5,513 |  | 5,621 | 1,686.30 | . . . . . | ..... | . . . . . |
| Holland . . . . |  | 2,248 |  | 2,248 | 674.40 | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| Japan.. | . . . . . | 315 |  | 315 | 94,50 | . . . . . | .... . | ..... . |
| Spain.. .. .. . |  | 8 |  | 8 | 2.40 |  |  | : |
| United States.. |  | 27,616 |  | 27,616 | 8,284.80 | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| Total.. | $\ldots .$. | 51,183 | . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 47,634 | 14,290.20 | $\cdots$ | 3,526 | 705.20 |

Leather, manufactures of-Sole leather, all kinds-

| - |  | Thbs. |  | Lbs. |  |  | Lbs. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain.. |  | 50,545 | 9,754 | 170 | 56 | 8.40 | 50,255 | 9,596 | 959.60 |
| United States.. | . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 222,313 | 65,238 | 228,874 | (6,010 | 10,051.50 |  | . ..... | $\ldots .$. |
| Total.. |  | 272,858 | 74,992 | 229.044 | 67,066 | 10,059.90 | 50,255 | 9,596 | 959.60 |

Leather, belting leather of all kinds-
Great Britain.
United States $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 3,618. 90

Total.
$\qquad$ 40,639
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Upper leather, not dressed, waxed or glazed-
United States. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 255.90 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Calf hide or goat, lamb and sheep skins, tanned-
Great Britain
France. . . .
United States.
$\qquad$
10,961
4,388
United States. . .. .. .. .. 3,847 Total.. $\qquad$
$\frac{2,311}{6,754}$
50
3,687
. . . .
55
205
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 438.80

Calf, kid or goat, lamb and sheep, dressed, waxed or glazed Great Britain.

| Traneer | 41,760 | 29,757 | 4,183 | 3,730 | 652.75 | 37,597 | 26,042 | 3,038.33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France.. | 14,552 | 12,006 | 14,552 | 12,006 | 2,101.05 |  |  |  |
| Germany.. .. .. .. .. | 1,683 | 1,738 | 1,683 | 1,738 | 304.15 |  |  |  |
| Japan | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 4.02 |  |  |  |
| United States.. | 190,331 | 169,153 | 185,380 | 164,761 | 28,833.11 | ...... |  |  |
| Total .. | 248,346 | 212,677 | 205,818 | 182,268 | 31,895.08 | 37,597 | 26,042 | 3,038,33 |

Glove leathers, tanned or dressed, colored or uncolored, imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factoriesGreat Britain.
Austrla-Hungary
France..
United States.


## Where is the preference?

Dissatisfaction is being expressed in centain quarters, both here and in England, over the purchasing of cattle for S uth African farms in the United States instead of in Canada. Explanations are certainly in order, else many in Canada will incline to the belief that little consideration is given them here exicept for a brief period following a peace proclamation. A Lond n cable of the 29th reports:- Ithe discussion in the Canadian House of Commons over the failure of the Imiperial Government to purchase Canadian cattle for South Africa is widely reproduced here. It is given under such theadlines as "An Intercolonial Failure; Canadian Cattle Neglected in Favor of American." The belief is expressed that the sympathetic attitude of Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Office has not been" fairly represented in the "debate, the effect of which will, however, certainly be to quicken Lmperial action.
To-day, doubtless, under the inspiration of the Colonial Office, such paragtraphs as the following appear in the papers: "Negrotiations are proceeding between the Canadian (iovernment and the Colonial Office regarding the purchase of Canadian stock for South Africa. It is understood that the Colonial Office is entitely sympathetic. During the war the Ciovernment made large purchases in Canada. The Canadian view is that all south African wants, so far as horses are concerned, can be fully supplied by Canada as cheaply as by any other country
Whether due to Boer spite, or to English ignoratace, the Joint Committee engaged in restooking the South African veldt decided months ago that Canadian cattle could not staind the climate or the flies, and 'were not the kind of beast suitable. They selected Texan cattle and Lord Milner endorsed the committere. Therefore the Colonial Office in London is impotent to interfere.

## CINIDIAN FREIGHOT MATTERS.

To those not fully conversant with the full routine of railway managem nt and its varied estimates of running expenses per mile, the difference in freight costs is often unsatisfactory and much is said which a little explanation would have made quite unnecessary. Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Fourth Vice-l'resident of the C. P. R., has returned this week from an extended trip to the Pacific coast. While away be discussed freight transportation with the Boards of Trade at different centres, and looked into the general prospects of the western country and its relation to the railway. Discussing the circular sent out by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to the effect that changes had been made in the classification of freight in schedule 11 of Jannary 1, 1900, without the consent of the Governor Cenera! in Council, Mr. Bosworth says:- "All changes in freight classification have been submitted to the Government, and if the authorities at Ottawa have been dilatory in confirming them, 1 see no reason why the railways should suffer. As 95 per cent. of the changes in the classification have been reductions in favor of the shippers, and such action as suggested by the Association would be to the detriment of the shipping public. If the railways are called upon to refund on the few items increased. they will certainly make a demand on the shippers for refund in the large number of items reduced. It would be money in the pockets of the railway to have the classification of 1000 declared the only legal classification. The major portion of the changes having been in favor of the shippers, we certainly could recover."
Business in the West.-As regards the west, I found general condition extremely prosperous. Business in all tbranches is Hourishing, population is flowing in in unprecedented numbers, and the crop this year will be 20 per cent. in excess of that of last year. I met the Board of Trade in Vancouver, Calgary and Winnipeg. All of them had the same object in view-the lowering of the ratesso that their respective centres might become greater distrlbuting points. To all I made the same reply-that I
would give the matter consideration. In respect of freight rates we must be very careful what action we take. It is very much like a house of cards-disturb one and the whole structure collapses. The actual cost of transportanon is what the Camadian Pacific Railway must consider. If I were to give figures relative to the haul from Vancouver to Calgary and from Winnipeg to Calgary, they would show those rates higher from the coast than from Winniweg. From the latter city to Calgary the cost of hauling one thousand tons of merchandise is $\$ 6,800$, and from Vancouver to Calgary, with the heavy mountain haul, the cost for transporting the same amount of freight is $\$ 9,000$. We have established a specially low rate on flour, wheat and oats intended for export to China and Japan. Our object is to stimulate that trade as largely as possible.'

## TOBACCO DUTIES.

The inland revenue authorities have evidently determined to get after the stemmed foreign raw leaf tobacco which 1s being brought into Canada in yearly increasing quantities by combination factories. They deem it preferable to have the unstemined leaf imported so that the process of getting it into shape for manufacture may be dune in this country, and more work afforded for Canadians. readjustment of the excise duties, says an Ottawa letter, has accordingly been effected, under which those factories using native and foreign leaf will pay higher rates if they insist upon having the stemmed article. Under the readjustment the excise duties on foreign leaf in addition to the existing rates, will be as follows:-
Except when used for the manufacture of cigarettes, 20 cents per pound on unstemmed and on stemmed 28 cents per pound. When taken for use in the manufacture of cigarettes, $371 / 2$ cents per pound on unstemmed and 53 cents per pound on stemmed. When taken for use in the manufacture of cigars, 16 cents per pound on unstemmed and 23 cents per pound on stemmed.
Some engaged in the tobacco trade express the opinion that the immediate effect of the increase in the excise duties will be an advance in the price of cigars of from $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2$ a thousand, in cigarettes of about $\$ 1.25$ per thousand, and on smoking and chewing tobacco it will mean an advance of about four cents per pound. This will be the advance to the retailer, but he will probably make a still further advance to the consumaer. At the present time, it is stated, the increased duties cannot be of very great benefit to Canadian manufacturers of cigars, because there is a very limited manufacture of cigars from Canadian tobaccos that will suit the taste of the Canadian consumer, but they admit it is possible to encourage the growth of a tobacco that may catch the Canadian taste. They state that there is no Canadian tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes. At the present time the retafler makes a protit of $11 / 2$ cents per box on cigarettes, which is practically wiped out by the increase, and the advance to the consumer might possible be as much as five cents per box. Across the line similar goods may be puchased for five cents a box
While the new duties are understood to have ibeen arranged with a view to having all imported leaf tobacco stemmed in this country, manufacturers point out that the advance applies equally to stemmed and unstemmed stock. The principal effect of this, they say, is that foreign plug tobacco can be imported at a price lower than it can be manufactured here. The manufactured article coming in pays 50 cents on the plug and 55 cents on the cut. Under the new regulations the manufacturer of foreign leaf in Canada will have to pay ten cents customs duty, the present excise tax of 25 cents, and the added excise tax of 20 cents on unstemmed or 28 cents on stemmed, making the' cost of the raw material 55 or 63 cents. The full force of the added tax, therefore, will fall principally upon the pipe smoker tand the tobacco chewer. At the same time, however, the only tax on home-grown tobaceo is a five cent excise tax. It is hoped, no doubt, that the increased tax will lead to a much larger consumption of Canadian tobacco. Importers of foreign cigars do not appear to be
worrying about the new duties. Those spoken to yesterday stated that they could still bring in their goods at the old rate, and would be in a better position than ever to compete with the Canadian manufactured cigar.

## HRON INDUISTRY IN MEXICO.

In its current issue the Banker \& Miner of Mexico, a new magazine devoted to the interests of that country, says of iron industry there: To the general American public who know of the great and varied mineral wea th with which large deposits of iran in various places throughout the republic, it must be a matter of surprise that iron is so little mined and iron foundries are so few and small. They thave read in Prescott's pages that the Aztecs had iron
weapons and utensils before the coming of the Sonaniard weapons and utensils before the coming of the Spaniard, and perhaps heard of the Cerro de Mercado near Durango -a mountain 4,800 feet long, 1.100 feet wide, and 640 feet high in which there are more than $300,000,000$ tons of ore of which 70 per cent is iron-discovered by Mercado in the middle of the sixteenth century. Naturally it would be expected that these great deposits hat been worked long ere this and that Mexico would now be a great iron-producing country.

In spite of the fact that Mexico is extremely fortunate in having almost innumerable deposits of iron ore of practically every grade found elsewhere in the world, there are not a score of iron furnaces in the republic to-day and their united capacity is but little over 50.000 tons of iron annually. The iron we make now is almost exclusively charcoal iron. This, however, is of a very high grade. as many of the deposits run from 50 to 70 per cent iron and contain a very low percentage of phosphorus and silica. The limit of our production is set, in fact, not by the supply of ore, which is almost limitless, but by the supply of wood for charcoal. In a larger way Mexico is producing steel profitably now, although coal used is imported and the cost at the point where it is used runs as high as $\$ 20$ a ton.

Probably the chief disadvantage with which the iron industry in Mexico to-day has to contend is the lack of transportation facilities to the shipping points from those mines in Moxico, which are favorably located in heavily wooded regions, but the expense of packing machiner: on mule back to the furnaces and then transporting the product by the same method to the nearest railway point counteracts all the protection which the United States government exercises in favor of this iron and the Mexican government does to the finished product. In many cases tihis difficulty is being overcome by the construction of proper transportation facilities.
The tollowing table of wages is paid in one of the leading turnaces. The price paid is in Mexican currency:-

Puddiers.
Rollers.
Bricklayers.
Roll turners.
Moulders.
Furnace keeper.
Common laborers
Boy la,borers
Clerks.
. 83.50 for 2,200 lbs, and all help ..$\$ 1.25$ per day $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per day $\$ 1.00$ per day . $\$ 1.50$ per day . $\$ 1.00$ per day $.311 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ per day to 18 c per day . $\$ 40$ per month

These rates are liable to variation, according to the conditions of the individual property, and the same is true of the cost of production. But the cost of producing pig iron may be set down as averaging roughly $\$ 9$ gold and bars $\$ 20$ gold to the ton. Prices for the product may be said to be about $\$ 30$ gold yer ton for pig, $\$ 10$ for bars, and castings \$100. The prices, however, vary even more widely than cost of production, for the supply being in many cases limited almost to the local production by reason of the high cost of transportation, these furnaces are able to charge what they see fit.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date June 19th, treating of the dairy produce situation, says:-Butter.-The Eastern and Southern parts of Englland have been visited with the hieaviest rains during the past week that have been experienced since the middle of the last century. In the other parts of the United Kingdom the rainfall has been slight, excent in Iroland, where copious rains have fallen. The demand for Canadian butter has shown a fair amount of increase during the week, especially for saltless. Canatian salt butter is meeting severe competition in Russion, Duteh. Irich and French kinds, owing to their being cheapter, but as the prices of these are rising, more attention is being given to Canadian. The quality of most of the Canadian is affected by the mixed feed of fodder and grass, but in a week or two when it becomes pure grass butter the quality should be perfect. Choicest salt Canadian is quoted e.i.f. at 96 s , and saltless 100 s . Finest grade is 2 s to 4 s less. On the spot choicest is making 94 s to 96 s , and finest 90 s to 92 s .
The Copenhagen Committee has raised the official quo'tation of Danish by another two kroner, and it now stands at 96, which is still four kroner below what it was twelve months ago. During the past seven weeks the totat import of butter intio the United Kingdom exceeded that of the previous year by 8,220 cwts., althoug'h the imports from Denmark, Holland, France and Russia total 1,300 cwits. less than last year. The excess is largely due to Argentina, which is 7,900 ewts. greater than in 1902.

Cheese.-The demand for Canadian cheese has been very good, and arrivals of both colored and white are consequently well cleared. Prices for chcicest colored are 55 s per cwt., and for white 54 s , with very little available at any shading on these prices. New Zealand choicest colored cheese is rather neglected at 60 s to 62 s per ewt., but white meets a ready sale at 64s to 65 s . One year ago choicest Canadian sold at 50 s to 51 s .

## NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

Two medicine manufacturing companies are included in the list of Ontario incorporations granted last week. The Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, Limited, with a capital of $\$ 100,000$, and head office in Toronto is itncorporated to do a general business in homeopathic remedies, the provisional directors being J. M. Munyon and Duke Munyon of Philadelphia and $^{\text {and }}$ J. J. Gibbon's of Toronto.-Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, is inconporated to take over the business of the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company of Toronto, manufacturers of patent medicines and proprieitary articles. The capital is $\$ 100,000$, and the provisional directors are Lawrence Solman, H. E. Trent and L. S. Levee of Toronto.-A new roller bearing company has been formed in Hamilton, Canadian Bearings, Limited, with a ceapital of $\$ 400,000$. The provisional directons are W. H. Wright, E. D. Misneir and N. S. Jones of Hamilton.-Another company to exploit the oh fields in Essex county is the New York and Take Fric Oil and Gas Company, Limited, with a capitalization of $\$ 1,000,000$. New York men are be'hind the company. The following \& Sompanies have also received incorporation:-W. H. Storey \& Son, Limited, tanners and leather goods dealers, $\$ 100,000$, Acton.-James H. Wylie, Limited, woollen manufacturers, $\$ 50,000$, Almonte. The Dominion Coat and Apron Manufacturing and Supply Company, Limited, $\$ 40,000$, Toronto, - Blain, Johnson Company, Limited, general vehicle business, $\$ 40,000$, Toronto. -The Orown Art Stained Glass Company of Toronto, Limited, $\$ 40,000$. -The West|port Milling Company, Limited, $\$ 40,000$; the Wylfe Milling Company, Limited, $\$ 40.000$, Almonte.-The Western Leather Goods Company, $\$ 40,000$, Toronto. -Northern Trading Company, Limited, $\$ 25,000$, Pont Arthur. The corporate name of the Harris Confectionery Company, Limited, is changed to MeGiregor, Harris Company, Limited.

MACARONI WHEAT BAISING.
no.d
Whey can also be grown in such regions as Arizona and "Idaho and the dryest parits of Washington and Oregon."

Western American farmers have of late been giving conisiderable attention to the growing of a wheat for a purpose entircly new to this continent. That it will shortly be introduced in Canada is altogether likely, considering the success met with across the border, where conditions are not so favorable. A New York letter thus treats of the subject:-Phenomenal success in gnowing macaroni wheat in Nebraska and South and North Dakota from seed imported from Europe in 1901 and $1892^{*}$ will result this year in by far the greatest acreage of this wheat yet pllanted in the West. As a result of trials by the experimental stations of western agricultural schools, especially that of South Dakota, assisted by Prof. Mark A. Carleton of Manhattan, Kan., cerealist of the United Sitates department of agriculture, the practicability of growing macaroni wheat in this country has been thoroughly established, and hereafter it is to be classed as one of the great crops of the grain belt. Within the past year the following facts have been proved by tesits made in South Dakota:-

1. The yield of macaroni wheat is from 60 to 120 per cent. greater than that of ordinary blue stem and Fife wheats. 2. The quality of American grown macaroni wheat is such that its products can be made of fully as high quality. as those of the imported variety
2. Already there is a greater demand from manufacturers than can be supplied by the growers of macaroni wheat.
3. Bread, more nutritious, and by many considered more palatable than ordinary bread, can be made from macaroni wheat.
Abrout 150,000 acres of South Dakota land was last year sown to macaroni wheat or its more common and corrupt form, known as goose wheat. This year the acreage will be nearly dombled. Practically the same area will be planted in North Dakota, with a considerably smaller area in Nebraska and Kansas.
The following results by the acre obtained from macaroni wheat as compared with the ordinary variety, in Edmunds county, S. D., a typical wheat region, explain the desire of the farmer of the grain belt to include maca roni wheat in his list of erops:-
Thirty bushels macaroni wheat at 75 cts. a bushel, $\$ 22.50$. Twelve bushels ordinary wheat, at 70 cents a bushel, $\$ 8.40$.

Thus it was shown in this particular locality that the new wheat yields almost three times as much revenue as the ordinary variety. Edmunds county macaroni wheat took first prize at the state fair.
Thirty-six farmers in all parts of South Dakota who had obtained seed imported from the Crimea and southern Europe by the Brookings' (S. D.) staition reported yields varying from 4 to 39 bushels to the acre, and an average yield of 20 and two-thirds bushels. Last year was an exceptionally unfavorable one for macaroni wheat in Sout'h Dakota, this grain doing best with comparatively little rainfall. Much of the crop was damaged by hail and an unusual amount of rain. But even this yield netted the plantens 80 per cent. more reveue than the ordinary wheat.

There are a number of macaroni mills in Minnesota and North Dakota, manufacturing macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, etc. To supply the mill demand in New York and Pennsylvania, hundreds of thousands of bushels of macaroni wheat are imported annually. Even with this the mills are compelled to resort to bread wheats, from which an inferior grade of products results. The importation of the finished product alone amounts to $15,000,000$ pounds annually.
"If the farmers will turn their attention to the growth of macaroni wheat, the wheat output of the United Sates will be increased $50,000,000$ bushels within a few years," declared Prof. Carleton, the recognized macaroni expert of the United States, who spent several years in Europe studying the various hard wheats. "In my travels through Europe I found a dozen varieties of red winter wheat and macaroni wheat that will be of special benefit to the great plains.
The macaroni wheats will be of value to the spring wheat growerss from North Dakata to Texas inclusive.

A variety known as goose wheat has been largely grown throughout Ontario for many years.

## THE JAVA QUININE SALE.

The regular monthly tender of Java quinine took place at Batavia on the 24th ult., and the average price paid showed another decline, being fifteen florins per kilogram, as against seventeen florins, which was the average price at which the preceding sale went off. In the table printed below, as compiled by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will tbe found the average prices paid at each sale during the period from January, 1901, to June, 1903, from which comparisons may be made:-

| January.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 173/8 | Postponed. | Postponed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 18 | 201/2 | 201/2 |
| Marcti.... .. .. .. .. .. .. 20 | 211/2 | No sale |
| April. . . .. .. .. .. .. .. 20 | 231/4 | 223/4 |
| May .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 17 | 221/4 | 237/8 |
| June .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 15 | 181/2 | $231 / 2$ |
| July.... | 15 | 211/2 |
| August. . | 13 | No sale. |
| September | 171/4 | 20 |
| October.. | '161/2 | 201/2 |
| November.. | 161/2 | 20 |
| December.. | 16\% | 201/4 |

A remarkable fact about the March, April and May tenders, was the small amount of the offerings sold, the quantities being four per cent., one per cent., and one per cent., respectively. At the sale on the 24th ult., there was a much better demand, about twenty-four per cent. being sold, out of 9,902 kilograms offered. There were 7,452 kilograms offered at the May tender.

Naturally, the lower price paid at the sale has had a depressing effect upon the local market for the Java product. Already weak previous to the sale, the tone of the market has become much weaker, an additional cause being the lack of any important demand. Dealers are quoting lower figures, and the chances are that even these could be shaded on anything like a frm offer.

The lower prices for quinine announced by the German and domestic manufacturers last week, have not yet had the desired stimulating effect upon the demand. There is said, however, to be an excellent business in sight, which is expected to strike this market albout the time that the malarious effects of the recent floods begin to be felt. In the meantime dealers are possessing their souls with all possible patience, and second hands are filling what orders come in for small quantities.

The Bulgarian Rose Situation.-Adrices by mall, from Kazanlik, Bulgaria, to this paper, report the rose situation about as follows:-From the outlook at the time the letter was written, the crop will be a heavy one, a record breaker, both as regards the quantity and quality of the otto, and the yield is variously estiamted anywhere between 110,000 and 125,000 Turkish ounces, with chances in favor of the higher amount being reached. The harvest this year is especially remarkable, as thaving been begun earlier and continued longer than any on record. Our advices are dated June 8, and at this time, the gathering and distillation of the flowers had been in progress about three weeles and fully a third of the crop remained to be harvested. This, it was estimated, would take at.least another week, whereas lout three weeks, at most, are occupied in gathering the average crop.

## London \& L ancashire Life Assurance Co.

At the Fortieth Annual Meeting, being for 1902, held at the Offices, 66 and 67 Cornhill, London, on Thursday, 23rd April, Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, KC.S., in the chatr,-Mr. W. P. Clirehug'b (General Manager and Actuary) read the notice convening the meeting and the Auditors' Certificate appended to the accounts.

## NHW ASSURANOMS.

During 1902 new assuranoes were 2,538 for $\$ 4,093,430$, and deducting $\$ 669,410$ for those declined and not completed, the policies issued were 2,211 for $\$ 3,424,020$, giving a new premium income of $\$ 153,786.25$.

PRHMIOM INOOM困.
The total premiums received amounted to $\$ 1,417,107,93$, and after deduction of $\$ 43,175.64$, paid for re-assurances, the net premiums were $\$ 1,373,932.29$, being an increase of $\$ 51,520$ over the previons year. During the present guinquennium the increase in the premium income has amounted to $\$ 215,180$.

## TOTAL INOOME

The total income of the Company was $\$ 1,702,971,31$, in cluding $\$ 328,742.77$ from interest and dividends, the average rate yielded on invested and uninvested funds being about 4 per cent.

## CLAIMS.

The clafms by death with bonus acditions amounted to $\$ 525,252.81$, which is not onty less than the amount reported for the previous year, but well within the expectancy. Those under Endowment Policies amounted to $\$ 126,614.25$.

## ADDITION TO FUNDS.

After payment of all other outgoings the suin of $\$ 067$,834.14 was added to the funds, which now stand at $\$ 8,815$,342.08 .

The following table gives the annual addition to the funds, and shows the general progress of the Company during the past five years:-

| Year. | Premium income. | Invested funds. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total. | Increase. |
| 1898. | \$1,204,580 | \$6,532,235 | \$337,985 |
| 1899.. | 1,250,370 | 7,055,535 | 523,300 |
| 1900.. | 1,315,140 | 7,638,705 | 583,170 |
| 1901.. | 1,322,410 | 8,147,510 | 508,805 |
| 1902.. | 1,373,930 | 8,815,340 | 667,830 |

## HIPPRNETI RATIO.

The Directors have great satiofaction in drawing attention to a further decrease of $11 / \mathrm{p}$ per cent. in the ratio of the expenditure. During the quinquennium, the decrease has been more than 5 per cent.

TER QUINQUANNIAL VALUATION
The valuation has on this occasion been made on a strictor principal than that adopted five years since, when the Canadian portion was valued at 4 per cent. The whole of the business has now been placed on a $31 / 2$ per cent. basis, thus further strengthening the reserves and improving the general financial position of the Company.

## LOADING RESERVED.

Net premiums only have been brought into account, the whole of the "loading" being reserved as a provision dur ing the duration of the pollcies for future profits and expeenses, the value of such "loading" being $\$ 2,216,180$

## sURPLUS

On the above basis the net llability under assurance transactions is $\$ 8,198,720$, and the life assurance fund $\$ 8$, ${ }^{714,355}$, showing a surplus of $\$ 515,635$
Of this surplus it is proposed that $\$ 425,000$, be divided amongst Policyholders and Shareholders in the proportion of four-fifths and one-fifth respectively, the latter being reduced by the sum of $\$ 6,985$, in accordance with clause 109 in the Articles of Association, which provides that Policyholders now receive 90 per cent. and the Shareholders 10 per cent of the profits.
This disposition of the surplus enables the Directors to add $\$ 75,000$ to their "Rest" or Contingency Fund, to increase the dividend to Shareholders and to Policyholdersthe latter receiving a reversionary bonus for the quin quennium of $\$ 37.50$ per $\$ 1,000$ on Endowment Policies, and from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 62: 50$ upon Whole-Life Policles
W. P. CLIREHUGH,

General Manager and Actuary.
23rd April, 1903.

## BOARD OF DIREOTION

col. Sir nlagl kingiscote, Chairman
S. G. SHEPPARD, BSQ., Vice-Chairman.

The Rt. Hon. Ev. Ashley. Gen. Sir Reynolds Gipps, G.C.B Vesey G. M. Holt, Esq. Lt.-Col. Geo. Kemp, M.P. sir Thos. Paine. R. B. Reynolds, Esq.
W. P. CLIREHUGH, General Manager.

## OANADIAN BRANOE-Board of Director :

LORD STRATHCONA, Chairman.
R. B. Angus, Esq. J. F. Stairs, Esq.
H. Stikeman, Esq. Hector McInnis, Esq.
C. M. Hays.-Esq. J. C. O'Mullin, Esq.
E. L. Pease, Esq. Walter Mitchell, Esq
C. R. Hosmer, Esq. H. R. Silver, Esq.
B. HAL. BROWN, General Manager.
A. SIEVENS BROWNE, ALEX. BISSETWT,

Supt. of Agencies.
Asst. Secretary

If the yield turns out as expected and no serious developments come out of the Macedonian troubles, low prices will probably prevail for otto. There are those, however, both in this and primary markets, who regard the political situation with considerable apprehension and look for difficulty in getting goods out of Bulgaria.

Senega Root Lower.-There has been a declining tendency to prices for senega root this week, due to the dullness of trade and the encouraging reports in regard to the crop. There seems to be little doubt that the yield will be large, and a letter recelved a few days ago, stated that there would probably be fully two hundred per cent. more root dug up to the first of July than there was to the same date last year. We are unable to accurately state just what was the total yield of lost segson, but an estimate made by a Western dealer, late in 1902, placed the quantity dug in Minnesota; North Dakota and Manitoba, between 175,000 and 250,000 pounds. The letter referred to in -the foregoing paragraph, estimated that there would be over 100,000 pounds more root dug this year than last. If this turns out to be a fact, it is likely that prices will go down considerably turther before the season in finished.

## THE EXPORT BUTTER TRADE

For some time past the practice has prevalled in Canada of sending to the British market quantities of butter, represented as creamery, but which in the real sense of the term was not that product. This butter would be made in small lots, repacked into exports, marked "creamery" and then forwarded to the United Kingdom. Originally it may have been good, but by reason of the conditions of handling and the unevenness of the quality on reaching the market, it has tended to discredit Canadian butter with English customers. The protection of our export butter trade, upon which large sums have annually been spent, has therefore become necessary, and it was for thas purpose that Hon. Sydney Fisher introduced a bill which was recently discussed in the House. Persons in the trade give the name "ccreamery" only to butter which is manufactured in a factory.
It appears, says an Ottawa report, that there are a number of dairymen who produce what they term "creamery butter" at home, and sell it as such upon the local market with special brands. When the bill was first introduced it was thought that the number of these producers was


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inconsiderable, and not mough to justify an exsmption from the provisions of the bill. They, however, seem to be more numeres than was supposed, und it has be in repreby the proposed legislation. The Minister of Agriculture has no desire to injure in any way interests that do not contlict with Canada's export trade and if it is possible to exempt from disabillties these diairym n who are using the word "creamery" as an indication of the character of their butter output, while at the sam time retaining those provisions which are necessary for the protection of our reputation abroad, Hton. Mr. Fisher will probably be disposed to consider such a suggestion favorably
It is likely than an amendment will be made to the bill, confining the operation of the clauses with respect to the marking of creamery butter to the export trade, so that the bill will not interfere with the marking of butter as "cereamery" intended for local use only. The clanses of t'he bill which deal with the penalties will also be amonded. At present the penalties run from $\$ 400$ to $\$ 10$. The heariest penalties would apply to offences such as delib rately manufacturing and dealing in aleomargarine, pr cess butter, etce., but there are several minor offences which scarcely merit heavy penalties. Accordingly it is proposer to divide the range of penalties. Fines ranging from $\$ 200$ to $\$ 400$ will then be applienble to serions infractions of the law, while the miner offences will be punishable by penalties of from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 50$. It should be explained that Mr. Fisher's bill is introduced at the instance of the exporters, who, equally with the Minister, are desirous of maintaining the standard of Canadian butter.

MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

With a good-sized rainstorm within the powers of the scientist and the ordinary cow-boy capable of catch-
ing and subduing the cloudburst and the cyclone. the earth will shortly be quite a pleasant place to visit for a féw years. We learn from London that a Dr: MeCarthy, of Melbourne, asserts that he is able to produce rain by sending up con:inuously from three centres columns of sending up con:inuously from three centres columns of
gas made of certain chemicals. After a maximum of thair-ty-two hours rain is produced over a range of ninety miles at any àtitude, in any sky, with the wind in any quarter. The doctor explains that the gas causes, in a different strata of the atomosphere, a vacuum whic" is the centre of a heat storm, with dense rain clouds. The rain which follows is of a tropical character, slight at first and then very heavy. His experiments have been conducted in ar anclosure twelve by eight feet. The chemicals react and must be changed in accordance with the altitudes.

NEWS FROM THE ANDERSON PRIVATE BANK ESTATE.

How complete was the wreck of the private Bank of C W. Iaderson of S n of Oakville, Ont., who assigned some 'time ago, is shown by the statement of the assignee. Not more than $21 / 2$ to 3 cents in the dallar wil? be realized for the depositors. Negotiations have been going on for some time with the Bank of Hamiltion, which hold.practically all the assets, except about $\$ 4,000$, which latter 'will probably be eaten up in legal and other expenses, to grive up a portion of theise assets, with partial success. 'The ofticial statement of the assignee is as follows:-A settlement has been arrived at in the Anderson Bank affair. ft has been foumb, on the advice of Mr. Blake, that the securities held by the Bank of Hamilton were taken so us to render them perfectly valid. At the request of the exacutors the bank have piaced a most liberal value uport the Oakville and other propelrties, and are paying to the assignees the sum of $\$ 7,500$ for distribution among the

In addition to the above, F. GOUDMAN \& SON have always on hand a Large Stock of Factored Goods. AT PRIGES WHICH CANNOT DE EEATEN.
©oreditors. The bank's claim was in the neigh,borhood of pro,000, and securities nominally the same amount.
The question of Mrs. Anderson's dower is still unsettled, and the bank will have to deal with it apart fromt 1.he estate. This disposes of the estate, witn, the exception of one or two undisposeld of assetts, which are adverrised to be sold in Oakrithe on the 7th instant. The rounty Judge of Halton, at the request of the assignce awill revise the accounts, when the estate will be closed wy a first and final dividend being declared, which will we in the neighborhoood of $21 / 2$ to 3 cents in the dollar. There are about 500 depositors.

## FIRE UNDERWRITERS' MEETING.

The members of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association held their annual meeting at Niagara-on-the-Lake some days ago. Mr. James McGregor, Montreal, Managrer for Canada of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. the retiring President, was in the chair. Among those present were: Messrs. J. Gardner Thompson, Liverpool \& London \& Globe; E. M. Heaton, Gualrdian; T. W. Evans, Aetna; G. F. C. Smith, Tiverpoot \& London \& Clobe; W. Mackay, Royal; R. W. Tyre, Northern; T. F. Doblin, London \& Lancashire; P. M. Wickham, Imperial Alliance; J. MeGiregor, Com. Union; A. Hadrill, Seeretary of the association; W. Kennedy, London Assurance; Y. L. Morrisey, Union; Randanl Davidson, U. B. \& M.; A. W. Giles, Atlas; A. F. Janes, Scottish Amer., and Lansing Lewis, Caledonia, Montreal; Alfred Wright, London \& Lancashire; L. M. Bascom, Secretary; Jas. Boomer, Minetaska; W. Robins, Western; P. A. McCallum, Hartford; T. C. Patttersón, Phoenix of London; F. H. Sims, British America; H. M. Blackburn, Stun; Mark H. Trish, Guardian; John B. Laid-
law, Norwich Union; J. J. JKenny, Western, and A. Kirkpatrick, Aetna, Toronto. Frank Haight, Waterloo; Geo. it. Marks, London Assurance, London. This was the twentieth annual meeting of the jassociation, and in the election of ofticers Mr. G. F. C. Smith, Montreal, manager of the Liverpool \& London \& Globe, who was the first president of the association, was again elected to the principal oftice. Mr. Smith is perhaips whe best known tite insurance man in. Oanada, having been established for some fifity years in Montreal. Mr. Alfred. Wright of Toronto, Manager of the Canadian branch of the London \& Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., was elected Western VicePresident, and Mr. Matthew Hinshaw, Montreal, Manager for Canada of the Atlas Assurance Co., was elected Eastern Vice-President.
While no advance in rates was immediately decided upon as a result of the meeting, this being usually left to the proper committee, it is probable that some increases nvill be made in the near future. They may not, however, aflect the large pentres, where it is considered there is adequate fire protection, but rates maly be revised in unprotected places, where there is a likelihood of a serious conflagration, and from where the insurance companies consider they are not receivirig adequate premilums. There was some discussion, too, as to what should be done with Ottalwa, but nothing definite pas decided upon: The report made regarding last year's business nwas that it had been exceptionally good, but this year was discouraging, and unprofitable. Business in Manitoba particularly was expanding, and it was felt that in future this would be a very important point.

[^4] R5, 1903, clearings, $\$ 1,869,714,46$; corresponding week last year, 21,596,723.02

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ELGIN LOAN CUMPANY PROCEEDINGS

- According to a recent report from St. Thomas, there is Ino change in the condition of George Rowley, the default ling manager of the Elgin Loan Company, whose prostras tion from the fact that his crimes have become public lleads his attending physician to think that he may not wecover. The widespread sympathy entertained for Rowtey is disappearing, however, in view of late developments: If is now known that he has systematically robbed the company for more than a dozen years, long before thel city was inoculated, through one man's phenomena? luck, with the speculation craze. The extent of his stealing was apparently up to the limit of his opportunities. Since March, 1900, Rev. C. W. Vollick, of Oneida, deposited $\$ 2,000$ and later $\$ 2,000$ more. This was the matter on which Rowley was arrested. The $\$ 4,000$ was entered in Mr. Vollick's pass book, and they interest was entered up every half-year in regular order. In the company's books there is not a sign or trace of the money ever having been deposited. Another instance was a deposit on January 2 , 1897. Thee amount was properly entered in the deposit book, and the interest added regularly; in the company's books the deposilt appears as $\$ 100$. In April, 1901, another reustomer deeposited $\$ 5,000$, buat the company's book shows'


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162,000 . Peter Couse, of this city, deposited $\$ 12,000$, the ${ }^{5}$ Ibooks show $\$ 2,000$. Other instances of the same kind are reported. The shortame is tikely to teach $\$ 100,000$. Art other peculiar transaction was the placing of a second mortgage on a property owned by Rowley, and which he bought for $\$ 3,500$, and on which there is a first mortgage ffor \$2,800. However, it is stated on good authority that Hepositors will be paid in full, thett a shortage of $\$ 100,000$ or more would not affect their chances.

## MONTREAL EXPORT TRADE

The exports from the port of Montreal since the opening of navigation show a substantial increase over the same period of 1902. The largest increases were in cattle, corn, barley, rye and cheese. Corn shows the remarkable increase of 4,800 per cent., or $1,647,574$ bushels, against 17,150 bushels. Last year the light shipments were due in a large measure to the crop shirtage in the United Stat:s. Cattle show an increase of almost 150 per cent., due to the British embargo against New England, through fear of importing the foot and mouth disease. The increase in chese is highly satisfactory, in view of the fact that last spring was looked upon as one of the greatest dairying seasons in the history of the country. The shipments amounted to almost 400,000 boxes, compared with 330,000 boxes. A decrease might reasonably have been expected, as the long drouth had a retarding effect. That effect has been marked on the butter exports, which show a falling off from 82,000 to 30,000 pounds. The strike of the 'longshoremen and teamsters, and the consequent refusal by the railways to handle shipments of peris'hable goods, may also be taken into consideration. Wheat shipments decreased from 6. 111,000 busheds to $5,259,000$ bushels. but three-quarters of the entire lot was Conadian grown. There was a substantial increase in barlev. 140.000 bushels as compared wilth 65,000 bushels. The Board of Trade reports shipments form the opening of navigation to date, with comparisons as follows:-

| Bushels. | 1903. | 1902 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat. | 5,259,360 | 6,111,469 |
| Corn.. - | 1,647,574 | 17,150 |
| Oats.. | 239,612 | 562,332 |
| Barley | 140,419 | 65,563 |
| Rye.. . | 350,123 | 240,645 |
| Pounds. |  |  |
| Butter.. | 30,123 | 82,241 |
| Cheese.. | 399,880 | 330,561 |
| Head. |  |  |
| Cattle.. .. | 36,303 | 15,956 |
| Boxed meats | 33,706 | 28,090 |

## DEATH OF MR. JAMES PRICE.

Those connected with the hide and leather trades througbrout Canada will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. James Price, president of the Montreal Hide and Calfskin Company, which occurred in this city on Wednesday last. The deceased, a native of Montreal, spent some of his younger days in the drygoods business, but early forsook its exactitudes and embarked in the hide and calfskin trade in which he remained until his death, and in which he amassed considerable wealth. Mr. Price was a man of strict integrity, his word being ever given with that regard for conscientiousness too often overlooked in the rush of business life to-day, and which caused his suggestions and ideas to be given more than usual consideration by those who knew him best. The family will have the sympathy of a host of friends in this sad bereavement.
-The total duty collected for the month of June, 1903, at the port of Toronto, was $\$ 612,655$, as against $\$ 469,831$ a year ago, an increase of $\$ 142,824$. The total collections for the fiscal year were $\$ 7,048,775$, as against $\$ 6,007,645$ in 1901 2 , an increase of $\$ 1,041,131$, or nearly 17 per cent. The total number of entries for 1902-3 was 114,931, an increase of 9,313 over the previous year.

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The Puttie Legging

## High-Class Leggings,

in all Patterns and from
all Classes of Material:

Pig-Skin, Tan \& Antelope,
Calf, Tan Brick, Smooth a.nd Grained Hide.
tho W. W. Legging



The Colonial Legging-Front Vlew.


The Pattie Legging.


## L. Watkin \& Sons, welug iboub

## FINANCIAL.

Montreal. Thursday Evening, July 2, 1903. After a holiday business is always somewhat languid. The Stock Exchange might just as well have been closed here until Monday, as it is in Toronto in honour of the Home-Comers festival in that city. The weather is going out as a standard of fickleness, now-a-days the Stock Exchange is a better example, for its variations are constantly going on from causes as mysterious as those affecting the weather. A few days ago call money in New York was at $21 / 2$ to 3 , then on Monday last the price went up to 5 per cent., the highest figure touched for some weeks. One alleged reason was that the Pennsylvania stock issue of $\$ 90,000,000$ had been taken out of the market. The absorption of that enormous amount of new stock shows that the cry about money being scarce is unfounded. Probably, say some papers, there had been henve liquidntione made in order to find the money for this issue, but somebody took the stocks which somebody else parted with, so the liquidation theory will not hold water. The cotton situation is exciting great interest and no little anxiety. The corner is tightening and consumers are beginning to be restless under the strain. There is every likelihood of a bad break, which will be disastrous to some operators who imagine that prices must keep up under speculative mantputation. July is a great time for dividend payments. a large bulk of which money finds its way to the Stock Exchange, thereby causing a temporary spurt in prices.

The time is fast approaching when both here and in the States, the banks will have to meet large calls for harvest opevations money. The prospect is therefore not favourable for cheap money. In London a hopeful feeling prevails, Consols are up to $921 / 2$, and there has been a considerable business done in American securities. The U. S. National

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We are always ready to prepare sample lasts and upper patterns for any manufacturer, and guarantee the grade and measurement of all our productions. You are invited to write us for new samples and particulars regarding our lasts and upper matterns. for either men's or women's shoes of any grade.


## office and works, Northampton, Eneland

banks show an increase of loans and discounts over last year of $\$ 193,186,000$, and of individual deposits of $\$ 230,993500$,
The supply of money has therefore exceeded the demand. The supply of money has therefore exceeded the demand. The Government deposits have also increased by 21 mil lions since June, 1902, so the "scarce money" cry is not supported by these facts. Prices are steady in the local market, but business is slack enough to justify a holiday which is being taken this afternoon and may be extended. Sterling exchange, 60 days, 9 3-32; demand, 9 19-32; Paris, exchange on London, $25 \mathrm{f} 131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Money is not quite so easy. $51 / 2$ to 6 is asked for call money but a tighter hand is he'd on the supply.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for wrek ending July 2, supplied by Charles Meredith \& Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

|  |  |  | Average <br> same |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| date |  |  |  |

Miscellanenns.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co Montreal Street Railway.. Montreal Power Co..

| Toronto Street Railfay.. . . . . 421 | 100 | 99 | 119 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Halifax Street Railway.. .. .. 25 | 95 | 95 | 1021/2 |
| Toledo Railway . . . . . . . . . . 330 | 27 | 261/2 | ... |
| 'Twin Citifl Transit.. .. .. .. .. 2066 | 98 | 95 | 118\%/8 |
| Richelieu \& Ont. Nav. Co .. .. 1521 | 90 | 85 | 1101/2 |
| Commercial Cable .. .. .. .. .. 100 | 1621/2 | 1621/2 | 1641/3 |
| Bell Telephone.. .. .. .. .. .. 8 | 150 | 150 | 1651/3 |
| Montreal Cotton.. .. .. .. .. .. 31 | 122 | 120 | 126 |
| Dominion Cotton.. .. .. .. .. .. 100 | 42 | 40 | $561 / 2$ |
| Dom. Coal, common.. .. .. .. .. 2621 | $991 / 4$ | 941/4 | 135 |
| Do., pref. xd.. .. .. .. .. 25 | 113 | 113 |  |
| Switch, common .. .. .. .. 57 | 671/2 | 67 |  |
| Do. pref., xd.. .. .. .. .. 87 | 993/4 | 97 | $\ldots$ |
| Lake Superior.. . . . . . . .. . . 100 | $51 / 2$ | 51/2 | . $\cdot$ |
| Detroit United Elec. Ry. . . . . . 121254 | $743 / 4$ | 711/2 | $771 / 4$ |
| Dominion Iron \& Steel, com.. . 3557 | 195/8 | 161/4 | 521/4 |
| Dotto. pfd.. .. .. .. 1824 | 62 | 51 | 953/4 |
| Nova Scotia.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1718 | 981/2 | 94 | 104 |
| Bonds. |  |  |  |
| Montreal Street Ry. . . . . . . . 5300 | 104 | 103 | 1061/2 |
| Nova Scotia.. .. .. .. .. .. . 1000 | 1111/4 | 1111/4 | ... |
| Dom. Iron \& Steel . . . . . . . . 268,000 | $761 / 2$ | 69 | 90 |

Thursday Evening, July 2, 1903.

$2060 \quad 126 \quad 122 \quad 135$ Abundant rains and bright warm weather intervening are | 572 | 241 | 229 | $2711 / 4$ | . causing phenomenal growth and all farmers are rejolcing. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4602 | 82 | 77 | $1018 / 8$ |  | . Wheat growers are fubilant. Values show but llthle change

## J. R. Bousfield $\& \mathrm{C}_{0}$.

## LIMITED



The Finest Bespoke Manufacturers 881 p.o. in

in Fingland, for the Canadian Market favour of Canada.

Butter.-The market is ruling extra dull, with soarcely any business passing. Exporters are out of the market and are recelving no orders. present pritues ruither will mot admit of any export business. Prlees on the other slde are ruling much lower than on spot. Stoeks are aceumulating; recelpts are large and going into store. The result is a very unsettled feettrig and avery indtoation of prices ruing lower within a few days. in present condtion of the market it is impossible to give rellable quota. tions. Prices asked for choice to finest creamery are $181 / \mathrm{m}^{0}$ to $19 \% / 2$, but with forced sntes it would be diffeutt to real. ize over the inside quotations for finent qually. Under grades could be bought at from Inside quotations down to 17 c . In dairy butter the business paraling in reported very small, even the fobbing trade is thtitig less than onehalf the usual quantity. Finest Townships is offered at 17 e without finding an outlet. Western is not quoted over 15 to 16 e and medium grades at 14 to 1 se .

Cements.-Arrivals for week ending June 30: 10,100 bapr Belgian and German, 0,400 do. brls; 1,150 brla, and 7,800 bags English cement; 103,000 Arebrioks. Prlees atendy,

Chresz,-Dull trade. Very large offering and ordepa scarce. Exporters' ideas are for $90 / 4$ to 10 e , whereas cost of goods prevents holders selling under $101 / 2$ to $10 \% / 10$. The
result is the wide difference between buyers and sellers prevents business and sales during the week have been unusually light. The market closes with a very heavy tendeney, and there is nothing to prevent a lower range within a short time. Production is increasing; the total make thus far this season being much ahead of same peMod last year, and as the stock has got to be moved in order to force inoreased business, lower prices musit be aceepted.

Ba日月,-In sympathy with the market on butter and Theese eggs are ruling easier in price. The market is more Inrgely supplied and demand is lighter. The decreased con*umption is acoounted for through the large supply of curly fruit and cheap vegetables which consumers are now llsing. Consequently business passing is light and the outluok is poor for sales this week. Best candled stock is selling at 140; new laid selected 15 to 16 c . Prince Edward Island is sending in quite large quantitles and as the stock is not runaing too well is offered at $121 / 2$ to $131 / 2$ c. Low prices for this stock interfere with prices for best Western reeelpts and assist in depresing values. We hear of no further sales on export account. English buyers are not villing to pay prices expected for best Canadian limed Pega, Holders here ank 7 s 3 d , whereas the expectations of Inglish buyers are 6s 9d to 6s 100 .

## THE "0nward" Brand. <br> Damp Proof Welted M.S., Non-Greaking.



Light, Stylish and Durable. Every Pair Warranted.

Floyd, Kightley \& Go., Northampton, England


Latest English Fittings, 3 to 6 Fittings under the New Tariff.

Flour and Feed.- Both are lower in price, as shown on another page.

Green Fruits, Etc-Good demand, aided by hot weather. Prices hold steady. Four cars of deciduous Cal. fruit were sold by auction Monday at the following prices: Peaches, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.75$ a box; cherries, $\$ 1.15$ to $\$ 1.60$ per box; apricots 75 c to $\$ 1$ a crate, and plums, $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.30$ a crate. Three cars of bananas sold at 75 c to $\$ 1.30$ a bunch. One car of Mississippi tomatoes sold at $\$ 1.05$ a crate. One car of tomatoes sold at $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.10$ a crate Quotations Oranges, Valentias, 420 size $\$ 1.80$; Sorrento do., 300 size compartment cases, $\$ 3.25$; lemons, extra fancy 300 size Maioris seedless, $\$ 3.75$; fancy 300 size Messinas, $\$ 3.00$; fancy 360 size Messinas $\$ 2.25$; choice 300 Messinas $\$ 2.75$; choice 360 Messinas, \$2.25; apples, finest Spies, $\$ 6.00$; Baldwinis, Russets, etc., $\$ 4$; figs, 5 crown, 18 lbs . to box, $131 / 2 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{lb}$; 4 crown, 10 lbs . to box, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{lb}$.; 2 crown, 1 lb . boxes, 13 c lb .; bananas, Jamaica fruits, $\$ 1.85$ to $\$ 2.25$; tomatoes, 6 basket crates $\$ 2.75$; dates, new golden, 5 c 1 lb .; $1-\mathrm{lb}$. pkgs., $61 / \mathrm{c}$; evap.
frults, apples, 50 lb . boxes, $61 / 4$ to 7 c ; Calif. apricots, 25 lb .
boxes, 12c; California pears 25 lb . boxes, 13 c ; California peaches; 25 lb . boxes, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; do. prunes, $40-50,9 \mathrm{c}$; do., $50-60$, 8c; nuts, new Grenoble walnuts 13 c ; Taragona almonds 13 c ; Cicily filbers, 9 c ; Jumbo pecanis 16 c ; large pecans 13 c ; peanuts "Bon Ton" roasted, $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Sun, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; " G " $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Coon, 7 c ; shelled almonds, 28 lbs to box. 27 c ; shelled walnuts, 26c; cocoanuts $\$ 3.25$ per 100 ; Brazil nuts 13 c ; cucumbers, baskets $\$ 3.50$; raspberries, per box 15 c ; strawberries $\tau$ to 8 c ; beans, green $\$ 3.50$ per large basket; was beans, $\$ 3.50$ per large basket; new Bermuda potatoes $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5 \mathrm{brl}$.; Bermuda onions $\$ 1.25$ per crate; new calbbage $\$ 2.75$; Canadian asparagus $\$ 1.50$ basket; cauliflowers $\$ 1.75$ per dozen; limes $\$ 1.50$ per 100. Cal. cherries $\$ 2$ per crate. Egyptian onions per bag of 112 pounds, $21 / 4 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{lb}$. Cal. peaches $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 2.25$ per box; do. plums $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.50$; do. apricots $\$ 2$ to \$2.25. Canadian red cherries $\$ 1$ per basket; Canadian ted currants 8 to 9 c box; pineapples 24 to case $\$ 3 ; 30$ to case $\$ 3.25$.

[^5]tion of 5 points was made in New York on Wednesday.

## E. ANTDRENES \& OO. Est日。

Bools, Uppers, Leggings, Leather, Mer-
cery, Grindery and all Trade Sundries.
Our Price Llst Malled Free on Application.

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EVERY Boot \& 8hoo Listed by us Is Gurnateep Solip Leatuer Thnoughout.

And to have Whole VAMPS THROUGH TO TOE.
Honest Goods. Rockbottom Prices.
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## Well = made, Reliable and Durable Clothing,

For the Colonies.

In order to cope with our greatly increased trade we have had to again extend our Premises.

## Canadian Buyers,

Ought to know the keen value we can give them.

We employ no Travellers.
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The Clothing Co., Limited,
47, 49, 51 and 53 Moor Lane,
Factorles:
Osbourne Street, COLCHESTBR.
Mile-End Road, LONDON.
Cambrldge Road, LONDON.

New prices on future canned salmon are: Horse shoe brand (tall) $\$ 1.60$ doz.; $\$ 1.55$ in cases and five case lots; Clover leaf brand (flat) $\$ 1.05$ per dozen., $\$ 1.00$ in 1 to 5 case lots; Dominion brand, $\$ 1.35$ doz., $\$ 1.30$ in one to 5 case lots; Neptune brand (tall) $\$ 1.30$ per doz., $\$ 1.25$ in cases and $\$ 1.20$ in 5 case lots; Salad Rose brand (tall) $\$ 1$ per doz., 95 c in cases and 85 c in 5 case lots. Other groceries are unchanged under quiet movement.

## Leather and Shoes.-The movement in leather continues

 very satisfactory, jobbers being well pleased with the June trade and outlook for present month is fully as favorable. The export trade is likewise brisker. For local trade jobbing leather is short in supply; the demand fell off during the dry spell, but since then calls have been numerous. Prices keep firm. Shoe manufacturers report indications very favorable, but state that higher prices will likely prevail very shortly as all that enters into the manufacture of boots and shoes, including labor, is higher in price.Oils, Paints, Etc.-Linseed oils are 1c lower, raw being quoted at 55 c to 56 c and boiled at 58 e to 59 c . Turpentine is slightly higher at 73 to 75 c as to quantity. White lead is unchanged. Cod liver oils are steady at prices quoted on another page.

Woot.-The fourth series of London wool auctions opens on Tuesday next, 9th inst. Latest cable announced 160,000 bales to be offered. At the fourth series last year 220,000 bales were offered. The trade here is quiet. In the words of one dealer, "Rags and shoddy are now playing a part." Capes, greasy are worth 18 c to $181 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Natal's, 20 to $211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. A lot of very cheap crosbreds, washed, are on the market

LONDON, E.C., Eng. and are moving at from 20 to $271 / 2$ c; medium do. 30 e to 35 c . Finest merinos are worth 40 to $421 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; scoured merinos, 50 to $521 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. A local firm is reported to have purchased two or three hundred thousand pounds of North-West wool lately, paying 11 c to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Last year this kind was secured at 9 c to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. At that time considerable North-West wool was disposed of to good advantage abroad owing to the

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> DUKE STREET.

## NORTHAMPTON - ENGLAND

The finest High Class Boots and Shoes, for Canadian Market, $33 \frac{1}{\mathrm{z}}$ p.c, in their favour.

促

保 very good.
-London Clearing House.-Total for week ending June 25,1903 , clearings, $\$ 745,800$.
-The total liabilities of the insolvent firm of J. B. Trahan \& o., drygoods, Montreal, previously referred to, are $\$ 25,000$.
-It is reported that the managers of the Cornwall Woollen Mills, recently closed, will dispose of the property provided the shareholders consent. The entire plant is valued át about $\$ 200,000$.
-The total collections on importations at the Montreal Customs House for the month of June were $\$ 1,246,360$, against $\$ 1,025,994$ for the month of June last year, an in crease of $\$ 220,366$.

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Ladies' Bathing Dresses, etc., eto.

Special terms for Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff, Ed

-The Customs revenun of Canada for the fiscal year sa'es of the same company for the year were z, 639.529 acres which closed June 20 . hais been $\$ 36,619,659$, an incrase of for $\$ 9,693,950$. For the previous year the sales wepe $\$ 1.565,-$ \$4,566,860 over last sear, and much the largest in the cour- 454 acres for $\$ 5,145,442$. Canadian Northern Railway land try'shist'ry. For the month of June atone the collection department sales for year ending June 30 totalled 263.051 have been $\$ 3,579,6 \times 5$, an increase of $\$ 692,471$. acres for $\$ 911,346$. Immigration arrivals for the year are -All reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, says a vious year. Winnipeg customs office collections for June Winnipeg despatch, give proof of western Canada's crease of $\$ 88,036,83$, and in June last year $\$ 139,802.64$, on inrapid progress. For June, 1903, the Camadian Pacific Rail- crease of $\$ 88,234.19$. For the fiscal year ending Jone 30 way land department sales were 349,524 acres, for $\$ 1.221,651$, collections amounted to $\$ 1.933,082.87$, and for the fiscal year way land department sales were 349,524 acres, for $\$ 1.221,651$, ending June $30,1902, \$ 1,499,226.83$, an increase of $\$ 433,856.04$
as compared with 244,673 acres for $\$ 877,622$ in 1902 . Land for the year.
$\square$ H. J. CHAPMAN \& CO.

Clarence Works, - KETTERING, ENG Wholesalo and Export Shoe Manufacturers.

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NEW STYLES AND SHAPES IN Gent's Best and Medium Class Footwear.

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-MANUFACTURERS OF-

## Ladies' Gowns, -9. and Skirts,

For the Canadian market, $331 / 3$ p.c. preference under the New Tariff.


#### Abstract

-Hon. F. R. Latchford has given motice in the Ontario Legislature of a resolution as follows:-"That the Lieuten ant-Governor in Council may set apart out of the ungrant ed lands of Ontlario and grant as subsidies to the Canada Central Railway Company 7,400 aoras of land per mile of the company's line of railway from a point at the head of deep-water mavigation on the Fremo River through the town of Sudbury to a point in the Township of Hutton, a distance not exceeding seventy miles." It will be re'membered, says a Toronto letter, that a "Soo" official apperared before the Government a fortnight ago and asked fur a land subsidy for a line from Scotia Junctilon to Sudbury. Since then he has been in almost constant attendance at the Parliament buildings. Mr. H C. Hamilton, solicitor for the Consolidlated Lake Superior Company stated that the proposed subsidy was for a line in which the Soo Company was interested ${ }_{m}$ The capitalists behind it were not the identical ones behind the Soo company, but included many of those. The relations of the new line toward the Algoma, Central and the Manitooulin \&

North Shore Railways would, Mr. Hamiltion said, be that of a friendly alliance. The new line was projected with a view to عecuring easteru connections for the Soo company's other lines, which would otherwise be limited in ftheir operations to Allgoma. The Manitoulin \& North Shore Railway, promoted by this Soo company several wears ago, and subsidfzed, by the Government, makes Sudbury its headquarters, with a line projected across Manitoulin Island and through the Bruce Peninsular to Owen Sound and Meaford. This southern extension has never been seriously entered upon, although surveys 'have been made. The possible impracicalbility of the ferry from Wobermory to Fitzowilliam Island may have caused delay in building this line, but Mr. Hamilton said the SudburyFrench Riven line was not projected as a substitute, but that the former would be built, as had been contemplated. The plan of building the new line as far as Huttion Township, north of Sudibury, no doubit means the development of extenslve iron deposits there, which created so much Fiterest a year agga.


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## PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted to Canadians recently: United States.-Making chese Walter Cole; coffee pot, Harold W. Higgins; 'hair supporter, Howard A. Johnston; porcelain crown for teeth, William H. Mosley; trolley-pole controller, John J. O'Donnell; fire-brick. John Ayling; railway-rail joint, Oharles G. Polleys; apparatus for removing stones, John P. Moran.

For the benefit of our readers we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American gov-
ernments, secured through the agency CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF CANADA of Messrs. Marion \& Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information regnrding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of change by applying to the above-named firm.-Samuel M. Martin. Heatherdale, P.E.I., thay tedder attachment for mowing machine; James Mathieson, Dyer's Bay. Ont., wire stretcher; Dr. G. G. Corbet, Fairville, A.B., cuff-holder; Auguste St. Pierre, Riv. Trois-Pistoles, Que., tie plate; Wm. C. Arnald, Kamloops, B.C., hot air furnace; Joseph A. Desmarteau, Graniby, Que., valve; Henry Broderick, Winnipeg, Man., horse-shoe; Joseph Letourneau, St. Pierre, Riv, du Sud, Que. neau,
motor.

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(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)


#### Abstract

Apart from its uses as a seasoning electrolytic methods. Wherever cheap and as a preservative, common salt is water power is available, however, employed in the electrolytic preparation dectrolytic processes will be rapidly of caustic soda and bleaching com- developed. pounds. (A full description of this in- Sulphuric Acid, Acetic Acid, Wood Aldilstry was given in a paper read be- cohol and Ammonia.-The manufacture fore the society in Toronto by Mr. B. of commercial sulphuric acid has not E. F. Rhodin in 1902). yet been developed to the extent that The alkali and bleaching powder in- the quantity of sulphur found throughdustries throughout the world are at out the Dominion would justify. There the present time in an unsettled condi- is enough sulphur in Canada to supply fion, mainly owing to the advent of the entire home market with acid and even to develop a considerable export trade. Only a few firms, however, are engaged in the trade, and a large portion of their product is used in the refining of Canadian petroleum, some five million pounds being annually consumed for this purpose. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are each represented in the acid industry. The Lake Superior Power Co. employs the sulphur obtained in the smelting of nickeliferous ores in the manufacture


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of sulphite pulp, but only utilizes it a required for its own industrial ,pera. tions. It is probable that the construc tion of electrolytic lead smelters will lead to the sulphur dioxide obtained from the galena being made into sulphuric acid, as is done at the Electric Lead Reduction Co.'s works at Niagara Fals. N.Y., where, it is stated, the sulphuric acid produced yields a
financial return sufficient to cover the entire cost of the process.
By the destructive distillation of wood, acetic acid, wood alcohol and. charcoal are obtained; hence Cana ${ }^{\neq a,}$ with its enormous supply of wood of all kinds, should be able to take a prominent place in the production of acetic acid and wood spirit. At the the retorts the residual charooal from ket, owing to the comparatively big't rates for transport as comparel with other fuels, weight for weight. Tine outlook in this direction is, however, brightening. Among the firms engaged in this manufacture might be mentioned the Standard Chemical Cowith plants at Fenelon Falls, Deser
onto and Longford, Ont., and Cook- ronto, wìth an annual capacity of 10,000 shire, Quebec-and the Canada Paint tons. Their products a:c similar to Co., Montreal and Toronto. Very kecn those maice at their othe- works and competition has to be faced in this con- their raw materials are procural from aection with the United States, as ? Alrica, the Thited Slules and loenlly combination of some 175 manufact ur- (tallow). They own islands in the Pa"s, practically controls the market. afic irom which they impor conornut The crude acetate of lime produced :n oil.
the distillation process is converted Most of the other firms mentioned in into acetic acid, some of which is sold the Appendix are also manufactarers
fory dye land colorimaking forl dye land colorimaking putrposes, on a large scale, and produce all while a considerable portion is "N- laundry soaps to the finer qualitios of ported to Europe and Australia. toilet soap. Great advances have taken The wood alcohol, obtained at thi" place in the industry during the past same time as the acetic acid, supplies ten years, particularly in the makin: if the home market, and is also cxported the latter. The same system af mrnuslargely to Great Britain, France, Ger- facture obtains as in England. The many, Holland, Japan and Austraiin. raw materials are mainly cocoanut oil, It may be of interest to kno: that tim- palm oil and tallow, the first two in a ber is imported from Canada by mok- large measure superseding the last ers of wood alcohol in the United mentioned. The market for Cansdian States.
Soap.-The soap industry in Canada supplied and a large export tiade is is rapidly growing; at the present ume done with the West Indies and Anstra fifteen large concerns are in operation, lia. The competition of the United employing in all about 2,000 hands $A$ States is felt more than that of Fugbranch of the well-known firm whos land or France. In 1902 the value of headquarters are at Port Sunlight, near the soap produced was approximately Liverpool, was recently started in To- $\$ 3,000,000$.
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#### Abstract

(ilyecrine.-This necessary by-pzolluet In the manufacture of sap is, re- fined in some cases by the provitioure fined in some cases by the provideres tiemselves; others sell it to firms ansaged more particular'y in the refining trade. Among these might be mention the St. Henri (nemical Company of Montreal, who buy waste lyes from the soap manufacturers recover. the and sell to the makers of nitroglycerine The capacity of these works is $10,000.000$ pounds of waste lye yearly.

\section*{Refined Chemica's and Drugs.-On} is reminded forcilly, aft"r writing the heading to this section, of the "Snakes in ireland" story, and, Indeed, the ctassical remark reemeded on that occaslon might almost be said to apply with equal force to the refined whemisals produced in the Dominion. Messrs. Leyman Brothers \& Co.. of Toronto, however, are conspicuons in having their own laboratories, in which are made some 150 salts. acids of phosphorus, syrups. tinctures and flavering extracts. Most of the raw materiats nre imported. The scope of the business is increasing yearly. The production of chemica's in 1892 amounted to \$37,000, and last year had increased to $\$ 50,000$. The small demand for pure chemicals is mainly accountable for the lack of local manufactures, the market being necessarily a small one, and most buyers of pure chemicals for laboratory


[^6]Easily Digested, Sustaining, Nourishing and the best food for Invalids, in fact unless Turtle
Soup or Turtle Jelly have been Soup or Turtle Jelly have been administered, it cannot be said that the utmost has been
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These preparations are guaranteed to be the product
of the finesi Imported Live Turtle, and vastly superior to of the fines; Imported Live Turtle, and vastly superior to any forms of Meat Extract.
The Soup is pat on in pint tins, puce, $5 /-$ (exactly half the price usually oharged) and in Class Flaoonn, 7/- The Turtle Jelly is sold in $2 / 6$ glass bottlen, ready for use. mists, Grocers and Stores; or orders and remittanoes oan be addressed.
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Asphalt-Asphalt occurs naturally in several varieties of albertite, found in Kings and Albert counties, New Pruns wick, and as maltha, one of the stiffer wick, and as maltha, one of the stiffer
petroleum compounds, which is not of petroleum compounds, which is not of
much importance, however, being almost too hard for use in street paving. Up to 1898 albertite was employed in gas making, and much of, it was shipped to the United States, but the original supply is now exhausted. Calcium Carbide.-The production of Chis substance on a manufacturing scale dates back only to the year 1891, when Mr. T. L. Willson, of the Willson Aluminum Works at Spray, accidentally obtained car-
hile trying to reduce lime bide while trying to reduce lime
by carbon in the electric furnace. Instead of metallic calcium resulting which was to be employed in prepa:ing aluminum - n hard, almost black, substance was obtained, which reacted vioIently with water, giving lime and an inflammable gas clearly recognizable
as acetylene. The author was privileged, through the courtesy of Lord Kelvin, to have at one time in his possession some pieces of the first carbde made by Mr. Willson at Spray. Acetylene being a powerful illuminating agent and readily obtained from car
bile, the development of the carbide industry on a commercial scale folIowed this discovery as a natural consequence. The industry has progresse by leaps and bounds during the past ciecade. in Europe even to the extent
of over-production. Two carbide works ere in operation in Canada, using water as their source of power-namely, the Willson Carbide Company, at St. Catharines, Ontario, and the Ottawa Car bide Company. The Union Carbide
Company of Chicago, which utilizos 13.000 horse-power in all and has an immense establishment at Niagara Falls, N. Y.. has contracted for a large amount of power for a new plant at
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, for the manwacture of carbide. Another important
ufario, for the manprospective company is the Shawinigan

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## Wires

" LIFTING," LEICESTER.

Falls, Quebec, the works being now in the course of construction. The process gether burned lime and ground cuke? the electric furnaces the temperature required is not so high as that neeted in other operations in which the electrie furnace is employed, notably the making of carborundum and grawhite The reaction taking place in the fornace results in a transference of the oxygen of the lime to a portion of the monoxide and carbide of calcium.
The present market value of carbide (*61 per ton) offers considerable profit to its manufacturers, and the increaspopularity of acetylene as an illuminant insures a brighter future for the industry. In Ontario several towns have already had acetvlene installed for house and street lighting, the gas being generated at a central station and distributed in pipes to the consumers, the generating station the gas is pur:fied by a special process before use which obviates all disadvantares inseparable from the employment of small generators-automatic or other-wise-by individuele, who in most cases have neither time nor the scientific skill necessary for the proper production of the gas, simple as it may appear at first sight.

Carborundum.-Ten years ago the very name "carborundum" was un known; it is due entirely to the adrance made in the development of eleo frical power obtained from the im mense waterfalls of the American Continent that this as well as other marerials, are now in daily use through out the world. Although deposits of corundum itself are found in Eastern Ontario, the artificial carbon silicia has practically supplanted the natural product as an abrasive agent. The history of carborundum may well be likened to that of carbide, its discovery being accidental. A full account of this interesting substance will be found in paper by the chairman of the Liverpeiol Section (Dr. Kohn) in 1897.

The Canadian works of the Carbo rundum Company are comparatively small, only operating 200 horse-power The factory, however, supplies the Caaadian market, thus avoiding the pay ment of duty. The writer is informed by Mr. Acheson that most of the Canadian product is exported to Scotland to be used there in finishing granite The estimated cost of the crude crystals 2.5 cents per pound, that of the treatthe awling 4.5 cents per pound, while pound.

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Graphite.-Though no company for the manufacture of graphite has yet been capitalized in Canadac; the production of it by the Acheson process is carried on to a small extent in the Canadian branch of the Carborundum Company at Niagara Falls. The formation of the "skoleton" crystals suggested making use of the decomposition of carborundum for making grapaite itself. The inventor's patents include the production of graphite in the form of pure electric light carbon by subjecting impure carbon to a high temperature for a sufficient length of time to volatilize the impurities; the conversion of carbon into graphite by mixing with it such metallic oxides as would be capable of forming metallic carbides, to be subsequently decomposed; the conversion into graphite of such natural carbonaceous material as containe, uniformly intermixed through it, metallic oxides sufficient to produce carbide, and thence graphite. These processes throw considerable light on the scientific principles underlying the formation of this substance.
Natural Gas.-The existence of intural gas in Ontario was first disc.overed in 1889, it being found in two welldefined areas, as the Essex county field and the Welland county field. It is aliefly near Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and near Windsor, Ontario, that the largest supplies are met with; though practically it may be got in any part of the Niagara peninsula in small quantitieIn 1901 there were 158 wells in operation, and 368 miles of piping were needed to distribute the gas. Much of the gas produced in Essex county wa: formerly led across the river to Detroit by pipe lines, but on representations made by the people of the Essex district, to the effect that the supply of gas was not sufficient for home consumption, the Ontario Government passed an order in Council, in October, 1901, prohibiting the gas from the Essex field being exported to the States. None of the product of this natural gas field is therefore now being sent across the Detroit river; it is, however,
still exported from the Welland field
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to the American side of the Niagara river, chiefly to Buffalo, N. Y. It may be mentioned that the landowners on whose farms the wells located get the gas free in addition to being paid the use of their in Ontario during last ten years shows considerable fluctuations, being somewhat less in 1901 than in the previous year, due, no
doubt, to the Government prohibiting its export.
Petroleum.-This is one of the chr mineral products of the Dominian though as yet the output is not sufficient to meet Canada's needs. The princlpal seat of the industry is at present in Ontario, where commercial quantities are found in the counties of Kent and Lambton. In the former kent and twambore are two olfields, one it Oit Springs, extending over 1,200 acres, and the other in the Petrolea district, 20 miles long by two wide. In Lambton county the industry dates back to the year 186?. Petroleum is also found in Quebee, Nova Scotia, and New Brurswick, and boring operations that have in recent years been carried on in Athabasca, near Edmonton, in tine Northwest Territory, point to a likelihood of that part of the country contributing largely to the future supply of mineral oil.
The industry is now one of the most highly organized in the Dominion; the system of drilling and pumping now used-the "jerker-line" system-enables a well yielding from eight to ten galons a day to be profitably worked. This system has gained for itself a world-wide reputation; it is used in Galicia, Russia, Afghanistán, Burmalr, India, Italy, Frayce, California and Australia. Its advantages are numerous; fi central line engine can operate a large number of wells; on one property near Petrolea, 233 wells, scattered over an area of 400 acres, are worked by a single engine. It is estimated that to sink a well of about 500 feet in depth costs only $\$ 125$. In 1900, there were approximately 10,000 wells in operation, vielding on an average 71 barrels of ofl each.

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#### Abstract

The refining side of the petroleum in dustry is largely in the hands of the Imperial Oil Co., which some year ago absorbed several other concerns. and of the Canadian Oil Refining Co. The plant of the former has a capacity of 60,000 barrels of erude oil per month and the market for their products reaches from Halifax to Vancouver. Many of the by-products of the refining process find a market in England and in Spain. The latter company have erected an up-to-date plant ai Petrolea, on the site of one which was in operation some years ago, where a!l the products will be manufacturad that modern science shows can be obtained from petroleum. Improvements in methods of retorting have recently led to a considerable quantity of the crude oil being used for gas making, 500,000 gallons being an estimate of the amount so employed.

There has been a slight falling oft in The production of oils during the past output in crnde" oil, the world's supply of asbestos is, for the galions, and in was $27,000,000$ imperial most part, obtained from Canadi, and 560,000 A seems to be going on in the area at proved to be the most profitable minseems to be going on in the area at eral mined in the province. Thirteen present productive, and a falling off mining companies are at work in this must be looked for from year to year industry, which is principally carried  lr bably, the field about to be employment to approximatesy ploited in the Northwest will alter $t$. 1000 mm . Asbestos is shipped largely position somewhat, and an increase in to Great Britain, the United States the output may be confidently looke in Germany and France.

Another silicate found in Canaoa is Asbestos.-This mineral occurs in miea, which, though occurring in smal large deposits in the "Eastern Town- quantities, is a not unimportant inships" of Quebec, where it was first mines and Ontario there are several wrked in 1878; from 1880 was first mines and a large number of works present date the production up to the where splitting, trimming and sorting present date the production of asbestn's the mineral into saleable sizes is carhas increased steadily; the output that ried on. Most of these, however, are year is given as 380 tons, while year is given as 380 tons, while in 1201 on a small scale.


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THE PROSPEROUS WEST.
The two streams of immigration, one from eastern Canada, Great Britain and continental Europe, and the other with its source in the United States, join at Pasqua, and flow on together to the farms and ranges of the plains and the mines of British Columbia. Pasqua, the junction of the Soo line, officially known in the States as the Minneapo lis, St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Railway, with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is seven miles east of Moose Jaw, which puts forward the claim of being the railroad centre of the Territories. In the Moose Jaw railway yards, writes a Globe correspont, the train from the east and the trafn from the south ane connected and run to the west as one. On the long. platform of the Moose Jaw station tlic people of many races stretch their limbs while the train is being made up, and drift naturally to the discussion of thi inevitable topic-land. Among land seekers no introduction is necessary, and no racial lines are rocognized. After a day on the train there are no strangers, for everyone has had the benefit of the experience and views of the rest. Last year settlers from the United States constituted so much of the immigration into eastern Assiniboia and Alberta that other nationalities were almost forgotteri, but the influx of this Arghll, con

Dyedturne.


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again the Englishman predominates.

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for the maturing of crops, and last fall, a.thoug'h the yield was exceedingly large, the quality of the bulk of the grain fell from No. 1 hard to No. 1 northern. Some of the farmers who
sowed almost in the middle of June had sowed a'most in the middle of June had three or four grades of wheat from
one field. About one million bushels were marketed, and the usual complaints of shipping facilities prevailed. Mocse Jaw is fortunate, however, in being the source of supply for a large amount of flour used in the west, and the mill owned by Mr . A. Maclean, which thas a capacity of two hundred and fifty barre's a day of twenty-four hours, has been for almost a year operated night and day, and has consumed wheat at the rate of over twenty-five thousand bushels a month. The flour goes to British Columbia, which has been a growing market for the hard weat flour of Assiniboia. Although
the quality of wheat fell below the standard last fall, prices were good, and there is no lack of evidence of the increasing prosperity of the farmers, Some of them were pressed for moacy last fall to pay the implement men, hut
secured loans easily on account of the secured loans easily on account of the
enhanced value of their lands. It will be found that, profitable as the lasi few crops have been, the farmer in Eastern Assinibola, who is rated at from $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 30,000$ to-day, has been made well-
to-do, not so much through his revenue from wheat, but from the rapid increase in the value of land. The quarter section which the farmer homesteaded or bought at $\$ 3$ per acre has

MONTREAL WHOLRBALE PRICRSCURRENT, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1908.


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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT
THUBSDAY, JULY 8, 1908.

inereased
an acre.
and and even $\$ 2$.
There is some interesting bistory in the local careers of the leading farm ers of the district. One whom I me came to Canada from a well-known English public school. He worked for a year with a farmer in Ontario and then migrated to Assiniboia and 'homesteaded 160 acres near the beautiful Buffalo Lake, which the map-makers persist in calling "High Pound Lake." $\mathbf{H}^{-}$has been fourteen years in the country, has married a Canadian lady, and his original homestered has grown to a section and a half of land, nearly one thousand acres, of which 550 acres are in crop. The splendid farm has an equipment of brick buildings, and as it stands is worth a good deal of money. Its owner has been urged by his people to return to England to take advantage of oppontunities which they have made for him there, but he prefers to remain on his farm.
Mr. Seymour Green, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, who is also the Secretary of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade, tells me that a profit of $\$ 10$ per acre on wheat is not an excessive estimate, because it is very rare for the wheat of the district to grade below No. 1 northern. Mr. Green mentioned the case of a young Engliskman he had brought to this country and who acquired a homestead. The boy had no eapital to work his property, but he was allowed while in the employ of other people to break some of his own land. This was during the dry years of $1894-$ 95. Then he secured employment with a survey party and earned suf. ficient money to carry on more work on his farm. When these funds were ex hausted he engaged in section work on the railway, and his wages from the Canadian Pacific construction department gave him money to buy a ienm. After that he could produce sufficient


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from the farm to support himself, and Mr . Green nevertheless believes that farmer of the district, has submitted to now the original quarter section home- the settler who takes up land should the Board of Trade of Moose Jaw a stead has grown $t$ a section, upon have sufficient money to provide for statement of the results of his farming which there are good buildings and a himcelf for two ars. A man without operations, which sets forth that the fine lot of stock, and the owner is re- a family can live on his land for $\$ 10$ a average crop on summer fallow for puted to be worth $\$ 10,000$. In Eng'and month, and, alth ugh the soil after the thirteen years, including two dry years, he would probably have remained a first breaking is not in the best con was 26 bushels to the acre, which means farm laborer. Another Englishman who dition for wheat, a farmer, if pressed, something like $\$ 1,599$ for each hundred came out here with practically nothing can grow flax on it and get at least acres of wheat. Other residents of the and homesteaded land has 800 acres un- $\$ 1.20$ a bushel for the seed. On fresh district maintain that this is not a fair der crop this year, and a third who is breaking. fifteen bushels of flax to the average for the country, because Mr farming two sections, and is one of acre has been secured within the last Durall is one of the most experienced the foremost men of the district, dur- year. Still, a settler is botter off when and successful of farmers; but the Ing his first year in the country de- he is prepared for all contingencies. statement certainly does prove what pended on his gun for most of his food. Mr. Henry Durall, J.P., a prominent can be done.

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The tendency to increase the size of the farms in eastern Assiniboia has made the question of the economy of steam ploughs of interest to the farm-
ers. Half a dozen traction engines are in use on as many farms hauling ploughs which turn over five furrows. The plough is guided by a team, and another team is used to haul water and coal for the engine. Although coal costs the farmer $\$ 5$ a ton laid down at his farm, the saving on the use of steam is estimated at 50 per cent. set of the heavy English ploughs, brought out to Canada for use on one of the great farms which failed miserably at Qu'Appelle, has been purchased by a Moose Jaw man, and is being operated suceessfully. With this pliough two engines are used, one being statiened at each end of a half mile furrow. Cables winding about drums on the engine draw the five ploughs which also control a pulverizer and harrows, and the soil needs little further treatment after this machine has passed through it. When a furrow is finished the engines móve ahead, and the ploughs work back to the other end of the field. The advantage claimed for instantly into one's mouth. Ahead,
this class of engines is that the steam down each side of the long, narrow erquired by a traction engine to move room, is a row of 'mass-rolers," govins own weight is saved, and that only erned by bare-armed, powerful men, ne of the two English engines is who watch their every revolution with using steam at one time, so that there cautious eyes. Each machine has two Is not as great a consumption of fuel rallers revolving in opposite directions as would be expected. against each other, like the rollers of gainst damace by the Government a wringer, and around and around against damage to wheatfields from these twist masses of thick, sticky subhail has been readily accepted by local stances.

## poid

 nad cents an acre for his insurance, assistant, as he hands one of the oper ane Government lost money. This ators a crockfifteen cents rate has been raised to In this crock is a mixture for a thouore "going in." this man does not make a move but what is guarded. A piece of that mixture no bigger than a sunfower secd would mean death to any human being that took it. He goes to a machine which has wooden rollers. That is one sign of poison. Red danger signals warn him and others. They are pasted on every object. They read: "PoisonVery Deadly." The stuff goes between the rollers and slowly begins to mix while the operator with a knife-like paddle, keeps turning it and "working" It until it is in proper shape for the

## MAKING PILLS BY THE MILLION.

The physical beginning of the pilt, Where it begins to take shape and character, is in the mixing room, says the Detroit Tribune in a review of the pillnaking industry of that city. There is niftele noise and no visible dust here. thousand bittor partieeceseom to fly


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#### Abstract

In the next room scores of machines are making a bedlam of noise Here are all girls and wiomen, barearmed and as busy as bees. From his raised platform at the end of the room the sharp eyes of the foreman are constantly upon them as they turn out humdreds of thousands of pills every hour. In from the "mass" room constantly come big masses of the pill "batter." "We've got a bid order to-day-id we'll turn out 300,000 before night, says one of the girls to ther "pardner" opposite her. These two are manufacturers of "hand-made" pills, perhaps of the deadliest poison, or of a material that is not well adapted for a machine. To an observer it would appear that one of these would make a first-class breadmaker. But her business is an art. On one side of her on the table is a heap of flour, on the other a pile of yellow "cmass." With a motion so quick it is hardly observed, a piece of the "dough" is jerked off, and it is being rolled on a floured board with lightning rapidity until it resembles a noodle. Technically this is a "pipe." Smaller and smaller it grows, for the pill is by the middle wheel of the machine, ouly to be a halfgrain one. Then it where it is clipped into even lengths is finished and is tossed to the "pard- and the pills moulded into shape at the ner," who takes it with half a hundred same time. others, and rolls and rolls it between The next step in the evolution of two strel plates until each one is per- the pill is the "drying room," where all fect and each one weighs just so much these little pellets are taken, mixed to, a fraction of a grain. Then the thoroughly in flour, and allowed to dry "pipes" are put between two grooved and harden until they are in fit shape steel plates, a quick motion cuts them, for that most interesting of all proand as far as the "pill makers" are cesses-putting their conts on. concerned they are done. Through an open door comes the rum- gold or silver?") asks your guide. "No? ble of heavy machinery. Out there are Well, I'll show you how it's done!" a couple of levianthan "pill-makers." As you draw nearer this mysterious They are huge machines that weigh place strange sounds begin to fill the nearly a ton each, and the men who air. It grows louder and louler until run them casually remark that they it becomes almost deafening. The beetch turn out a million pills a day, and lief begins to take possession of one that on a stretch the two together that an army of merry-makers are ratcould turn out three million. So intri- tling stones in the bottoms of innumercate is the mechanism that it is diffi- able tin pans. Your guide smiles-then cult for anyone but a machinist to un- yells. derstand how they work. At the very Straight down the line of pans he top of the machine, so high up that the stalks. Each pan is two times as large man who feeds it has to stand on a as a big wask turb, and each is partly platform, a piece of 'fpill-dough" is put filled with a great mass of whirling, until it is in the form of a "pipe," when smaller lot. The individual pills are


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hue. Then your eye catches the glint men with ladlas and crocks in their hardened syrup is of even thikn of somet"ing tossing about in the hands, the latter each containing sever- all of them. whirling mass. The guide catches it, al quarts of pure sugar syare sever- all of them
and holds it out, while other shining now and then pieces like it dance in sight every now turn the syrup they dip a ladle-and lion a day-sometimes a. million!" and then in the big pan. It is gold-ing'pills. The guide. "You see the blast leaf. ing 'pills. This is "sugar coating" th- shouts the guide. "You see the blast putting on of that thin aver of em-no heat used!"
"You see," shouts the guide, putting neiss which melces bitter pills sweet- There are millions and millions of
his hand to his mouth,. "we put the leaf in an' the pi!ls puund an' roll on it until they become colored with goldnot enough to make it so awfully exmough to make it so awfully car pan keeps a cold blast of air con- this work is done there are sicozes of pensive. We do the same with silver Unnumblaying upon the sticky pellets. girls whose steadiness of hand and laf. There's no reason for it, except and tumble against of these dance quickness of eye are their chief rethat it's a sort of trade mark with up the shining sides of the cotner and quirements. Before each of these girls some people who handle 'em-b'liexe wearing the their customers come to recognize the buting the symup sooth, and distri- kept constantly filled with hot gelatin. pills by their color, you know!" the buting the syrup so even over them- Each girl has a hollow bar, to one end At the other pans stand bare-armed ing and jumning ahe that when done whirl- of which is aittached a flexible tube ing and jumping about the layer of through which the air is beling con-

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tinually exhausted from the bar, which thas upon its upper surface séveral rows of small openings communicating with the interior. The pills are placed on these little openings and held there by suction, while they are dipped in their gelation bath. After they have dried their ends are reversed and the other half of the pill is coated.
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into the naval stores market in the shape of the distillation of spirits from refuse wood. This enterprise is in its imfancy as yet and shows only a small frantion of its possible growth and development. When it beoomes fully developed along scienlific lines it will yield astonishing results. The establishment of new factories and the perfection of the refining process, which is certain to come with experience, will work a revolution in this indusitry.
There is an almost unlimited field for enterprise in this line. The output can be increased indefinitely, and the cost of production is small. The wood distilled spirits sells at from 3 to 10 cente per gallon below the natural turpentine, and this discount is large enough to make the product interesting to large consumers. It does not require a prophet, says the Paint, Oil and irug Review, to foresee that this new turpps is destined to be substitutied extensively for the old, resulting in the displacement of a large quantity of the latter and the consequent weakening of the market.
We find that a variety of opinions prevail among users and handlers of
turpentine as to the comparative vaine work independently of each other. using of this new product. Some say that various distinct processes, and turning it cannot be used satisfactonily in the out as varied a quality of spirits. Some manufacture of varnish; that it is che- of them admit that the resullts atitained mically unlike turpentine; that it is have not been altiogether satisfactory not at all adapted to medical uses-lini- They are refining thelr crude product ments, etc; that its odor is objection- and securing a constamtly better grade able, etc., etc. Others deny these alle- of spirits. It is not difficullt to foresee grations throughout, and say that ex- therefore, that when all the factories actlly the opposite is true. They point and many more shall have bnought the to the fact that the new wood spirits manufacture of wood distilled spirits are being used extensively by some ta perfection they will be in position to of the largest varnish manufacturens in practically dominate the turpentine this country, with satisfaction, and they trade. It is believed that this time is claim that the new product can be subi noit far distant.
stituted for tumpentine successfully The receipts of spirits turpentine a: wherever turpentine is used; they even eleven ports last year were about 560 , aver that it is a superior article, with 000 casks. It is claimed that the wood better odor and chemically purer than distilling plants now in operation ean natural turpentine, and these claims turn out 20,000 casks annually. Thus seem to be made in good faith. The we have at the outset of this enterprise defendlers of the new process spirits at- nearly one-twenty-fifth of the normal tribute whatever opposition there may asop manufaotured in the distilleries; be to lts use to the customary distrust and this is onily a beginning. A dis-
of a new thing. of a new thing. tiller from Beaufort county, South Carolina, who recently visited Savannah, says that with but one retort he can pasily turt out five casks of wood tur pentine a day, and he proposes turin four more retorts and make the ca-
eagle WORKs,

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pacity 25 casks a day. Another plant,
 Here are two small concerns having a combined capacity of 5,000 oasks per annum. It is not neaessary to dwell further on the possibilitities of produc tion.
The mew product has assumet considerable impartance in the trade before it has even been named. It should have a trade designation and be subbe sold on its merits. From conversation with manufacturers of and brokers in distilled spirits we infer that they are quite willing to let the new turps make its own way in the world, and that they have na desire whatever to float it under false colors.

CANADIAN POWER DEVELOPMENT at niagara falles.

The work of power development on the Canadian side of the Nimgara River is being rapidly advanced, says Arthur B. Weeks in the Electrical World. The

| Fanis on Compary. | Bion. |  | parsmas. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { pald per } \\ & \text { Bhare. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
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| Britiah Americai Fise nud Marime Confodeation wemane A A On Lito <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 300 } \\ & 400 \\ & 100 \\ & 400 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.80 \\ & 400 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & \hline 00 \\ & \hline 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94 \\ 180 \\ 83 . \\ \ldots . \end{gathered}$ |




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Ontario Power Company has drills at storelhouses, the intakes wherk at the edge of the cliff in front of Ontario and etc. The intakes of the present pit has already been sunk to the forebay. A ledge of rock overhang- side by side. Works companies are nearly the required depth, anid part of ing the site of the power house is to here with difficulty, because of the on the machinery used in excavating is be removed, and work on the course croadhing of the rapids on the en- being removed. The extension of the of the penstocks will also be carried on dams; yet considerable rock is coffer wheelpit will soon be begun. Thee site from this point.
Several small tumnols to be used for removeld. heavy blasts are being bored into the The old suspension bridge, erected in foot of the cliff near the site of the at Dufferin Tslands is boing the channel解 power house. Work has also $b \geq \geq n$ be- to make room for the worksern down, ly south of the present excavation. Stone gun by the Niagara Construction Com- At the wheelpit of the Canadian Nia- for the forebay is now arriving and bepany, which has also erected a large gara Company prepantions for altera- ing lowered into the eveavation
number of buildings to be used as tions are everywhere apparent. The steadily in men bave been increasing

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dreds more will soon be engaged. The debris of countless decardes is being cleared away from in front of the portal of the Canadian Niagara Company's tunnel, which is now being completed. Though the water is being held back by an enormous coffer dam, so much runs in from spray and springs that three large pumps are kept in constant bperation, and oan scarcely hold the water under controil. The shaft of the new scenic tumnel at Taible Rock, which is to replace the one demolished by the work of power development, has bemi already sunk to a depth of nearly to flet.

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savellings and as inflammable as tin-der-and applied a lighted match to the bunch. The blaze diecolored it a litule, that was alll.
Formerly asbestos was chiefly used as a evvering for superheated pipes. Its a sefulness is spreading daily. It is made into theatre curtains and stage apppiances, table cloths, wall paper, lining for safes and so on. Ground, it 's manuflactured, with coloring mattes: intc fireproof paint and into a cement tiling for floors of sky serapers.
(S) far, Canada furnishes tearly fill Boston and Philadelphia; alko att Conthe asbestos of the worlud. though sev- sul, Dover, Ohio, where a new plant has eral mines are being developed in this been established for the production of country. The Canadian mines are in a new article from asbestos-sad irons, Ontario and Quebec provinces. The value of Canada's output in 1901-the last year of compiled statistics-was $\$ 1,186,434$. Two-thirds of this comes to the United States. The milling procese, whereby the fibre is released from the stone, is secret. It is done at the mines. The imported product is manufactured in this city, at Erie, Chicago, Cincinnati,

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however, it means that the border is hand frescoing or mural painting. The and lifeless. But the crown effects are so designed that the pattern of the sde wall from top to bottom is ap- not confined to floral patterns. They sido wall is approprlately flntshed, ap- patently all one piece, one design. By come in the empire designs, in convenperently without a break at the top. it one can glve the home those refined, tional patterns suitable for dining If the side wall shows a pattern of artistic effects only possible where one rooms, and in the rich orienital effects roses elimbing a trellis, when they could employ painters. for dens. But always they give that arreach the top they just burst out into One design uses the rhododendron for 'tistic, umbroken effect at the top which a perfect riot of blossom, as they would its motif. The paper is in stripes, leaves lends such a refined finished air to an actually do at the top of an arbor. It only being used in an artistic way in apartment. is accomplished, of course, by the bor stripes. But at the top each clamiber der. But the border as a border is not ing vine of the green bursts forth into visible. The effect is ever so much a glorious crown of the pink blossoms. more artistic than the old-time bor- It is one of the loveliest effects imagder, which defined dearly the line inable. It gives a room the cool effect where the paper stopped and the bor- of a green paper, yelt the pink at the er was applied. This is much like top prevents it from being too dull arts,

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well, is found in many parts of the 50 per cent borax other elements be world in a more or less pure state, and ing sulphate of lime and common salt. the process of separating it from the The crystals obtained by this process crude maneral is very simple. A first are then put through another process operation is grinding the material in by heating them to a certain temperaboiling water containing a small por- ture at a given concentration, when the tion of calcined carmbonate of soda. The borax proper crystallizes out, when the clear solution thus obtained is run into arates from the impurities held in sus-
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프뇨N OPFIOM, Oanseden Branch, - MONTRHAL JAMEE MCORECOR, Manager.


[^0]:    MacDonald's Block, Sydney
    Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.
    Real Egtate and Commerelal Law
    receive Speotel Attention

[^1]:    T.AW WORK being one of our speoial tles, we hope you will favor us with your patronage.

    Journal of Commerice
    H7 St. James Street. Montreal

[^2]:    The plant of the Empire Carpet Company, St. Catharines, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. Loss between $\$ 30.000$ and $\$ 225,000$, with insuratice of $\$ 23,000$. Cause of tire unknown

[^3]:    - Giermany's foreign trade for May is' repported as fol-

[^4]:    -Ottawa Clearing House.-Total for week ending June

[^5]:    Groceries.-Sugars unchanged here, although a reduc-

[^6]:    uses are apt to demand articles of the Steel Company, Sydney, N.S., whose make of one or the other of the large prontucts are supp'ied to dealers and and od-established German or English others engaged in the fertilizer binsihouses. One can thardly doubt but that ness. The ammoniacal liquors of the the anadian maker must desire a Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto Gas " ${ }^{\text {i hin }}$ the last year the Liquid Car- Works are worked up at the latter city bonate Company-and liquil carbon di. In the Michigan Ammonia Company. oxide is made in Canada and used sulphate of ammonia, and at one time largely in the manufacture of aerated the gas works there utilized their own Waters-has been making Epsum salis licyors for its production. Latteriy. Whd dauber's salts as a by-produet, lowwerer. the gas liquor was exported, While pepsins and phosphates, mainly to be dealt with by a firm in the United
    for medicinal purposes, are now pro- States. duced by the William Davies Company Quite a number of other ferti'izers Ferthlizers.-Mlineral prosphates, in are produced in the Dominion from rethe form of apatite, are found in the fuse matter, such as blood. tankage, Ottawa Valley, Ontario, but the deposits bones and offal, besides natural phosbave not been worked for several years. phates. Ontario, New Brunswick, QueAbout 1891, in which year the pros- bee, Noca Scotia, Prince Edward Island phates mined were valued at $\$ 50,000$, a and British Columbia, all protuce ferfalling off began in the output of this tilizers, more or less
    mineral, which has continued up to the Very little tar distillation is carried present time, the amount now minerd on in the Dominion, owing to the tap being hardly worth recording. This produced in the gas works being too siate of affairs has been brought about thick for treatment with any degree mainly by the large supply of pasily of success. It is mainly used for satworked phosphates found in Florida urating paper, which is employed largeand Carolina, U.S.A., much of which is ly as a water-proofing material by obtained by dredging. It may be men- builders. Some is boiled down into tioned, however, that a certain amount pitch, but fully one half of the tar proof apatite is made use of in the Prov- duced is exported to the United States, ince of. Quebec by the Buckingham There is a small distilling plant at F.lectric Reduction Company, who man- Hamilton, Ontario, which, the writor ufacture prosphorus therefrom. understands, is at present the only one Sulphate of ammonia is manufactured of its kind from which coal-tar vils are at the works of the Dominion Iron and produced in Canada.

[^7]:    IT is an attaohment to the back axle of the car, consisting of two hinged brackete I 1 working on the poititive and negative principle. At the botiom of each bracket there la a free running sancer--shaped steel disc. whiloh engares, In totantly
     Trials condcted on greasy wood and asphalte pavements in London, have
     12 I.P. Minnes Car at Mesprs. LLaurlia and Marrers of 811 Oxford Bt., W., and It may be tested or Reen at work by arrangement with.
    
    381/3 per cont. In favour of Canadians.

[^8]:    38\% D.O. oheaper to Canadlans under the NTow Tarif.

