

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

1726

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, for the current half year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Hanches, on and after MONDAY, the Second DAY OF DEC. EMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 5th to the 30th of November next, both days in-16th clusive

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No 91.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT, per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the Second day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the Thirtieth days of November, both days included. By order of the Board,

By order of the Board, D. COULSON,

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 23rd Oct , 1901.

General Manager.

Montreal, 15th October, 1901.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. NURTH AMILIAIOA. Established in 1886. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up Capital, Reserve Fund, London Office, - 5 Gracechurch St., E,C. COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brødle, John James Cater, Richar: H. Glyn, Henry B. Farrer, Secretary A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, St. James sureet, Montreal. H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector. BRANCHES IN CANADA: Brandon, C.

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THE MOLSONS BANK. 92nd DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and a Bonus of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board, JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

Montreal, 20th August, 1901.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

The Chartered Banks.

. S. S. H. \$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up, 1,700,000 Reserve Fund,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Thom. E. Kenny, Esq., - President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President. Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., Hon. David MacKeen.

Hon. David MacKeen. HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S. E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of the Gen-eral Manager, Montreal); W. B. Torrance, Sec. and Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, Inspector.

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Dorchester, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.
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C WEST ANADA. OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. http://www.anthorized. 401,200 134,000 HEAD OFFICE Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-up, Reserve,

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THE ONTARIO BANK.

NOTICE is hereby siven that a dividend of Two and One-half per cent. for the current half-year, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Monday, the second day of Decem ber next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, C. McGILL,

Toronto, 22nd October, 1901.

General Manager.

BRA	NCHES IN CAN	ADA:	
London, Ont., Brantford,	Quebec, Halifax, N.S.,	Brandon. Ashcroft, B.	
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Midland, Ottawa, Montreal, Que.,	Yukon District, Dawson City, Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, Rossland, Kaslo.	the state

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Hamilton.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. (5 p.c.) on the capital stock of the bank for the half year ending 30 November next, has been declared, and that the same vill be payable at the Bank and its branches on 2nd December.

The transfer books will be closed from 16th to 80th November, both days inclusive.

> By order of the Board, J. TURNBULL,

General Manager.

Hamilton, 23rd Oct., 1901.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The Chartered Banks.

DIVIDEND No. 70

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

E. E. WEBB.

General Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

The Chartered Banks

DIVIDEND No 69.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Monday the 2nd day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th November to the 31st of November, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at the banking house, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 14th day of January next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock.

By order of the board,

B. E. WALKER.

General Manager.

ch

Toronto, October 22nd, 1901.

The Traders' Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 32.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the IN rate of Six PER CENT. Per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the 2ND DAY of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. S. STRATHY, General Manager

The Traders' Bank of Canada, Toronto, 22nd Oct 1901.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½p.c.) for the current half year, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per an-num, on the paid-up capital stock of this Institu-tion, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office or at its Branches, on and af'er

Monday, the 2ad day of December next The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 89th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

Monday, the second day of December next.

By order of the Board.

Quebec, October 25th, 1901.

QUEBEC BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 159.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the cur-rent half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches on and after Monday, the Second day of Pecember next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th the 30th November, both days inclusive, to By order of the Board of Directors

THOMAS MCDOUGALL,

General Manager. Quebec, 22nd October, 1901.



BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. INCORPORATED 1882.

HALIFAX, N.S. Head Office,

DIRECTORS.

JOHN Y. PAYZANT. - President CHARLES ARCHIBALD, - Vice-President R. L. BORDEN, GEO. S CAMPBELL, HECTOR MCINNES. General Office, TORONTO, Ont.

H. C. McLeon, Gen, Manager. D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. GEO. SANDERSON, Iusp'r. BRANCHES.

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 (Established 1859)

 (Established 1859)

The Dominion Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 2% per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institu-tion has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that the earne will be pavable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after Friday, the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st October next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. T. G. BROUGH, Gen. Manager. Toronto, September 25th, 1901.

The Standard Bank of Canada.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent. for the current half-year, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been de-clared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after

Monday, the 2nd, Day of Dec. next. The transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclu-sive.

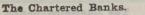
By order of the Board.

GEORGE P. REID. General Manager.

The Bank of Ottawa. DIVIDEND No. 51.

DIVIDEND No. 51. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Four and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be pay-able at the Bank and its bracches, on and after Monday, the second day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this city, on Wednesday the 11th day of December next, the chair to be taken at 3 o'clock P.M. By order of the Board,

By order of the Board,



Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 53.

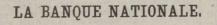
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the balf-year ending 30th of November, 1801, upon the capital stock of this institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at this Bank and its Branches on and after Monaxy, the second day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE,

General Manager.] | To onto, October 22nd, 1901.



NOTICE.-On and after Saturday, the 2nd day of November next, this Bank will pay to its share-holders a dividend of three per cent. upon its capital for the six months ending on the 31st Octo-ber next.

ber next. The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive. A special general meeting of the shareholders of La Bank Nationale is hereby called for Wednes-day, the 13th November next, at three o'clock p.m., at the banking house, Lower Town, Quebec, to pass a by-law authorizing the directors to increase the social capital of the Bank by \$500,000, rising it to \$2,000,000.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, i.e. before three o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the ith November next. By order of the Board of Directors.

P. LAFRANCE.

Manager. Quebec, 24th September, 1901.

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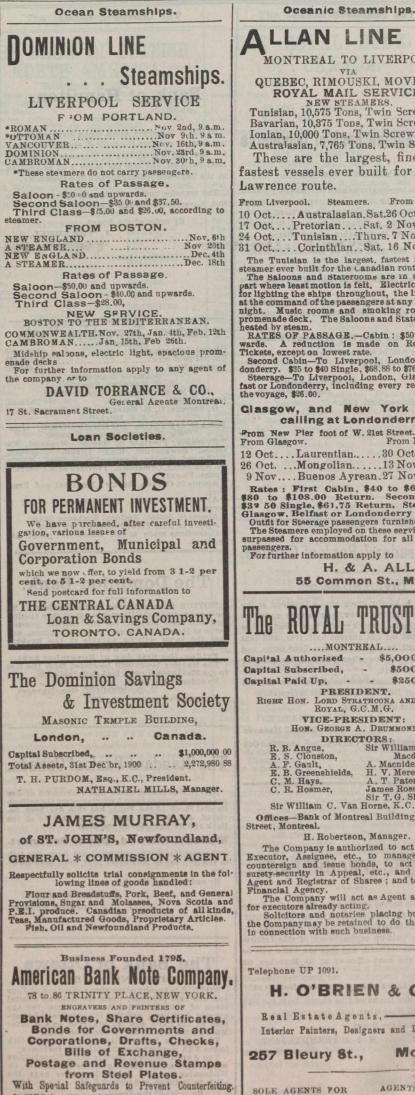
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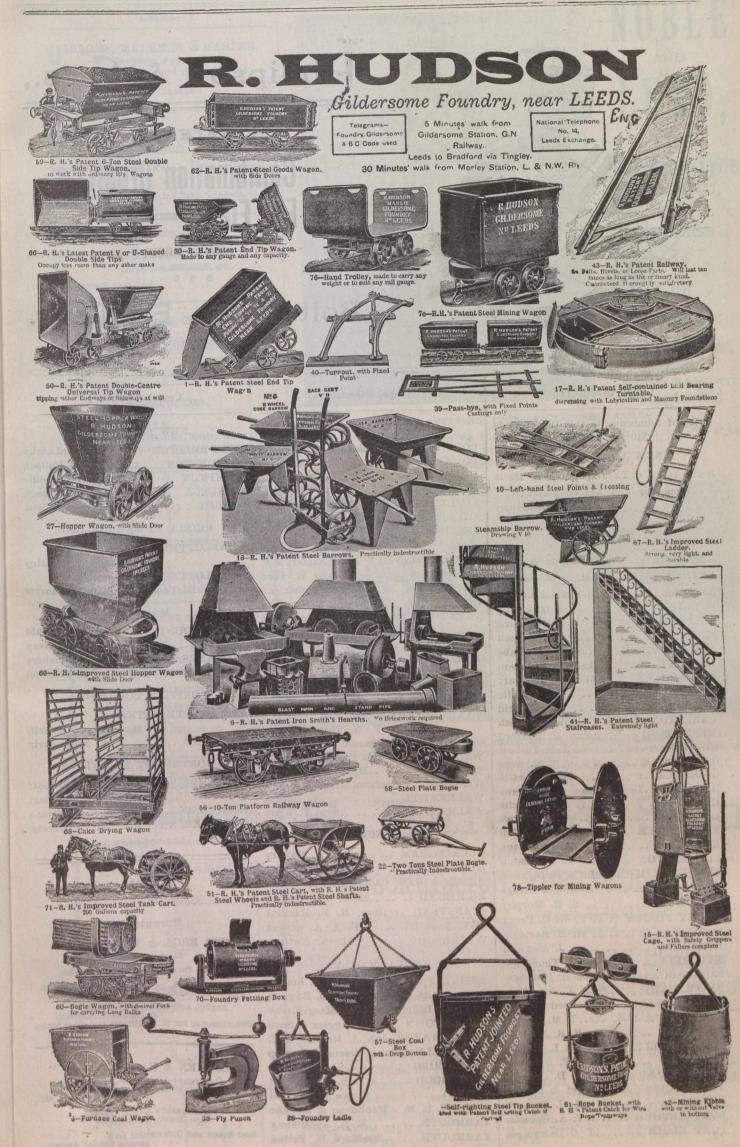
M. S. FOLEY, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor. manuscripts.

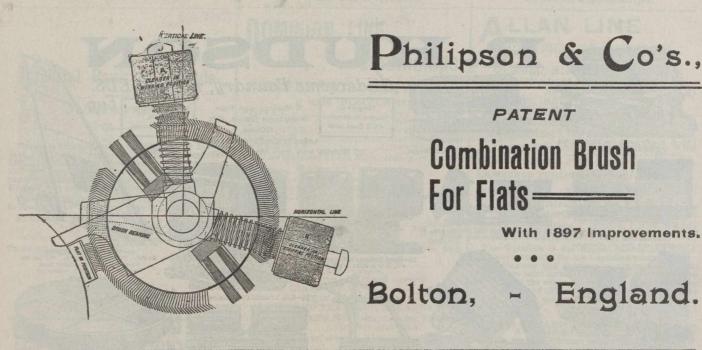
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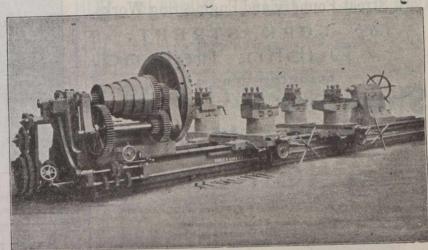
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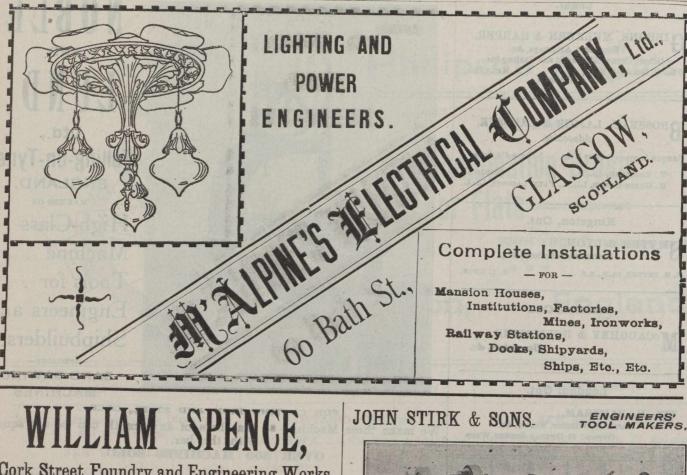
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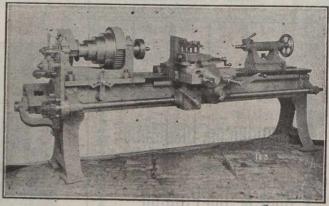
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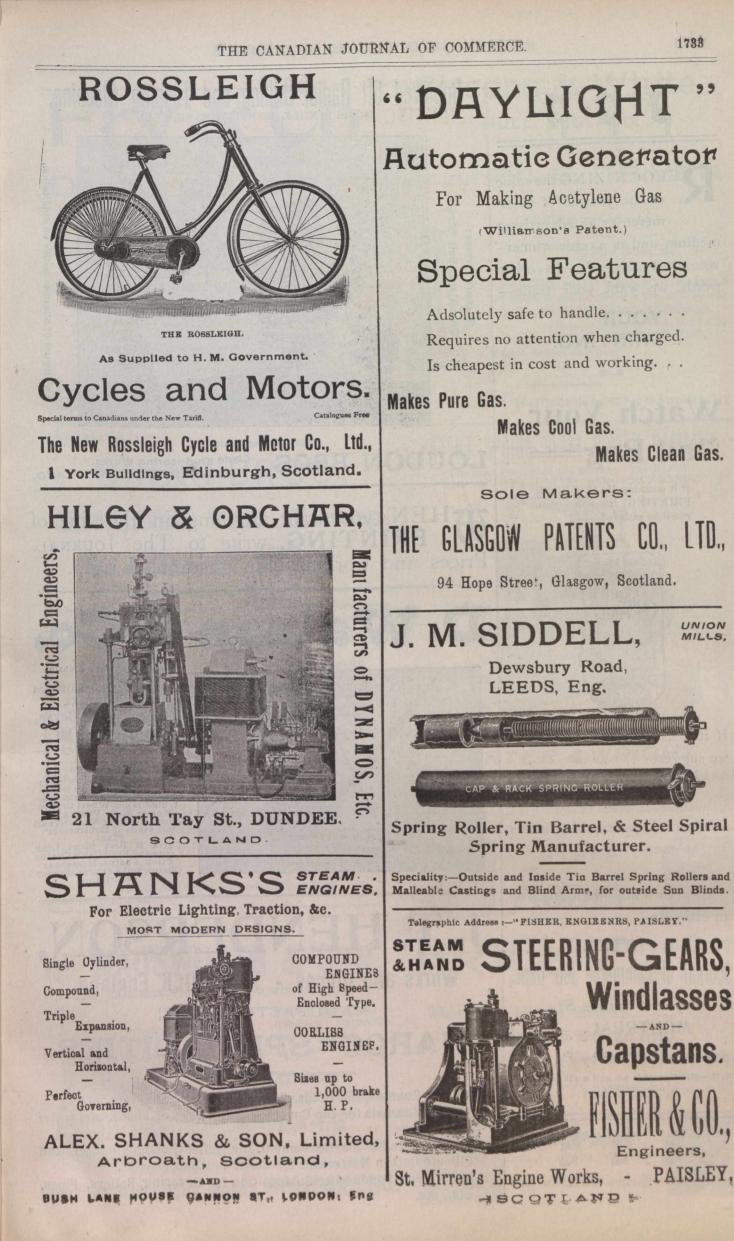
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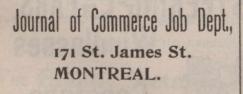


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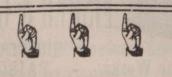
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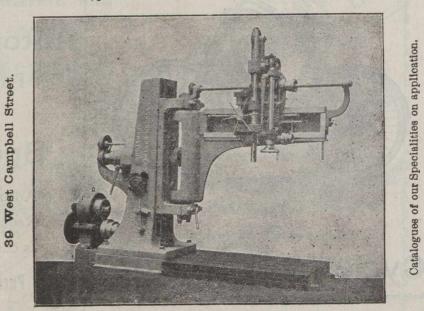
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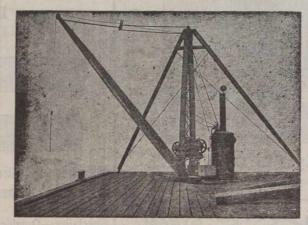
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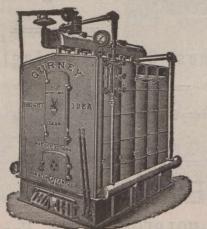
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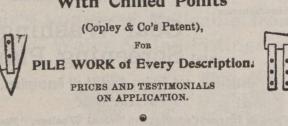
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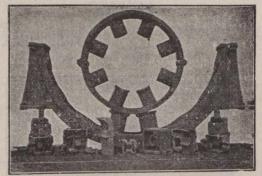
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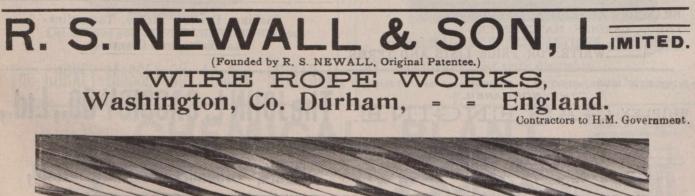
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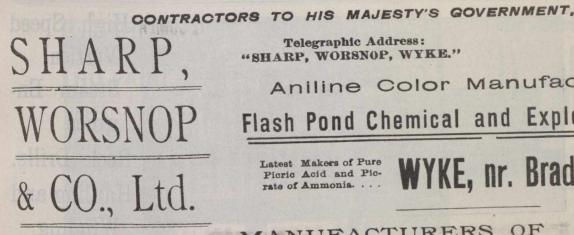
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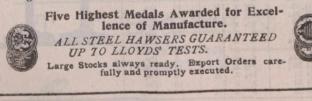
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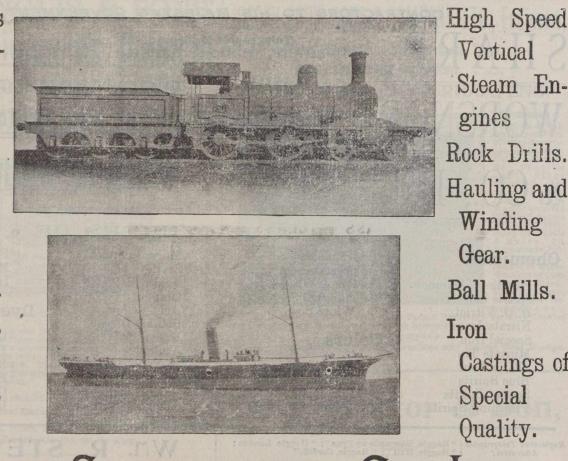
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	G 1 G 2 G 3	2J x 7½ 89 18 x 7 75 16 x 6 62	lbs. G 17 lbs. G 17A lbs. G 18	7 x 834 7 x 334 614 x 314	18 lbs. 18 lbs. 16 lbs 25 lbs.	
T	G 3A G 4 G 5 G 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	lbs. G 19 lbs. G 19A lbs. G 20 lbs. G 20A	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20 lbs. 16 lbs.	TT
te Limited	G 6▲ G 6B G 7 G 7▲ G 7B G 8	14 x 6 46 18 x 5 41 12 x 6 54 12 x 5 32 12 x 6 44 12 x 6 39	lbs. G 21 lbs. G 22 lbs. G 23 lbs. G 24 lbs. G 21	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & x & 2 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} & x & 2 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} & x & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 & x & 5 \\ 5 & x & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 5 & x & 4\frac{3}{3} \\ \end{array}$	12 lbs. 11 lbs. 9 lbs. 24 lrs. 22 lbs.	
-	G 9 G 10 G 10_ G 11	10 x 8 70 10 x 6 45 10 x 5 35 10 x 5 29 10 x 4% 80	lbs. G 25 lbs. G 25_A lbs. G 26_A lbs. G 26_A lbs. G 26_A lbs. G 26_A	5 x 8 5 x 3 434 x 134 434 x 134 436 x 3	15 lbs. 11 lbs. 10 lbs. 6½ lbs. 14 lbs.	
-	G 11B G 12 G 13 G 14 G 15 G 16	9 ¹ / ₄ x 3 ¹ / ₄ 21 ¹ / ₄ 9 x 7 58 9 x 3 ³ / ₄ 20 8 x 6 35 8 x 5 30 8 x 4 25	lbs. G 28A lbs. G 29 lbs. G 29A lbs. G 30	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 & x & 3 \\ 4 & x & 3 \\ 4 & x & 1 \frac{34}{4} \\ 4 & x & 1 \frac{34}{4} \\ 8 \frac{1}{2} & x & 3 \\ \end{array} $	12 lbs. 9½ lbs. 8 lbs. 5 lbs. 10 lbs. 6 lbs.	
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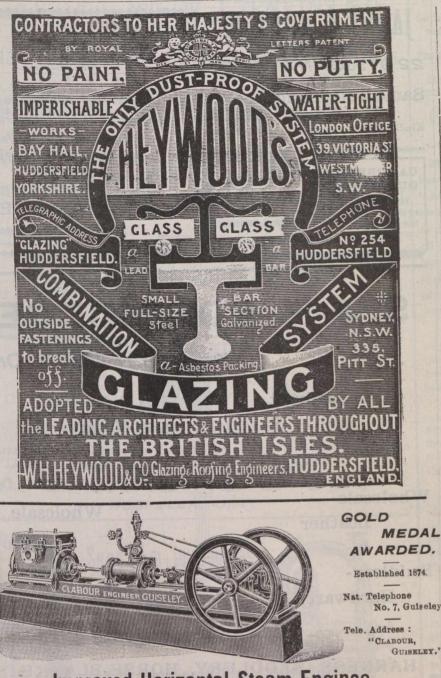
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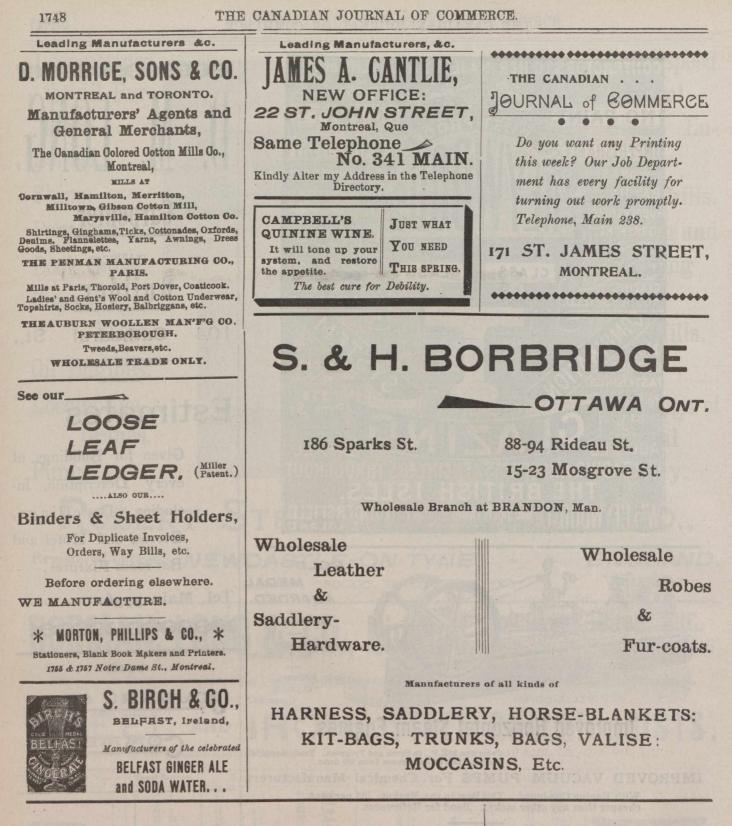
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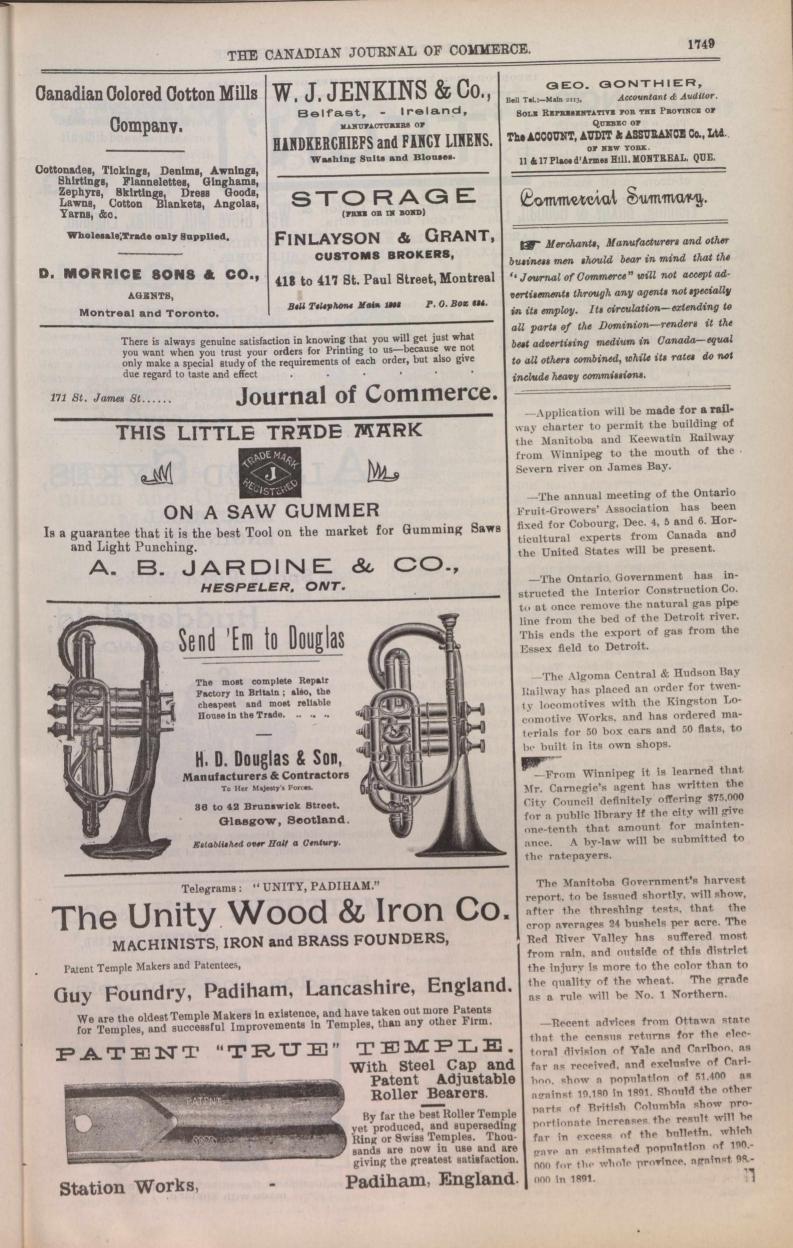
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with no vibration. Perfect safety is insured by an iron weight, which in case of need can be dropped, and the boat will rise to the surface. The estimated speed is twenty knots. Capital is the only thing required, says the inventor.

-The Department of Justice, says a Kingston, Ont., dispatch, has been giving attention to the improvement of penitentiary system and maintenance. Among other features decided upon is the increasing of the area of land surrounding Canada's penal institutions. This has been rendered necessary by recent legislation. It is desired by the department to place a larger number of men at agricultural work, and this can only be done by increasing the size of the farms, This will enable the institution to produce most of its own foodstuffs and reduce the cost of maintenance.

-That their heavy tread may no longer give alarm to the Parisian malefactors, says a Paris cable, M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, has decreed the abolition of the top boots of policemen in favour of light, noiseless shoes. Another startling innovation is announced in the form of a so-called "lighthouse cop," with red and white incandescent bulbs on his kepi, and at the end of his baton to neable the traffic brigade to convey orders at dusk to coachmen by pressing a button. The latest artifice of M. Lepine for controlling automobilists is a speed indicator on each police bicycle. Now members of the bicycle squad can race behind a swift automobile and tell whether the speed regulations are being broken. Several minor convictions have resulted already.

-The chief of the colonization department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned recently from Desbarats, Ont., speaking of the prospects of the district, said the outlook was bright. Several capitalists connected with the Amalgamated Copper Company had bought a valuable property and were ready to buy ore from any one at once for the plant they are about to build. The site of the smelter would be either Little Current, Thessalon or Des-

barats, each of which would be suitable. The satisfactory part of the project was that the men concerned were among the most experienced in America. They were entering the field after a careful examination of the copper of Eastern Algoma, along the "Soo" branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

-At the Board of Trade office, Montreal, last week, the annual meeting of the Dominion boards for the selection of standard samples of flour took place. This board is appointed yearly by the government, by order-in-council. The Montreal representatives were H. W. Raphael, chairman; David Robertson, Lionel J. Smith, A. E. Gagnon; Quebec, William Brodie; Toronto, William Galbraith, J. L. Spink; Hamilton, G. W. Bailey; London, J. J. Saunby; Kingston, Henry W. Richardson; also Robert Noble, of the Dominion Millers' Association, and George Hadrill, secretary. Standard samples of the various grades were selected, with the exception of "fine," for which grade there were not sufficient samples offering to make a selection. The fixing of this standard was, therefore, left in the hands of the Montreal representatives.

-Dealing with the question of the Isthmian canal, the London Spectator says: "When the canal is made by the United States, opened to the world on equal terms, and held so strongly that no power at war with Great Britain will be able to violate its neutrality, the British nation will realize that, instead of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty proving an injury, it is a great benefit to the nation. That America, though she will make, work, and hold the canal, should bind herself to preserve its neutrality as regards a power with which she might be at war, is absurd. Such a stipulation would not, and could not, be observed ten minutes after war was declared. The American Isthmian Canal, like everything else American, will be used against America's enmies in case of war, whatever juries may say. We should do the same in case of the Suez Canal."

-From Ottawa we learn that Mr. W. D. Campbell, man-



ager of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Line, at Montreal, was at the Capital recently to lay before the Government a statement in regard to the excessive insurance rates on the St. Lawrence route. He says something must be done and done quickly to change the situation, or trade by this channel will suffer severely. His opinion is that the insurance companies are purposely discouraging traffic on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Campbell said, after his interview with Sir Richard Cartwright, that his company would probably go in for the insurance of its own cargoes if no other solution was apparent. The Elder-Dempster Company realizes the importance of holding its Canadian business by giving a winter service from one of our own ports, and if arrangements can be made with the Government it will probably run a winter service to St. John this winter.

-A member of the Government Geological Survey, who has just returned from the Yukon, says he cannot accept the view of Prof. Coleman, of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, who returned lately with the tale that the camp is playing out. The Yukon, he asserts, will be a permanent country. It is true placer mining will diminish in the vicinity of Dawson, but discoveries are being made further afield, and it must not be forgotten that the Yukon Territory includes an extensive area. Quartz will succeed placer mining in the Dawson camp, and there is yet an enormous area of low-grade gravels to be worked. This requires lots of water a fact which presents the greatest difficulties, but when necessity drives the miner from the placer to hydraulic mining, the water difficulty will be surmounted. It was stated that the wash-up this year will not exceed that of last year; in fact, it may prove to be somewhat smaller. Dawson

is rapidly becoming like an Eastern town.

-The decision of the directors to close the Pan-American Exposition on the night of November 2, says a recent dispatch from Buffalo, enables the accountants to make a fairly accurate estimate of the loss which the Pan-American will suffer. It will exceed \$4,000,000. The stockholders will receive back nothing for the \$2,500,000 which they put in. Contractors who built the Exposition, will lose \$1,000,000, and the issue of \$500,000 second mortgage bonds will be defaulted as well as 20 per cent. of the first mortgage bonds. The banks acting as trustees for the first mortgage bonds have paid 50 per cent. to the holders out of the gate receipts, and have on hand enough to pay 30 per cent. more. The contractors mean to fight the division of the money in court, and will endeavour to establiability for the debts on the part of the directors and stockholders. The act incorporating the Pan-American Exposition Company specifically states wat the directors and stockholders shall not be liable, and this, it is contended, is unconstitutional.

-The Dominion Government has been notified that the new tariff recently submitted to the Parliament of Federated Australia is in force throughout the Commonwealth. The probability, says an Ottawa letter, is that the Canadian Government will shortly pass an order-in-Council abrogating the tariff preference to New South Wales, which has now become merged with the rest of the Australian colonies, except New Zealand. It would be anomalous, not to say absurd, to continue a tariff preference to New South Wales when the conditions upon which it was granted have ceased to exist. There is an impression abroad that as soon as the Canadian







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Government has had time to consider the altered state of affairs resulting from the new fiscal policy in Australia inquiries will be set on foot with a view to ascertaining whether Hon. Edmund Barton and his colleagues would be favorable to a reciprocal trade arrangement. There is, however, no official basis for this impression, the Government as yet having had no time to deliberate upon the situation

-The Canadian Electrotype Company with proposed capital of \$300,000, seeks federal incorporation. The chief place of business is to be in Montreal. The promoters are Harry Bates, Henry Melville, Swift Holbrooke, Josiah Quincy, William Poole all of Boston; William Mitchell, of Drummondville; Walter Mitchell, John McLean, Beaumont Shepherd, of Montreal .- Application will be made to Parliament next session for incorporation of the Montreal-Longueuil Bridge Company to bridge the St. Lawrence from a point in or near St. Mary's Ward, to a point in or near Longueuil, and to construct a line of railway in Montreal, to erect a union passenger station together with all railway terminals and facilities, and also an elevator in Montreal, with power to construct railway branches not exceeding ten miles in length connecting the bridge with different railway lines. Power is also sought to operate telegraph and telephone lines, roadways, tramways, and to consolidate with the South Shore, the St. Lawrence and Adirondack, the Montreal Street, the Montreal Terminal, the Rutland, the Quebec Southern and Canada Atlantic Railways, and to levy tolls on traffic.

-A London dispatch says that the locomotive builders of Glasgow have issued a statement approving of the action of the Indian Secretary, Lord George Hamilton, and the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in making arrrangements for a conference of Indian railroad (at Calcutta in December, to consider the adoption of a standardization of locomotives, such as exists in the United States), pointing out its advantages, saying that individual railroads should not manufacture their own engines, and criticising the severity of the Government's inspection of engines designed for the colonies, which obstacles the American builders have not to contend with. The statement also says: "A special expert commissioners," presumably representing the Glasgow builders, "has just visited the principal locomotive shops in America. A1though he reports that he was favourably impressed with the superior intelligence, industry and sobriety of the American workmen, he also states that there are no locomotive establishments in the United States that can be

classed, or even compared, with the leading locomotive shops in this country regarding equipment."

Gas Lighting Engineers,

Bagby Works, LEEDS, Eng.

-The returns of vessels other than warships under construction in the United Kingdom during the past three months show an increase, and the tonnage figures are the highest on record. The number of such vessels under construction at the close of the quarter ended September 30 was 447, and the gross tonnage was 1,414,120, being an increase of twenty-five vessels and of 210,112 tons gross on the corresponding quarter of last year, and an increase in tonnage of 105,000 compared with the last quarter. During the quarter 197 vessels, of 496,088 gross tons, were commenced, and 159 vessels, of 430,425 gross tons, were launched. The greater number of the vessels under construction no less than 352, are for owners in the United Kingdom, while twenty more, the next highest number, are for British colonies. The numbers of ships, excluding warships, under construction in Great Britain and in France, Germany, Italy, and the United States are, accordig to the latest returns:

	Ships.	Gross ton.
United Kingdom	477	1,204,008
United States		232,526
Germany		198,570
France		142,915
Italy		64,997

-Mr. Robert S. Reid, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I., a member of the firm of Gordon, Grant & Co., importers and exporters, recently in Canada, is enthusiastic for the development of Canadian trade with Trinidad and with the British West Indies generally, and declares that the time is coming when a reciprocity treaty with Trinidad will be effected. Trinidad is a heavy exporter of asphalt, cocoa, cocoanuts, sugar and other tropical products, which Canada cannot produce, and a large importer of flour, cereals, butter, and other dairy products, and manufactured goods. Mr. Reid says that the increase in shipments of Canadian flour to the West Indies has caused real uneasiness among American shippers. The British merchants there were imbued with the idea of pressing Canadian goods, not only because of their excellence, but because they were produced under the same flag, but he uttered a warning that Canada must provide the best. He says that the effort to create a trade in Canadian butter was for a time paralyzed by the fact that one large shipment turned out to be of inferior quality. In evidence of the bond of sympathy and community of interest which was being created between Canada and the West Indies 1754

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



he mentioned the fact that all the electric railway and lighting franchises at Port of Spain had recently been purchased by a Canadian syndicate, headed by Sir William Van Horne, and including several Montreal and Halifax capitalists. This syndicate had already acquired similar franchises at Havana, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica, and Demerara, British Guiana. There were even those who





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talked of a union so close, said Mr. Reid, that one day the West Indies should be governed from Ottawa; but on this it was as yet too early in the day to make a forecast.

-How the national debt commissioners are to avert an annual deficit of of £200,000 (\$970,000) in the revenue of the post-office savings banks, says a London cable, promises to provoke one of the greatest financial controversies in the history of the country. While the matter will not reach a crisis until 1903, when the interest on consols will drop automatically from $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., thus causing an immense slump in the earnings of the post-office deposits, it is already exercising the minds of financiers. The question will be pushed forward early in the coming session of Parliament. The more conservative members of that body argue that a deficit compelling the reduction of interest on deposits is a mere fiction; the liberals combat this assertion and recommend that the debt commissioners be empowered to extend the area



33¹/₃ per cent. in favor of Canadians, under the New Tariff.







fined arsenic. So far it is understood the question has not been considered by either government. It is claimed that all the arsenic required in America could be produed in Hastings, Germany and England being at present the chief sources. The Canada Corundum Company have succeeded in overcoming the difficulties of treatment at their works in Renfrew County and are employing 40 men. The supply of raw material is said to be inexhaustible and is the largest known deposit of corundum in the world. Iron mining in Hastings is not progressing so rapidly just now, only two of the properties being operated owing to the low price of ore of that class.

-Each week finds additional interest centering in the exploring and opening up of New Ontario. The proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway to build a branch from Dinorwic station to Lake Minnietakie in the Rainy River district, says a Toronto letter, directs attention to a more extensive project which the same company have in view in New Ontario. This is the construction of a line northward in Thunder Bay district to tap the clay belt of 16,000,000 acres which runs east and west for hundreds of miles in northern Ontario. The company carried on extensive exploration work east of Lake Nepigon last winter, covering approximately 400 miles in length. The effect was to find that the route covered required too expensive construction work, so that a second will be made. While a burned area was found, a timbered area of 800 square miles, or 512,000 acres, with an estimated total of 11,264,-000 cords of timber, was discovered. That portion of the surveyed route between Nepigon and Summit Lake touched Orient Bay and Ombabika Bay. The report of the C. P.R. engineers, which is on file in the Crown Lands Department shows that in the region between Summit Lake and Long Lake only one-third of the country is covered with timber of any value, and there is very little agricultural land worth anything. South from Long Lake there are steep hills, descending almost to Jack Fish station. In the region to which the proposed branch north from Dinorwic will give access, which is practically the whole of that explored by Government party No. 10 a year ago, there are, according to their report, 600 square miles of agricultural land, 3.000 square miles of pulpwood land, yielding 6,000,000 cords of spruce and 12,000,000 cords of Besides this, communication, though more repoplar. mote, would be had with the new Sturgeon Lake goldfields to the east of Lake Minnietakie.

-Respecting the new rules as applied to fruit packing, Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the fruit division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gives out the following: -

Those interested should observe that the act is intended to be put in force by any person who may find fraud in the marking or packing of fruit. It is not necessary in any case to call in the services of a Government inspector, or even to obtain his opinion on the merits of the case; the provisions of the act are clear; and should be taken advantage of whenever necessary. Inspectors at Montreal have found some cases of fraud in the mark-The responsible parties have been noing of packages. tified, and the examined packages were branded "falsely marked." In addition to this, the packers run the risk of being fined a dollar a package, but so far the inspectors have confined themselves to warning the perons of the defect found in their marking, and explaining that a prosecution would follow on a repetition of the offence. The Donaldson steamship Marina, which sailed from Montreal on the 25th of October, is taking a car of Keefer pears from Mr. Murray Pettit of Winona, in cold storage, for Glasgow. The cases opened by the inspectors at Montreal appeared to be very good shipping stock. The Marina on her last trip carried a lot of Bartlett and other pears, and they were reported landed in good condition. The thermograph record shows that the fruit was carried at an average temperature of 39 degrees; with a variation of not more than two degrees during eleven days' run. Mr. Robert Logan, chief engineer of the Marina, deserves the gratitude of the fruit trade for this performance, which also reflects great credit on the Donaldson Line.

-Increased efficiency in big naval guns must be looked for from the use of heavier projectiles and the production of powder possessing high ballistic qualities, rather than from an increase in the weight and dimensions of the guns themselves, says Rear-Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the U.S. Naval Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report. The latest types of guns are so large and heavy, he says, that it is inadvisable to make an increase in either respect, and the Bureau will now confine itself to developing weightier projectiles and powder of greater energy. The only material change in the system of gun construction last year was a provision that guns of and above six inches in calibre for greater safety shall have an inner and outer tube, instead of a solid forging as Admiral O'Neil believes that the ordnance heretofore. equipment of United States naval vessels is fully up to the highest standard maintained abroad for vessels of corresponding age and class, and says he knows of no guns afloat, or soon to be put afloat. equal in energy to those manufacturing for the United States navy. The manufacture of gun mounts and other ordnance fittings for the



new vessels of the navy, he says, is well in hand, and he has every reason to believe that the outfits will be ready

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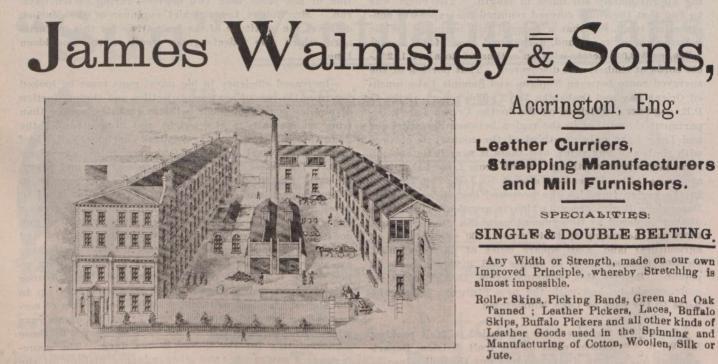
> > England.

Tel. Address, "Abbey," Accrington.

when the vessels are ready to receive them. During the past fiscal year 143 guns for the navy were completed and 256 are now partially finished. The estimates accompanying the report aggregate \$10,902,006, the largest items being for armour and armament, \$6,000,000, and navy yard plants and ammunition, \$3,423,000. There also are items for replacing the present foreign-made guns on the New Orleans and Albany, and for a new battery for the Newark.

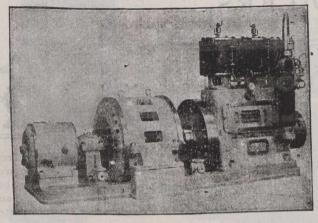
-General Manager McNicoll and Mr. G. M. Bosworth, freight traffic manager, of the Canadian Pacific, returned from West St. John, N.B., some days ago, where they inspected the large additional accommodation which is being provided preparatory to the commencement of the winter Atlantic service from that port. West St. John promises to be a centre of life this winter. It will be the terminus of the Allan Royal mail steamers, under the new mail contract with the Government; the Elder-Dempster will run a fortnightly service from there to Liverpool, the Donaldsons a similar service to Glasgow, the Manchester liners a fortnightly service to Manchester, and the Head Line a fortnightly service to Dublin and Belfast. The Franco-Canadian Line are also considering the advisability of sailing from this port and as the Furness Line steamers sail from St. John via Halifax, the Canadian Pacific Railway is making every necessary arrangement in order that the service and equipment on the maritime division and 'the terminal facilities at West St. John should be up-to-date. The company with this end

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in view, is erecting large covered cattle yards, capable of accommodating 1,800 head, extending its sidings, and laying down additional tracks, while the Dominion Government has just completed a large immigration shed with sleeping and eating accommodation for 1,200 persons. The grain elevator of the Canadian Pacific has a capacity of one million bushels, so there is every probability that West St. John will be very materially in the race with Portland during the winter season.

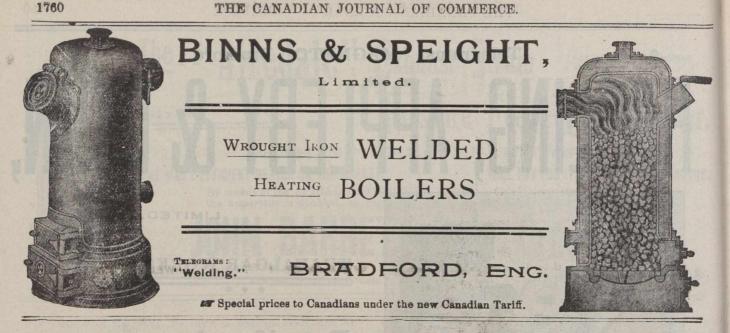
Maritime Provinces .- The contract for building a Government steamer for use in connection with the oyster trade, has been awarded to the Burrell-Johnson Iron Company, of Yarmouth .-- Mr. A. Harley, manager of the Bank of British North America at Fredericton, N.B., has resigned. It is reported his successor will be O. Sharp, formerly accountant at the bank at Fredericton, and at present at Sydney .-- Work upon the Murray Harbor Branch Railway is being pushed. It is expected that by December 31st some 26 miles will be completed. Work is now being carried on at Murray River, Otwell, Beaton's Mills, Wood Island Road, County Line Road, Smelt Brook. Some of the fillings will be 35 and 36 feet high. In the construction of the road there will be a few spans of 200 feet in length, and many spans of 50 feet .- The steamer Bruce, at Sydney, has discharged a cargo of 400,000 laths for Rhodes, Curry & Company, brought from the Exploits river mills, Newfoundland .-- Mr. S. C. Parker, writing from Berwick to the Halifax Herald, quotes the following from a Liverpool letter, dated October 9: "I have been selling to-day 600 barrels Gravenstein apples from 17 to 20 shil-These, my agent shipped through Montreal (Halilings. fax is too humbugging for me; it kills your trade). think there is a prospect of good prices all along for Nova Scotians, the quality is so good. Mr. Parker adds: -"These apples were shipped from Berwick, and report says at a through rate of 85 cents per barrel; that is 800 miles railroad journey and ocean freight, at a less rate than Halifax offers."

-A Toronto letter tells of the presence there recently of Hon. Thomas Greenway, who has been on a trip East from his Prairie Home Farm at Crystal City, Manitoba. Mr. Greenway estimated that half the Manitoba wheat crop was threshed at the beginning of last week. They have had two weeks of fine, warm weather in Manitoba, and the threshers have taken full advantage of it. Mr. Greenway entirely discounts the stories of excessive loss by wet weather. In the sections that suffered most the quality may have been knocked down one grade from No. 1 hard to No. 1 Northern, on account of discoloration; but a great part of the crop that was out in stooks will

not be injured, while in many districts a great deal of it was stacked. This damage by wet weather will not affect the fact that this is a magnificent crop, the greatest in the history of Manitoba. The weather at present is simply perfect, and every day sees an immense quantity threshed and stored out of reach of all possible storms. From what Mr. Greenway said it was evident that he thought this magnificent crop would make Manitoba more than ever a good place to live in for the next few years. On his own farm at Crystal City he had 30 bushels of wheat per acre and a total crop of about 30,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley. The latest crop bulletin, issued by the Manitoba Government, based upon threshing returns, places the yield for the whole province at 24 bushels per acre or 48,000,000 bushels for the whole province.

-The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a report from Mr. G. Eustace Burke, Commercial Agent for Canada in Jamaica in which he makes observations upon the conditions of trade between Canada and that colony. He points out that Canada still supplies but a small portion of the canned goods, textile fabrics and shoes consumed in Jamaica, owing, he says, to the inattention of manufacturers to local needs. The importations of Canadian butter continue to increase most satisfactorily, while the consumption of Canadian cheese shows a falling off, due to the local prefenece for smaller sized cheese than are, put up in this country. It is pointed out that although a considerable quantity of Canadian-cured hams and bacon after being shipped to England, is re-bagged and repacked for the Jamaica market, only 35 pounds reached Jamaica direct from Canada. The Dominion, it appears, monopolizes the markets for oats. In lumber and flour the United States producers continue to hold the market. In the matter of exports to Canada the insignificance of our direct importations of bananas and oranges, as compared with the large quatities imported through the United States, is strong proof, Mr. Burke says, of the necessity for improved steamship communication. He adds: "The Jamaica Government may yet be convinced of its shortsighted policy of false economy in not meeting the Canadian Government half way in a joint subsidy to a fast fortnightly line of up-to-date steamers." Mr. Burke strongly favours making St. John, N.B., a Canadian port of call, in addition to Halifax.

-Toronto advices report the departure of Prof. Robertson Dominion Commissioner of Agricuture, for Calgary, to consult with the principal grain dealers there in regard to the shipment of oats to South Africa. During his visit to Calgary, which is the headquarters for the Government creamery work, Mr. Robertson will also investigate the



dairy operations in the Territories during the past season. At Calgary, likewise, he will meet Dr. J. D. Goggin, Sperintendent of Education for the Northwest Territories, and the two gentlemen will probably address a public meeting on manual training, with a view to the introduction of this branch of education in that section of the West, Prof. Robertson will return by way of the United States, making a short stop at the Minnesota State Agricultural Station which is located at St. Anthony's Park, between St. Paul and Minneapolis. From there he will go on to Wisconsin, in order to take a drive through Jefferson County with ex-Governor Hoard, who is well known in Canada. In that county the application of the co-operative system to the development of agriculture and the adoption of the very best methods have wrought some astonishing results. Mortgages have been reduced on farms, the value of agricultural lands raised, and the yield per acre greatly enlarged, to say nothing of greater yields from dairy cattle in consequence of improved methods of breeding and feeding. Prof. Robertson will be absent from Ottawa about two weeks.

-Fire Insurance Decisions .- Where defendant on removing from the insured premises left a large part of his furniture in the house, and placed a room in the possession of a servant, the house did not become vacant and unoccupied, within the meaning of a contract of insurance. German-American Ins. Co. vs. Evants, 62 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 417.-Where one who suffered loss by fire recovered from the company whose negligence caused it \$9,000 for loss of goods, and \$9,000 for interruption of business, insurance companies which had previously settled with insured for \$17,360 could hold him only for pro rata shares of \$9,000 since that was all he recovered for loss on the property insured. Svea Assur. Co. of Gothenburg, Sweden vs. Packham et al., 48 At. Rep. (Md.) 359 .- A provision in a fire policy that it shall be void if the building be or become unoccupied, and so remain for ten days, is not waived, as to a vacancy arising after the issuance of the policy, by a waiver as to a vacancy existing at the time the policy was issued, and continuing thereafter for more than ten days; such waiver, if any, arising from failure of the insurer's agents to call attention to the vacancy, though they knew when the policy was issued that the house was new and unoccupied and built for sale. Moore vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co. of New York, 48 At. Rep. (Pa.1 869

-At a meeting of committees representing Austrian agricultural and manufacturing interests, held in Vienna recently, to discuss measures for coping with transoceanic competition, the following resolution was adopted: "In view of the commercial policy of the United States and the example of Germany a complete recasting of the Austro-Hungarian customs tariff is advisable, in order to afford adequate and permanent protection to industry and agriculture, to facilitate the conclusion of favorable commercial conventions and to promote exportation. Following the example of the United States, facilities offered by the customs tariff for concession should be turned to advantage in the case of every individual state, Treaties should contain no clause granting the most favoured nation treatment in a general and unrestricted sense; but clauses should be inserted providing for reciprocity and equivalent advantages." A further resolution advocated the conclusion of commercial treaties for long periods where they would give sufficient protection to home production, but recommended treaties for short periods with the United States and Argentine Republic, urging in conclusion that the countries of Central Europe should "unite for a common defence against transoceanic competition."

-A glowing account of the rapid settlement in the Saskatchewan district and the rosy prospects for the future, are given by Mr. T. O. Davis, M.P. Wealthy Americans are purchasing lands on a large scale, with a view either to engaging in farming themselves or bringing in settlers to farm for them. We had a visit a few weeks ago, said Mr. Davis, from the Governor of Iowa who bought up a whole block of land around Saskatoon. Several members of the Iowa Legislature have also purchased land there. A Senator from Cottonwood County, Minnesota, has bought up land belonging to the Temperance Colonization Company at Saskatoon, in all about 36 sections. He will bring in a lot of people, who will go in for mixed farming on a large scale, including the raising of hogs. The Senator in question stated that he was attracted to this country, not only because the land was fertile, but by reason of labor being plentiful in the Doukhobor and Galician settlements. He is going to settle with his three sons at Dundurn. Mr. L. M. Brown, the president of several banks in Minnesota, and Mr. Barringer, a member of the Iowa State Legislature, have also purchased lands in Saskatchewan and Assiniboia. "Altogether," he said, "settlement is going on at an extremely rapid rate, and I would not be surprised to see 50,000 people go into Saskatchewan next year."

-The detailed report of the Ontario Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Socities was issued some days ago by Dr. J. Howard Hunter. There are shown to be but four joint stock fire insurance companies registered. Their total assets are \$355,854, while they are liable for \$97,304, besides \$179,365 paid-up capital stock, and hold risks amounting to \$15,389,396. The fire insurance mutual companies have \$163,840,637 at risk on mutual plan. The surplus of general assets over liabilities is \$5,-861,731, while \$57,839,352 new business was taken during Twenty-nine societies or organizations are men-1900. tioned as "life insurance or benefit in the nature thereof." Their total membership is 232,396, while the insurance in force is \$1,265,519,711; certificates in force anywhere, 741,-797; claims matured in Ontario in 1900, 1,214; insurance paid in Ontario in 1900, \$1,601,334; total assets. \$7,573,540; total liabilities, \$1,429,052. The largest membership reported is the Orange, 65 000; A.O.U.W., 39,598. and Canadian Foresters, 25,243. The I.O.F. operates under a Dominion charter. Sick and funeral benefit societies reported a membership of 61,244. They paid \$42,859 in funeral and \$277,788 for sick benefits during the year.



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-The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph announces the following reductions on cablegrams to South Africa, etc., taking effect November 1st next. Per word from Montreal:--Red Sea, French possessions-Djibouti, \$1.05; Obock (Obok), \$1.01. Red Sea, Italian possessions, code and eipher only accepted at sender's risk-Assab, \$1.01; Massowah and all other offices, \$1.03. Africa, South, via Azores, Eastern-Beira, Railway Company's stations, \$1.17; Portuguese district of the Zambesi, \$1.23. Africa, east coast, via Azore, and Aden, British East Africa- Mombassa, \$1.11; Lamu, Malindi, Witu, all other offices, \$1.21; German East Africa, \$1.15. Portuguese East Africa-Delagoa Bay (Lorenzo Marquez), \$1.13; Mozambique, all other offices, \$1.13; Zanzibar, \$1.11. Arabia-Aden and Perim Island, via Azores, Eastern, 99 cents; Cocos Islands, via Azores, Eastern Aden, and east or west coast, \$1.11; Madagascar. Majunga, and all offices, via Azores, \$1.27. Mauritius Islands—Port Louis and all offices, via Azores, Aden, Madeira, or Teneriff, \$1.11; Rodriguez Islands, via Azores, Eastern, \$1.11; Seychelles Islands, Mahe, via Azores, Aden, \$1.11.

-Prof. Harrison, bacteriologist at the Ontario Agricultural College, has reported to the Department of Agriculture the result of his investigation into the "off" flavour of cheese from the Innerkip and other Ontario factories. He says there was "a combined bitter and somewhat aromatic smell in the curds, giving the cheese a bitter taste and somewhat bad flavour." He has found certain species of yeasts, bacteria and moulds, which he thinks are the causes, and will now proceed to a more scientific There was an infection of the cheese cloths. analysis. which gives them a red color. These yeasts were found on maple trees and fruit trees, and by some means, probably the wind and dust, they found their way into the cans, which probably stood under or near the trees. The whey being returned in the cans in which the milk was taken away helped to aggravate the spread of the infection. Infection was also caused, the professor says, by leaving the empty cans on the roadside exposed to the dust and dirt. Gas-producing germs were very numerous

in the barns, "most of those examined being soiled, dusty and full of cobwebs."

ENGLAND.

-The fast Atlantic service is still being agitated in the "Emerald Isle," where "agitations" are not uncommon. Mr. O'Brien Croker, manager of the Cork & South Coast of Ireland Railway has forwarded to the Cork press a letter containing important information in reference to the proposed new fast steamship service across the Atlantic. There will be a bi-weekly service from Narragansett Bay direct to Berehaven and Cork. The time occupied at sea will be ninety hours, and it is expected that mails and passengers will be conveyed from New York to London under four and a half days. The new steamers will be of the turbine type, and oil fuel will be used. The capital of the company is thirty million dollars. It is intended to build six fast boats. If the British Government subsidize the line for the carriage of mails the vessels will be built there and will carry the British flag; if not, they will be built in America and will carry the United States flag.

-The exportation of salted dog salmon to Japan, carried on by Japanese firms in British Columbia, has, it is reported, become a profitable industry after many years of unsuccessful competition with the Russian salt fish importations from the peninsula of Kamehatka. The firms engaged in the business there, however, have persisted in pushing the British Columbia article, which has now found favour with the little brownies. One firm alone is engaged at present in salting 2.000 tons of salmon. Dog salmon, which have for years been thrown away by British Columbia fishermen, will now be sold to the Japanese firms for export. The Japanese have leased salmon canneries on the Fraser river to carry on their work. As dog salmon run last of all, the sockeye pack is up and out of the way before the Japanese commence work.

-A Youngstown, Ohio, despatch states that with the opening of the new year will be organized one of the greatest steel corporations in the world. Capitalists in

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this city and throughout the Mahoning Valley, who are experienced in the steel business, will be largely interested as stockholders in the new corporation. The men who were largely responsible for the great success of the underlying steel companies constituting the U.S. Steel Corporation and who disposed of their holdings, will be prominently identified with the new company. Independent steel corporations, which have refused large offers to turn their business and plants over to the U.S. Steel Corporation, will be large stockholders in the new concern. H. C. Frick, of Pittsburg, it is said, will be president of the new corporation, and the capital stock will be \$200,000,000. Little information will be given out until

-The people of St. Louis, Mo., are busily planning to astonish the world with the completeness and beauty of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903. They have decided that the total outlay on the buildings and the Midway shall be \$30,000,000, whereas the construction cost of the Chicago World's Fair was only \$18,322,622, and that of the Pan-American Exposition only \$9,000,000. As to the extent of the ground which the Exposition will cover, 1,100 acres of park have been set aside. The Paris Exposition occupied only 173 acres; the Pan-American, 350. and the Chicago "World's Fair" some 650 acres. It is natural to suspect that at the bottom of this large plan lies the determination to "go Chicago one better." St. Louis and Chicago are still rivals, and it will be interesting to see whether, in the matter of expositions,

a charter for the corporation is secured under the laws

of New Jersey.

the city on the great river will succeed in outdoing the city on the great lake.

-The secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has received formal intimation from the British Columbia branch that that branch will be represented formally at the annual meeting by Mr. Robert Hamilton, of the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, and Mr. John Hendrie, president of the British Columbia Mills, Timber, and Trading Co. The branch also formally desires the question of the duty on lumber and the present tariff on flour to be discussed at the annual meeting, and will send resolutions to that effect. The official nominations of the British Columbia branch make Mr. John Hendrie, British Columbia, vice-president of the association, and Mr. D. R. Kerr, of the Brackman-Kerr Milling Co., a representative on the Executive Council.

-A fire insurance case of a peculiar nature has been brought up at Toronto, Messrs. Skilling, Whitney and Barnes have taken out a writ against the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, calling for the delivery of a policy for \$10,000 which the plaintiffs took out on their lumber stored in the yards of the Conger Lumber Company, of Toronto, at Parry Sound. It appears that the plaintiffs thought that they were over-insured and mailed a letter to the defendants making propositions for a cancellation of the policy or a modification of it. Before the letter reached the defendants a fire occurred in the Conger Lumber Company's yards last February destroying the proper-The object is to discover whether the policy was in tv. force at the time of the fire.

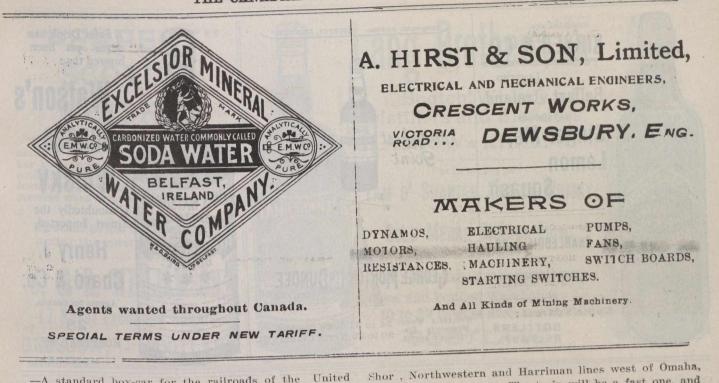
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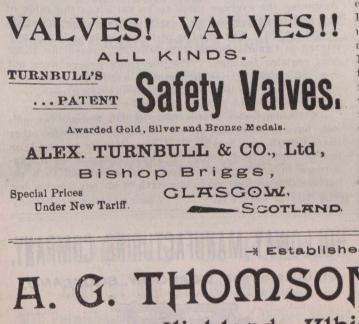
Willington-Quay-on-Tyne,

ENGLAND.



-A standard box-car for the railroads of the United States, Canada and Mexico has been adopted at the semiannual meeting of the American Railway Association. The dimensions call for a car thirty-six feet long, eight feet six inches wide and eight feet high, inside measurement, making a cross-section of sixty-eight square feet, the car having a capacity of 2,448 cubic feet. Side openings to be six feet wide. The committee on the standard dimensions of box-cars and car service worked on the question of standard freight box-cars two years and a half, and the adoption of its recommendations was considered the most important action taken by the meeting.

-A new coast-to-coast limited train is to be run from New York to San Francisco by the New York Central,Lake



beginning November 3. The train will be a fast one, and will have a close Boston connection at New York. It will leave New York at 8.45 in the morning, arriving in Chicago at 7.50 the following morning. From Chicago the new limited will run on the schedule of the present fast mail over the Chicago & Northwestern, which after November 3 will be run as a through San Francisco train over the Union and Southern Pacific roads. The new service will be two nights from New York and Boston to Denver, three nights to Salt Lake and four nights to San Francisco.

-Numerous floating grain elevators and 124 berthed steamers, many of them tossing idly, attest an unprecedented dullness in ocean freights, says a New York paper. It is due to the shortage of the corn crop out west. Corn exports are 30,000,000 bushels behind same date of 1900. Experts estimate 100,000 tons of ocean cargo space tied up in New York, about the same amount in Philadelphia, and smaller amounts in Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk and New Orleans. Coal that was formerly carried to Europe for \$3.75 and \$4 a ton is now carried for \$2. General cargo from the Gulf to Denmark that brought \$4.50 and \$5 a ton is now being taken for \$3.12. Ocean freights have fallen 20 per cent. at least. Even the big transatlantic steamers have difficulty in securing cargoes.

-It is stated at Ottawa that Mr. J. R. Booth will erect a new factory on the site of the McKay Company's flour mill at the Chaudiere which was destroyed in the fire eighteen months ago. He states that the new elevator to be erected at Depot Harbour, Parry Sound, will have a





capacity of two million bushels.—Messrs. Ahearn & Soper sent a gang of men to Grosse Isle, where the firm have a contract for installing a complete electric plant at the Government quarantine station on the island. There were several tenders for the work. The station will be fitted up with both arc and incandescent lamps, steam engine, dynamo, etc. The contract will be completed and the plant in operation in a few months.

-Application is to be made to Parliament for an extension of time for the commencement and completion of the undertakings of the St. Clair Railway Bridge & Tunnel Company and the Canada & Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Company and the unconstructed lines or branches of railway of the Canada Southern Railway Company.--Parliament will be asked to incorporate the Manitoba & Keewatin Railway Company with power to construct a railway from Winnipeg north-easterly to the easterly boundary of the Province, thence easterly through the district of Keewatin to tidewater at the mouth of the Severn, or southerly therefrom; also to construct a branch line to Lake Winnipeg on one side and to the main line of the C.P.R. on the other.

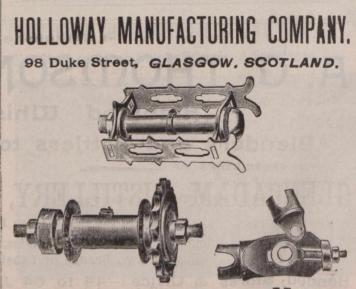
-Late advices from Ottawa state that no action will be taken by the Government towards cancelling the tariff preference to New South Wales till the new Australian tariff has been received here, and has been carefully ex-



JURORS' AWARD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862. MEDAL & HIGHEST AWARD, Jubilee International Exhibition, Adelaids, 1887. MEDAL & HIGHEST AWARD, Centennial Exhibition, MELEOURNE, 1888. amined by the officials of the Department of Customs. According to the press messages from Australia, the Commonwealth tariff is a protective one, but there is no evidence before the Customs Department to show that it is not as favorable to Canada as the terms of the Canadian tariff are to Australia, and if this is so turns out on investigation, then under the Canadian Customs Act the Government of Canada will extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to the whole country.

-The total number of vessels in the register books of the Dominion on December 31, 1900 was, 6,735, measuring 659,534 ton register tonnage, being an increase of 37 vessels and a decrease of 19,818 register as compared with 1899. The number of steamers on the registry books on the same date was 2,101 with a gross tonnage of 293,096. Assuming the average value to be \$30 a ton the value of the registered tonnage of Canada on December 31, would be \$19,786,030. The number of new vessels built and registered in Canada during 1900, was 297, measuring 22,329 tons register tonnage. The foregoing figures were not received by the Marine Department until well in the present year, and are now published for the first time.

-A London cable states that British income tax officials have decided that all life assurance companies other than British are foreign. A Canadian is assessed on income in England, and if he pays premiums on life insurance in an English company, he is entitled to a rebate on this account up to one-sixth of his net income, but

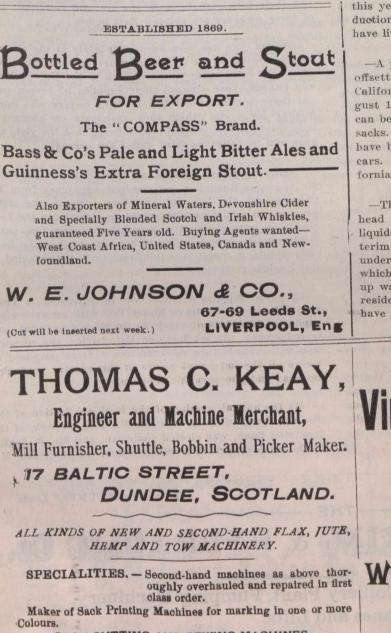


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1784



if he is insured in a Canadian or American company he is not entitled to a rebate, as he is classed with the foreign companies. A case occurred this week where a Canadian resident of London, insured in a prominent Canadian company,was notified that he was not entitled to any rebate on income tax.



SACK CUTTING AND SEWING MACHINES. All kinds of Shuttles, Pickers and Bobbins for Jute and Linen Trades -The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania this year will, it is stated, be the largest in the history of the trade. Approximately the output will be about 10,000,000 tons more than in 1900, when the production was 45,107,484 tons. For nine months of this year the shipment of coal has amounted to 40,309,786 tons, as against 34,292,710 tons for the same period last year. The demand for hard coal this year has been greater than ever before. The production has been fully taken up, and the mining companies have little stock on hand.

-A plentiful supply of prunes this season will assist in offsetting the shortage on appples. It is stated that California has forwarded 1,000 cars of prunes since August 1. A large percentage was old crop. Santa Clara's can be purchased on a 3-cent basis; outside stock, 2% in sacks. Very few old prunes have been sold since prices have been reduced. The carry-over is about 1,150 15-ton cars. A conservative estimate is that this season's California yield will be 60,000,000 pounds.

-The Western Canada Woollen Mills Company, whose head office is in Toronto, is reported to have gone into liquidation, and E. R. C. Clarkson has been appointed interim liquidator. The company was established in 1900, under the Ontario Act, with a capital stock of \$125,000, of which \$30,000 was subscribed. The petition for windingup was made by about ten of the shareholders, who are residents of Medicine Hat, Manitoba, where the company have erected a mill.

Cable Address :-- WENDT, BELFAST.

A. B. C. CODE.

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The section of the

rreserves.

The Best Old Country Jams to be had.

Made from Irish Grown Fruit. WARRANTED PURE.

> No finer Jams in the world much cheaper than some...

WM. VINT & SONS, BELFAST, IRELAND.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. As Supplied to His Majesty's Government.



-Mr. Herbert Gibson, chief traffic superintendent of the Manchester ship canal, who has been making a business trip through Canada and the United States, has arrived home and his report to the directors of the ship canal is of a flattering nature for the Dominion. Mr Gibson reports that he has made arrangements for several new lines of steamers to Manchester, and that next season will most probably see a large increase in the imports of Canadian produce by the ship canal.

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-Melbourne, Australia, advices state that the condemnation by the Western Australian Assembly of the Federal Tariff Bill is significant, as indicating that the State Legislatures will criticise the Acts of the Federal Parliament. In spite of the defection of a few members in consquence of the high tariff proposals, which they regard as a breach of the pledges made by Mr. Barton, the Premier, it is believed that the Federal Ministry will have a majority of eight.

-The Department of Trade and Commerce has been notified by the International Customs Bureau at Brussels of change in the tariffs of the following countries: Antigua, Trinidad, Costa Rica, Columbia, Morocco, Mauritius, Salvado, Greece, Guatelmala, Mozambique, Persia, New Caledonia. Venezuela, Russia, France, Dominion Republic, Switzerland, Saint Vincent, French Guiana, British India, French Congo, Spain, St. Kitts, and Nevis, Nicaragua and the British Somali coast.

-Lieutenant-General Miles in his annual report gives the total strength of the United States army at present time as 84,513, of which number 33,873 are in the United States, 43,239 in te Philippines, 4,914 in Cuba, and the remainder in small detachments in Porto Rico Hawaii, China and Alaska. He says it is expected the force in Cuba will be very much reduced, and hopes that the force in the Philippines also can be reduced.

-Vancouver, B.C., advices report that the late run of salmon on the Fraser river is most remarkable. There are few fishermen out and canning has been stopped for some time, but the Fraser river is alive with fine big sockeyes in good condition. Heretofore sockeyes ran first, then cohoes, then humpbacks and dog salmon. All have had their turn and the sockeyes are still running. Tons of these sockeyes are shipped East in ice.

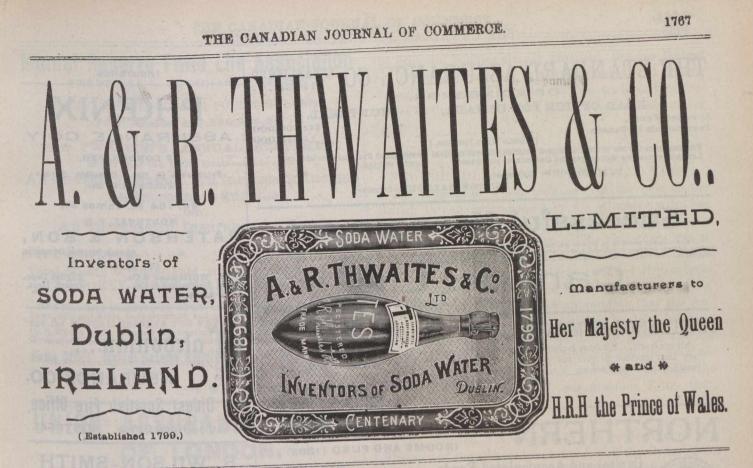
-Broom corn has been advancing lately at the growing centres, owing to the competition among speculative buyers. The large manufacturers both in the United States and Canada, have secured their supplies of broom corn, but there is still a good demand from buyers who intend holding for a rise which they anticipate on account of crop shortage, the general report being that the yield this year will be fully one-third under the average.

-From Kingston, Jamaica, we learn that the Governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, has received dispatches from Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, saying the latter proposes to send an excise expert to investigate the local conditions with the view to grant the planters four pence (eight cents) on each gallon of rum exported to the United Kingdom, to counteract the four pence surtax levied by the English customs.

-A photo supplies combine was incorporated at Trenton, N.J., as the Eastman Kodak Co., with an authorized capital of \$35,000,000,of which \$10,000,000 is 6 per cent. preferred stock. As set forth in the charter, the corporation will manufacture cameras, etc. It is proposed to merge all the important plants in the country producing cameras and photographic supplies.

- At the annual meeting of the Bankers' Section of the Toronto Board of Trade recently, Mr. T. G. Brough, of the Dominion Bank, was elected chairman, and Mr. R. Inglis, of the Bank of British North America, vice-chairman. Mr.





Jos. Henderson, of the Bank of Toronto, the retiring chairman, entertained the members of the section at dinner at the Toronto Club.

-The Canada Northwest Land Company report for September sales of 1,102,841 acres of land for \$60,011, an increase of 862,857 acres in sales, and of \$47,149, in receipts, as compared with last year. The increase in receipts from January 1 to September 30, compared with same period last year is \$49,936.

-Representations, it is stated, have been made to the Department of Finance that certain assessment insurance corporations which are doing business in Canada are in an unsound financial condition. The department has been urged to make an investigation into the books of these concerns, and it is likely this will be done.

-Tests have been made of the sugar beets grown by Mormons of Southern Alberta, and it is said that the proportion of saccharine matter is 25 per cent. higher than in the beets grown in the vicinity of Salt Lake City. Capitalists from Utah are considering the erection of a sugar beet factory in the Canadian colony.

-The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is having built at the Bertram shops, Toronto, a twin screw steamer for service on Lake Okanagan, B.C. The boat will be shipped west in sections, and put together at its destination.

-Glorious weather all over the Province of Manitoba is reported by a C.P.R. superintendent, with wheat pour-

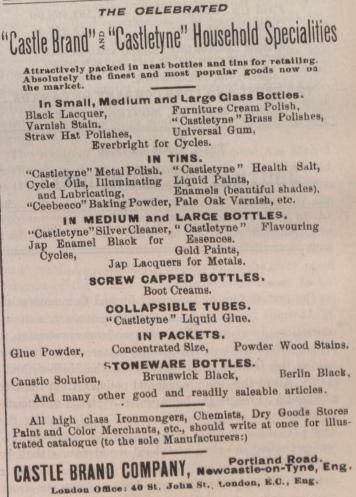
"Every Factory in Canada should "use the best Belting. Our "EXTRA" brand.

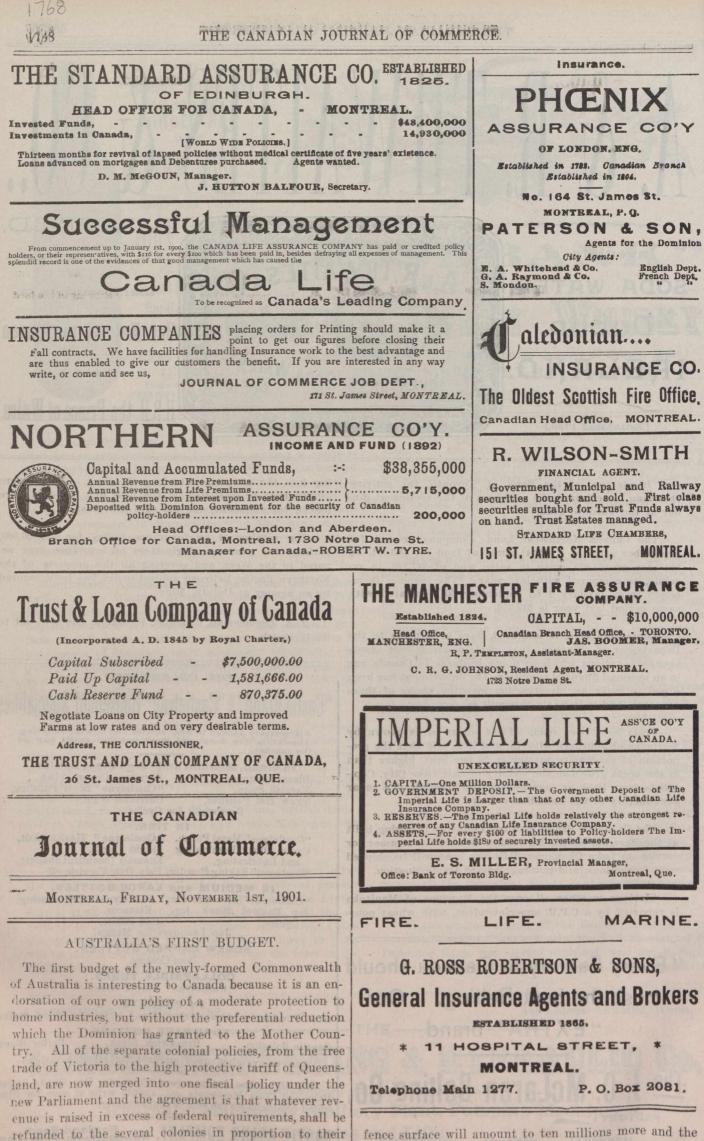


ing into the elevators all along the lines. There were 550,000 bushels marketed on the 24th ult., 350 cars were loaded for shipment, and 325 cars sent east.

-The writing of an insurance policy for \$20,000,000, perhaps the greatest single item of insurance ever secured in the West, and covering all the property of the Northern Pacific Railroad subject to fire, has been secured by an agency at Duluth, Minn.

-J. A. Zimmerman, druggist, Hamilton, has sold out to W. B. Smith.



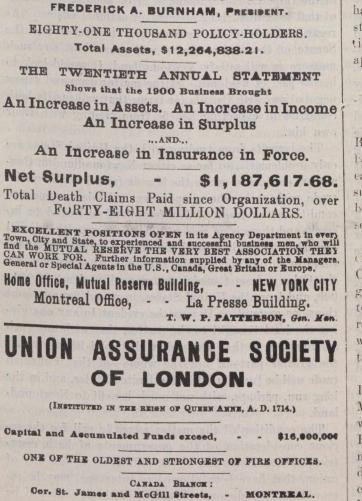


needs. The new budget provides for a revenue from customs and excise of \$40,000,000 for the current fiscal

year. The surplus revenue from the postal and de-

total revenue of the Commonwealth will thus be in the vicinity of \$51,000,000. As the expenses of the federal government, including the salary and expenses of the





Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

Governor-General, the ministry and members of parliament and new federal departments, are not expected to exceed \$15,000,000, it is expected that there will be a surplus of some thirty-five or thirty-six millions to divide among the colonies, which is said to be in excess of what they received when independent.

T. L. MORRISEY, Manager

The heaviest weight of the tariff naturally falls on wines, spirits and tobacco. Sparkling wines pay \$3 per gallon; spirits, \$3.35 per gallon; beer in bulk, 24c per gallon; and other wines, \$2 per gallon. Tobacco will pay 871 cents per pound, and cigars, \$1.371 per pound, as well as 16 per cent. ad valorem. Sugar is to pay \$30 per ton. The colonial-made sugar must pay an excise duty of the same amount, But there is a rebate of \$10 per ton on home-made sugar, when it is made by white labour alone-a provision which is naturally unpopular in Queensland, where Polynesian labour is principally employed. The other articles taxed are: Tea, and cocoa, 4 cents a pound and 20 per cent.; woollen and silk goods, 20 to 25 per cent.; cotton and linen, 10 to 15 per cent.; galvanized iron, \$7.33 per ton; agricultural machinery, 15 per cent.; medicines, 25 per cent.; and furniture, 20 per cent., ad valorem.

Like Canada, the Commonwealth proposes to aid several new industries with bonuses—more especially the manufactures of iron and steel and agricultural machinery. A bonus of \$3 per ton will be paid for pig iron made from Australian ores, and \$2 per ton for all made from foreign ores. For steel ingots, if made of 50 per cent. of Australian iron, there will be a bonus of \$3 per ton. These are the same bonuses as are paid in Canada and possibly our experience and example have guided Australia in this matter. On reapers and binders a bonus of 25 per cent. ad valorem will be given. These are

the principal bonuses already promised. But the Budget has not yet been ratified by the Parliament, and a fierce struggle is expected between the free trade and protectionist factions before it goes to the Governor-General for approval.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE ROYAL VISIT.

The remarkable world wide tour of the heir to the British throne, accompanied by his estimable wife, has been brought to a close at St. John's, Newfoundland, the earliest colony of the Empire. The visit there was as successful and the reception as enthusiastic as it had been in every part of the widely extended British possessions that have been visited by the Royal couple.

It would seem to have been appropriate that the Ancient Colony, the nearest in distance to the Mother Country, should have been the last to give a parting greeting at the end of this unique and historic tour, after which the Duke of Cornwall and York will make the report to his Royal father, our gracious King, that, wherever he went he found the utmost loyalty to the throne and the British Empire at large.

The occasion was marked by the conferring on the Premier of the Colony knighthood, and the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This distinguished honour was well deserved by the recipient—the Hon. Robert Bond—who has devoted the best years of his life to promoting the Colony's welfare, and the compliment will doubtless give much satisfaction to the people of that country generally, by whom his public services have been fully recognised.

Newfoundland is a country whose politics it is sometimes difficult to understand. From a variety of causes it was, for several years in a state of depression, and progress in developing its great natural resources was retarded. Political acrimony was more rampant and bitter than usually prevails under constitutional British systems. The Reid contract, as it is generally known by, after it was made, gave rise to so much dissatisfaction that when an appeal was made to the popular vote, the Ministry that gave, what was said to be all the material interests of the country into the hands of a private monoply, were swept away and the Bond Government—as it is called—were placed in power by an overwhelming majority.

The result of this change of government was such a modification of the contract as to make it workable, and at the same time acceptable to the country. Some time ago, when the changes agreed to and accepted by the Reid interest, and the government, and confirmed by the Parliament of the Colony in the early summer, this Journal expressed the hope that the settlement then made would be satisfactory and result in the more rapid progress of the country. There is every reason to believe that such will be the outcome, and its natural resources will be rapidly developed.

Like in most other countries, however, there are violent partisans there, who would sacrifice their country to make present political capital, and there are also natural born croakers who gloat over any prospect that would be likely to bring misery and make mischief. A short time ago, so respectable a paper as the New York Evening Post gave currency to a long jeremiad on Newfoundland affairs, written from St. John's. At the time of reading, it was difficult to understand in whose interests it was written, or why the paper in question should have inserted it. The Government was blamed for doing an injustice to Mr. Reid in changing the terms of the contract, whilst at the same time it was made to appear that Mr. Reid would be benefited by the changes, which were an injustice to the country. Any way, changes or no changes, the writer avowed that there was nothing in the Colony worth developing, and that all money spent in those directions would result disastrously, and that the financial position of the Colony was in a bad way. That article was evidently caused by private spite against everything and everybody, this was so evident that presumably it could do no harm to any interest concerned.

From the best information we have, from different sources, we are led to believe that the prospect for the future of the Colony is brighter than it has been for years. From the reports given forth the public finances are in good shape, and the credit of the Colony stands high. Notwithstanding the changes in the contract, the concessions made to Mr. Reid that remain, are very valuable and now that he has been enabled to form a joint stock company, under the new charter, the contemplated operations to develop the private interests as well as those of the Colony, will doubtless soon produce the desired benefits to all concerned.

What all parties are evidently striving for is to encourage a greater diversity of industries in the Colony, so that the general prosperity will not depend entirely on the success of the fisheries, as it has mainly done hitherto. When the country is fairly opened, it is felt that the agricultural interests, as well as those of minerals, lumber and pulp will prove profitable and induce settlements all through the island. That the efforts in those directions may be successful, all good Canadians will hope for in the meantime; and still further look for the time when the Ancient Colony will, under wise and prudent legislation, join in and become part and parcel of the Dominion of Canada. That would seem to be its natural destiny, and the sooner it is prepared for, by the removal of little difficulties, the better. There are two questions the people of Newfoundland are specially interested in-the settlement of the French shore disputes, and the Bond-Blaine treaty with the United States, which the Imperial Government declined to approve-as is understood—at the instance of Canada.

That treaty the Government of Newfoundland are persistently desirous of reviving again. It may be that it would, for the present time, be a benefit for that Colony, but what for the future? If that country is to remain a part of the British Empire its interests must surely be identified with the other British North Ameri-It will always be a matter of regret can possessions. that the negotiations opened, some seven or eight years ago,, for admission into Confederation with Canada, resulted in no steps being taken in that direction. The blame for that may, perhaps, be laid chiefly on the want of grasp as to the future of the country by the then government at Ottawa, who appear to have been too timid in dealing with the question, and may be did not realise the importance of the matter. At that time Newfoundland was in such a condition that, with what now appears to have been reasonable concessions, it would at the present time have been a part of the Dominion, and a strength to it. Unfortunately, the opportunty was lost, but it is to be hoped only for a time.

The French shore question should not stand in the way of the Union. The combined influence of the two countries would undoubtedly strengthen the hands of the Imperial Government to bring about a settlement of that long disturbing element in national affairs. As regards the Bond-Blaine treaty, it is doubtful if the Senate of the United States will ever adopt any such measure as will satisfy Newfoundland. It would look to be the part of wisdom to let the matter drop and renew negotiations with Canada for terms that will justify both countries in expecting benefit from trading with their own kin.

The benefits from trading with the United States are only problematic, so far as either Newfoundland or Canada are concerned, while the benefit from interprovincial trade with each other is positive. Under prospective conditions the trade of Newfoundland is bound to increase and there is no reason sufficient why ,with rational legislation, Canada should not have a largely increased share in it. The statistics show that the imports into the Colony, from Canada, are, annually, about \$2,000,-000, and from the United States, in round figures about the same amount. It must be evident to any one giving the least thought to the matter, that with any such arrangement as that involved in the Bond-Blaine treaty, the greater part-if not the whole-of that Canadian trade will be transferred to the United States, and in the long run, perhaps, with not much benefit to Newfoundland.

The condition of the matter seems to call for the serious consideration of the governments of both countries, so that a solution of the difficulties in the way of union, that have been allowed to intervene, may be removed and a judicious settlement of them, that will be mutually beneficial, arrived at at an early day.

It will be gratifying to learn that, in some way, the resources of diplomacy will be invoked by some of the interested parties and that the interrupted negotiations of past years will be resumed and result in the union of interests that will be mutually beneficial and at the same time strengthen the Empire.

THE LIFE INSURANCE SIEVE.

Any one who is in the habit of taking a glance at the statistics of life assurance companies cannot fail to have noticed what a wide discrepancy there is exhibited in every year's returns between the amount of new business acquired and the increase in the total amount of the business. In 1900, for instance, the official return gives the amount of new and taken up policies as \$68,896,092, but the increase in the total amount in force during the year was only \$26,898,973, the claims having been, \$6,-532,111.

The movement of life assurance business is like that of a sieve, there is a considerable portion of the business acquired that escapes through the meshes styled, "Surrenders," and "Lapses."It is told of the celebrated Beau Brummel that one day when his valet was leaving his master's room, he had a dozen or more crumpled neckties on his arm. When asked about them, he said, "These are our failures!" They had failed to satisfy the Beau. So with a large mass of life assurance policies, they are "the failures" of the company's solicitors and agents.

An American insurance journal recently gave a schedule of the several amounts of policies issued and terminated of the companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department, the total issued from 1893 to 1900 being \$8,302,110,125 and total terminated \$5,744,584,502, the average ratio of terminations in those years being 69.19 per cent. The terminations include those from death and maturity, which do not reach to anything like the total, there having been a large amount of such terminations caused by policyholders allowing their policies to lapse, or refusing to take them up after they had been placed on the company's books, or surrendering their policies from some cause, as inability to pay premiums or dissatisfaction. The activity of some canvassers in "twisting" policies from one company to another accounts for some terminations, as well as for new business, so that it is not easy to acquire an exact knowledge of how much business goes through the insurance sieve that never returns in a permanent form.

The effect upon the companies of so large an amount of abandoned policies is to raise the expense rate higher than it would be were all the business written to remain on the books. The commission paid on new business is so high as to leave no profit to the company, so far as new business in the first year is concerned, the company as a general rule is out of pocket, which means, that the permanent policyholders have to pay the cost of securing new business, over and above the necessary sum required to cover their individual policy. To show the extent of the business that slips through the sieves of the companies doing life assurance business in Canada we have compiled the following table from the annual reports of the Superintendent of Insurance:

Lapses and Surrenders in Canadian Life Assurance,

Year.					New and taken up Policies.	P Lapses and o surrenders. to	
1900	• •				\$68,896,092	\$12,242,209	17.77
1899			• • •		67,400,733	10,298,699	15.27
1898					55,348,303	8,784,419	15.87
1897					48,267,665	10,427,721	21.60
1896	•••				42,624,570	11,115,131	23.70
1895	• •				44,341,198	11,317,836	25.52
1894			1.13	1.1	49,525,257	12,901,270	26.05
1893		•••		•••	45,202,847	8,564,051	18.94
1	lota	1			\$421,606,665	\$85,651,336	Av 20.34

It is satisfactory to find the ratio of lapses growing less as the total amount written increases, but there is still an enormous amount of wasted and expensive effort in securing life assurance business. The companies need to study the "sieve" question and, as far as possible, endeavour to stop the leakage.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

A few days ago the New York Herald had an article reviewing the position of the shipping interests as it affects the chief seaport on the American Atlantic coast. All along the line the shipping interests are more depressed than they have been for many years. Outward cargo, which is always the main dependence for profit, is so scarce, that what exists is competed for so keenly that in most cases it is carried across the ocean at rates that scarcely pay for loading and unloading.

A large number of vessels are laid up idle at the different ports, simply because they cannot obtain a charter at any price, whilst many of those that are running are doing so at a loss, on the principle that many shipowners hold, that it is cheaper in the end to keep a steamship running than it is to tie it up for a length of time.

Only one year ago the shipping business, which for some years had been good, was never in a better position as far as American ports were concerned, and the sudden change in the condition is startling. The primary cause is attributed by some to the partial failure of the corn crop in the Western States. That failure, it is claimed, has kept up the price of all grains higher than it is in European grain buying countries. Those countries are now getting abundant supplies from other sources at lower prices than they can buy for in the United States. That is a good reason, so far as the grain trade is concerned, but it does not account for the scarcity of all other kinds of freight, the falling off of which, is a very serious matter.

The most sanguine people do not expect any change for the better, at the earliest, before January next, but many see no hope for any improvement before the harvesting of next year's crop. That may seem a long time to wait, but possibly some other good turn may arrive to better the situation.

There has been some complaining about the dullness in the matter of freight, and the low rates prevailing from this port. So far as the shipowners are concerned, this is to be looked on as a lean year, mixed in with the usual fat ones. The freight rates here this year may not be very profitable, but it is gratifying to know that the St. Lawrence route is always able to bring along sufficient freight of a great variety of character to load all the ships that come here. Things in this line of business are not so bright as they might be, but then they are not so bad as they might be, when the conditions existing in the chief ports of the neighbouring Union, are taken into consideration.

The St. Lawrence route may have its disadvantages and drawbacks, but they are gradually being removed, and notwithstanding the croakers who are persistently putting the worst construction on every incident that occurs, that can possibly be made to tell against it, the route will continue to grow in popularity and will, doubtless be, in a short time, the main artery for the commerce of the West that is now seeking for the best outlet to the ocean.

THE HARBOUR INSPECTION.

The opportunity afforded to inspect the new Harbour Works on Saturday last by the Harbour Commissioners vas all that could be desired. The day was fine and comfortably warm, and the company assembled on the commodious steamer Berthier, was eminently representative of the varied interests of the port. The new works of course are yet only in a half finished condition, but sufficiently advanced to show what may be expected from them in the way of berth room for ships in the future.

The readers of this Journal are aware that the arrangements made as regards the best interests of a summer port, such as this is at the best, are not altogether ideal. Montreal, as the chief seaport of the Dominion of Canada, should rest its title for pre-eminence and consideration upon the government of the country and the people at large. The assumption of the title of the "National" port of the Dominion, as it has become, in some quarters—so common to term it, is not correct, it is unnecessarily offensive to sensitive people in other places. Montreal is simply the chief port of Canada, and that is sufficient honour to satisfy Montreal's ambition. This distinction was made by Hon. Mr. Dobell with his wonted tact.

The inspection of the new works was satisfactory as to the amount of work that has been done since they were commenced. Much has been accomplished, but very much remains to be done before the harbour will be in a satisfactory condition for the future trade. When they were commenced in 1898, it was promised that they would be completed this year but the most cursory examination on Saturday last, went to show that that event will not happen for a long time into the future. So far as the visitors were allowed to see, no exception could be taken to the work done in any way, and, when finished, the berths provided for ships, will be all that could be desired from the stevedore's standpoint.

It is needless to say that, with such hosts, everything was provided for the comfort and convenience of the company present. The lunch was unexceptionable in every detail, and the Harbour Commissioners were most successful in their performances on the occasion.

The speeches that naturally followed were, to some present, in a measure disappointing. There was, perhaps, what may be termed an indefiniteness about the future of the great work in hand—a something from the address of the President onwards that did not tend to enlightenment. Nothing was said all through that could provoke controversy. It was what an expert termed it—a love feast pure and simple—that was all.

We have heard so much of late about the facilities for trade that were to be introduced to bring more trade to the port and increase the importance of the St. Lawrence route that those present might have been excused for expecting that advantage would have been taken of such an opportune occasion to lay before the public in what those facilities would consist, and how the new system of economic arrangements so long talked of, would be worked. Instead of that, all the speakers were mum on those important features connected with the future prosperity of the port, and the public are as much in the dark as before if, indeed, the mystification, is not somewhat greater.

a practical commen-The nearest approach to tary as to the working of the harbour and its facilities, was made by Mr. Reeve, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. He stated that his company had in a manner been forced to make Portland its terminus by the grant of subsidies from the government, and also by the want of proper facilities in the Those facilities had been provided port of Montreal. at Portland by the Grand Trunk Company, and in the interest of the shareholders they must be utilised. He went on to say, however, that if proper facilities were provided in Montreal harbour, his company would use them to the fullest extent, Mr. Reeve, however, failed to say what must be the nature and extent of the facilities his company should require to induce it to change its operations to the extent to cause it to divert a large share of its summer business to Montreal instead of carrving it on to Portland.

These are points of the utmost importance. What are the facilities that the Grand Trunk System and other companies will consider adequate to bring their chief business and influence to Montreal? There are other facilities beside elevators to be considered, in so far as the railroads are concerned, for they now have their own elevators. What else, then, is required? It is important to have an answer to that question. Will the right to run the freight cars on the wharves by day as well as by night be considered essential in order to centre business in Montreal? If so, there will of necessity, have to be two levels—one for railway and another for pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Will permanent sheds on the piers be considered an This is a question on which there essential facility? has been much light talk. Some persons imagine that the permanent sheds on the piers are to be for the stor-The age of goods all through the winter months. sooner that idea is out of people's minds the better. No owner of goods is likely to risk them for the winter in a place liable to be flooded more or less each spring and fall from which there would be no means of removing them in case of need. Permanent sheds for such purposes are not essential, and all the talk about enormous constructions in that direction is the merest vapouring of unreasoning parties. The last floods recorded a depth of six feet of water over the level of the new high level piers.

There are other matters intimately connected with the future management and welfare of the harbour which one might have expected to have been brought forward on such an occasion as was offered in the course of last Saturday's afternoon devotion to the luncheon and the works. None of these matters however, were broached. Nevertheless, the afternoon was passed most pleasantly and all on the boat did ample justice to the creature comforts so plentifully and tastefully supplied.

MINING STOCK SPECULATORS IN TROUBLE.

It is known in banking circles in a Western city that three of the staff of a prominent bank have been suspended owing to their having been detected in the commission of very grave irregularities, to use a mild word. These misguided young officers allowed themselves to be tempted into speculating in a certain mining stock that has caused trouble to many others. Having no capital to operate with, they formed a sort of syndicate for exploiting the funds of the bank. This scheme they carried on until they became heavily involved in losses, then their plot was discovered, and suspension at once followed. Rumour has it that a wealthy relative found the money to make up the deficit, but who is to make up the deficit in their reputation? These young men were ouite old enough and as bank officers they ought to have been honourable enough, to resist such temptations as are offered by stock speculating. This Journal can speak plainly of such deplorable affairs, as, from the first outbreak of these operations. we have warned against mining stock speculating as being a dangerous form of gambling.

OIL AS A RAILWAY FUEL.

3

The fact that our Canadian crude petroleum is said to be exceptionally well fitted for use as a fuel oil leads one to wonder why we have, as yet, no oil-burning locomotives on either of the two great trunk lines of the Dominion. Ten years ago its superiority to coal for this purpose, weight for weight, was demonstrated bevond a peradventure. And to-day the Great Eastern Railway of England has fifty-eight engines burning liquid fuel, the Imperial Austrian Railway has thirty-

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eight, and the Southern Pacific Railway on this continent finds the oil-burning locomotives it possesses so useful that it is adding to their number all along.

The oil-burning engine has many advantages over the ordinary type of locomotive. It produces no smoke or sparks. The steam pressure can be kept perfectly steady when the engine is working hard. And the fuel can be fed regularly and nearly perfect combustion secured; while with coal the fuel is added at irregular intervals and the strong exhaust is liable to tear up the fire and carry sparks or red-hot cinders out of the chimney to increase the average of loss by fire. Then no terminal labour is required by the oil engine for cleaning fires or removing ashes. And the large costly coal pockets can be replaced by oil tanks from which the tenders could be easily and cheaply filled. On the Great Eastern Railway the oil is allowed to run by gravity from tank cars into storage tanks from which it is pumped to the tender by the air-brake pump of the locomotive. The engine is always ready for service, with the fires always clean, and there need be no trouble with leaks from excessive contraction when the oil is temporarily shut off or turned down. In England, after six months' of service, the fire-box showed no signs of leaking or of strains. And to all this, there is to be added an estimated saving of 50 cents per ton of coal consumed. Thus we can easily see why in those places where crude petroleum can be cheaply secured the oil engine is rapidly driving its coal burning brother from the field.

From tests made in this country in engines of the same size, engaged in the same class of service, the following data of the comparative results of coal and crude petroleum have been secured:—

areas and the set	Petroleum.	Coal.	
Miles run	224.00	224.00	
Weight of cars in train, tons .		110.40	
Actual running time, hours		7.63	
Average steam pressure gaug			
pounds		130.00	
Pounds of fuel burned		8,043.00	
Water evaporated per pound	of		
fuel	9.11	6.19	
Founds of fuel to evaporate of	ne		
pound of water from and	at		

212 deg. Fahrenheit	0.09124	0.1349
Equivalent of fuel for equal evap-		
oration	1.00	1.48
Ditto by measure	168.90(gals.)	1.00 (ton.)
Miles run per ton		55.72
Ton miles per pound of fuel		3.074

The superiority of petroleum is here very plainly distinguishable and if the oil wells now being discovered in Texas and California produce sufficient crude to bring the price per gallon down low enough to induce railroads to use it, instead of coal, the advantage to the country at large will be very great. The reduction in operating expenses would permit of a lowering of freight rates; and thus the industries and agriculture of the country would benefit by the change just as much as the railroads.

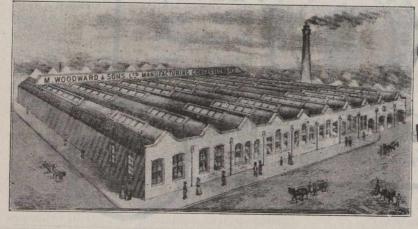
THE PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY.

The remarkable progress of electrical development affords striking evidence of the practical nature of scientific research in modern times. The scientist of to-day is no longer satisfied with evolving theories; he looks for tangible results. Hence the days of experiment in electricity are now practically over, and its working so thoroughly understood, that the dynamo and generator are as exactly standardised as the steam engine or the turbine. It is true that for cooking and heating purposes electricity has not yet come into general use. But this is on account of the high cost of electrical stoves, and not because of any lack of completeness in their working.

Yet the electrical industry of this city was born only in 1884, when the Royal Electric Company commenced its existence with a dynamo of 12 arc light capacity, a dozen employees and a capital of \$50,000. It has now two steam generating stations and furnishes current to over 1,500 arc lights, 75,000 incandescent lights and about 3,000 horse-power to motors for manufacturing or elevator purposes. Street lighting by electricity did not begin until two years later, when the City Council experimented with 133 arc lights. The first house lighting was done in 1890. In 1892 the company furnished the first power for manufacturing purposes., And in ESTABLISHED 1848.

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1893 it commenced putting motors on the trolley cars. Thus it is practically only a decade ago when electricity first came into use in this city. And yet to-day electrical appliances have become so much a matter of course, that we have long since ceased to marvel at them.

The first hydraulic electric plant to come into existence, the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., was spened in September, 1897. It has 43 flumes in the main dam, and in each of these, excepting three waste weirs, two 30 h.p. turbines are placed. The equipment includes 750 kilowatt generators and 72 improved cylinder gate wheels which under the average 14 feet head of water, develop 300 h.p. per wheel. The other great hydraulic plant is that of the Chambly Manufacturing Co., situated on the Richelieu River, 25 miles distant from this city and which will transmit 20,000 h.p. for incandescent arc light and direct current motor service. In the electric arts steady progress has been made. Electrical engineering and the manufacture of electrical appliances are now one of our prominent industries The experimental stage is passed, and the trade now works on standard lines and well-tested appliances just as in any of the older industries. For Canada is a country to which electricity is particularly applicable owing to the number of its water powers. Nearly all our rivers have the force and fall necessary for electrical generation. There are thousands of falls and rapids in this province alone well adapted for the establishment of hydrawlic plants. And, although, owing to the lack of railway facilities, they have not yet been harnessed to the car of industry, the time is not far distant when their value will be recognized.

GOLD MINING IN CANADA.

With the opening up of the Yukon some years ago, Canada became widely advertised as a gold producing country. Comments, favourable and otherwise, have been since spread broadcast regarding the durability of the Klondike mines, so that the following, published in a late number of the London Economist, will be interesting as showing what is being circulated abroad: We may divide Canadian gold mines into four distinct groups. Beginning in the East, there are the mines in Nova Scotia, which have been worked for a long time entirely by local capital. Quebec produces no gold. The second group of mines lies in Ontario in the two districts of Lake of the Woods and Hastings County. The third group is in British Columbia, and the fourth consists of the alluvial mines in the Yukon. In 1900, from these four sources, Canada produced about 1,780,000 ounces, made up thus:—

Yukon (say)	 	 	1,500,000
Diffinit Columbia	 		921 000
scotta	 		20 200
Ontario ·	 	 	18.767

This yield probably represents Canada's high watermark of gold production for some time to come. This year the Yukon will show quite a considerable falling-off owing to the working out of the richest creek beds at Klondyke. British Columbia, too, is not progressing at present, and the yield from Ontario is practically nothing. The gold mining industry in Nova Scotia is little known to the outside world, but is old-established, cheaply worked, and has been profitable on the whole. There are 18 public companies owning about 370 stamps, but all of these are not now producing. The reefs are rather similar to the saddle reefs at Bendigo, in Victoria, and can be worked as cheaply. Last year 65,000 tons were crushed, showing a return of about 10 dwts.

In Ontario, some years ago, great hopes were set on the Lake of the Woods district, and a number of mines were started. These almost all ended in failure. It is found there that the ore is low grade and irregular in value, while the reefs themselves are also often faulted and difficult to follow. The three most promising of these mines, after being worked by local owners, with profit, were floated in London. I refer to the Regina (now reconstructed as the Black Eagle), the Mikado, and the Sultana. It is now, I think, pretty evident that all these mines are failures, and in two cases out of three I believe they were practically worked out before being floated. The case of the Sultana is peculiarly glaring. It was floated with a capital of 239,707 £1 shares; of this 225,000 shares went to the vender. The working capi-

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tal provided was, according to the last balance-sheet, $\pounds 13,807$, and a Canadian bank actually held, and presumably does still hold, a mortgage of $\pounds 10,000$ over the property.

Almost immediately after the flotation the reef was entirely lost below the sixth level, and the belief is that the vendor knew it was lost before he sold it to the fatuous English public. Since then boring has been done, and it is said that the reef, or another one, has been found 800 feet away. Personally, I should require ocular demonstration of any fact from such a concern as the Sultana, which I think the most impudent flotation we have had for a long time.

The several mines in Hastings County, Ontario, are not large producers of gold, but rely for a profit as much upon the large quantity of arsenic which they recover out of the ore as upon the gold itself. Here and there in Ontario outside these centres are several small mines which are more or less in an improved state. These are irregular producers, and for present purposes may be looked on as of no note.

In British Columbia the gold mines are not at all in a good position. At Rossland, the principal centre, there has been more booming and buying than mining, and a reaction to all this is now in full swing. The prospects of this group have not turned out as I had hoped they would. Three years ago there were several mines at Rossland which looked to me as if they would become large and permanent producers. Of these the Le Roi has, on the whole, though shockingly handled, come up to expectations, but the War Eagle, Centre Star, and Iron Mask, instead of improving, have fallen off seriously in value. These replacement veins of

pyrrhotite seem to be treacherous in their nature, and the natural fear is that if one mine goes wrong all the others are at least not sure of developments in depth. I shall have more to say about this field shortly. Outside of Rossland one quartz mine only-the Ymir- appears to be turning out a sound affair. Such others as the Athabasca Granite, Duncan, and Fern, have apparently gone wrong, and are not what the owners of them thought they were three years ago. Of the hydraulic and placer mines in the North only one is paying really well but this mine-the Consolidated Caribou-a Montreal company, is doing great things. The area of gold-bearing gravel to be treated is enormous, the value is seemingly now ascertained, and as a sufficient water supply has now been brought in, each year should see an improvement. Last year the yield, equal to 18 cents a cubic yard of gravel, was \$350,000, and this year there will likely be a bigger return. It is thought that this mine may turn into the most important hydraulic gold mine in the world.

Far north of even Caribou is the new district of Atlin. Here are supposed to be all the requirements for hydraulic mining — gold, water under pressure, and dumping ground for the tailings. As yet the field has not been properly tested, but, if successful, it will do good to the waning prestige of British Columbia as a big mining country.

In the Yukon Territory the Klondyke district, some forty miles long by twenty wide, is responsible for 95 per cent. of the whole yield. Klondyke has now had its richest gravels worked out, and for 1901 the total yield will not compare at all with last year. But there is no doubt that large quantities of lower grade gravels reEstablished 1828.



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IRVEN BROTHERS, LIVERPOOL, ENG. Under New Canadian Tariff Law.

main, which it will take years to work out, so that this field will still rank as the most important gold producer in the Dominion. Then, too, quite a number of new alluvial fields are opening up anywhere within 400 miles of Klondyke, and though nothing of comparable value has yet been found, the outlook for the Yukon is on the whole, a favourable one.

SLAUGHTERING GOODS IN CANADA.

In spite of its efforts to prove the contrary the United States industrial commission has been forced to admit that the great industries which are the beneficiaries of the Chinese wall tariff are selling their products in foreign countries at prices far below those they charge to the consumer in the United States. The evidence from Canada alone was so overwhelming on this point, that the Commission was compelled reluctantly to place themselves on record as to its existence. But they treat it with cautious complaisance. They argue that it is only natural that a manufacturer, finding himself overloaded with stock, should ship it to a foreign country and sell it for what it will fetch. They assert that this is his only method to avoid congestion and to preven: demoralization of the home market by throwing upon it an undue proportion of his wares. But they do not dilate upon the fact that it is the existence of a prohibitive tariff, which enables him to maintain prices at an exorbitant figure, that permits him to sacrifice surplus goods in other countries at prices which would mean ruin in his own.

When the home population is required to contribute out of its own earnings to support a home industry, they acquire the right to enquire as to whether that industry is being conducted for their benefit or not. They are justified in demanding that if low prices are to be given to anyone, it is those who contribute to the maintenance of that industry who should benefit by them, and not the foreigner who does not contribute one cent, and .Soda Fountains...

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ACCRINGTON, Lancashire, England. Dowry Street Iron Works,

Telegraphic Address, "Bricks," Accrington. A.B.C., 4th Edition, A.I., Engineering.

(Change of Advertisement next week.)

whose business is demoralized by these "slaughter" consignments. The basis upon which the excessive duties of the McKinley tariff were thrust upon the people was that by their existence industries would be built up in the United States which by the aid of protection would become so well established that they would be able to sell the goods at as favorable prices as are asked for them in other markets. Has this claim ever been veri-No. It has been defeated by combinations fied? among the home producers for the purposes of maintaining prices by preventing domestic competition, while the surplus production was being sold to foreign consumers at prices far below those exacted in the home Hence the report of the industrial commission market. has shed a strong light on the results of the contributory partnership between the consuming public and the protected trusts. And if it should operate to prevent the slaughtering of American goods in Canadian markets our industrial interests will feel that it has not lived in vain.

THE COPPER OUTLOOK.

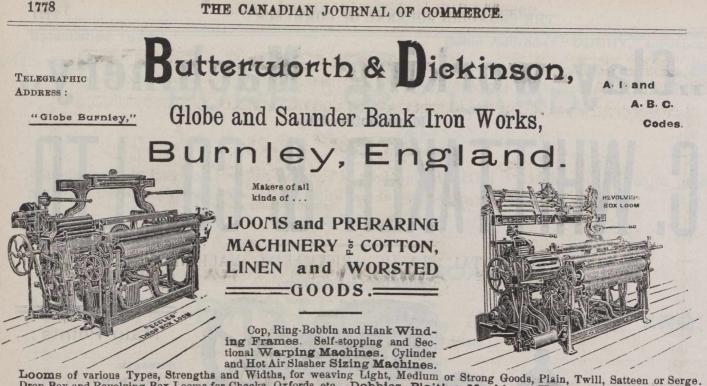
The feeling in copper trade circles is decidedly one of uncertainty. The Amalgamated managers have still been able to hold prices up to a 17 cent basis; but they are beginning to find out that this fancy figure has had the effect not only of diminishing consumption, but of stimulating production all over the world. Of course, no one pretends that absolute control of the copper markets of the world cannot be secured by a great corpora-

All that we know is that it has never yet been tion. accomplished. But we must not forget that, of late, it has been found possible to control lines of manufacture and production, which in earlier years were entirely beyond the reach of even the strongest combinations of capital.

1777

The Amalgamated Company is now engaged in the herculean task of making every user of copper in the world pay them a toll equal to a thirty per cent. excess upon the price the metal would bring if it were sold under the ordinary conditions of trade. Hence they are filling the markets with rumours as to their policy, which may safely be dismissed as purely illusory. What news is given out as to the closing down of mines, etc., either by the copper magnates themselves or through their recognised mouth-pieces, is intended simply to further their own ends; and hence is without value. The Amalgamated Copper Co., is not taking the public into its confidence, since the public forms the very field which the magnates are endeavoring to work for their own inter-And as yet we do not know what those ends are, ests. or how they mean to endeavour to attain them.

In addition to the lack of reliable news as to the international situation, there is a lack of illuminating data regarding the profits of the mines themselves, or at what margin they can be successfully worked. All that we know is that neither the Amalgamated Copper Co., nor their individual rivals, are in business from philanthropic motives, that they are engaged in bolstering up a fictitious price by withholding their own output of the metal from the market, if not by actual purchases of Chili bars, and that the future of the market depends



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on their ability to continue this policy. In the trade there does not seem to be much confidence in their powers to do this. The fate of the Secretan syndicate is still too fresh in men's memories. Hence consumers are buying with eaution, and only for immediate requirements—a line of action that must strain the trust's resources to the utmost.

IRON AND STEEL.

There is, as yet, no sign visible anywhere that the present unparalleled activity in the iron and steel trade is going to slow down. In fact, as the months go on the situation becomes stronger and predictions made some time ago by very good authorities that tonnage would fall off with the approach of winter and prices decline when the mills made idle by the strike got into operation, have not been verified. The iron market has gone contrary to all predictions and the situation is just as strong to-day as it was at any previous time this year, for it has become evident that the strong demand for iron is not a result of the small decrease in production at the time of the strike, but of a consumption perfectly able to absorb the full capacity of the mills, and perhaps more, since nearly every manufacturer of iron and steel is to-day from two to three months behind his orders.

According to Pittsburg advices there never was a time when such premiums were paid for prompt deliveries of material and when the market was so wholly in the hands of the producers as it is now. With the approach of winter and the stopping of a good deal of outside work, demand for many kinds of iron and steel falls off, but this year is an exception, doubtless due to the excellent weather throughout October, permitting outside building operations to go on without interruption. Enough tonnage has been booked by the mills to carry them through the next three months, if not another or-This latter condition, however, is imder was placed. possible, and with heavy tonnage that is coming in right along, the iron and steel mills will run through this winter to utmost capacity and will have to get out every ton of product they possibly can, if the trade is to be supplied with iron and steel as fast as it wants it. Stocks

in hands of jobbers and small dealers all over the country are light, and this is shown by the fact that the orders coming in, in nine cases out of ten, call for prompt shipment.

That there is faith in next year from a business point of view is shown by the fact that many finishing mills have already placed contracts for billets at the present high prices, for the first half of next year. In some cases where the mills have sold finished material and wish to protect themselves on steel these contracts run through the whole of next year. For the heavy demand has made prices high enough to afford a large margin of profit. It is said in steel circles that the United States Steel Corporation will this month earn \$12,000,-000 over and above operating expenses. Similar concerns who have investments from \$250,000 up to \$1,000,-000 will earn this year, in many cases, more than the actual amount of money invested in plants. The only weak spots in the whole trade are billets and wire products. In the former the demand has not been as active as desired for some time, but, owing to the tight agreement among the mills, prices have been firmly held, and there has been no wavering whatever on account of slack demand. In wire and nails the situation in a nutshell is that very much new capacity has recently come into the market, and the supply of wire and wire nails just now is larger than the demand, with the inevitable result that prices have declined to some extent. This condition, however, will soon be righted, as it is the intention of the American Steel & Wire Company to close down a good many of its mills about the holidays, in order to make needed repairs and take stock. All the mills of the Steel & Wire Trust have been driven at a tremendous capacity for the past couple of years, and many of the plants are in need of urgent repairs. The present slack situation will be taken advantage of to make these repairs, and will take a large output of nails and wire out of the market, which is bound to have a beneficial effect.

In pig iron the total output of all the blast furnaces in the United States this year will be about 16,000,000 tons, which is 2,000,000 tons more than has been made in any previous year in the history of the business. In spite of this enormous output, consumption has not only kept

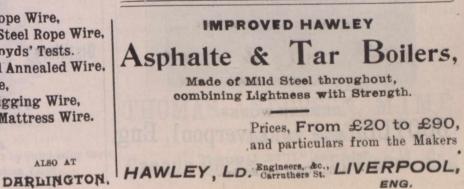


pace, but has really kept ahead of it, and stocks of iron have steadily decreased for months, and at the present



ENGLAND.

time, the yards of the furnaces are practically bare of iron. The thirty-five blast furnaces in the Pittsburg district are making about 75,000 tons a week, and yet this is not enough to supply the Bessemer and basic furnaces in the steel mills. On the contrary, Pittsburg is a buyer of pig iron in the open market right along, and fully 50,000 tons a month comes into this district from the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, while a good deal of foundry and mill iron comes from Southern furnaces. Every furnace in the Pittsburg district is in blast with the single exception of one stack belonging to the American Steel Hoop Company, which is being rebuilt, with the intention of bringing its capacity up from 175 tons to 300 tons a day. And every ton of pig iron made is being shipped to the steel mills as fast as it can be turned out until the furnace yards were never so empty as they are just now. Owing to present conditions, it would be an easy matter for the furnaces to put up the price of iron, but it will be their policy to maintain conservative prices, and the Valley furnaces continue to sell their surplus iron to the United States Steel Corporation on the basis of \$16 a ton, Pittsburg. This gives the furnaces a very nice profit, and as long as the present arrangement continues, the merchant furnaces in the two valleys will not put up a steel plant, which they have threatened to do for years. Owing to the great demand, forge iron, which is used in making





merchant bars, has advanced fully a dollar a ton, while Nos. 1 and 2 foundry has gone up from 75 cents to one dollar a ton for the same cause. All the blast furnace owners will make money this year, in some cases the earnings of particular furnaces being fully as large as the actual investments in plant.

A HOSPITAL FOR WHEAT.

The farmer is very liable to sustain serious loss if at the time of harvest the weather is wet, and this is particularly so in a new country where there are no barns and in many cases the grain remains in the stook until it is threshed, so to minimize such losses by restoring dam-



Telegrams, "JUTE, Liverpool."

A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

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(Cut will be inserted next week.)

1780



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aged or "sick" wheat to a natural state was the principal reason for the starting of the large "hospital" or cleaning and drying elevator at Port Arthur.

The grain is received by carloads after a journey of 450 miles from the prairie grain section of Manitoba. Before its arrival it has all been inspected by a Dominion government grain inspector. The wheat found to be smutty is graded into three grades, according to the amount of smut adhering to the wheat. The cleanest of this wheat is cleaned by the aid of scouring and brushing machines, until all vestige of smut is removed, and the very smutty grain is thoroughly washed, afterwards dried and cleaned.

When smutty wheat arrives at the elevator the car is drawn into the building and the grain unloaded by the aid of a steam shovel upon an open screen through which it falls to the foot of the elevator leg. Here is an endless belt, stretched between two pulleys one at the lowest point of the building, and the other at the top, and to it is riveted steel buckets into which the wheat runs. It is

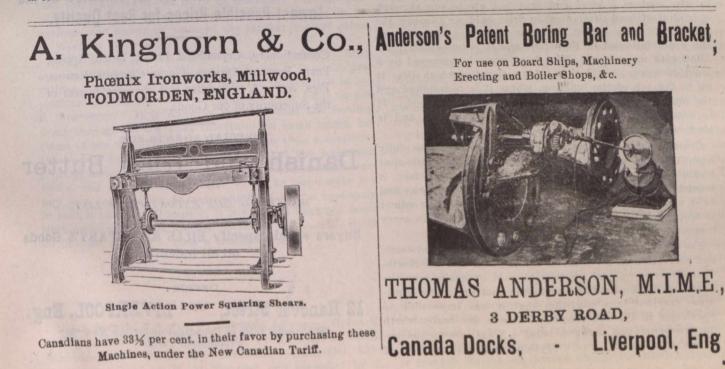
then carried to the top of the elevator leg and discharged into a scale hopper. The wheat is then weighed by the scales and discharged into bins over the cleaning machinery and after being thoroughly cleaned by the scouring machines, it is reweighed and the clean grain stored for shipment. The very smutty wheat is treated in the same way, except that before going through these machines it is washed and dried. The loss in weight varies from 2 to 5 per cent. The result is a perfectly cleaned grain,weighing to 4 lbs. heavier per measured bushel than when received, with its milling qualities equal to a similar grade of wheat than had not been damaged by smut and with all its dirt and seeds removed.

1781

Wet wheat is divided into three grades, which are called:

1. "Tough," containing an excess of 41/2 per cent. of moisture and dirt.

2. "Damp," containing an excess of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of moisture and dirt.



'l elegraphic Address : " UNION," St. Helens.

Union Plate Glass Company,

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Ground, Smoothed, Polished, Silvered, Bevelled, Brilliant Cut, and Bent Plate Glass; Rough Rolled and Rough Cast Plate Glass; also of Rough and Polished Prismatic Glass, &c., &c. WORKS and REGISTERED OFFICES:

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3. "Wet," containing an excess of 11 to 15 per cent. of moisture and dirt.

After this wheat is unloaded and weighed it is discharged into bins over the driers. Each drier contains about 400 bushels of wheat.

The drying bin is composed of a number of screens clothed on each side with wire cloth. The space between those sheets of wire cloth is filled with grain; between, and separating each screen, is an open space so that the air can enter and circuate through the grain in the screen. Two rows of these screens stand side by side separated in the centre about two feet, and into this is blown heated air, which can only escape through side openings and by passing through the wheat. It is by the passing of this warm air through the wheat that the wheat is dried. The time required to dry a lot of wheat varies from one to three hours, according to the amount of moisture present.

The air is heated by being drawn through steam-heated coils by the same fan which drives the heated air through the wheat. The hot air laden with moisture after passing through the wheat is discharged outside the elevator.

When in operation the fans, which are driven by steam power, are started. The screens of the drier are filled up with wheat discharged into them by opening the slides of the bins above. They are thus filled without any manual labour, except what is necessary to level off the wheat on the surface After sufficient hot air is run through it is shut off and the fans then drive cold air through the grain until it is cooled. Lower slides are then drawn, the grain falls out of the drier, and it is immediately refilled with wet wheat. The dried grain is conveyed by a steel conveyor to the foot of an elevator which lifts it up to the top of the building, where it is re-weighed and the amount of loss and waste in drying ascertained. It is now passed through the cleaning machinery, and is then ready for shipment.

Grain treated by this process has proved to be fully equal in every way to the best wheat of similar grade that had not been damaged by rain or dampness. In fact, it must be considered superior, as it can be stored away and kept without any fear of damage. There is now wheat in store, dried more than two years ago, which is in every respect free from all smell or trace of damage.

The working of this plant has been of great assistance and protection to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, also to the shippers of grain over, the Canadian Pacific Railway, for in the past grain was sometimes received in a condition that it was impossible to warehouse it. In fact, sometimes it was not really worth the transportation charges, being a total loss to the unfortunate shipper. Now everything can be taken care of

and saved with no loss to the owners, and no charge except for cleaning at the elevator.

THE FALL RIVER SITUATION.

The cotton mill owners in the Fall River district decline point blank to grant the ten per cent. increase demanded by the operatives on the ground that the schedule of wages now in force, based upon 19.8 cents for weaving a piece of 28-inch 64x64 print cloth is a very high one, and has not been exceeded but once, and then only for a period of nine months during the last seventeen years. The

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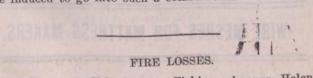


nine months above referred to was from December, 1892, to September, 1893. At the time that schedule was adopted print cloths were selling at 4 1-16 cents per yard, and the margin, figured in the usual way, was \$1.07. When the present wage schedule went into effect, December 11, 1899, thre was a margin between the selling price of 45 yards of 28-inch 64x64 print cloth and eight pounds of middling upland cotton of 84% cents. To-day the margin, figured in the same way, is 70.8 cents, or 13.95 cents less than when the schedule now in force was adopted. The manufacturers, in their last conference endeavored to show how impossible it is to comply with the request. They therefore positively refuse to grant any advance of wages under existing conditions.

THE HARDWARE TRUST.

The proposed American hardware trust is exciting a good deal of attention in the trade, but conflicting opinions exist as to the exact status of the scheme. In some quarters it is stated that plans for the consolidation of the leading hardware interests of the country are nearly completed, and in others that no positive action has been taken looking to the execution of the plans. The full scheme is the formation of a corporation of \$100,000,000 capital. The scheme originated in Pittsburg and at the convention of the National Jobbers' Association, held in Cleveland, the matter was extensively discussed between individual members, though it was brought up in no official way before the convention. It is possible, therefore, that the statements put forth to the effect that the promoters of the trust have already secured options on the business and assets of some of the largest dealers refers to Western concerns.

So far as can be learned, the prominent hardware dealers are not associated with the movement. It is the prevailing opinion among dealers that the proposition is impracticable and will fail when an attempt is made to put it into force. It is likewise reported that the leading firms throughout the East entertain the same belief, because of the multiplicity of details which such a combination would involve. It is estimated that the hardware jobbing houses deal in something like 75,000 different articles, and it is claimed that it would be impossible for any one combination to gain anything like a monopoly in such a business. Moreover, it is asserted that not more than one-tenth of the jobbing houses in the country could be induced to go into such a combination.



North Sydney, N.S., Oct. 25 .- Fishing schooner, Helen M. Gould, owned by Mr. Sol. Jacobs, of Gloucester, Mass., burned. Loss, \$25,000 .- St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 25 .-Residence owned by W. H. Bunting and occupied by J. Cameron and Captain Milligan, burned. Loss on building about \$1,200; fully insured .-- London, Ont., 26 .-- Factory of

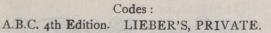
the London Tobacco Company destroyed. The building was owned by C. J. Mills. The tobacco company's loss is over \$25,000; insured for \$8,000. Loss on building, \$4,000. Supposed to have started in the drying room .-- Minota, Man., 26.-Breen's general store destroyed, with large stock. Total loss about \$20,000.-Niagara-on-the-Lake, 26 .- Ice house in Paradise Grove, burned. Supposed incendiary. Building was owned by the M.C.R.

1783

North Sydney, N.S., 29.-The fire fiend has again been at work in Cape Breton. The store of Vooght Bros., largest retail merchants in the Maritime Provinces, lies a mass of smouldering ruins. Only about a quarter of the loss is covered by insurance. The building is fairly well covered, but there is only about \$45,000 on the stock, which was the largest in Cape Breton, and was valued at over \$150,000. Only the other day new fall and winter goods, purchased by Mr. John Vooght, in England, and valued at \$75,000, arrived. Following are the companies holding insurance on Vooght Bros.' stock, with their respective losses: Commercial Union, \$6,000; Western, \$5,000; Imperial, \$4,000; Union, \$3,500; Phoenix of London, \$35,00; Phoenix of Hartford, \$3,000; ueen's,5 \$3,000; Guardian, \$3,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$3,000; American, \$2500; Canadian, \$2,500; British America, \$2,000; National, \$2,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$1,500; Sun, \$1,500; Lancashire, \$1,000; Scottish Union and National, \$1,000. The building was insured in the Phoenix of London for \$4,000. -Winnipeg, 29.—One of the worst prairie fires of recent years started shortly after noon yesterday near the Canadian pacific track between Bergen and Rosser, about eight miles from Winnipeg. At the time there was a strong wind blowing from the south, amounting to a small hurricane. This drove the rapidly spreading flames in front of it at a terrific rate, and it is estimated that a tract of land five miles wide and twentymiles in length, has been converted into a charred waste. At an early hour this morning the fire had reached the bush south of Stonewall, and was still making rapid headway. Montreal, 28 .- Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co.'s wall paper factory and stock suffered some \$50,000 damage. Fully insured. The parts destroyed are the rolling and printing machinery, and the stock. The portion of the building in which the machinery to supply power was situated did not suffer heavily from the fire, but the water is expected to do considerable harm to the machinery. The building destroyed is the property of Mr. H. W. Molson. It was formerly the old Molsons College building, and was Of late also used at one time as an infantry barracks. The inyears it has been rented for business purposes. surance on stock, machinery and printing rolls is as follows:-Atlas, \$7,000; Caledonian. \$6,250; Commercial Union, \$5,000; Law Union and Crown, \$2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$5,000; National of Ireland, \$7,000; North America, \$3,750; Northern, \$7,500; Norwich Union, 5,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$2,500; Phoenix of London, \$7,500; Ottawa, \$5,000; Royal, \$9,000; Scottish Union and National, \$7,500; Sun. \$5,000; Union, \$8,000; Western. \$4,000. Total, \$97,500. The building is owned by Mr. H. W. Molson, and is insured for \$15,000, divided among the British America, Union and Aetna Fire Insurance Companies. The com-

pany will rebuild at once.

Telegrams and Cablegrams : "POTASH."





CREAM OF TARTAR. SALTPETRE.

Cream of Tartar and Tartaric Acid Substitutes-Specially Manufactured for Baking Powder and Self-raising Flour Makers, Bakers and Confectioners, and Mineral Water Factories.

The Liverpool Chemical Company, Limited,

Specially made for the Canadian Market under the new referential Tariff.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The British Board of Trade returns for September respecting total shipments of cotton piece goods, says The Economist, compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year, and are pretty much the same as in September, 1899. The yardage for the past nine months is rather larger than in the same period of last year, and not much below the same months in 1899. Subjoined is the usual table:-

		Nine Months Ended
	September.	September 30.
	Yards.	Yards.
1901	442,300,100	3,988,610,200
1900	386,374,000	3,822,474,000
1899	445,765,400	4,096,376,400
The chief cases of incre		
the first nine months of 19	000 are as fol	lows:

Increase.		Decrease.
Yards.		Yards.
Germany 10,600,000	China	56,000,000
Greece 13,000,000	Japan	65,000,000
Turkey108,000,000	United States	18,000,000
Egypt 23,000,000	Belgium	19,000,000
Mørocco 12,300,000	Chili	25,000,000
Persia 14,000,000	Philippine Islds.	26,500,000
Colombia 41,000,000	Mexico	16,000,000

54 Stanley Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

5,700,000 Brazil Venezuela..... Madras..... 17,500,000 Australia 26,000,000 Bengal and Burmah. 50,000,000

... 19,000,000

-The Port Hope, Ont., Natural Gas & Oil Company, which has been boring for gas there recently, is reported to have struck a good flow of gas at a depth of 570 feet. The gas blew out with great force, until the well was capped, pending fuller investigation as to pressure.

-The Government of Corea has raised a loan for a year from the First Japanese Bank of £7,000,000 at 10 per cent. One of the conditions is that a portion of the loan shall be spent on rifles and guns purchased in Japan.

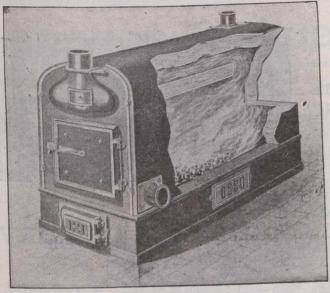
-A by-law was voted on by the property owners of New Hamburg, Ont., on the 28th ult., granting a bonus of \$500 a year for ten years to the Canada Brass Works Company. The by-law was carried by a vote of 158 for to 2 against.

-The by-law prohibiting the use of trading stamps after January 1 next was passed by the Hamilton Council. Lingent war



Telegrams : ' WOVEN; LEEDS.''

1785



BOILERS FOR ALL PURPOSES. All Wrought WELDED without rivets, and without seams for Hot Water or Steam. Lumby, Son & Wood, Ltd., BALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Telegrams :- "Lumby, Halifax, Eng."

Finest Catalogue in the Trade Post Free. Prompt Deliveries. Special terms to Canadian buyers under new Preferential Tariff

-A St. John, N.B., dispatch states that Jas. F. Robertson, James Manchester, Geo. W. Jones, W. H. Thorne and A. H. Hannington are seeking incorporation as the Cornwall and York Cotton Mills, Co., Ltd., to purchase and operate the Parke's Cotton Mills in that city. The capital will be half a million.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday E'vg, Oct. 31st 1901.

The Fall shipments of grain have now commenced with a prospect of their being heavy. These exports will, practically, place large funds at the disposal of bankers on this side so that foreign exchange ought to be plentiful and cheap. The tone, however, is quite otherwise, but, as the season advances the natural effect of heavy exports will be felt. The industrial depression in Germany is affecting the money market, as gold was flowing out to Berlin, causing a,

EI Padre Needles I o conts. D Conts. D ARSID, B conts. The Best C CIGARS Mate money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can produce. Montremal, Que.

tightening of money that may raise the Bank rate to-day. Gold to extent of \$1,500,000 from this side will probably be sent this week, its destination being Paris. London sent \$700,000 of gold to Paris on 29th ult. ine underwriting syndicate in the States that financed a large mass of steel stocks is reported to be clearing up its affairs after making profits of of 25 per cent. What the outcome will be to those who have taken these stocks in small lots is uncertain, but not promising. The underwriters have skimmed off the cream, so the milk left is not rich in fat. Consols have been down to 91 13-16 but have rallied to 921/8. German Imperials, 3's, are at 881/2, and French rentes, 3 per cent., 100fr. 70c. The industrial depression in Germany is gratifying to John Bull, as his supremacy was challenged by Germans who have had to retire from the "frontal attack" they were making. Several British manufacturers now on this side report trade to be very flourishing. On this side iron is booming; the production this year will exceed any on record by 2,000,000 tons. A Toronto bank scandal is referred to in another column; the affair is typical of many that have been hushed up. Operating in stocks by bank officers, and others in confidential positions, ought to be and nominally is forbidden, but were investigations made it would be found that a considerable number are conducting speculations that are full of danger to their employer's interests. Yesterday there were gold bars valued at \$2,850,000 taken from the American Assay Office for shipment. So far as price of foreign exchange goes, these gold shipments operate the same as exports of cotton or wheat. Consols are at 921/4, about which figure they will stick until the war is really ended. Money is too valuable to be put into a security yielding less than 3 percent., as Consols only do at 921/4. Another customer is in the London market, New South Wales, calling for another instalment of the loan it negotiated a little while ago. A better tone is developing on the local There is a movement in 'Change. evidence to press Montreal Street

down much lower, probably 250 being the point aimed at. Before that is reached, however, there will be a reverse movement that will keep the stock not far away from present price. Pacific has been selling at 1337/8 to 1101/4; Montreal St., 2711/4 to 273; Heat & Power, 961/2 to 98; Twin Uny, 983/4 to 99; Iron and Steel, 29 to 2934; preferred do., 801/2 to 82; Dominion Coal, 471/2; pfd., 1183/4; Dominion Cotton, 48 to 50; Toronto St.,1161/2 to 117; this railway is spoken of as likely to change hands. Bank sales have been nominal, Commerce at 1573/4; Traders, 109. For Molsons, 205 is bid, Montreal, 260; Ontario, 123; Merchants, 152. Berlin, exchange on London, 20m. 40 pf. New York, call money, 334 to 4 per cent.; and prime paper, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5. Local foreign exchange, 60's. 9 to 91/8; demand 91/2 to 95%. Money rates unchanged.

As the Street has evidently anticipated, the passing of the Dominion Cotton Co.'s dividend, judging from the way in which the stock has fallen, it is not thought likely that the Direcors will disappoint them by distributing more than is expected from them.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending October 31st, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:--

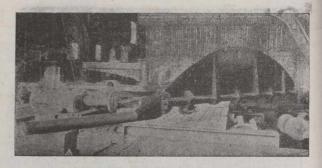
			A	verage					
				same					
				date					
Shares.									
The start of the second	sold.	Highst.	Lowst.	year.					
Montreal	12	261	2601/2	257					
Malgong	4.2	206	2041/2	1841/2					
Toronto	27	2313/4	2313/4	235					
Morsons Toronto Merchants Quebec	10	1531/4	1531/4	157					
Quebec	4	115	115	· · · · ·					
Miscellaneous.									
Can. Pac. Ry			1091/2	861/2					
Montreal St. xd	. 505	273	2714	2833/4					
Winnipeg Ry									
Toronto St	.2090	1171/2	1151/2	1091/8					
Halifax St	. 10	97	97	94					
Twin City	.1240	101	983/4	60					
Mont. Power xd	1.1292	98	95						
Com. Cable	. 27	7 1811/2	, 181	170					
Mont. Tele	. 10) 171	171	165					
Bell Tel	. 1	9 171	171	168					
Montreal Cot.	166	5 115%	1 110	$137\frac{1}{2}$					
Dom. Cotton .	.260	9.54	48	961/2					
Can. Col. Cotto	n. 9	6 55	55	82					
tates inner and the									

Single Plated Built Rudder

FINISHED COMPLETE READY FOR SHIPPING

Manufactured in 8 Days

THE



Fownes Forge and Engineering Company,

ST. BEDE WORKS, TYNE DOCK,

South Shields, Eng.

Payne.. 1000 16 16 821/.1000 19 181/2 43 Virtue . 90 North Star . . . 2000 30 30 Dom. Coal, com.2055 48 46 38 Do. pfd. 55 119 N. W. Land, pfd. 100 60 1183/4 113 60 Dom. I. & S., com1455 293/4 273/4 Do. pfd. . . .1399 82 791/2 Land Grant bds .2000 1093/4 1093/4 108 Dom. I. & S. bds68000 97 803/4 Winnipeg E R bd5000 1091/2 1091/2

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

-32d
16d
16d

OTTAWA CLEARING HOUSE. Clearings. Balances.

Total for week ending Oct. 24, 1901. .\$1,676,702 \$404,056

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, Oct. 31st, 1901. A reduction in price of granulated sugar this week by the Acadia Sugar Refining Co., which brings this product 15c per 100 below that of the Montreal refining companies' prices, opens a new avenue to retail grocers in the way of arranging for a shade of profit better than is superficially shown. It, furthermore, puts a stronger barrier against foreign granulated finding a market here. Each succeeding years finds a larger proportion of consumers ready to buy a lowerpriced article. But few changes have taken place in values this week. Both sisal and Manila rope have advanced. Butter is dearer and in good export demand. Cheese is a shade lower. Eggs are dearer. Dry goods importers speak very hopefully of the financial outlook, and it now seems evident that the remainder of the year will prove as sound as the preceding

months, which will prove a condition in excess of earlier expectations.

BUTTER.-There continues to be a strong market, with higher prices for choicest fresh creamery for export purposes. Large sales have been made at 211/2c to 22c, with saltless bringing 1/2c more. The advance in the choicest grades has forced attention more in favor of grades a little under, and which have moved more freely at 20c to 21c. Dairy butter keeps in good demand for local purposes, at 19c to 20c for 10wnships, 16c to 18c for Western, with medium and under grades bringing 13c to 141/2c. Fresh rolls are coming in fast and are selling at 161/2c to 171/2c.

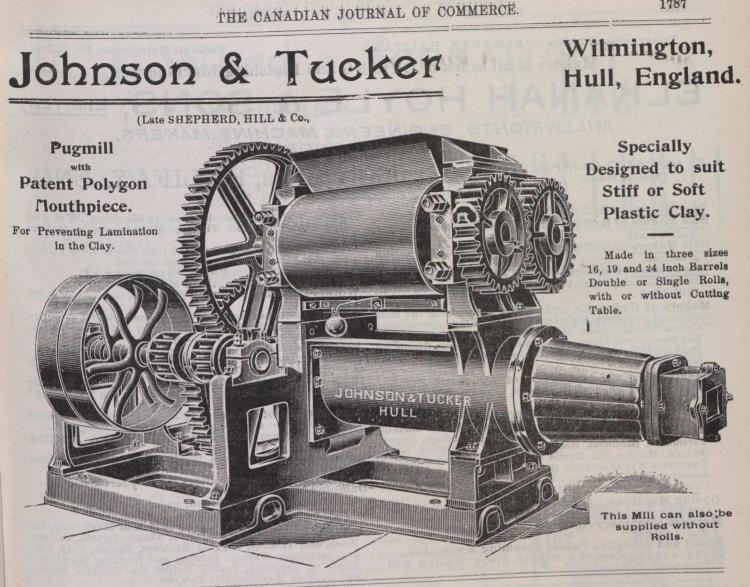
CEMENTS, ETC.—Arrivals during the week ending 30th inst. were 243,350 fire bricks and 800 brls. English cement. Trade is confined to jobbing supplies. Prices are unchanged.

CHEESE .- The market was reported as still dull and heavy with prices a shade easier. Choicest Western was quoted at 9c to 91/8c, with Quebec district, 8% c to 8% c. Sales reported light. Exports largely consisting of early sales or of cheese kept in cold storage for months. Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 30. —At cheese sale to-day 38 factories boarded 4,314 cheese, first half of October make; all colored. The price was quickly raised to 9c, at which some 1,300 boxes sold, after which 8% c to 8 15-16c was bid. Salesmen refused to accept less than 9c .- Napanee, Ont. 30.-There were 450 white and 375 colored boxes boarded; 85% c bid for all; 75 sold.-Russell, Ont., 30.-At the Russell cheese board tonight 450 cheese boarded; 85%c bid; all sold except a few lots.

DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME.— The season is now on and a very satisfactory business is passing. Arrivals are not in excess of requirements. Turkeys are quoted at 9c to 10c lb.; geese, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; fowls, 6c to 7c lb.; chickens, 8c to 9c lb.; ducks, 9c to 10c lb. Venison is arriving freely; sales of carcases are made at $5\frac{1}{2}c$ to 6c lb.; finest quarters, 8c to 10c lb. Partridges bring 50c to 80c brace, as to condition. Black ducks, 40c to 60c pair. Plovers, 40c to 50c pair.

DRUGS.—Owing to severe competi-tion borax continues low in price. English refiners of camphor are showing a firmness as regards value, while U.S. makers are keeping prices down. Citric acid remains low. Cocaine hyd. is somewhat easier. Cr. tartar is also low in price. Competition in this market is very keen on glycerine and the margin of profit is exceedingly small; some dealers are reported to be "cutting the life out of it." Morphia is somewhat lower, also oil of lemon. Quinine has been fluctuating in price for some weeks. It was thought by some it would reach 1s; however, it is some higher and is selling at 1s 2d now. Holders are firm. Tartaric acid easier and has not been as low as present quotations for some years. A report on the English peppermint crop states that the season's harvest was somewhat earlier than is usually the case, and that the yield of oil is estimated at about two-thirds of that of last year. Dry weather affected the extent of the crop unfavorably, but the herb is said to be rich in oil, which is of an excellent flavor and aroma.

DRY GOODS .- The excellent reports from all parts of the North West Territories and Manitoba have brightened up trade remarkably. It is evident now that the reports of rain damage were exaggerated and the retail stores are buying freely. It is the same everywhere in the Dominion. Everywhere trade is reported satisfactory and prices firm. Money is com-ing unusually well. In fact, the anticipations of paper maturing on the coming 4th of November are over the average. There has been an advance in prints, and the firmness in the United States and the absence of American travellers engaged in slaugh-



tering surplus stock in the market has rendered the wholesale houses confident. Judging from the lines in the hands of jobbers fancies will be quite prominent for the spring season. Picardy novelties and many varieties of stripes will be in evidence both in bright and and quiet colors for waists and whole costumes. Fine light weight high grade qualities in mohairs are considered good property for the new season. Many designs in striped ef-fects in black and light colored grounds and also in narrow, fancy stripes on pastel grounds, together with fine stripes in pastel colours on white grounds. Advance orders for novelty cotton dress goods show an increased demand for novelty mercerized effects in sheer white dress goods

and ginghams. In the United States the strength of the general market is unimpaired and prices are fully maintained. In an occasional quarter there have been advances. American shirting prints have been advanced to 4c per yard. These indications of a higher market for printed calicoes are quite in line with the expectations of the trade. In print cloths the market has moved up another 1-16c for regular cloths. This puts regulars at 31/8c, an advance of 11-16c per yard from the lowest point touched before the present upward movement was started.

EGGS .- Lighter arrivals and increasing demand, both for local and export account, have given the market a very

strong tendency and prices are re-Strictly new ported much higher. laid are scarce and bringing 22c to 23c dozen. Good sweet candled stock is worth 17c to 18c; best held, 15c to 16c; and No. 2, 12c to 13c. Limed appear to be offering freely and are quoted at 14c to 15c.

FLOUR AND FEED .- The situation has not materially changed since last report. Both flour and feed are in active demand, the latter particularly. The firm feeling in rolled oats continues and prices are a shade higher. 'Inis is accounted for in part through the heavy demand for oats for export. Furthermore, feed of all kinds is comparatively high in price and the tendency favors an advance rather than a decline. The near approach of the close of navigation is also stirring the movement to interior points. Rolled oats firm at \$4.45 to \$4.50 per brl. and \$2.20 per bag. We quote: Flour, winter wheat patents, \$3.65@ \$3.90; Manitoba patents, \$4.10@\$4.20; straight roller, \$3.40@\$3.50; do. bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; strong bakers, \$3.90; rolled oats, \$4.30@\$4.40; Corn meal, bag, \$1.30; bran, bulk, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$18 to \$19; moullie, \$22 to \$25. Baled hay in good demand, with a firm undertone. We quote: No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8, and clover, \$7 to \$7.25 per ton, in car lots.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- 'The shortage of the apple crop, not only in Canada,

but throughout the Continent, while scarcely perceptible in a commercial way as yet, is being reflected by steadily hardening prices. A prominent buyer states that it is the worst apple "The crop," he year ever known. adds, "is short all over the world. There are no apples on the European continent, for in both Sweden and Germany the crop is a failure. There are only two places in the world where there is a good crop, and those are California and Nova Scotia. As far as Ontario is concerned, I don't suppose there are more than 100,000 barrels stored in the whole province, and one firm alone usually mas that many." This year Nova Scotia apples are being shipped in large quantities to Glasgow and Liverpool, via Montreal, a thing rarely known before. But the shortage in the West has compelled the Ontario and Montreal buyers to seek Nova Scotia for their supply, and already over 10,000 barrels have arrived from that direction. A New York report states that the apple famine which dealers have predicted for several months is now said to be an assured fact Ever since the unfavorable apple weather in the spring, buyers and growers have anticipated a short crop, and now local dealers announce that the situation is One even worse than anticipated. dealer is quoted as estimating the crop at 23,000,000 barrels, as against 48,000,000 barrels last year, and 70,-000,000 the year previous. The English demand is good for suitable qualTelegraphic Address : "ELKANAH, HALIFAX."

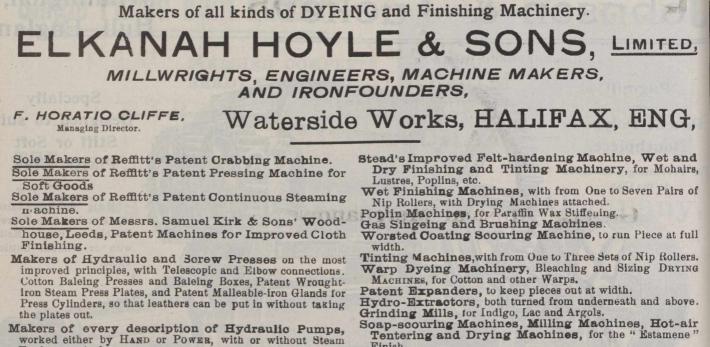
National Telephone, No. 183.

Also Makers of Steam Engines for working the above Machines, either separate or combined, of all descriptions. Messrs. Ingham and Butterfield's Patent Rigging

Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cotton

Gold Calendering Machines, with Five Rollers. Improved Lancasnire Jiggers. Makers of the Newest Construction of Machines, for the Dyeing, and Finishing, of Cotton Velvets, Velvets, Plush, etc.; Treadles, Pegging Machines, Jiggers, Tubs, Cut-ting machines; Waxing, Painting and Brushing Machines; Lustreing, Tentering, Beating Nellies, One Cylinder Brush, and Damping Machines, Dye Vats, etc.

Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder. Damping Machines. Gold Calendering Machines, with Five Rollers.



Finish.

Messrs. Machines.

and Paper Bowls.

Makers of every description of Hydraulic Pumps, worked either by HAND or POWER, with or without Steam Engine attached.

Makers of all kinds of Machinery, on the most improved principles, for DYEING, DEVING and FINISHING of all kinds of TEXTILE FABRIOS, such as Orleans, Cobourgs, Lastings, Serges, Paramattas, Baratheas, Henriettas, Lamas, Cashmeres, Reps-de-Lain, Merinos and Manile Cloths, and all other kinds of BRADERE MANUFACTURED COODS viz . Crabbing Signation BRADFORD MANUFACTURED GOODS, viz. : Crabbing, Singeing, Scouring, Washing, Drying, Starching, Tentering, Stretching, Calendering, Morpassing and Hot-pressing Machines.

Dyeing Machines, for Blacking, Blueing, Buffing, Saddening, Chroming, Padding, Jigging and Washing-off Machines. Melange Machinery for the Dyeing, Drying and Printing of wool "Sliver."

Stead and Gledhill's Patent Steaming Apparatus.

Stead and Appleyard's Patent Black Rolling and Steaming Apparatus.

THE IMPROVED Lancashire Steel Potato Peeler, (Also for Apples, Carrots,) Turnips, Cucumbers, &c.)

Saves 1 lb, of Vegetable in 6 lbs., and Work_done in a quarter of the time. le haker.

R. E. COLLINGWOOD, Rochdale, Eng. -Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff

ity but some recently landed did not turn out well and a heavy loss was the result. Best quality is quoted at from 20s to 25s. Quotations are: Apples, brls.,\$2.50 to \$5; Californina Valencia oranges, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Jamaica oranges, \$5.50 barrel; lemons, 360s, \$2.75; lemons, 300s, \$5.00; bananas, 8hands \$1.00 to \$1.35; No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.75; extras, \$2.00; limes, per 100, \$1.50; new figs, mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8c to 12c per lb.; new dates, 4c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 161/2c per lb.; large, 151/2c; walnuts, 11c; almonds, 13c lb.; chestnuts, 10c; peanuts, 10c; filberts, 11c; cocoanuts, \$3.25; California plums, \$2 per box; California peaches, \$1.50 do.; do. pears, Bartletts, \$3.50 to \$4.25; onions, Can., brls., \$2.50; do. tomatoes, 20c to 22c per box; Canadian grapes, 25c per small basket; Tokay grapes, \$3.00 per box; pears, per brl., \$4.00; boxes Can. Bartletts, \$1.65; brls_sweet potatoes. \$2.50 to \$3.50; small crates Spanish onions, 85c; Cape Cod cran-berries, \$7.25 to \$8; Malaga grapes. per keg. \$5.50 to \$6.50; red peppers,

35c per basket.

GROCERIES .- The chief feature during the week was a decline of 10c per 100 lbs. in the Acadia Sugar Refining Co.'s granulated. The following letter was sent out by the Montreal Wholseale Grocers' Association on Tuesday, 29th inst .: "We beg to inform you that the Acadia Sugar Refining Company reduced the price of their granulated sugar for sale in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario 10c per 100 lbs. on the 29th instant. Acadia granulated sugar may now be sold at 15c less than Montreal granulated in the above provinces instead of 5c, as formerly. ins change does not apply to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island." This cut will be the means of bringing above sugar into more consideration by all dealers; the 5c reduction was not enough to give it significance. Beyond this sugars have not changed since last report. On raw, London cable advice reported a dull market for beet sugar, and prices were 3/4d lower at 7s 33/4d for November do: cane was quiet. An uninteresting and flat market continued to be noted in the U.S. markets for cane sugar. Demand from refiners was indifferent, they being slow to enter the market as buyers, and the best bid they would make was on the basis of 3% c for centrifugals 96 degrees test. 'Inere were no sellers at this figure, but purchases could have been made of a moderate supply on the basis of 3 13-16c for do.,

including Demerara sugar to come forward. Mucovado, 89 degrees test was quoted nominally at 3 5-16c and molasses sugar do. at 3 1-16c .- Cable advinces received from London reported a firm and higher market for pepper. A cable from Smyrna quoted the market there on sultana raisins 5s per cwt. higher on better grades than at previous advices. Mail advices state: With a decrease in receipts of over 1,-500 tons as compared with the same period last year, a more active demand and a higher range of prices might have been expected. There has, however, been a considerable business done, but to induce it a slight concession has been accepted on some qualities, and the market is barely supplied, closing steady at the following quotations: Ordinary sound, 23s to 24s; medium to good, 25s to 27s, ranginf up to 46s for choice; seedless sell from 30s to 37s. An advance of 3/4c was noted in Brazil nuts, in New York this week, holders asking 12c for medium and 121/4c for large. A decline of 1/2c is reported in Chili walnuts. due, it is stated, to the near arrival of new French and the arrival of the Dart with 3,000 bags. A cable from the other side reported an advance equivalent to about 1/4c on Tarragona almonds.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- The tone of the iron market continues to harden in sympathy with Western points whence come reports of higher prices. The only weak spot is copper

1788





MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale Importers and Exporters of

General Musical Merchandise, 10 St. Anne Street,

(Cuts will be inserted next week.)

in which the rumours of an impending cut keep purchases down to the lowest point of actual needs. Spot steel is firm and in the States has advanced to \$28 for billets at Pittsburgh. And there is talk of steel rails advancing to \$30. Grey forge and foundry iron are both extremely firm. On the spot bar iron runs from \$1.90 to \$1.95, and no terne plates are now to be got under \$8. Hardware continues very active and will be so until the close of navigation. The West is buying freely and sporting goods and cutlery are moving actively. Rope, both sisal and manilla, is higher and we raise prices a point all round. There is a brisk demand for galvanized iron. In the United States the position of the market is a very strong one. The copper situation is weakened by a revival of the old reports that the price of copper was to be reduced to 12 cents, not only to work off accumulated stocks, but to force independent concerns into an agreement to restrict the output. But in every other line the course of prices looks to be upward. The demand for finished material is sufficient to kep the mills employed until well on into 1902, and rises are ex-

pected in steel billets, steel rails, foundry and grey forge iron.

LIVERPOOL, Eng.

LEATHER AND SHOES. - The export movement in leather continues satisfactory. Local trade is moving along in rather a quiet groove, with jobbing leather still in short supply. Quebec Prices reports a better movement. all around are firm in keeping with the tendency of the hide market. Shoe manufacturers report retailers in general as being in a better financial position than in former years; the generally prosperous condition of the country being responsible. New York reported on hemlock leather that the demand continued sufficiently active to keep the market bare of packer hide leather and also closely sold up on common dry hide leather. The demand was principally in the way of withdrawals on contracts, although here and there manufacturers sent in new orders for moderate lines; prices held firm.

OILS, CHEMICALS, GLASS, ETC.- Raw linseed oil is quoted at 77c to 78c; boiled do., 80c to 81c. The market is firm. Turpentine, 55c to 56c. Gum shellac has advanced about 25 per



For several years I suffered about once a week with a nervous headache which unfitted me for work. A few months ago I was presented with one dozen of the five-cent cartons of Ripans Tabules, and after learning their harmless formula I took three a day for a few days. I found that after using them my headaches did not recur so frequently as before, and that when the dull, drawing pain that presaged an attack appeared, one Tabule invariably allayed it.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Everyone in the Trade should stock them.

NUM

K, K,

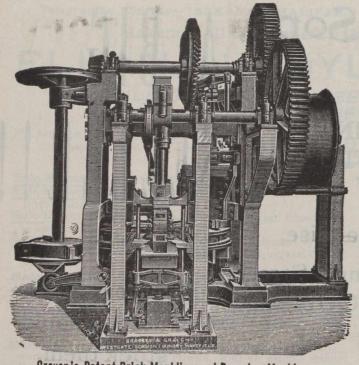


Manufactured Solely by The

Lancashire Steam Confectionery Co.,

LIVERPOOL, England.

Special prices to Canadians under the new tariff.



Craven's Patent Brick Moulding and Dressing Machines.

HALIFAX, ENGLAND. Special prices to Canadians under the new Canadian Tarift.

J. W. EASTBURN,

Raglan Chemical Works:

EXTRACT of INDIGO.

REDUCED INDIGO.

cent. in the past few weeks and it will likely cause varnish to advance. Glass continues very scarce on this market. Indigo remains firm.

PROVISIONS .- No further declines are

shown from the easier tendency which ruled at last reports. Prices are steady and the approach of cold weather is serving to strengthen the market for fresh killed. Smoked meats are in better demand and prices are firm. Quotations are: - Heavy Canshort cut mess, \$23 to \$23.50; adian family short cut clear pork, \$22.50 to \$23.00; pure Canadian lard, in 20lb. pails, 131/2c; compound refined in wood pails, 20-lb., 91/4c to 101/4c; hams, 14c to 15c; and bacon, 141/2c to 15c per lb. Fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs are in fair demand at \$8.50 to \$9, per 100 lbs., as to size. Liverpool, 30.-Lard, American refined, pails, quiet. 45s; prime western, in tierces, quiet, 47s. Hams, short cut, quiet, 48s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, steady, 51s; short clear backs, quiet, 45s 6d ; clear bellies, quiet, 56s 6d; shoulders, square, quiet, 37s. Chicago advices

Westgate Common Foundry, WAKEFIELD, Eng.

BRICK ===

MACHINERY

Machines in the Market.

The stiff or semi-plastic system of Brick-making for producing a dense plastic pressed brick ready for immediate removal to the kiln was invented by us 28 years ago, and it is most successfully working in nearly all parts of the world.

Double the Strength of any other

Brick plants for producing the best plastic-pressed facing bricks on the most economical system. Awarded Three Highest Medals at Adelaide Exhibition, and the ONLY Gold Medal for Brick Machinery at the Melbourne Exhibition, 1888-9.

Bradley & Craven,

_For Working all kinds of Clay.

Manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new Pre ferential Tariff, 33% per cent. in favor of English Goods.

> say: Provisions opened quiet and weak on decline at yards, although receipts were not up to estimates, but soon rallied on covering by shorts, and "sed with slight gains for the day. Receipts in the West every day now are over last year's, and as cash demand does not come even at the heavy decline and liquidation continues, we think market not in good position, and believe lower prices will result. We have had 35c break in hogs since Friday, and it does not check receipts, but, on the contrary, they increase firms. uQotations are:- Heavy Candaily. Provisions closed unchanged to 21/2c higher. The estimated receipts of hogs were 31,000 for to-morrow. Futures closed: Pork, January, \$14.90; May, \$15. Lard, October, \$8.70; November, \$8.581/2; January, \$8.70; May, \$7.80. Cash prices were: Pork, \$13.40 to \$13.50; lard, \$8.70 to \$8.721/2; short ribs, sides, \$7.90 to \$8.10; do.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. ADVANTAGES :- Cheapness. Durability. An Absolute tight Gland. Friction reduced to a Minimum. Will last for years. Results guaranteed. No Steel Springs to lose elasticity or break. Any slight leakage allowed for lubrication is returned to condenser

ADAPTED FOR WATER AND STEAM.

by the drain cock. No alteration is required to Stuffing Box. Rods

Used at the Sunderland Electric Lighting Station, South Shields Electric Lighting Station, and others with unqualified success.

All Orders will recieve Prompt Attention.

Harbinger Patent Elastic Metallic Packing Company, Albany Chambers, 63 King Street,

Telegraphic Address:"MICA, SOUTH SHIELDS."

THE ...

kept like silver.

SOUTH SHIELDS, England,

BETABLISHED 1805 WILLIAM WHITE & SON, & SON, WHITE'S. THE OF PIPES ABSORBERT PIPE Glasgow, Scotland, THE LARGEST Clay Tobacco Pipe Manufacturers in the World.

1790



D. G. BINNINGTON, Kingston Machine Works, HULL, ENGLAND.

to Canadians under the New Tariff. B Special estimates

NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates o Dividend	I	Price Oct 31 (Bid)	Cash value per S
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Dominion Eastern Townships	50 50	2,500,000 2,000.000	1,742,535	1,050,000	31/2	Jan	July	158	79 (
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Hochelaga	100	1,500,000 2,500,000	2,500,000	1,850,000	5	June	Dec	152	152
Merchants' Can	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	6.000.000	6,000,000	2,600,000	3%	June Oct	April	205	102
Molsons	50	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,150,000 7,000,000	5	June	Dec	260	520 28
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Nova Scotia	100	2,000,000		2,582,840	4%	June	Dec	123	123
Ontario	j 100	1,500,000	1,993,330	1,660,747	4 8 1	June	Dec	205 250	375
Ottawa People's of N. B	150	180,000	180,000	165,000	4	June	Dec	155	155
Provincial	20	873,487		700,000		June	Dec	122	122
Quebec	100	2,000,000		1,700,000	316	Feb	Aug Oct	175	175
Royal St. Stephen's		200,000	200,000	45,000	1 2%	April April	Oct	288	116
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· Paying quarterly dividends.

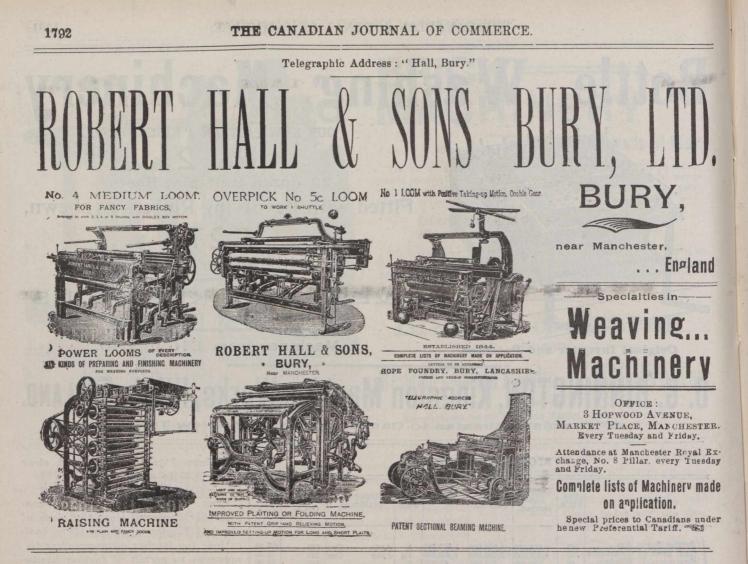
shoulders, 71/2c to 73/4c; short clear sides, \$8.35 to \$8.40.

WOOL .- The local situation has considerably improved since the close of the last London auctions. The indications for further advances were to. apparent to permit of further hesitation on the part of manufacturers and the improvement is probably the more marked because of its long delay. During the past week the wool market in London was reported quiet, as buyers were not inclined to purchase at the high rates. Sellers showed firmness and demanded full rates for fine merinos and superior crossbreds. The arrivals of wool for the sixth series of sales amount to 218,071 bales, including 50,000 forwarded direct. The imports during the week were: - New South Wales, 514 bales; Victoria, 608; South Australia, 763; Cape of Good Hope, and Natal, 2,560; New Zealand, 672; elsewhere, 713.

O'CONNOR'S IMPROVED PATENT SPRING HINGE.

"Shut the door!" is an injunction so often forgotten or disregarded in offices, and similar places of business, as well as in public institutions, also in private houses that we have fallen back upon certain automatic devices which accomplish the desired result. Of these we have had no lack. Springs, hinges, and similar appliances have been brought out without number for the purpose of automatically closing,

keeping closed, our doors, without interfering with the freedom of ingress and egress. It cannot be said, however, that all these devices have been successful. On the contrary, many of them are almost worse than useless: they are constantly getting out of order, and often at the best do not sufficiently close a door to keep out the draught; frequently they do not work easily and pleasantly, and

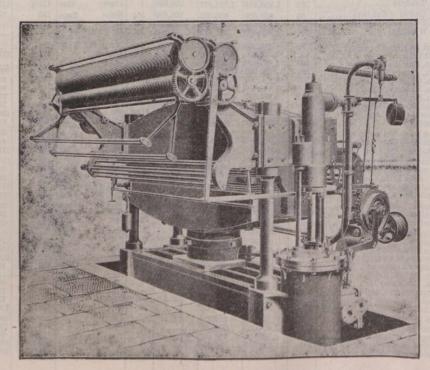


are objectionable in many ways.

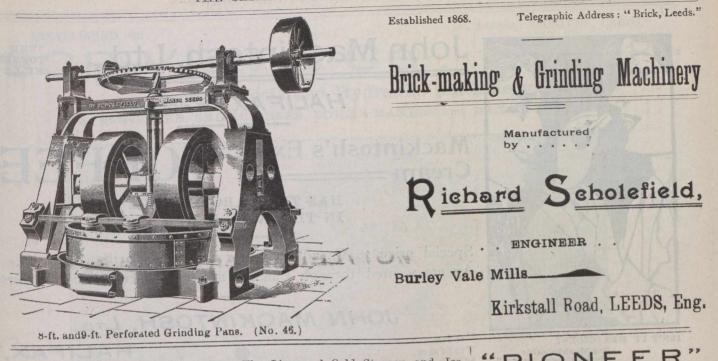
We have, fortunately, the satisfaction of referring in the present instance to a device of this kind which may confidently be said to meet every known requirement in this line. We allude to O'Connor's Improved Patent Double Action Horizontal Spring Hinge for swing doors, an invention which has now been before the public for some years, and has been thoroughly and widely tested, with the one result of being proved to be perfectly reliable, efficient, and durable, and not likely to get out of order. This hinge. which is the invention of Mr. P. O'Connor, of Wavertree, Liverpool, Eng.,was awarded the gold medal at the Liverpool International Exhibition. The improvements which characterise it have the object of providing an easy and effective means of adjusting the door. which will apply to all hinges of this class, whether fitted with shoe or strap; and also a means of keeping the door, when closed, steady at the centre without shaking. That these objects are attained is proved by the great popularity which Mr. O'Connor's hinges have obtained, and the testimony which has been and is being continually received from all quarters as to their efficient and satisfactory working. They are adopted by his Maiestv's Commissioners of Works.Whitehall-place, and may be seen in use at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and at various district post offices in London as well as hotels and other public buildings. Post-offices in like manner at Manchester, (where 30 doors are hung with these hinges) Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Liverpool. &c .. railway-stations in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and elsewhere are fitted with them, and hotels, public buildings, and

business houses in almost all the principal towns of the country. In Scotland, they are largely used by the school board and others; 110 were used at the Liverpool exhibition and at Manchester exhibition 38 doors were fitted with these hinges and gave general satisfaction. So far as we know they are not surpassed by anything of the kind, and we have personally seen much of their working and can testify to their efficiency. The late Queen

By H. M. Royal Letters Patent. NUSSEYS & LEACHMAN'S PATENT PRIZE MEDAL Pressing and Tentering Machines.



MAKERS W. B. LEACHMAN & CO., EXOEL WORKS, Great Wilson Street, · · LEEDS, ENGLAND.



opened the Liverpool Exhibition by turning a gold key in a lock fixed to a pedestal close to the throne, thereby causing the 12 doors at the principal entrance to fly open, though a considerable distance off. The doors were hung with these hinges, and the arrangements for simultaneously opening them were made by Mr. O'Connor. Special terms to Canadians under the new tariff. Address O'Connor, Limitcd. Gas and Hot Water Engineers, Wavertree, Liverpool, Eng.

RAILTON & CAMPBELL'S

Patent Corrugated and Ringed Feed Water Filters, for Marine and Land Boilers.—Sufficient testimony for the superiority of the above is produced by the following list of firms supplied:— The Mersey Tunnel Railway Co.; The Great Northern Railway Co.; The Liverpool Hydraulic Power Company;

The Liverpool Cold Storage and Ice Company; The Manchester Ship Canal Co.; Galloways, Manchester; J. W. Southern, Manchester; Annandale & Son, Leith; Turner, Morrison & Co., Calcutta: Mallett & Co., South Africa; London Hydraulic Power Co., London; London Gas-Light & Coke Co., Beckton, E. London; The Linde British Refrigeration Company, London; Robey & Co., Lincoln; Macfie & Sons, Liverpool; Manchester Hydraulic Installation Co.; Hanley Corporation; Hauxwell & Son, Yarm-on-Tees; Mather & Platt & Co., Manchester; L. & S. W. Railway Company; The Ealing District Council: The Metropolitan Electric Light Company; The Dover Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.; The Scottish House-to-House E. S. Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; The Bournemouth Electric Lighting Station; Sheffield Electric Lighting Co.; The London Provincial Bush Electric Lighting Co.; The Chester Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd.; the Huddersfield Elec-

tric Co.; The Oxford Electric Supply Co.; he Llandudno Electric Light Co.; The British Electric Traction Co., Ltd.;



1793



ISN'T IT DELICIOUS Its Mackintosh's Extra Cream Toffee."

ROSS & WALPOL

Limited,

Engineers,

Millwrights,

Boiler-Makers.

Electric Light and

Tramway Pole Bases.

iron and

Brass Founders.

IRON WORKS,

DUBLIN.

IRELAND ;

NORTH WALL

"The

Toffee

Mills."



JOHN MACKINTOSH, LTD.,

The Maidenhead Waterworks; The Ramsgate Corporation; Glasgow Corporation Electric Power Station; The Stee Co., of Scotland, Ltd., etc.-Railton & Campbell's patent expansive Stop-Valves, fitted to some of the largest steamships with perfect success. Absolutely steamtight under all conditions. Easily opened and shut without any resistance .-- Railton & Campbell's patent Silent Ash Hoist.-Firms supplied - Indian Government; White Star Line, Liverpool; Cunard S.S. Co., Liverpool; Dunsmuir & Jackson, Glasgow; Scott & Co., Greenock; Denny & Co., Dumbarton; John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clydebank; Fairfield S. and E. Co., Glasgow; North Eastern Marine Engineering Co.; Red Star Line, Antwerp and Philadelphia, U.S.; Compania Sud Americano, Valparizo; M'Kill S.S. Co., Glasgow; Houston Line, Liverpool, etc.-Steamers supplied: Oceanic, Celtic, Teutonic, Germanic, Majestic, Cymric, Saxonia, Campania, Lucania, Invernia, Castana, Comino, Zeeland, Vaderland, Merion, Haverford, Hilarius,

Hardinge, Tucapel, Nithsdale, S.Y. Margarita, S.Y. Lysistrata, etc. Special terms to Canadians under new tariff. Send for price list to Messrs. Railton & Campbell, Liverpool, Eng.

HALIFAX.

ENGLAND

IRVEN BROTHERS.

Liverpool, Eng.

Home and Export Lard Oil, the finest lubricator. Proprietors of the Li-Ver brand of pure lard. The world has progressed - or rather changedto such an extent of recent years in the production of goods to meet the ever-growing requirements of the dealer who "must sell cheap and yet at a good profit," that consumers who are desirous of knowing for a fact that what they buy for a pure article is "absolutely pure," are too often compelled to doubt the genuineness of that for which they have paid first price. A dealer cannot be censured for selling, even forcing a compound upon

GET

THE

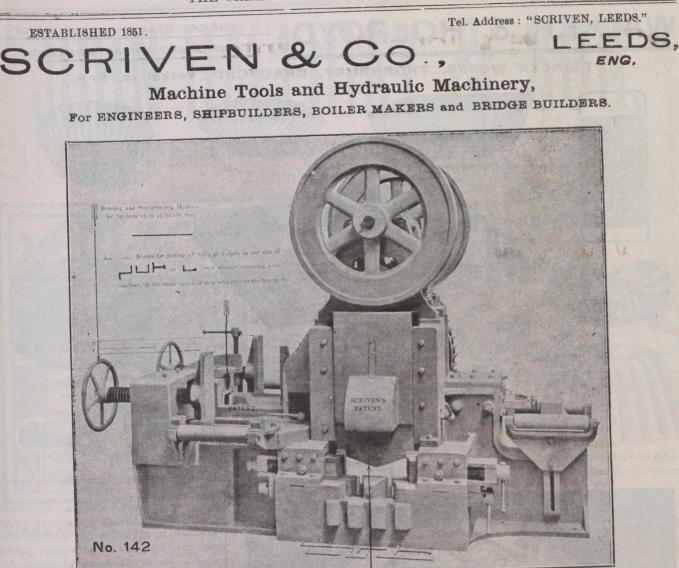
BEST

they Should



Crownpoint Road, Glasgow, Scotland. And at Thornaby-on-Tees, London & Manchester England,

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.==



PATENT COMBINED MACHINE for Shearing either Right or Left Hand without changing a knife Also for Bending Beams and Shearing one side off the Bulb for riveting knees to, and Horizontal Punch.

Patent Angle-Bar Planing Machine. Patent Edge and Butt-Plate Edge Planing Machine. Scriven's Vertical Plate Bending Machine, with Bend Plates to end without flat.

his customers, if, by that persuasion, he is not only selling at a profit, but is holding his trade: that by which he lives. Experience has perhaps taught him that his callers want an article at a price, and because he sells it without referring to its intrinsic worth, he is presumed by many to be lower in price than his competitors. Experience, however, proves that the dealer in any staple commodity, who insists on selling only that which is absolutely pure, will eventually win the profitable portion of the trade and hold it as against the dealers in compounds and inferior blends.

Two of the articles which show not only adulterations but various grades in their manufacture and refinement, are lard and lard oil. For this reason the necessity exists for bringing before the public the names of dealers in these goods who can be relied on for absolute purity and highest grades in these specialties. Among them we make special mention of the already well-known firm of Messrs. Irven Brothers, 10 Love Lane, Liverpool, Eng., whose productions have been winning favour wherever shipped. This business was founded in 1820, for the manufacture and sale of lard, lard oil, and mottled soap in boxes. The lard is

shipped direct to this firm from all parts of the country in the raw state, and packed in all sorts of fancy packages, such as: 28-lb. iron pails, tins, blocks, firkins, 3 cwt. tierces, 1 cwt., half barrels, and also in bladders, which are packed in 1¼ cwt casks. The lard is supposed to be much superior to the American bucket lard, and meets with a good sale. Prices are quoted f.o.b. Liverpool. nett cash against B|L. With regard to pure lard oil, this is generaly admitted to be the finest oil there is for lubricating machinery, and is used in delicate machinery by many engineering firms, small arm makers, shipping companies, etc. Mottled soap is packed into 1/2-ewt. boxes, at a standard price of £15 per ton nett, f.o.b., Liverpool. Prices and pamphlets mailed free on application. Special terms to the Canadian trade under the new tariff.

FOWNES FORGE & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

The Fownes Forge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tyne Dock, South Shields, England, recently completed a single plated built rudder in the rec-

erd time of 5 days. The rudder was for a vessel which had suddenly met with disaster, necessitating a new rudder, and Messrs. Fownes with their specially laid out plant designed particularly for repair work of this description, were enabled to supply a new rudder, finished complete, ready for shipping, thereby causing the owners only to lose five days on the repairs. Shipping people generally will be much interested in this smart job, as they are well aware of the enormous loss it entails when a large vessels is laid off for some two or three weeks. The rudder in question was finished, complete, and was shipped on the vessel in dock, which enabled her to go to sea almost immediately. With such remarkable dispatch as we have recorded it is not surprising that so much repair work goes to the Tyne. and if the Fownes Forge Co., are able to turn out jobs in such a record manner as this we feel sure that their efforts will-as they undoubtedly should be-appreciated in shipping circles.

THE CIGAR SALESMAN.

Every cigar salesman has troubles of





his own. If one who is having "a hitch with the house" happens to read this, let him console himself with the thought that he is not the only one whose path has an occasional thorn. In fact, I doubt if the salesman exists

who does not have some trouble with the firm now and again. Sometimes, says a writer in the Leaf, my attention has been called to a man who in trade parlance was said to have a "einch." He may have been an A1

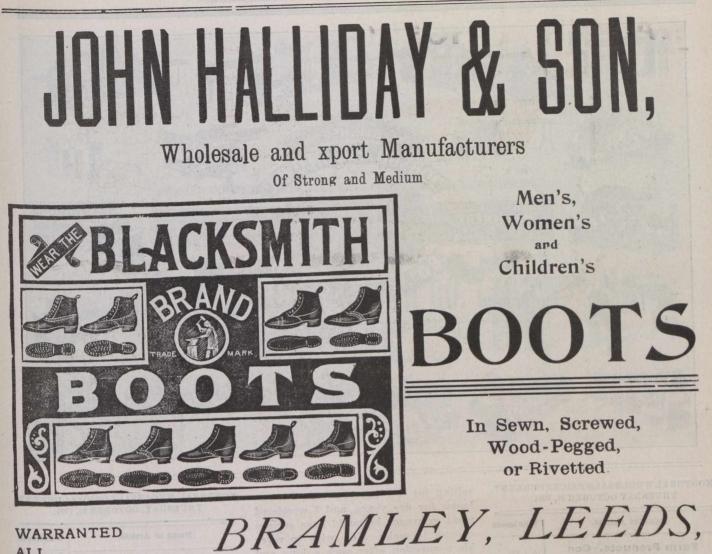
man, connected with a first-class house, and some other salesman (with a thorn in his side) has pointed him out to me as a man who must surely lead a life of unbroken placidity. Afterwards I have the man with the sinecure come to me in confidence and pour into my ear a tale equally as woful as the story told me by the man wno envied him. Through incidents of this kind I feel justified in assuring the unhappy ones that they are not especially selected by an unkind Fate to bear burdens of which they disconsolately imagine their fellow-travellers to be free.

All men have their failings, and the best of them has disagreeable characteristics, which, though unnoticeable on casual acquaintanceship, are bound crop out occasionally by the continual contact brought on through close business intercourse. On such occasions more or less friction takes place, and anpleasantness follows. Of course, by a happy dispensation of Providence, some dispositions "gee" better than others. Several months ago a fine, clean cut young cigar salesman dropped in to have a chat with me. When he closed the door carefully behind him, and turned a pair of troubled eyes upon me, I knew that "something was doing." After exacting a promise of secrecy he said: "There's no use trying; I've stood it as long as I can with the old man. I'm going to make a change." I knew that the firm



Peter's Yard, Church Lane, Kirkgate, LEEDS, ENG.

Printers' Leads under the New Canadian Tariff.



WARRANTED ALL LEATHER.

ENGLAND.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1901.

A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	C. C
Name of Article.	W holesale
Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape	0 25 0 45
Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Licorice.— Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 51 boxes.	10 25 0 30 10. 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00
Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder	2 00 2 75
Brimstone Caustic Soda 60 4 70. Soda Ash. Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda Cencentrated	2 95 2 50 2 50 2 75 1 95 1 50 1 75 2 25 0 75 0 85
Dyestuffs. Archil. con Catch Ex. Logwood	0 27 0 29 0 08 0 09 0 09 0 18

he represented was a first-class New York house, and I also knew that the members were perfectly satisfied with this young man's work. From my personal acquaintance with the "old man" I had always looked upon him as a pleasant gentleman and a fairminded employer. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised to hear this complaint, coming as it did from a young fellow whom I knew to be able, energetic and conscientious.

"Something wrong with the goods?" I asked, to start him off.

"No, the goods are O.K., but it's the 'old man.' It's just the mean little things he does, and they're so aggravating that they completely discourage me." He then related an incident which had occurred while he was in Chicago, and he showed me the correspondence by post and telegraph that bore out his story in every detail. Among other things the "old man" had sent him a message to the Palmer House, collect, using many unnecessary words, and the charges on which amounted to \$3.20. I was forced to admit that acts like these were beneath the dignity of any good business man. I promised the young man to notify Fim as soon as I might hear of an opening, and he departed.

A day or two later another salesman called. He was fully the equal of the first in moral and commercial calibre, but, strangely enough, he too was anticipating a change. He had been tra-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT	
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1901.	

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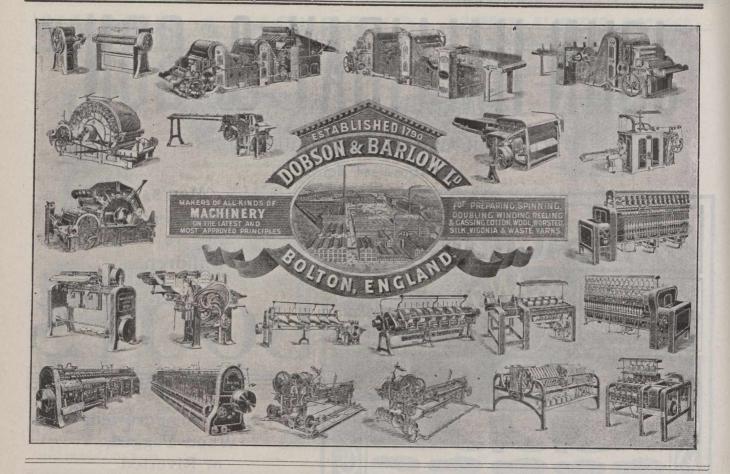
	A POINT OF THE OWNER
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
thip Logwood ndigo (Bengal) hdigo Madras tambier tadder tumac Fin Crystals	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fish. Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, N.F No, 1 Shore Herrings "Nova Scotia Mackerel No. 2, bris "' ¼ barrel. Green Cod. No. 1 Green "large No. 2 " Large dry Gaspe per quti Salmon, bris Lab Salmon, bris Lab Salmon, bris Lab Salmon, thaif bris "Brit. 501 bris Skinless Cod. case N. S. SaR Herrings, in half-berrel Salt Lake Prout, half-bris Salt Whitefish Loch Fyne Herrings, keg	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $

Flour.

and the stands	31	85	3 1	90
Winter Wheat patents	A	10	4	20
Straight router	1	65	1	75
do bags.	8	80	3	90
Stuone Refers.		00		00
Superine	1 2	80		
Superfine	1 o	00	1	20
Rolled Oats	1.0	00	1.	00
Door hulk	110	00	11	00
Corn meal, bag Bran bulk	119	00	20	00
Bran bulk Shorts Moullis	22	00	25	00
Monilla	1		-	

Farm Products.

turran: Choloest Cr nd Grade do Townships Dairy nd Grade " Western " Good to choice Fresh Rolls		1 0	19 0 1	01
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY OCTOBER 31, 1891.

Name of Article.	Who lesale
Farm ProductsCon.	-Con. S c. \$ c. 0 09 0 094 0 054 0 054 0 051 0 054 0 051 0 054 0 010 0 00 0 022 0 28 0 177 0 18 0 15 0 16 0 000 0 00 0 12 0 13 0 14 0 144 0 -123 0 13 0 14 0 144 0 -228 0 35 0 280 0 00 0 18 0 28 0 14 0 15 0 16 0 13 0 16 10 18 0 28 0 14 0 19 00 8 50 9 00 8 25 8 50 0 114 0 113 0 172 0 06 0 60 0 70 0 124 0 134 0 072 0 06 0 60 0 70 0 124 0 134 0 072 0 06 0 60 0 70 0 124 0 134 0 072 0 06 1 10 12 20 1 75 3 25 7 00 17 00 8 50 9 00 8 20 80 00 1 15 1 40 0 001 1 00 1 15 1 40 0 001 1 00 1 15 1 40 0 00 1 10 1 50 1 60 0 00 1 150 1 65 1 80 2 25 2 50 1 50 1 60 0 00 1 65 1 45 1 60 2 30 2 40 0 00 1 50 1 30 1 50 1 30 1 50 0 00 4 30 0 00 5 00 0 0
CHEESE: Finest, col'd	\$ c. \$ c. 0 09 0 094
Eastern Inferior	0 00 0 000
Recs: New shipped	0 22 0 28 0 17 0 18
Best held Cold storage No. \$	0 00 0 00 0 12 0 13
Hors: N.Y. State, per b Pacific Coast, "	0 14 0 16 0 14 0 14 0 121 0 19
German	0 80 0 00
	0 14 0 15
Hams, city cured, "	0 00 19 00
Dressed Hogs, light	8 50 9 00 8 25 8 50
NTWTNTTER	0 07] 0 08"
Potatoes, per bag	0 60 0 70
Beeswax	0 25 U 30 0 00 0 00
do. Best hand-picked	2 10 2 20
Ranned Coodes	a local descurs
Gendlinger 1	1 75 3 25 7 00 17 00 3 75 4 00
Mackerel	00 1 10 3 60 5 00
Oysters " " Tomatoes, 3s. per doz	15 1 40 80 0 90
Pears, 2-Ib. tins, per doz	65 1 80 25 2 50
Strawberries, Pres'd 2s0 Respherries 2s	00 1 65 45 1 60
Gooseberries Pres. 2 s	00 1 50 30 1 50
iorn, 2 lb. tins	80 0 85
to at on the	
Sugars : Factory. Ex Granulated, bris0 German gran'd0	00 4 80 06 0 00
German gran'd	00 4 75
Paris Lumps, in bris 0	00 5 00
** ** 100-1b bxs	00 5 00 00 5 10
Branded Yellows	45 4 15

velling for a reputable clear Havana MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. house for five years, and I wondered what grievance he could have serious enough to make him wish to sever his connection after such a long and sucessful service. He quickly explained. His "old man" had long suffered from a lingering attack of "swelled head." He was eternally dictating to the salesman about his route, and insisting upon him skipping some towns and making others against his best judgment. When the salesman stopped a few days at the factory, the "old man" would give him points on salesmanship which severely galled the young man, who, as a matter of fact. had travelled thousands of miles to the "old man's" one. On his last stop at factory headquarters the "old man" had even made suggestions as to how the salesman should dress.

Now, I knew this saleman's employer quite intimately, and although I had seen traces of, let me say, selfestimation in his make-up, I never dreamed that he would inflict this characteristic so disagreeably upon his representative. At first I advised both of these young men to stay where they were and make the best of it, but when I saw that both were determined to "break away." I decided to effect an exchange. This I succeeded in doing, and both of the travellers are now getting along famously with their respective new employers.

FRENCH CAPITAL IN LONDON.

Those who are in a good position to know estimate the amount of French capital employed temporarily in London at the present time at the enormous sum of two milliards of francs, or 80 millions sterling. The London

THURSDAY, OOTOBER 31, 1901.

Name of Article.	Wholesal
Molasses (Barbados)	Sc. Sc. 0 28 0 29
do bris. & ½s Evaporated Apples,	. 0 814 0 32
L'vaporated Apples,	. 0 00 0 10
Raisins: Sultanas. Loose Musc. Malaga. Layers, London. Con. Cluster. Bxtra Dessert. Royal Bucking'm Valencia. "Selected." "Selected." "Selected." "Layers" Currante, Provincials Filiatras"	
LOOSS MUSC. Malaga	. 0 09 0 12
Layers, London	. 0 00 1 50
Con. Cluster	0 00 2 00 0 0 2 75 0 00 3 25
Roval Bucking'm	0 10 2 75
Valencia	0 05 0 06
" Selected "	0 06 0 06 0 06 0 07
Currants, Provincials	. 0 061 0 07 . 0 0 0 0 43
Filiatas	0 00 0 05
Patras	. 0 00 0 00
Prunes, Cal.	0 00 0C 0 0 07 0 091
do Franch M	
Figs in bags	0 031 0 00
aking Soda, 112 lb, keg	0 08 0 13
Figs in bags isking Soda, 112 lb. keg pices: Cassia	0 12 0 15
Mace chests	0 90 1 20
Nutmaga 56	C 15 0 16 0 35 1 00
amaica ginger, bl., "	0 08 0 15
ti unbl ti	0 07 0 14
Pimento	0 08 0 10 0 12
epper, Black "	0 17 0 19
White "	0 25 0 27
44 1 1b 46 46	0 72 0 75 0 28 0 254
ice, C. C	0 00 8 00
" standard B	0 00 3 10
⁴⁶ Burmah ⁴⁶	4 124 4 624
" Crystal Japan "	5 00 5 10
" Carolina # 100 b	6 60 7 60 0 00 2 20
earl ⁴⁴ per lb	0 00 2 20 0 03 0 05
apioca, Pearl "	0 00 0 044
alating 1 at mk	0 00 0 05
" 11 of pk "	1 10 0 00 1 75 0 00
proce: Cassia	Provide land
and and a sould be been dros	The local bear and the second
ote D'or	0 88 0 00
rystal Pickling	0 23 U 00
W. XX	0 25 0 00 0 20 0 09
Imp Trip	0 17 0 00
ure Malt	0 45 0 00
ider X	0 17 0 00 0 27 0 00
2 00 1	0.01 0.00
Hardware,	
atimony. a. Block,L&F, % D "Straite. " Strip	0 091 0 10
n. Block, L&F, WD	0 00 0 80
Strip	0 00 0 000 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0
UT NAIL SOHEDULE.	0 00 0 00 0
Se Price, per Keg, car lots	
se quantity	2 45 0 00 2 55 0 00



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1901.

THUR	me of Article		Wholesale.
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER		
	dwareC	on.	\$ c \$c
Cut and Fence 16 and 20d Hot	Cant max 1001	bs	0 05 0 00
10 and 12d "	66 66		0 15 0 00
6 and 7d	66		0 30 0 00 0 40 0 00
4 and 5d .			0 65 0 00
i and 9d " 6 and 7d " 4 and 5d " 2d " Cut suites	55		1 00 0 00
Vance.	Yood L.	and the state of the	A TAXABLE PROPERTY AND A DAMAGE
Fine blued na	sils-		1 00 0 0
ad per 1001b	x, Tobacoo	Boy and	1 50 0 00
Casing, BO.	L, IUUUUUU		A Day of the local day is
10 to 16d	66		0 65 0 00
8 8 77.8	66		. 0 10 0 00
4 to 5d			
3d	110-		
a inch and lo	nger per 100	1bs	0 60 0 00
214 and 234 11	ICII		0 70 0 00
2 and 214			0 95 0 00
1% and 1%			1 20 0 00
12	11 11 11 14 14 14 15 15 15 16 15		. 1 50 0 00
Slating nail	nch per 100 11	ha	0 95 0 00
1% and 1% 1	nch per 100 I		1 20 0 00
174	44 45		1 50 0 00
Common ba	rrel nails-		1 00 0 00
			1 00 0 00
			1 25 0 00
	66		. 1 50 0 00
Clinch nail	8-	0 lbs	0 60 0 00
3 inch and 1	onger per 10		. 0 65 0 00
2 and 24	inch u		0 70 0 00
1% and 1%	inch in		1 20 0 00
1%	····· ··· ···		1 50 0 00
Sharp and i	lat pressea n	8110	0.04
& inch and	longer per 100	0 108	1 35 0 00
2% and 2%	inch it		1 50 0 0
2 and 2%			1 86 0 0
116 814 178			2 50 0 0
1	longer per 100 inch		3 00 0 0
Coil Chain	44 B		0 10 0 0
	16 4		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
			0 09 00
	Minch		4 35 0 0
14	3/		
	7-16		4 00 0 0

Statist says: "The estimate is startling, and at the first blush appears to be greatly exaggerated. But the persons who form the estimate are in the very best position to judge, and their opinion therefore carries very great weight with it. It will be understood, further, that the estimate includes all the investments since the war began in treasury bills, exchequer bonds, war loan, consols, and the like, as well as the money employed upon the Stock Exchange, which is understood to be very large at the present time, and also trade bills of every kind, using the word to include bills of every description not governmental. These are exceptionally large at present. Indeed, it is understood that for a considerable time past nearyl all the Indian bills arriving have been taken for France. In any case, whether the estimate is over the mark or not, there is no doubt at all that the amount of French capital now being employed in London is beyond anything that has ever been known before, and that it is mainly to it are due the pletifulness and cheapness of money in the shortloan market at the present moment. The plethora of money in France is due directly to the unwillingness of French investors to engage in new enterprise, which itself is the result of the unfortunate outcome of their investments in all kinds of industrial enterprises at home and abroad, but mainly in Russia. The circumstance is most unfortunate for France of course. But it is most fortunate for

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1901.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Goil Chain No. % 9-16 % % % % % Gaivanised Staples 100 lb. box, 11% to 1% Bright, 1% to 1% 1% Gaivanised Iron: Queen's Head, 1 or equal gauge 2% Comet do 28 gauge 28 gauge	1 85 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 66 0 00 3 60 0 00 3 60 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 25 0 00 4 50 4 75 4 25 4 50
Comet do 25 gauge Iron Horse Shoes: No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller	0 00 \$ 50
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Car lots Norway, base Am. Sh. Stl, 6ft. x24 ft., 18 if if if 20 if if 22 if if 24 if if 24 if if 28 Boiler plates, iron, ¼ in if if 3-16 in Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in. 30c; ov. base of ordinary iron, smaller siz Extras.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Canada Plates: Fall Pollsh Ord. 52 sheets " 60 do " 75 do	2 75
Black Iron pipe, in in	2 87 3 20 4 80 6 50 7 80 10 40
per 100 ft. nett. Skeel, cast p. b., Bik Diam'd. " Spring, 100 lbs " Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs " Toe Calk. " Machinery " Harrow Tooth	0 08 base 2 75 0 00 2 10 base 2 00 base 2 25 2 75 base
Tin Plates: IC Coke, 14 x 20 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20 IX Charcoal, IX X "	4 50 4 78 5 75



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1891.

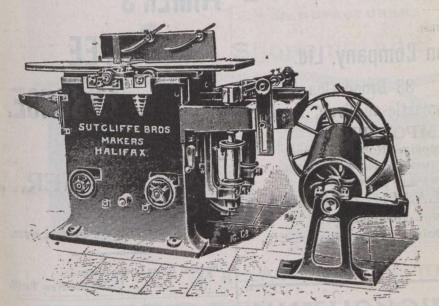
Name of Artic .	Wholesale
Terne Plate IC, 20x28 Russ. Sheet Iron Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts 22 and 24 guage case lots 26 guage <i>Lead</i> : Pig, per 100 lbs; Sheet	
Sheet, 18, per los 17, p c. Shot, 100 lb., less 17, p c. Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	. 0 00 6 50 . 7 09 0 00 less 30 p.c
Zinc: Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet, Zinc "	0 00 4 75 5 75 6 00
Black Sheet Iron, Per 100 lbs,	
Per 100 lbs. 8 to 16 grage	2 65 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 65 0 00 2 80 0 00 2 80 0 00 2 85 0 00
Plain galv'd, No. 5	4 C0 0 00 8 50 0 00 2 85 0 00 3 60 0 00 3 70 0 04
do do No. 6, 7, 8 do do No. 9 do do No. 10 do do No. 11 do do No. 12 do do No. 12 do do No. 13 do do No. 14 do do No. 15 do do No. 16 Barbed Wire Spring Wire per 100, 1.00	3 00 0 00 8 10 0 0) 4 10 0 00 4 60 0 00 4 85 0 00 8 05 f.o.b.
Iron and Steel Wire pl' 6 to 9	
Rope.	all miliant
Sisal, base	0 00 0 11 1 0 11 0 12 0 12
" 3-16 " Manilla, 7-16 & lgr. " 5-16 " " 34 " " 3-16 " Lath yarn.	0 14 0 14 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15
Wire Nalls.	0 09
Base Price carload	2 771
2d extra	1 00 1 00 0 65
40 and 7d ** 6d and 7d ** 8d and 9d ** 10d and 12d ** 16d and 20d ** 30d to 60d **	• 0 40 0 30 • 0 15 0 10 • 0 05 • Base
Building Paper.	Land I
Tarred felt, per 100 lbs. 2 ply, Ready R'f'p., roll 8	1 70 0 00 0 80 0 00 1 05 0 00

us that it has happened just at the time when the blundering and incompetence of the Government had threatened to seriously disturb our money The very fact that France market. has had such immense sums to employ here, has neutralized a great deal of the mischief which unquestionably would otherwise have been done by the blundering of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues. Another circumstance which has been exceedingly favourable to the London market is the crisis in Germany and in Belgium. If trade had continued as good as it was a couple of years ago in those two countries the French would have gone on investing in them as they did at that time. But the crisis in both countries induced French bankers to withdraw their capital. And as there was no other direction in which they could employ it advantageously they sent it over here in the immense amounts indicated above. There is no reason at present to apprehend that French bankers will withdraw any part of the sums they are now employing here. At the same time it is to be noted that money has somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly become in greater demand in France. The real explanation is that the heavy losses suffered by the breakdown of industrial enterprises both at home and abroad have now at last to be faced. Those who have saved money, and have kept it on deposit to meet the inevitable payments which they forsaw, have been withdrawing those deposits, and others who have not enough of ready money to cover their requirements but who have good securities to offer have been borrowing. Very large numbers of persons were so led away by the enthusiasm that was aroused for industrial enterprise. an despecially industrial enterprise in Russia, that they went into investments of all kinds on borrowed money. The repayments have now to be made.

10)	N	T	RI	CA	L	W	H	0	L	E	S	A	L	E	P	R	[(E	S	CI	U	RI	RE	N'	r
				1	H	U	RS	D	A	Y	, '	0	C	T	0	BI	EF	2 3	31.	1	901	۱,				

Name of Article.	Whol	98810.
Hides and Tallow		
Montreal Green Hides	ALF DU	
" No.1 " No.2 " No.3 Fanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured & inspect'd Sheepskins	0 08	0 00
16 No. 2	0 07	0 00
Pennera nev #1 extra for sorted	0 06	0 0)
cured & inspect'd Sheepskins	0 00	0 00
Clips	0 00	0 00
Lambskins each	0 00	0 50
Clips Lambskins each Calfskins, No. 1 	0 00	0 08
Horse hides	1 50	2 00
Leather	81	
No. 1 B. A. Sols	0 27	0 28
No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 25 0 24	0 26 0 24
Slaughter No 1	0 28	0 24 0 29
light medium & heavy	0 28	0 90
No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1. light medium & heavy ⁴ No. 2. Harness.	0 26	0 27
Harness	0 26	0 30
Upper, heavy	0 34 0 35	0 36 0 37
Grained Upper	0 34	0 35
Scotch Grain	0 85	0 38
Kip Skins, French	0 60	0 65
English	0 45	0 55
Hemlock Calf	0 50	0 60 0 70
" Light	0 50	0 60
French Calf	0 85	1 10
Splits, light and medium.	0 22 0 17	0 25 0 20
66 small	0 18	0 20
74 No. 2. Harness. Upper, heavy. Upper, light. Grained Upper. Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf. '' Light. French Calf. Splits, light and medium. '' heavy. '' email. Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain. Glova Gasta.	0 06 0 16	0 10
Enameled Cow, per ft	0 16	0 18
Pebble Grain	0 12 0 12	0 14 0 18
Glove Grain B. Calf	0 15	0 20
B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid.	0 11	0 18
Buff	0 13	0 16
Russetts, light	0 85	0 40 0 80
44 No. 2	0 35	0 40
Saddlers' doz	7 50	9 00
Imt. French Calf	0 65	0 75
English Oak ID	0 30 0 38) 85 0 42
Brneh (Cow) Kid. Buff. ** heavy. ** No. 2. ** Saddlers' doz. Imt. French Calf. English Oak lb. Dongola, extra. ** No. I ** Ordinary. Colored Pebbles.	0 20	0 22
ss ordinary	0 14	0 16
Colored Pebbles	0 18	0 16
" Cair	0 16	6 XX
Olls		
Cod Oll	0 35	0 40
Cod Oil S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal	0 50	0 40 0 55
Straw Seal	0 40	0 50
Cod Liver Oll, Nild, Norw		
Castor Oll brls	0 85	1 00 1 10
Castor Oll	0 094	1 10 0 10
	0 00	0 091
	0 75	0 85
Linseed, raw, nett,	0 65 0 77	0 75 0 78
Linseed, raw, nett. ¹¹ bolled, nett Olive, pure. Extra, qt., per case. Turpentine, nett Petroleum:	0 80	0 81
Olive, pure	0.90	1 10#
Extra, qt., per case	0 00	3 70=
Petroleum:	0 55	0 56
Benzine	0 20	0 30
CHBBOHING	0 19	0 20
Silver Star	0 144	0 154

SUTCLIFFE BROS., Wood Working Machine Makers, Causeway, Halifax, Yorks, Eng.,



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine

This is the most useful machine that a Joiner or Builder can have. It will plane wood per-fectly true on the top tables, or will rabbet, bevel, fectly true on the top tables, or will rabbet, bevel, chamfer, or stop chamfer, or plane a perfect glue joint, and on the bottom table will plane wood, self-feeding underneath the cutters, any thickness from 1-16 in.to 8 in. on all three sides at once or separately; or will work nearly every kind of moulding, or tongue and groove boards, to the full width of the machine. It is speci-ally adapted for **DOORS** or any other work which requires planing accurately; one face of the wood is planed true on the top tables, then placed face downwards on the bottom table, and planed on the other three sides, absolutely true and equare. The rate of feed can be altered from 10, 17 to 24 feet per minute, and a cut 3% in. deep planed on the other three sides, absolutely true and equare. The rate of feed can be altered from 10, 17 to 24 feet per minute, and a cut 3% in. deep may be taken off without any slipping of the feed motion. The horizontal spindle is all in one piece of forged steel, and runs in long bearings of the best anti-friction metal. It is fitted with THREE KNIVES fixed on the twist to give a shearing cut. The upright spindles are of forged steel, and are adjustable across the width of the machine. Countershaft included with machine, and knives on all spindles ready for work. This machine will do more work per hour, and better machine will do more work per hour, and better work, than 20 good men. Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT Y OCTOBER 31, 1901.

annine.	Waolesala.	
Imperial American Astral	Acme	\$ c. \$ c 0 16 0 17 0 18 0 19 0 18 0 19
	Glass.	and the second
United in	ches,00 to 25	0 00 2 10
do do do	26 to 40 41 to 50 51 to 60	0 00 4 70
	Paints, &c.	dian a rugoli
do No., do No., do No., do No., white Las Venetian Yel. Ocl Whiting do English Belgian German German America Fire Bri Fire Cia	e 50 to 10) lb. kgs 1	$\begin{array}{c} & & 0 & 00 & 6 & 25, \\ & & 0 & 00 & 6 & 87, \\ & & 0 & 00 & 4 & 87, \\ & & 0 & 00 & 4 & 75, \\ & & 5 & 50 & 5 & 50, \\ & & 5 & 50 & 5 & 50, \\ & & 1 & 75 & 2 & 00, \\ & & 1 & 75 & 2 & 00, \\ & & 1 & 75 & 2 & 00, \\ & & 0 & 45 & 0 & 50, \\ & & 0 & 45 & 0 & 50, \\ & & 0 & 45 & 0 & 50, \\ & & 0 & 45 & 0 & 50, \\ & & 0 & 45 & 0 & 50, \\ & & 0 & 45 & 0 & 50, \\ & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ & & 0 & 0 & 0 $
Glue:- Domesti French (d Americ Cooper	c Broken Sheet Casks o bris an White, bris s' Glue. Ochre indc Green equickailver innit's Varn'h, pr.gl. do do Japan Shellac, No. 1 do Pure do Pure do Pure do bil. wool.	1 13 0 15 0 111 0 18 0 00 0 14 1 16 0 20 0 20 0 26 0 04 0 04
do B. A. Natal Cape,	West West hed. , combing. supersupersupersuperstra extra Scoured greessy. n.	0 00 0 21 0 25 0 33 0 16 0 16 0 134 0 15 0 12 0 13

And it is owing to that the value of money has so unexpectedly risen in France. It seems unlikely, however, that this circumstance will lead to any withdrawals of the French capital employed in London"

Patent Report .- Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports that in the past week 500 United States patents were granted, of which 77 were to citizens of countries other than of the United Of these 77 patents, citizens States. of the British Empire obtained 24, as follows: Canada, 9; New South Wales, 6; Victoria, 3; England, 2; Ireland, 2; Those New Zealand, 1; Scotland, 1. granted to citizens of Canada are as follows: 684,849-Gas holder, C. C. Holland; 685,013-Cattle guard, T. P. Theriault; 685,021-Safety envelope, P. J. M. Waslyng; 685,042-Electric furnace, W. T. Gibbs; 685,043-Electric method of fusion, W. T. Gibbs; 685,073-Caster socket, E. J. Wasbrood; 685,104-Nail machine, G. P. Clapp, et al; 685,117-Compound air inspirator-S. R. Earle; 685,160-Mattress, J. Marshall. The following is a complete list of all Canadian patents granted to Canadians last week: 73,287-Water filters, J. A. Smith et al; 73,290-Cloth roller tension devices for looms, N. Guindon et al; 73,-293-Cutting apparatus for mowers and harvesters, E. Stone; 73,301-Carriage top, Daniel Conboy; 73,303-Voting machine, N. Prince; 73,319-Beds, S. B. Lordly; 73,325-Tape or tip pringing machines-R. S. Anderson; 73,341-Centrifugal separator, K. McDonald; 73,347-Chaff blowing attachments to grain threshers, A. Werner; 73,350 -Drying apparatus, W. N. Le Page; 73,-370-Elevator locks, J. T. Warren; 73,-380 - Butter and lard packages, V. Brosseau; 73,384-Cigars, J. G. Paint; 73,392-Machine for crushing seeds in dried fruits, Margaret A. Brown; 73,-395-Grain car doors, John Montgomery; 73,416-Pneumatic straw stackers,





ver Oil Company, have dissolved partnership. The business of the Beaver Oil Company is now being carried on

by Marie A. E. Huguenin, wife of Mal-

Treble Gearing stands alone; three times the power with less work. Write for Illustrations and be convinced.

Special Terms to Canadians under the NewTariff.

1803



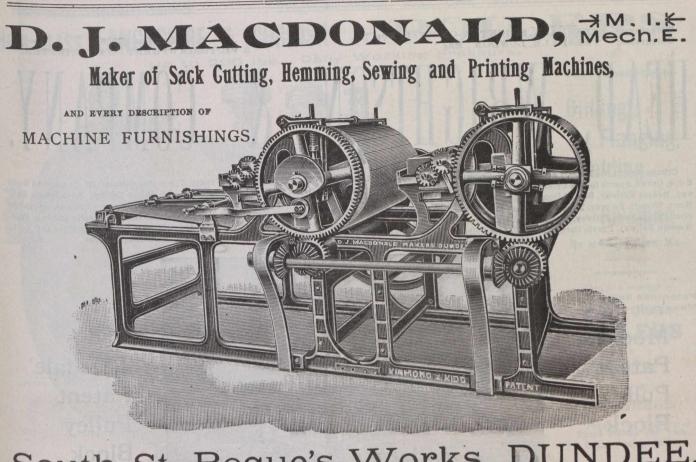


good prices in British Columbia. The 14 HIGH BRIDGE, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

1804

Most of the butter was disposed of at

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE



South St. Roque's Works, DUNDEE,

SACK PRINTING MACHINES, THE FINEST MACHINE MADE For JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTING. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

greater number of the North-west creameries are now free from debt, having repaid the loan which they received from the Government. Some have paid off as much as \$3,000 since they began operations four years ago. Settlement is taking place very rapidly in the territories, many of the newcomers having crossed the line from the United States. There are also a great number of foreigners, many of whom are doing well.

THE FIGHT FOR RECIPROCITY.

The manufacturers who are preparing to hold a reciprocity convention by way of helping the ratification of the treaties hung up in the Senate, and of encouraging the negotiation of others, will have to set about their task in a very resolute and uncompromising spirit if they are to have any chance of success. There can be no question about the determination and earnestness of the interests opposed to them, and nothing short of a movement as broad as the industrial activity of the country itself is likely to have the desired effect on the Senate of the United States. The members of the National Association of Manufacturers who are conducting this movement in favour of the treaties think it undesirable to open up the tariff question as a whole, because the very agitation of

it would create uncertainty among the manufacturing interests of the country, and would, to a very large extent, make a serious inroad on the prosperity. But it must be obvious that if the Senate is to maintain its stubborn attitude of opposition to the ratification of commercial treaties involving the principle of reciprocity, it will be impossible to resist a demand, in the interest of foreign trade, for a revision of the tariff.

THE STEEL RAIL TRADE.

Interest centres this week in the steel rail trade The Pennsylvania Railroad order for 170,000 tons has been placed, 35,000 tons each going to the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel companies and 100,000 to the rail fills of the United States Steel Corporation. The order is considerably larger than it has been for years, and the fact generally is noticed that the majority of the orders placed by the different systems are at least, as large and often larger, than was the case during this, the banner near. Since the mills this year were unable to roll their commitments and carry the work over into 1902, the situation looks serious for prompt deliveries. Besides, the fact must be take ninto consideration that the Lackawanna mill, which is building a new plant at Buffalo, will not

roll a rail until well into the fall. As an offset, of course our mills may drop the export trade, which called for 350,-000 tons this year. It looks, indeed, as though this must happen. There is less significance than would otherwise be attached to the capture of a part of the Cuba order by German rail makers, who, it is claimed. sold at \$27, delivered Cienfuegos and other Cuban Reports as to the exact quanports. tity sold vary from 17,000 to 35,000 tons. In addition, the Cuba company placed 15,000 tons in this country with a mill which can ship in returning ore boats to Santiago. There is a report currentfi too, that an English maker has taken an order for a few thousand tons of 40-pound rails for delivery at Tampico, Mex.

In other directions the railroad requirements for next year promise to be very heavy. The car famine emphasizes the fact that a good deal of car equipment must be bought. This is reflected in the heavy business in bars, and ought, too, to help plates. Bridge renewals will be very heavy. Two lines of roads west of Chicago have just placed orders aggregating 20,000 tons for next year.

THE RUSSIAN SHRINKAGE.

In attempting to estimate the losses inflicted upon French and Belgian in-



Contractors to His Majesty's and Foreign Governments and English Railways, the Secretary of State for India, The Agent General for the Cape of Good E ope, Crown Agents for the Colonies, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, South Indian Railway, East Indian Railway, E ope, Crown Agents for the Colonies, Great Indian Feninsula Kallway, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, South Indian Kallway, East Indian Kallway, Madras Railway, Bengal Docars Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway, Central Argentine Railway, Argentine Great Western Railway, Argentine North Western Railway, Midland Uruguay Railway, Great Eastern oi Uruguay Railway, Mexican Southe^rn Railway, Peruvian Railway, Recife and San Francisco Railway, Western Railway, Western Railway of Havana, Tehuhontepec Railway, Alcoy Gatdia Railway, Algeciras and Gibraltar Railway, Cordova and North Western Railway, Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway, Imperial Chinese Failways, Imperial Japanese Railways, Nippon Railway of Japan.



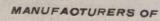
Makers of

'The Teesdale' Patent Pullev Block.

PUTNLY ERIDGE, OVER THE RIVER THAMES, LONDON.

The Following are a few of the Principal Gontracts Executed by this Firm :

Kistna Bridge, Empress Bridge (Indian State Railways); Orange River Bridges, Klang River Bridge, Baaken's River Bridge, Sunday River Bridge, Vaal River Bridge (Cape Government Railways); Ibicuy Viaduct, Imbahia Bridge, (Brazilian Great Southern Railways); Encarnacion Viaduct (Mexican CentralRailways); Chitravat Bridge (Madras Railways); Odiel Viaduct (Zafra and Huelva Railway); Manaos Reservoir; Port Elizabeth Jetty; Becton Pier; St. Leonard's Pier; Dover Harbour Pier; Herne Bay Pier; Ramsey Landing Pier; Menai Straits Bridge Renewal; Barnes Bridge W'dening; London Bridge Widening; Caisson fo H.M. Dockyard, Devonport; Caisson for Calliope Graving Dock; Caisson for Imperial Docks, Nagasaki, Japan; Liverpool Street Station Extension, &c., &c.



Blast Furnace Iron & Steel Works Plants

MILLS' PATENT WATER-SEALED VALVES, CAST-IRON BOWL SLEEPFRS, FAILWAYand TRAMWAY CHAIRS.

Cast-Iron Tanks, Girders, Columns, and every Description of Heavy Castings,

MOULDS. INGOT

vestors by the Russian crisis that began a couple of years ago, lasted through 1900 and has not entirely subsided, the Economiste Francais estimates the shrinkage on Russian industrial securities at 60 per cent in two years, or an aggregate of \$400,000,-000. This computation does not include Russian Government or railway bonds. French capital has been increasing of late so fast that a recent writer estimates the amount of French money in London, including consols, at \$400,000,000, and so much French capital has been going into Germany lately that at the time of the antomobile race to Berlin one of the French comic papers published a cartoon representing one of the competitors as waving a farewell to his friends in Paris with the explanation

that he was hurrying to Berlin to invest his funds. But a loss of \$400,000,-000 must be keenly felt in France, especially in a year when more money than usual must be sent out of the country for the purchase of wheat. Belgian investments in Russian industrial securities are estimated at \$160,-000,000, and they have suffered no less than French investments; 60 per cent. of this amount would be \$96,000,000, a heavy loss to fall upon so small a country as Belgium. Vienna dispatches say that Austrian business is seriously affected.by the commercial crisis in Germany.

The Department of Trade and Commerce are in receipt of a report

from Mr. E. E. Sontum, commercial agent in Norway, dated Christiana, October 8th. He reports that the drought which has prevailed in Norway and Sweden has prevented the logs being brought down to the mills. The Norway mackerel fishery is rapidly falling The Norwegian Bureau of Statisoff. tics, in a recent report on emigration from that country states that it has been twice as large as in the preceding four years, 10,931 people having emigrated in 1900, as compared with an average of 5,600 for the preceding period. Of these emigrants, 1,164 were under fourteen; 7,614 under twentynine; 2,032 under sixty-four, and 116 over sixty-five. As regards the pulp trade, there are indications of a scarcity on the continent. A German proposal has been made for a coalition

1806

Patentees and

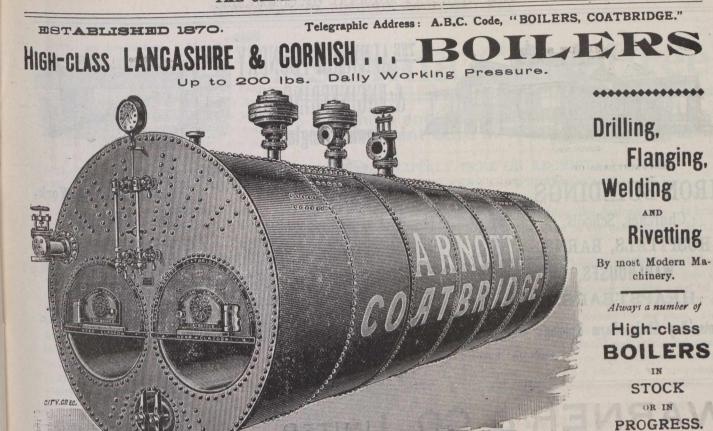
Moore's

Patent

Pulley

Block.

Makers of



Productive Capacity -hree Boilers per week. Crane Powers-30 Tons.

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government. WILLIAM ARNOTT & CO., Boiler Works, COATBRIDGE, near GLASGOW, Scotland.

between German, Austrian, Swedish and Norwegian manufacturers of cellulos for the establishment of a common sale office to fix minimum prices and regulate production. The Norwegian branch of the Scandinavian Cellulos Forening, has agreed to the desirability of a reduction of production, reserving a decision on the other proposals, and has appointed two delegates to meet the representatives of the other countries named to further discuss the proposals.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER FOR WHEAT.

"The past week," says the Cincinnati Price Current, "has been favourable for the growth of autumn sown wheat, and since the rains of ten days ago seeding has been practically finished. Some wheat in Indiana and Illinois that was sown early and came up before the rains is a little uneven, but is recently showing up better, and altogether, the winter wheat crop is having a very good start. From no quarter is there any serious complaint, of the presence of insects. Late correspondence continues to reflect the increase in the acreage.

"Corn husking is not showing any material change in prospects although this work is not far advanced. Along the northern parts of Illinois, Indiana,

BALLANTYNE & COMPANY, PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ALTERING OLD SYSTEMS OF HEATING.

FACTORY WORK CAREFULLY AND SATISFACTORILY EXECUTED 159 St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL, Que.

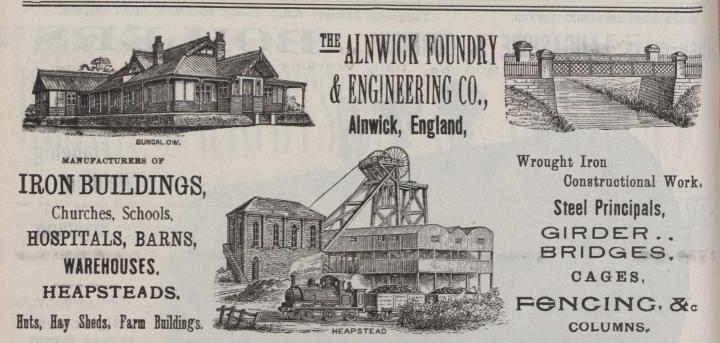
Tel. Main 2462.

and Ohio fair yields are reported, but the crop grows poorer as one goes southward in these States. There is no change in the situation west of the Mississippi River. Some localities in Kansas that usually ship large quantities of corn are now importing it, and corn is selling at a premium over wheat.

"There appears to be a tendency to moderately increase the marketing of wheat in the Western winter wheat States, but in Ohio and Indiana it shows no particular change. The movement of spring wheat in the Northwest is about normal."

WATER-POWER PLANTS.

Three vast water power plants are now in operation or approaching completion, and as they are available for generating electricity by means of which power may be transported a considerable distance, they have a large significance for the industrial future of the country. The first of these, of course, was the power plant at Niagara Falls. The second, also in N.Y. State, was started a few days ago. It is generated by the rapids in the St. Lawrence at Massena in the north-



Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff

WARNER & CO., LIMITED, Makers SPECIAL PIG IRONS.

Brand "WARNER C.B.R."

Gives the Highest Transverse and Tensile Tests of any Pig Iron in the market. Suitable for Steam and Hydraulic Cylinders, Chilled Rolls, and all High Class Engineering Castings, also for Best Puddled Bars.

Brands "H.W." "O.K." "C.P."

For Malleable Castings The brand "C.P." is the Purest English Pig Iron for Malleable Castings in the market. These three brands are all cast in Small Pigs.

Brand "ANCLO-SWEDISH C.P." (in slabs)

This is one of the Purest Irons in the market, and is suitable for mixing with other Irons to improve quality of Castings. It is also suitable for Steel Making.

PIG IRON MADE TO ANY ANALYSIS.

Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough-on-Tees,

ern part of St. Lawrence County. At Niagara the fall is greater, but the volume of water used is not so great, and it is claimed that a greater power is developed at Massena. Five million dollars has been spent at this point, and the power canal is 265 feet wide, 25 feet deep and 3 miles long. Seventyfive thousand horse-power is said to be produced. The falls in the St. Mary's River, where Lake Superior empties into the lower lakes, has long been regarded as only an obstacle to navigation. The United States has built successively three locks to enable commerce to get around these falls, and the Dominion has made two in order to maintain its absolute independence of the United States. Now a vast sum of money is being expended in the erection of a power plant at that point which will probable considerably exceed either Niagara or Massena. Much of the power at St. Mary's river. will be used in making wood pulp from the spruce forests of Canada,

THE GERMAN METAL TRADE.

England.

Concerning the iron situation in Germany, a special correspondent of the New York Metal Exchange, writes:

"Prices have declined to a point which one would think low enough, as the works are losing money by it. In the production of bar iron, for instance, a loss of from 20 to 30 marks per ton, is made by those that do not produce their own ores, and coal. In the production of sheet iron there is a loss of from 10 to 20 marks. Even those producing their own ores, coal, etc., can hardly get their money back at present prices. In sheet iron heavy sales were made for export. Shipments to England were large, relieving many dealers of their accumulation of stocks. The Government railroads will have a large accumulation of old material. In all probability it will take some years before supply and demand reach normal conditions again. Large industries suffered terribly and are

undergoing a financial crisis. In the electrical industry alone, about one billion marks are invested in Germany. Copper suffers under the condition which the fight in America has created. Everybody looks now with mistrust upon the article and is careful not to engage for more than actual needs."

TO ORGANIZE AGAIN.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America is planning a general reorganization tending to strengthen itself after the losses accruing in membership due to the strike settlement. The officers have come to the conclusion that the recent strike was lost largely by reason of the fact that the men of the men of the inferior positions in the mills were able to take up the skilled work and fill the positions of the Amalgamated men. The new policy of the association will be to take in all the mill workers and make them part and parcel of the organization, so that the interests of all will be identical.

These changes will necessarily have to be deferred until the next annual convention of the Amalgamated Association next spring. In the meantime, plans will be perfected for the additional membershin by the Executive Board. Changes will be necessary in the constitution and by-laws before the roskilled workers and laborers in the mills are admitted to the Amalgamated Association.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

At a meeting of the members of the Montreal Stock Exchange it was deeided, on motion of Rodolph Forget, to create ten new seats, making the number of members fifty instead of forty, as heretofore. Mr. Forget's motion was carried on a vote of 34 to six.

Five of the new seats will be sold at \$12,000 each, and the remaining five at \$15,000 each. In no case is less than \$12,000 to be taken for any one of the first five seats. They are to be put up for competition, and the highest bidders, over and above the sum of \$12,000, will receive the right to trade on the Exchange.

The same rule will apply to the five seats which have been placed at \$15,-000 minimum price. It is expected that in time these seats will also be in demand, and when such time does arrive they will be sold to the highest bidder. It was also agreed that the proceeds of the new seats shall be invested to the credit of a fund to be known as the building fund. It is the intention to erect a fine new place of business, to be known as the Stock Exchange Building, and the members already have in mind a floor with galleries around, something after the style of the New York Stock Exchange, although on a smaller scale.

LARGE CHINCHONA SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of cinchona bark from Java to Europe during the first half of October aggregated about 625,000 pounds, a substantial increase over the shipments during the corresponding period last month, when the total amount was 600,000 pounds, against 590,000 pounds during the first half of August, 690,000 pounds during the same period of July, and 500,000 pounds in June.

The heavy bark shipments thus far this month caused a feeling among large buyers of quinme that the market for that article would exhibit weakness, but a very different feeling prevails among holders, and the market is firm. It is said that outside stock that could be profitably sold under the present quotations of mauafacturers was well cleaned up by the recent demand, and the op.aton frevails among holders generally that from now until spring there will be a large consuming demand on account of the unseasonable weather, duirg the summer and autumn throughout the country. It is believed that distributors are carrying light stocks, and will be forced to buy heavily to meet the expected demand.

Asthma Cure Free!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases . . .

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL. WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY,



There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C.F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says : "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good conlition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement

the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

> Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler, Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel. NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS'. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen : Your Asthmalené is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Very truly yours, Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Feb. 5, 1901.

67 East 129th st., New York City.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmedic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with Yours respectifully, O D. PHELPS, M.D. this distressing disease.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen : I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am coing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit. S. RAPHAEL,

Home address, 235 Rivington street.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East, 130th St., N. Y. City.

Sold by all Druggists

FLETCHER & SHAW, & RAILWAY CONTRACTORS. Ryburn Leather Works, SOWERBY BRIDGE, ENGLAND. Telephone No.-0980, Halifax. T'grams-"Fletcher & Shaw, Sowerby Bridge.

Manufacturers of every description of Leather Belting, Laces, Picking Bands,

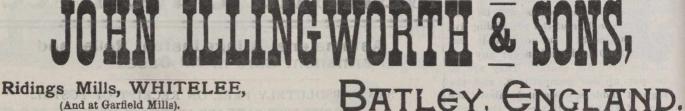
Combing Leathers, &c.

Cotton, Hair and Link Belting, &c Bpecial prices to Caradians under the new Canadian 'l arif.

1809

Telegraphic Address: "PURIFIER, BATLEY."

ESTABLISHED 1865



(And at Garfield Mills).



RIDINGS MILLS.

Patentees and Sole Makers of the CELEBRATED PURIFIED

Wools, locks and

Large Stocks of all Descriptions of

Drummed Wools & Ruggings

Manufacturers of all kinds of . . .

FOR COLLAR MAKERS AND BROWN SADDLERS.

COTHING HOME AND EXPORT HORSE

Kersey, Rugging, Tiltings, India and Check Serge. Prince's Check, Linen, Hemp, Navy Canvas, Combination and Jute Sheets of every variety.

BEST MAKE.

SUPERIOR CUT.

LOWEST PRICES.

Waterproof Gig Aprons, Box Cloths, Macintoshes and Oil Cloth Loin Covers. Body Rollers, Surcingles, Knee Caps, Fetlock Boots, Speedy Cut Boots, Saddle Girths, Body Belts, Athletic Belts and Braces. Webs of every description, Collar Checks, Linings, Serges and Collar Cloths. Heads and Reins, Martingales, Breastplates, Driving Reins, Cruppers and Stirrup Leathers made on the premises, for Home Trade and Export.

NONE BUT THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.



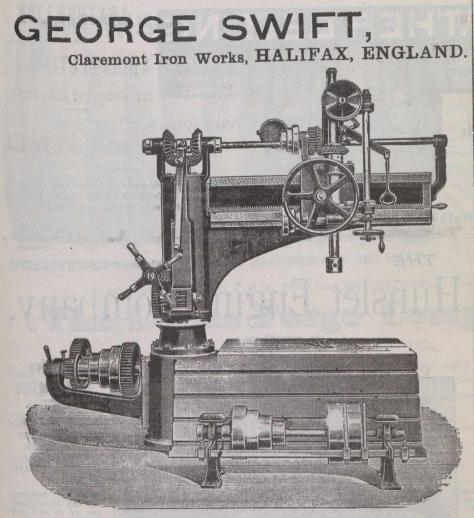
Commercial Court.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

There is some excellent advice in an article in the Demerara Chronicle dealing with the prospects of trade between Canada and the West India Is-While admitting the benefilands. cial effect of the improved steamship service, the Chronicle points out that little else has been done to stimulate trade between the colonies. The Canadian traveller, for instance, is a trade factor virtually non-existent in the Caribbean, though it is claimed that the commercial agent is now an indispensable adjunct to the development of business. To his activities has been partly due the hold that the United States manufacturers and producer's have obtained on the West Indian markets. The Chronicle says that the failure of West Indian sugar to find a market in Canada is due to the fact that the Dominion cannot at present consume the sugar produced in the islands. The sugar manufacturers in the Caribbean, therefore, prefer that their produce should go to the practically unlimited market of the United

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MICA For All Purposes. Large Stocks at our Stores in Dundee, of Ruby, Olear and Clouded. Regular shipments received direct from the mines. CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

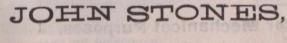
1810



IMPROVED 5-FF. RADIAL DRILLING AND TAPPING MACHINE.

Machine Tools Description. Drilling Machines Speciality





Shiffnall Mill,

-BOLTON, Eng.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Father Point Pier," will be received at this office until Friday, 25th October, inclusively, for the con-struction of a pier at Father Point, County of Rimouski, Que., according to a plan and spe-cification to be seen at the office of Ph. Beland, clerk of works, Quebec, at the Resident Engin-eer's Office, Room 411, Merchant's Bank Build-ing, St. James St., Montreal, on application to the Postmaster at Rimouski, and at the Depart-ment of Public Works, Ottawa: Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank pay-able to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for seven thousand dollars (\$7,000), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-accentance of will be returned in case of non-acceptance of

tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept he lowest or any tender,

By Order, FRED, GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, October 5th, 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

States. This is the kernel of the whole question of West Indian commercial relations with Canada. It underlies the failure of all the efforts of the Canadians to arrange any scheme of reciprocal trade with those colonies.

The steamship Lakoza recently launched for Messrs Elder, Dempster & measures 340 feet by 45 feet. She is the first of two sister ships building The principal for the same owners. feature of the craft will be their large carrying capacity on a very light draught. They will be fitted to carry cattle and general cargo, and each be provided with accommodation for about a dozen first-class passengers. fhe other vessels in course of construction or nearing completion for Messrs. Elder-Dempster comprise three sister ships of 5,000 tons each, two on the stocks at Linthouse, and one at Messrs. Raylton, Dixon & Co., Middlesborough; one of 7,000 tons almost ready for launching at Messrs. Robert Duncan & Co., Port Glasgow; and one of 11,000 tons at Messrs. Swan & Hunter.Newcastle-on-Tyne; while the Boulana, built by the Londonderry Company, has; within the last week, undergone her trials. The Elder Dempster line is now the largest British ship-owning firm in the world.

Dress and Blouse Materials, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Prints, &c.

Also handles a Big Line of Goods, slightly damaged in process. These are valuable to Departmental Stores, under the New Canadian Tariff.



THE

-The annual statement of the Montreal Street Railway submitted to the directors recently for the year ending September 30, 1901, shows that the company's earnings amounted to \$1,888,967, and the miscellaneous receipts were \$11,712. Last year the car earnings were \$1,762,557, and the miscellaneous receipts \$7,346. In dividends the Street Railway paid out the sum of \$551,700, in 1901, as unpared with \$512,500 for 1900. There was transferred to the contingent account the sum of \$50,000, the sum being the same as that transferred in 1900. There was transferred to the surplus account the sum of \$47,551, as compared with \$84,746 for last year. The income over and above expenses and fixed charges, exclusive of dividends, amounted to \$649,251, as compared with \$647,246 for the year 1900.

-The commercial crop of cranberries still centres in Massochusetts and New Jersey, but the west may be more of a competitor in the future. In addition to the important cranberrygrowing section of Wisconsin, a few counties in Michigan are giving considerable attention to this crop. It is also in an experimental stage on the Pacific Coast. There occasional cultivated bogs are found. American Agriculturist looks for a crop of 785,000 bushels this season, as against one of 800,000 bushels in 1900, and as compared with 960,000 bushels in 1899. The heaviest outturn within the past decade was in 1893, when the crop reached 1,000,000 bushels. The market outlook is promising.

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13 Special prices to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

-Strawboard manufacturers met at Indianapolis, U.S., recently and took steps towards the formation of a national combination. The scheme as adopted and endorsed, provides for a combination of large proportions, similar in many respects to the Standard Oil Company. It is proposed to form a combination with head offices in New York, and capital stock of \$22,000,000.

- The Department of Agriculture has been asked by the War Office to ship half a million bushels of oats, to South Africa. They will be shipped from St. John. It seems clear that a quantity of Canadian oats had been bought through New Rork brokers. Under the new condition of affairs the Canadian producer will get the benefit of the United States middleman's commission.

Telegrams: " ENGINE, LEEDS.

-The Ontario Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. C. C. James, has received advices that several contracts have been made with beet sugar firms for next year's crop by farmers in Western Ontario. By that time it is expected there will be factories in existence to consume the Ontario output. In the past those who have successful-





FLANGED COMPLETE BY HYDRAULIC MACHINERY AT ONE HEAT.

As supplied to the Cunard, P. & O., White Star, and all the leading steamship lines in the world.



These Furnaces are made from special quality of Open-Hearth Acid Steel made at our Works, from the best selected brands of Swedish and Cumberland Hematites.

The United States Survey allow a Constant of 15,000 for Morison Suspension Furnaces and only 14,000 for all other corrugated types of furnace.

Agent: Mr. CEORCE HOLLAND, 12 Seymour Avenue, Montreal, P.Q. - P.O. Box 5291

STOOKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CANADIAN.-Montreal Quotations Oct. 21, 1901.

1818

ly grown the beet have had to find a . market in Michigan.

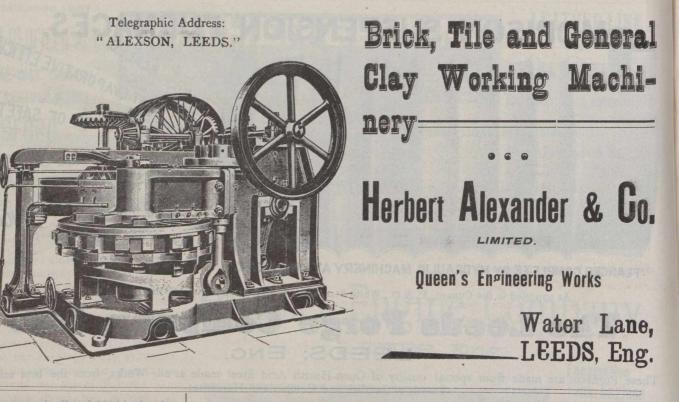
THE IRON OUTLOOK.

It is stated in the Iron Age that the prospects for iron and steel exports are gloomy "at anything like prices on a parity with our home market so far as the heavy lines are concerned." That is no doubt a correct statement of the situation and outlook at the moment. We must remember, however, that this comparison is made at a time when prices in Germany and Great Bri-tain are at their lowest, probably lower than can be continued when the trade in those countries revives a little and production enlarges, and that prices are higher than a year ago, before the steel strike had influenced them. When trade here becomes normal, which it is likely to do early in 1902 there will be a yielding in price

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct. 108 1111/2 	
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13,372	\$%6mos. 5-6mos. 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	350 400 100 40 50	\$50 50 10 20 50		
BRITISH AND FORMIGNQuotations of	n the Lo	ndon Marke	t, Oct. 12, 1	1901. Market	value p. p'd	up sh.
Alliance Assur. Atlas British and Foreign Marine. Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine Guardian Fire and Life. Imperial Fire. Lancashire Fire. London and Lancashire Fire. London and Lancashire Fire. London as Lancashire Fire. London & Lancashire Life. Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. Northern Fire. Phonix Fire. Phonix Fire. Royal Insurance Fire and Life. San Fire. Union	21,500 50,000 200,000 136,498 100,000 85,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 80,000 110,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 1125,234 240,000	24 p.s. 25 12s. p.s. 27 9 25 5 32 20 10 90 *22 30s. p.s. 27 9 25 5 32 25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		2 1-5 4 5 5 2 2 1 2 4 12 5 10 6 4 12 5 10 4	934 £28 19 46 34 26 34 17 51 8 44 474 74 74 86 26 51 8 46 10 18	10% \$30 20 367- 37 3% 27 3% 27 3% 17% 53 8% 45 76 37% 105 539 49 10% 19



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> which will, in part at least, bridge the existing differences. Present profits,

which are large, acting on capacity for production, ought also to have a levelling effect. Then there is the new German tariff which presumably is to become a law. Its effect on the cost of production in Germany, and hence on the future price and exports of that country's products, are matters that also must be reckoned with, though the economic action of that law may take a long time to develop.

THE SARDINE FISHERY.

London mail advices, reporting on the sardine fishery in France and Portugal, state: "The French sardine fishery, which now enters on the last month of the season, has been a very poor one, in striking contrast to the last three years of abundant catches. The fishing commenced about three weeks after the average date. June was moderately productive, but each month since has been more and more disappointing. On the comparatively few days when there have been large

catches the bulk of the fish have been too small in size and poor in condition to be of much service to the packers, especially to those who value their reputation for high class quality. Sizeable fish have been scarce throughout the season and the average cost of the same to the packers has been very high. In Portugal the fishing has been deficient all through the year and arrivals have barely sufficed to supply the somewhat slack demand. Packers are at present very firm in their limits, and many parcels which would have come to London in the ordinary way have been diverted to other markets.'

THE PANIC IN JAPAN.

Japan has been learning things very fast, faster than any other country in the world, but it has learned them in the same way that other countries have. It has been overdoing the banking business and the country has been covered with little banks without capital to carry them through difficulties,



Shipping Ports :- GLASGOW, GREENOCK, LEITH, GRANGEMOUTH,



Telegraphic Address : GRANT, KILMARNOCK. and obliged to take all the business they can get in order to get along at all. The country has been through a period of some depression and a great many of the little banks could not stand it. A good many failures re-A Tokio dispatch says that sulted. the bank panic in Osaka and Kioto has subsided, and the deposits withdrawn under the influence of panic have been returned to the sound banks. The Government has now restricted the establishment of banks and taken steps to insure a more careful management of them. New banks are not being established, and some of the weaker banks, though not forced to suspend, are now liquidating. Further legislation on the subject is promised at the next session of the Parliament.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

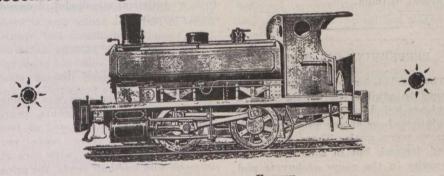
Director Roberts of the U.S. mint, has prepared a statement showing the production of the precious metals for the calendar year of 1900. It shows that the production of gold in the world that year was 12,457,287 ounces, of the value of \$257,514,700, a loss in value of \$49,070,200, from 1899. The loss was mainly in the Transvaal field of South Africa, and due to the war.

The principal gains were \$8,118,000 in the United States, and \$6,606,000 in The United States again Canada. heads the list. In the United States the principal gains were by Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah.

world The silver output of the amounted to 178,796,796 fine ounces, the largest ever known. It exceeds the product of 1899 by 11,572,513 ounces.

The United States again leads all other producers with a slight excess over Mexico. There was an important advance in the price of silver during the year, the price ranging from 59.1 cents per ounce in January to 66.3 cents in the last month of the year.

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West will be held until the price passes that figure, which, when looked at from a statistical standpoint, does not seem excessive.

the market down to the present unsatisfactory selling basis.

HEAD OFFICE :

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania this year will be the largest in the history of the trade. Approximately, the output will be about 10,000,000 tons more than in 1900, when the production was 45,107,484 tons. For nine months of this year the shipment of coal has amounted to 40.309,-786 tons, as against 34,292,710 tons for the same period last year. The demand for hard coal this year has been greater than ever before. The production has been fully taken up, and the mining companies have little stock on hand. There is a shortage of coal cars, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's coal mines have been compelled to close, as no cars could be secured. The Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Railroad Companies have practically placed an embargo on other lines, and will not permit their coal cars to go off their line of tracks.

CORN STARCH.

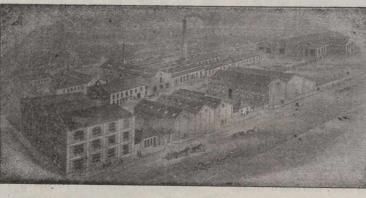
Last August, when corn was selling at sixty one one-eighth cents, pearl starch in barrels was quoted at two dollars and twenty-three cents per hundred pounds. To-day, with corn at sixty-one and one-half cents, the price of the manufactured product is down to a range of from one dollar and eighty-eight cents to one dollar and ninety-three cents for barrels. The inconsistency is plainly evident. The value of the grain warrants prices close to a level with the August figures, and the present weak state of the market is altogether due to keen competition between large rival manufacturing concerns. Demand recently has been good, and there does not seem to be any legitimate excuse for the price cutting which has brought

Sunderland, England. FOREIGN AGENCIES: Hamburg, Antwerp. SPECIALITY:-Manila Binder Twine "RED STAR" Brand. The chief factor in the rise was the purchase for the accoutn of the Gov-

PEPPERMINT OIL HIGHER.

The market for peppermint oil continues to exhibit the strong upward tendency noted for some time past, and quotations have shown substantial advances every week. There is a very good demand, but in some cases the disparity in the views of buyers and sellers has restricted business. Notwithstanding the stiff figures at which spot goods are held, it is claimed that they cannot be replaced from the country at anything like present Late advices from the West prices. state that prices there have advanced sharply, and that all available lots. large and small, have been bought by strong holders. Very little stock is left in the country, except a few very small lots, which are being held by growers at two dollars a pound. It is expected that most of the oil in the





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Wire Rope Department.

(SHIPPING SECTION.) Special Flexible Steel Wire

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THE RICE HARVEST.

The Japanese rice harvest is said to be the most abundant since the last fifty years and for the first time in two years the exports have exceeded the imports-foreign sugar and kerosene excepted—as these products were heavily imported into Japan last month in order to evade the new tariff laws which came into operation October 1. If the average monthly sugar and kerosene imports of some time past are taken into consideration, however, it is stated that the before-mentioned assertion as to an excess of exports over imports during September holds good. The gold imports surpassed the exports last month. This is stated to be the first instance of the kind for nearly two years.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Secretary Hester's statement of the

world's visible supply of cotton, issued last week, shows the total visible to be 1,858,104 bales, against 1,649,729 last week, and 1,907,254 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,400,-104 bales, against 1,184,729 last week and 1,565,254 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 458,000 bales, against 465,000 and 422,000. Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe, 817,-000 bales, against 902,000 last year; in Egypt, 64,000 bales, against 52,000; in India, 224,000 bales, against 223,000 and in the United States, 753,000 bales, against 820,000.

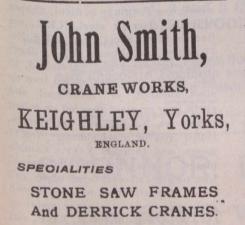
HOPELESSLY INSOLVENT.

The report of the liquidators in the bankruptey of the Treber-Trockmung Company, of Cassel, which failed some time ago, shows that the concern had been insolvent for five years, although dividends amonuting to nearly \$7,000,-000 have been declared during that time. This was accomplished by falsification of the accounts. The creditors will possibly receive a fraction of one per cent. The Tageblatt says this is the most lamentable episode in Germany's financial history. .ne loss amounts to over \$40,000,000, of which amount less than two million marks is recoverable.

1817

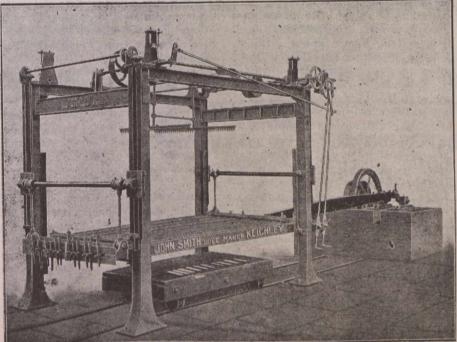
THE FAILURE RECORD.

Liabilities of failures in three weeks of October were \$7,8988, of which \$3,-224,992 were in manufacturing and \$3,-109,833 in trading. Though a few very large defaults have swelled the month's losses, there is but little increase compared with the \$7,046,273 liabilities in the same weeks last year. Failures for the week numbered in the United States 240 against 205 last year and 29 in Canada against 28 last year.



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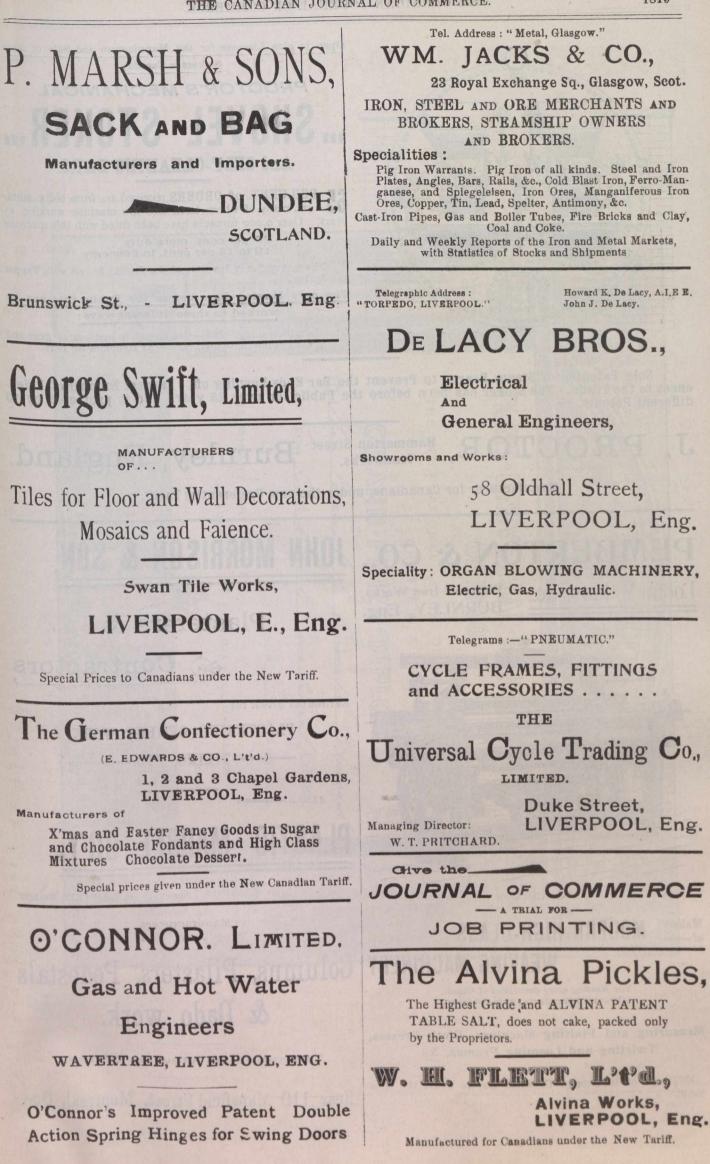
(Continued from Page 1699.)

Galvanized iron, for fencing, two-ply, No. 9, 12 and 13 gauge, upon the importer subscribing to a special declaration that the same will be used for fencing only, free; Galvanized sheet iron or steel hollowware, 30 p. c.; Galvanized sheet iron manufactures, N.E.S., 25 p.c.; Galvanized sheet, flat, see item Sheet Iron in Iron; Galvanized corrugated sheet iron, 25 p.c.; Gas fixtures, 30 p.c.; Girders, see Angles in Steel; Grooves. &c., for pipe, &c., see Skelp in Iron; Grooves, etc., N.E.S., see Sheets in Iron; Grub-hoes, see Tools; Hammers, see Item Hammers; Hammered iron or steel bars or shapes, see Forgings in Steel; Hardware, see item Hardware; Hatchets, see Tools: Hinges, see item Hinges; Hinge blanks, N.E.S., see Nuts in Iron; Hollowware, see item Hollow-ware: Horse shoes and horse shoe nails, 30 p.c.; Hoop, or band, N.E.S., see Sheets, etc., in Iron; Hoop iron, not exceeding 3% of an inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular nuts, free; Hoops, 8-inch, etc., see Bars in Iron; Ingots, see Ingots in Steel: Intersections for railways, 30 p.c.; Iron in slabs, blooms, loops etc., see Ingots in Steel; Joists, see Angles in Steel; Kentledges, iron kentledge, see Pig Iron in Iron; Knees for vessels, see item Masts; Knife blanks, see item Knife Blades, &c.; Knobs, door, 30 p.e.; Locks, 30 p.e.; Locomotive engines, see Engines; Loops, see Ingots in Steel; Machinery, see item Machinery; Malleable iron castings (see Castings); Masts, see item Masts; Manufactured articles for iron ships, etc., see item Masts, etc. ; Mills, see Machinery; Nails, see item

Nails; Nail rods, see Swedish Rolled Iron, &c., in Iron; Notches, umbrella, see Umbrellas; Nuts, hoop iron for, see Hoop in Iron; Nuts: Iron or steel nuts, washers, rivets, and bolts with or without threads, and nut, bolt and hinge blanks, and T and strap hinges of all kinds, N.E.S., 3/4 cent per lb. and 25 p.c.; Ovals, bars, iron or steel, see Bars in Iron; Other iron less finished than bar; see Ingots in Steel; Picks, see item Tools; Pig iron, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron, N.E.S., \$2.50 per ton; Pipes, cast iron, \$8 per ton; Pipes, other, see Tubing; Pipe fittings, see Fittings, in Iron; Planing mills, see item Machines; Plates, for the construction of vessels, &c., see item Masts; Plates, N.E.S., see sheets or plates, sheared or unsheared, in Iron; Plates, rolled iron, not less than 30 inches, &c., see Plates in Steel; Plates, iron or steel, having been in actual use, see Scrap in Iron; Plates, stove plates, plated or not, 25 p.c.; Plates, fish plates, \$8 per ton; Plates, tie plates, \$8 per ton; Plates, of iron or steel, N.E.S., see Sheets in Iron; Ploughs, see Agricultural Implements; Portable machines, see item Machines; Puddle bars, see Ingots in Steel; Pumps, see Steam pumps; Puddled bars, \$2 per ton; Punchings, see Scrap in Iron; Railway fish plates,\$8 per ton; Rails, see Bars in Steel; Refuse, see Scrap, etc., in Iron; Ribs and rings for umbrellas. see Umbrellas : see Nuts in Iron; Rivets. Iron; Rods, rolled round wire rods, iron or steel, for manufacture of wire, see Rods in Steel; Rods, other iron or steel, see Bars in Iron; Rolls. chilled iron or steel rolls, see Fittings in Iron; Rolled iron or steel angles in Steel; Rolled iron or steel,angles, etc., see Angles in Steel; Rolled iron or steel sheets, etc., see Sheets in Iron; Rope, wire rope, 25 p.c.; Rounds, see Bars in Iron; Russia iron, see Sheets in Iron; Sad iron. plated or not, 25 p.c.; Safes, doors for safes and vaults of iron or steel, 30 p.c.; Scales, balances and weigh-

ing beams, 30 p.c.; Scrap, iron or steel scrap, wrought, being waste or refuse, including punchings, cuttings or clippings of iron or steel plates or sheets having been in actual use; crop end of tin plate bars or of blooms, or of rails, the same not having been in actual use, \$1.00 per ton. Nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse of iron or steel, fit only to be remanufactured in rolling mills; Scrap ircn and scrap steel, old and fit only to be remanufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada, free; Scrap, cast scrap iron, see Pig in Iron; Scrap iron, other, see Pig Iron; Screws, see item Screws; Scrolls, 8-inch, &c., see Bars in Iron; Scroll, &c., N.E.S., see Sheet in Iron; Sections, drilled, &c., see Columns in Iron; Sections, not punched, &c., see Angles in Steel; Shackles, chain, see Chain in Iron; Shapes, not punched, see Angles in Steel; Shapes, &c., punched, &c., &c., see Columns in Iron; Shapes, hammered, see Forgings in Steel; Shapes of rolled iron or steel, N.E.S., see Bars in Iron; Sheet iron, rolled, No. 17 gauge, and thinner, 5 p.c.; Sheet iron, corrugated and galvanized, 25 p.c.; Sheets or plates, rolled iron or steel, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, N.E.S., \$7 per ton; Sheets, rolled iron or steel sheets, No. 17 gauge, and thinner, N.O.P.; Canada plates, Russia iron, flat galvanized iron or steel sheets, terne plate, and rolled sheets of iron or steel coated with zinc, spelter or other metal of all widths, and thickness, N.O.P., and rolled iron or steel hoops, band, scroll or strip, thinner than No. 18 gauge, N.O.P., 5 p.c.; Sheet iron hollowware, agate, enamelled or granite, 35 p.c.; Sheet iron or steel hollow-ware, p'ain, black-tinned or coated, 30 p.c.; Sheet iron, galvanized. N.E.S., see Sheets, &c., in Iron; Sheet iron, for vessels, see item Masts.

(To be Continued.)

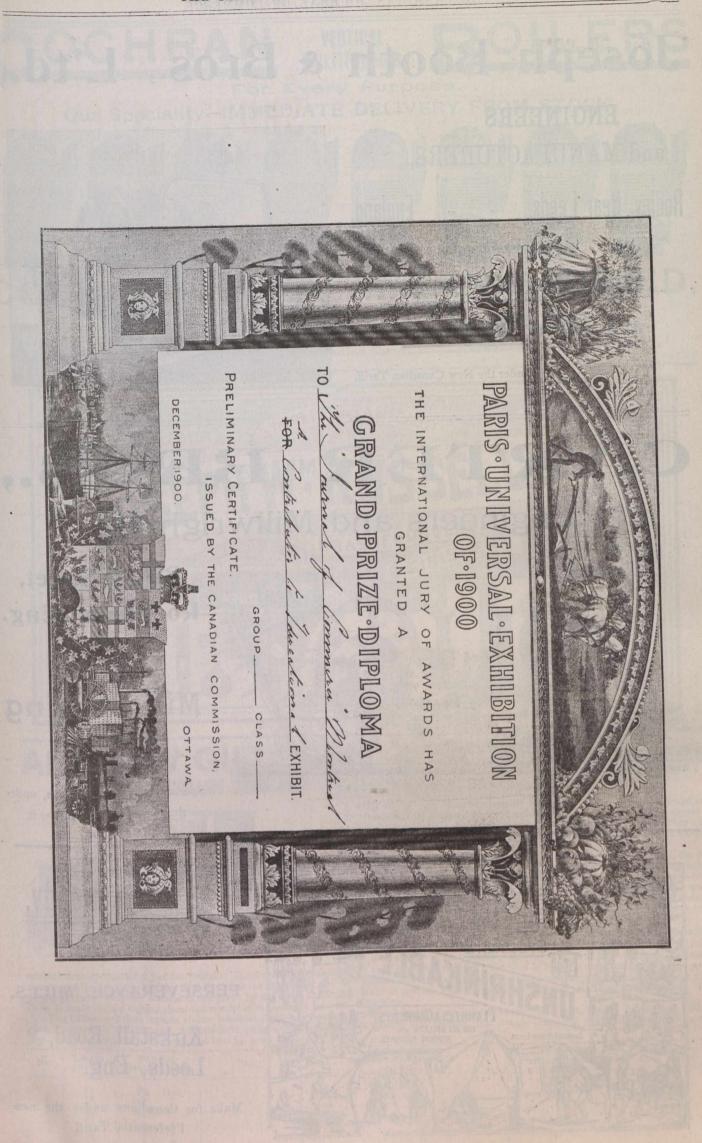


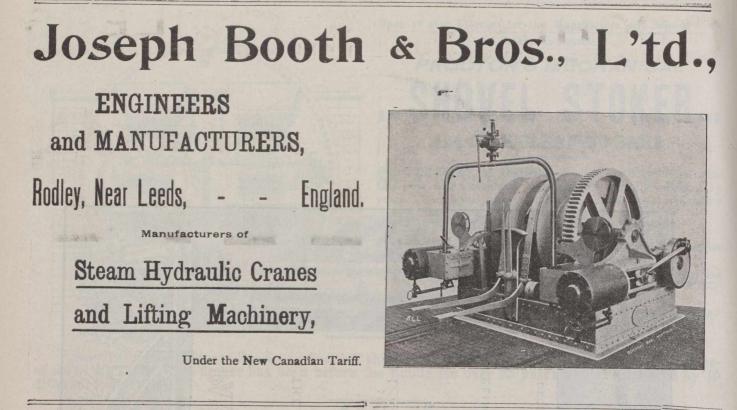
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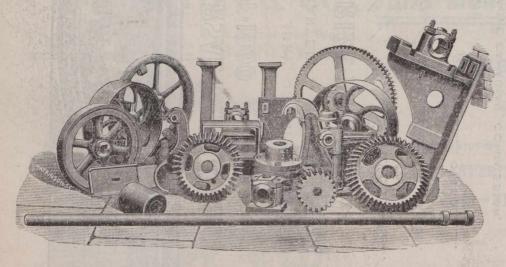
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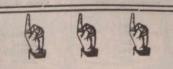
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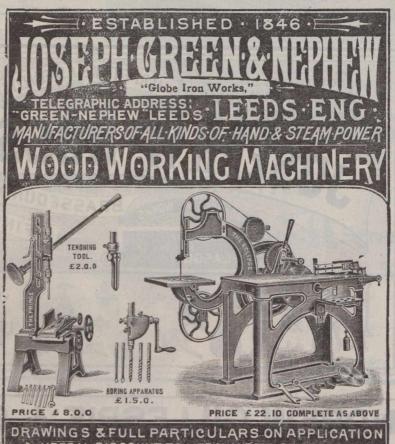
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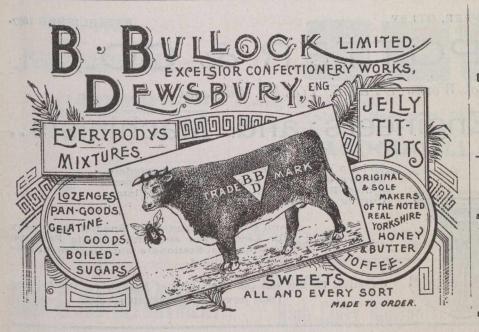
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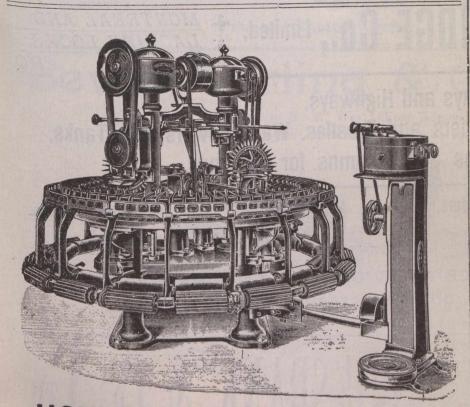


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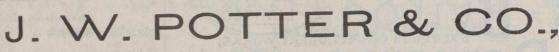
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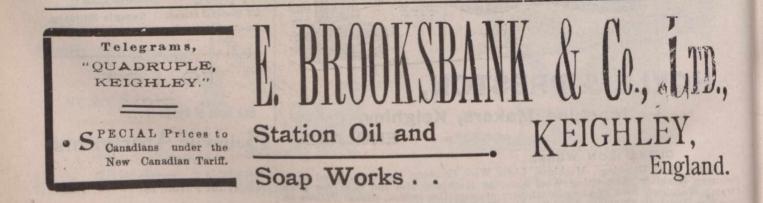
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100	Great Western shares, 5 p.c Hamilton & N.W., 6 p.c Montreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 18 mtg. bds N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort Well., Crey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds Ist Nort	105 107 100 105 100 105 47 50 103 100			(5			Î		えの記		k		
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	City of Quebec, 6p. c. redeem 1875 redeem 1878						Igni	ition I	lube a	and Bu	rner.					
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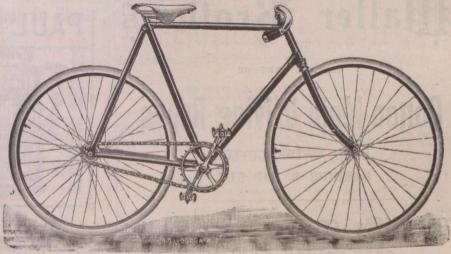
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