

## NICHOLS, SON & CLOW LEICESTER, Eng.

MAKERS OF

2073 A

The "EVELYN" Ladies' Boots The "IRON DUKE" Men's Boots. The "ACHILLES" Boys' Boots. The "HARROW" School Boots. The "GIRTON" Girls' Boots.

## LADIES' FINE SHOES

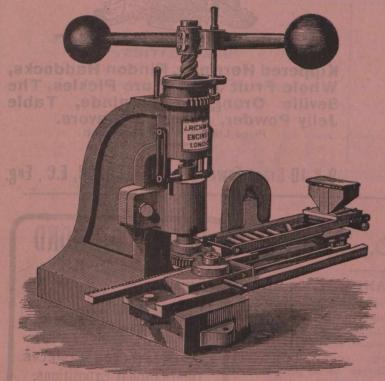
Latest Styles, Correct Models, for Ease, Elegance and Wear

Supplied under the New Canadian Tariff, 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> p.c. in favour of Canada.

IMPORTANT TO THE STATIONERY TRADES.

# Patent Cameo Colour Stamping Press.

JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO., L'td, Patentees and 30 Kirby St., Hatton Garden, London, E.C., Eng. New Sun Iron Works, Bow. E., and Watermoor Foundry, CIRENCESTER GLOS, Eng.



## Economic in Working.

Does the Very Best Work.

### Cheap in Price.

The attention of the Stationery Trades is particularly directed to the important advantages combined in this NEW PATENT PRESS (as per Illustration); the several operations of Colouring, Stamping, &c., are effected in the same manner as Plain Stamping has hitherto been done—by one half swing of the Ball Lever and with provision made for ensuring the constant supply of Colour of an uniform consistency, whatever description may be used. These highly important features—which have not hitherto been accomplished automatically in one Machine—it isconsidered, must command its general adoption by the Trade.

£20.

PRICE. -



The Chartered Banks.

### 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 TAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branchee, on and after MONDAY the FIRST DAY OF DE-CEMBER, next.

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

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 14th Octobor, 1902.

### The Bank of Toronto.

#### DIVIDEND No. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and a BONUS OF ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. for the current half-year, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this added to be added and the branches on and after when the Bank and its branches on and after unday, the First day of December. THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the seventsenth to the Twenty-ninth days of coverner, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF HAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking boute of the Institution, on Wednesday the potter of the Source. By order of the Board,

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 39th of October, 1902,

#### The Chartered Banks.

### THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A. COURT J.H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, M. G. C. Glyn. Head Office in Canada, St. James Street, Montreal H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector. BRANCHES IN CANADA: Ont. Quebec, Halifaz, N.S., Vancouver, Vancou Quebec, Ashcroft, E Halifax, N.S., Greenwood, St. John, N.B., Victoria, Fredericton, Vancouver, Dawson City, Rossland, Y.T. Esslo. Animitol, Eredericton, Toronto, Fredericton, Kingston, Dawson City, Midland, Y.T. Ottawa, Winnipeg, Man. Montreal, Que., Brandon,

Montreal, Que., Winnlpeg, Man. Montreal, Que., Brandon, DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE TAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES. Agencies in the United States. New York (52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawson and J Welsh, Agents. San Francisco (120 Sansome Sizeet)-H. M McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents. London Bankers-The Bank of England Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liver Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited, Dranches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Iset Limited, and branches; National Bank, Imm and branches. Australia. In China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, J ited. West Indies-Colonial Bank, India, National Bank, India, J ited. West Indies-Colonial Bank of India, J ited. West Indies-Colonia Bank of India, J ited. West Indies-Colonia Bank, Imm arcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons-Oredit Lyom 197 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, avail in all parts of the world.

1.196	Hon. I	David MacKeen.
	HEAD OFFI	CE: HALIFAX, N.S.
in,	E. L. Pease, Genera	Managor (Office of the Clen-
- Alle	eral manager. Montres	III: W. B. Torrance Sunt of
et,	Dranches, Montreal, V	V.F. Brock, Inspector, Mont
1.1	real.	
	Antigonish, N.S.	Newcastle, N.B.
	Bathurst, N.B.	Ottawa, 'Ont.
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Ottawa, Ont. Pictou, N.S.
. O.	Caraquet, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Rexton, N.B.
	Dalhousie, N.B.	Rossland, B.C. Sackville, N.B.
	Dorchester, N.B. Fredericton, N.B.	Sackville, N.B.
	Grand Forks, B.C.	St. John, N.B.
	Guysboro, N.S.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
	Halifax, N.S.	St. John's, Nfid. Summerside, P.E.I.
	Londonderry, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.
OB-	Louisburg, C.B.	Truro, N.S.
	Lunenburg, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.
	Maitland, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver, East End, B.C.
J. C.	Moneton, N.B.	Victoria, B.C.
	Montreal, Que.	Westmount, P.Q.
M. J.	Montreal, West End.	weymouth, N.S.
and	Nanaimo, B.C.	Woodstock, N.B.
and	Nelson, B.C.	Cale I was a way and
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ndia,	Credit Lyonnais. Ch	ina and Japan, Hong Kong
Lim-	Wational Banking C	orporation. New York, Chase
esers.	Chicago, Illinois Trus	on, National Shawmut Bark, t and Savings Bank. San
nais.	Francisco, Nevada Not	ional Bank. Portland, Ore.,
lable	First National Bank	Souttle Weshington We-
Contract .	tional Bank. Spokan	Seattle, Washington Na- e, Exchange National Bank.
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The Chartered Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., - President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President. Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., Hon. David MacKeen.

- 82,000,08 1,709,000

### THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital, all paid-up, - - Reserve Fund. - -\$2,500,000 2,250,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Wm. Molson Macpherson, - President. S. H. Ewing, - - Vice-President. W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw. JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager. A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. Lockwood W. W. L. Chilman, Asst. Inspectors BRANCHES:

Acton. Que., Alvinston, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Arthabaskaville Ayiner, "Sorei, P.Q. Que. Meaford, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. Montreal, "Market and Harbour" Branch, Jacques Cartler Sq.

Branch, Jacques Certier Sq. Brockville, Ont, Knowlton, Que. Smith's Failg, Ont' Calgary, Alberta, London. Ont. Sorel. Que' Chesterville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont Chicontini, Que Norwich, "Teronts, Ont. Chinton, Ont Ottawa, "Toronts Jc." Exeter, "Owen Sound, "Trenton, " Fraserville, Que. Port Arthur, "Vancouver, B. C. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, P.Q., Victoriaville, Q. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, P.G., Victoriaville, Q. Hansah. "Revelsible E.C. Waterloo, Ont. Iroquois "Ringetown, Ont. Winniper, Man. Kingsville, "Simece, "Woodstock, Ont. AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONUES AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES. London, Liverpool-Part's Bank, Ltd. Ireland-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Australia and New Zealand-The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. South Africa - The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited. FOREIGN AGENTS. France-Societe General. Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque D'Anvers. China and Japan-Hong Kong and Shangha Banking Corporation. Cuba-Banco Nacional de Cuba.

#### AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanics' National Bank: National City Bank: Hanover National Bank: The Morton Trust Co. Boston-State National Bank: Kidder, Peabody & Co. Philadelphia-Philadelphia National Bank: Fourth Street National Bank. Portland, Me.-Casco National Bank. Chicago-First Na-tional Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. Detroit-State Savings Bank. Buffalo-Third National Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Wa-tional Bank of Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Butte, Montana-Pirst National Bank. San Fran-cisco-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Seattle, Wash.-Boston National Bank. of Commerce. Seattle, Wash.-Boston National Bank. So the Dominion orchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Trav-elers' Circular letters issued available in all parts of the world.

### THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1838

St. Stephen, N.B.

Reserve, F. H. TODD F. H. TODD J. F. GRANT, AGENTS: London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currle & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Capital, Reserve,

HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized. \$1,000,009 Capital Subscribed, \$300,609 Capital Paid-up, 418,000 Reserve, 156,000

Capital Paid-up, 418,000 Reserve, 150,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esc., Freeident. Reubes S. Hamlin, Esc., Vice-Freeident. W. F. Cowan, Esc., W. F. Allan, Esc., Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esc., T. M. McMillan, Cashier. BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tileonburg, New Hamburg, Elmvale, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont. Brafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

### THE ONTARIO BANK.

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

#### Menday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, C. McGILL.

### General Manager,

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Toronto, October 20th, 1902,

The Chartered Banks

The Chartered Banks.

### The Canadian Bank of Commerce DIVIDEND No. 71.

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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 1st day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th to 30th 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 13th day of January pext. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock, noon.

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager. Toronto, October 28th, 1902

### The Traders' Bank of Canada.

### DIVIDEND No. 34.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of SIX FER CENT. per annum, has this day been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the IST DAY OF DECEMBER next. MONDAY, the 1st DAY of DECEMBER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th

to the 29th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. S. STRATHY,

General Manager.

The Traders' Bank of Canada. Toronto, 21st October, 1902.

## BANK OF HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividead of Three and one-half per cent. (3% p.c.) for the current half year, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this Ins<sup>\*</sup> titution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable of the paid-up capital stock of the same will be payable at its head office or at it branches, on

Monday, the First day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days in-clusive.

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

### Bank of Hamilton.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. (5 p.c.) on the paid-up capital of the Bank, for the half year ending 29th November, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from 17th to 29th November, both inclusive.

> By order of the Board, J. TURNBULL.

General Manager.

Hamilton, 22nd October, 1902.

### THE DOMINION BANK.

THE DUMINION BANK.
 Capital, \$2,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2,500,000 DIRECTORS:
 B. OSLER, M.P. President.
 WILMOT D. MATT VIEWS, Vice-President.
 WILMOT D. MATT VIEWS, Vice-President.
 W. A. OSLER, M.P. P. President.
 W. A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P. P.
 A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P. P.
 A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P. P.
 The AD OFFICE, TOHONTO.
 Toraches. - Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Gravenhurst, Guelph, Huntsville, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Scaforth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W. cor. Esther: Dundas St., For Queen; Spadina Ave, cor. College St.; Sheroourne St., cor. Queen; Market Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts; Montreal, Que.; Stanstead, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.
 Taffs on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.
 Tetters of Credit issued available in all parts of Burope. China, Japan and the West Indies.

 Eastern Cownshins Bank.

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### The BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital (Fully paid up) - - - \$2,000,000 Rest. - 1,765,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE · · · President, GEORGE HAY, · · · Vice-President fon. Geo. Bryson, Alex. Fraser. John Mather, David MacLaren. Denis Murphy. HEAD OFFICE. Ottawa. Ont. GO. DURY, Gen. M. FINNE, Ottawa Mgr. L. C. OWEN, Lespecting Officer. Braches : Ontario - Alexandria. Armptior, Av-nomore. Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-portage, Renfrew, Smith's Fails. Toronto, Vank-leek Hill, Winchester. Quebec.-Granby, Hull, La-chute, Montreal. Shawinigan Faile. Manitoba-bauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipez.

AGENTS IN CANADA. -BANK OF MONTREAL

AGENTS IN CANADA. --BANK OF MONTREAL FOREIGN AGENTS. --New York, The Agents Bank of Montreal, National Bank of Commerce, Merchants National Bank, Boston: National Bank of the Republic, Colonial National Bank, Massa-chusetts National Bank. Chicago: Bank of Mont-real. St. Faul: Merchaute National Bank London: Parr's Bank Limited. France: Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Paris. India, Australia and Japan: Chartered Bank of India, Australia and Japan,

INCORPORATED 1882,
Capital Paid-up
Keserve Fund
Head Office, - HALIFAX, N.S.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President CHARLES ARCHIBALD, - Vice-President R. L. BORDEN, J. WALTER ALLISON. GEO. S. CAMPERLI, HECTOR MCINNES.
R. L. BORDEN, J. WALTER ALLISON.
GEO. S. CAMPBELL, HECTOR MCINNES.
General Office, - TOBONTO, Ont.
H. C. McLEOD, Gen. Manager.
D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. GEO: SANDERSON, Insp'r.
BRANCHES.
In Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown Dertmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Granville Ferry
Halifax, Kentville Liverpool, New Glasgow, North
Dertmouth. Digby, Glace Bav, Granville Ferry, Halifax, Kentville. Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Parrsboro, Pictou. Pugwash, Stel- larton. Sydney Mines, Westville, Yarmouth.
in New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fre-
dericton, Moncton, Newcastle Port Elgin St John
St Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen).
Sussex, Woodstock.
In P.E. Island-Charlottetown and Summerside, In Quebec-Montreal and Paspeblac.
In Ontario-Arnprior, Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa,
In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies-Kingston, Jamsica. In United States - Rangeton Mass: Chicago
In Newroundiand-St. John's and Harbor Grace.
In United States Roston, Mass : Chicago.
THE QUEBEC BANK.
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE. Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED 33 000 000
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE. Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED 33 000 000
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1832. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP - 2,500,000 REST - 800,000
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE. QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1832. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP 2,500,000 REST BURECTORS. 800,000
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE. QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 PAID-UP \$2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY. President
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE. QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP \$2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY. President. JOHN BREAKEY. President. Gaspard Lemoine W A Wareh Vecer President.
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE. QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP \$2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY. President. JOHN BREAKEY. President. Gaspard Lemoine W A Wareh Vecer President.
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 " PAID-UP 2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T ROSS, VA. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F, Billingsley, Edson Fitch, THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager.
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 " PAID-UP 2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T ROSS, VA. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F, Billingsley, Edson Fitch, THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager.
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THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 " PAID-UP 2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T ROSS, VICe-President. Gapard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley, Edson Fitch. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager.
THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1816. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 " PAID-UP \$2,500,000 REST BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: DIRECTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: DIRECTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: DIRECTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: DIRECTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: DIRECTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: DIRECTORS: BOO,000 IDIR BUTORS: B
THE OUEBEC BANK.         HEAD OFFICE,       QUEBEC         Founded 1818.       Incorporated 1822.         CAPITAL AUTHORISED       \$3,000,000         "PAID-UP       2,500,000         REST       BOO,000         DIRECTORS:       DIRECTORS:         JOHN T ROSS,       President.         JOHN T ROSS,       Vice-President.         JOHN T ROSS,       President.         JOHN T ROSS,       Branches.         Quebec, St. Peter St.       Gen. Manager.         Go St. Peter St.       Pembroke Ont.         do St. Roch.       Thorotok Ont.         Montreal, St. James St.       Shawenegan Falls, Q.         Ottaws, Ont.       St. George, Beauce, Q.         St. Hormand, Que.       St. Henry, Que.
THE OUEBEC BANK.         HEAD OFFICE,       QUEBEC         Founded 1818.       Incorporated 1822.         CAPITAL AUTHORISED       \$3,000,000         " PAID-UP       2,500,000         REST       BOO,000         JOHN BREAKEY.       President.         JOHN BREAKEY.       President.         Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley.       Edson Fitch.         THOMAS MODOUGALL, Go St Roch.       Branches.         Quebec, St. Peter St. do St Roch.       Pembroke Ont. Thorold, Ont.         Montreal, St. James St. do St.Catherine St. E. St. Romuald, Que.       Shawengran Falls, Q. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. Henry, Que.
THE OULEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPTAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 " PAID-UP \$3,000,000 " PAID-UP \$3,000,000 MEST \$5,000 MEST \$5,000,000 MEST \$5,000,000
THE OUEBEC BANK.         HEAD OFFICE,       QUEBEC         Founded 1818.       Incorporated 1822.         CAPITAL AUTHORISED       \$3,000,000         " PAID-UP       2,500,000         REST       BOO,000         JOHN BREAKEY.       President.         JOHN BREAKEY.       President.         Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley.       Edson Fitch.         THOMAS MODOUGALL, Go St Roch.       Branches.         Quebec, St. Peter St. do St Roch.       Pembroke Ont. Thorold, Ont.         Montreal, St. James St. do St.Catherine St. E. St. Romuald, Que.       Shawengran Falls, Q. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. Henry, Que.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. INCORPORATED 1882.

#### Hanover National Bank. HALIFAX BANKING CO

Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund,

### UNION BANK OF CANADA.

### DIVIDEND No. 72.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Half 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 Branches, on and after

Monday, the First Day of December next.

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

E. E. WEBB,

General Manager. Quebec, October 21st, 1902.

2076 THE	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.					
The Chartered Banks.	Ocean Steamships.	Ocean Steamships.				
Imperial Bank of Canada. Capital authorized sapital (paid up) Rest DIR FORMORS 2,438,699	DOMINION LINE	ALLAN LINE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL				
T. R. MERRITT, President, D. R. WILKIR, Vice-President, Wm. Ramsay, Robert Jaffray T. Sutherland Stayner, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie <i>HEAD OFFICE</i> , TORONTO.	Steamships. LIVERPOOL SERVICE.	and the second				
D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. E. HAY, Assistant General Manager. W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector BRANCHES IN ONTARIO. Essex, Niagars Falls. Sault Ste. Marie Fergus, North Bay, Ont. St. Thomas,	From Portland, From Portland, *Irishman, Nov. 22*Turcoman, Dec. 13 Calif raian, Nov. 29 Colonian, Dec. 20	NEW STEAMERS. Tunisian, 10,575 Tons, Twin Screws. Bavarian, 10,375 Tons, Twin Screws. Ionian, 10,000 Tons, Twin Screws.				
Galt, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Colborne, Weiland, Ingersoll, Rat Portage, Woodstock. Listowel, St. Catharines, BRANCH IN QUEBECMontreal.	*Norseman, Dec. 6*Irishman, Dec. 27 *These steamers do not carry passengers. Rates of Passage: Saloon-\$65.00 and upwards according to	Corinthian, 6226 Tons. Pretorian, 5800 Tons. These are the largest, finest and fastest vessels ever built for the St.				
BEAN ORDER IN NORTH WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. Brandon, Man. Regins, Assa. Calgary, Alta. Revelstoke, B.C. Edmonton, Alta Rosthern, Sask. Ferguson, B.C. Strathcona, Alta. Golden, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Victoris, B.C.	Steamer and service. Second Saloon-\$37.50 and upwards according to Second Saloon-\$37.50 and upwards accord- ing to steamer and service. Third Class-\$26.00 to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, Queenstown.	Lastest vessels ever built for the St. Lawrence route. From From From Liverpool Steamers. Montreal, Quebec. 16 OctTunisianNov. 1, Nov. 1				
Portage La Prairie, Man. Wetastiwin, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask Winnipeg, Man. AsentsLondon, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited, New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of the Man-	From Montreal. From Boston. *Roman, Nov. 19Merion, Dec. 10 NEW SERVICE.	23 Oct Corinthian Nov 8, Nov. 8 30 Oct Pretorian Nov. 15, Nov. 15 The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being				
hattan Co., Bank of America.' Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of redit issued available in any part of the world. La Banque Nationale.	BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. Vancouver, Nov. 29 New England, Dec 6 Midship saloons, electric light, spacious prom- enade decks For further information apply to any agent of	at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.				
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do (St. Johns St.) St. Johns, P. Q., Montreal, Rimouski, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Murray Bay, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., Montmagny, Que., St. Francois, Beauce, Que., Fraserville, Que. St. Marie, do St. Casimir, Que., Chicoutimi, Que., Nicolet, Que	Canada SAVINGS Corner King and Victoria Streets, Toronto HON, GEO A, COX, President.	Rates : First Cabin, \$45 to \$60 Single, \$81 to \$108.00 Return. Second Cabin, \$32.50 Single, \$61.75 Return. Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry \$26.00, Outfit for Steerage passengers furgished free.				
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The Standard Bank of Canada. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five	The Dominion Savings	Opportunities for safe investments in Canada, at 4 to 5 per cent. Corres				
per cent, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this ins- titution 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 Agencies, on and after Monday, the 1st Day of December	& Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, London, Canada.	pondence invited. Address : INTEREST,				
next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,	Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00 Total Assets, 31st Dec'br, 1900 2,272,980 88 T. H. PURDOM, Ese., K C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.	P.O. Box 576, Montreal, Cauada				
GEORGE P. REID, General Manager. Toronto, 24th October, 1902.	JAMES MURRAY,	EPPS'S COCOA				
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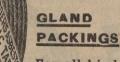
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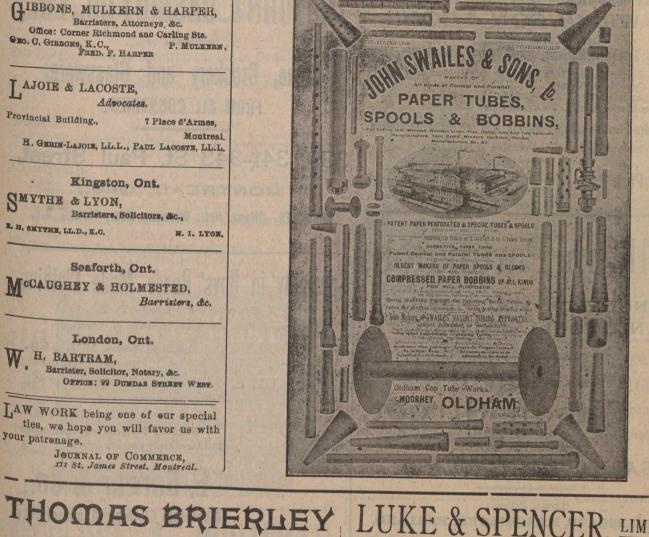
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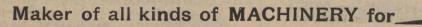
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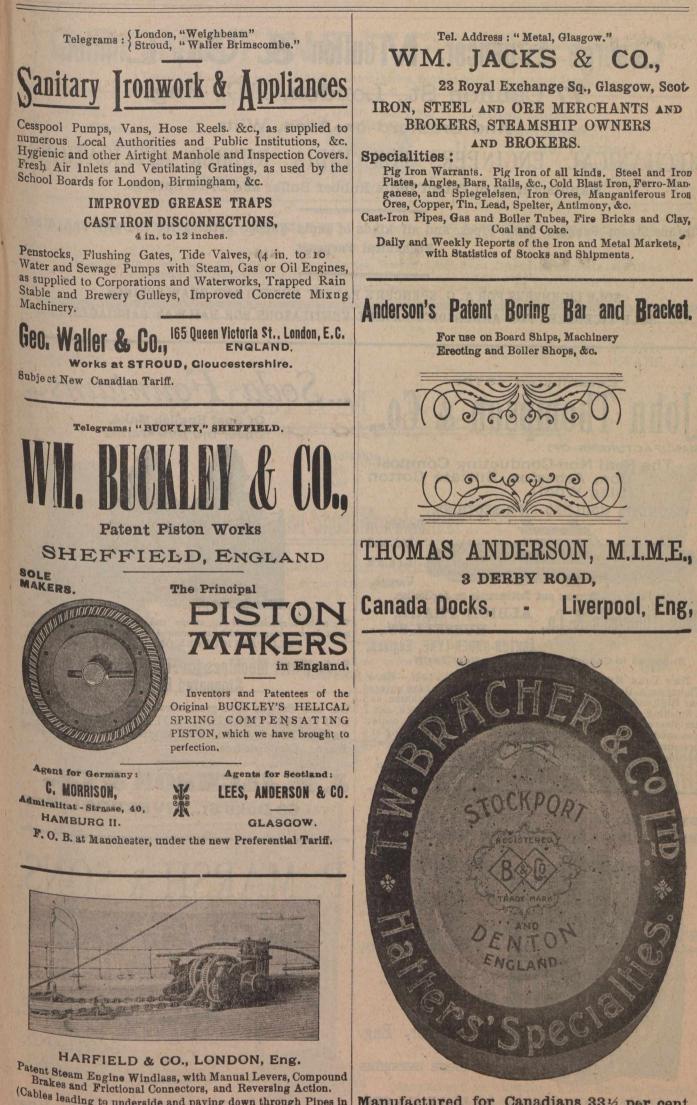
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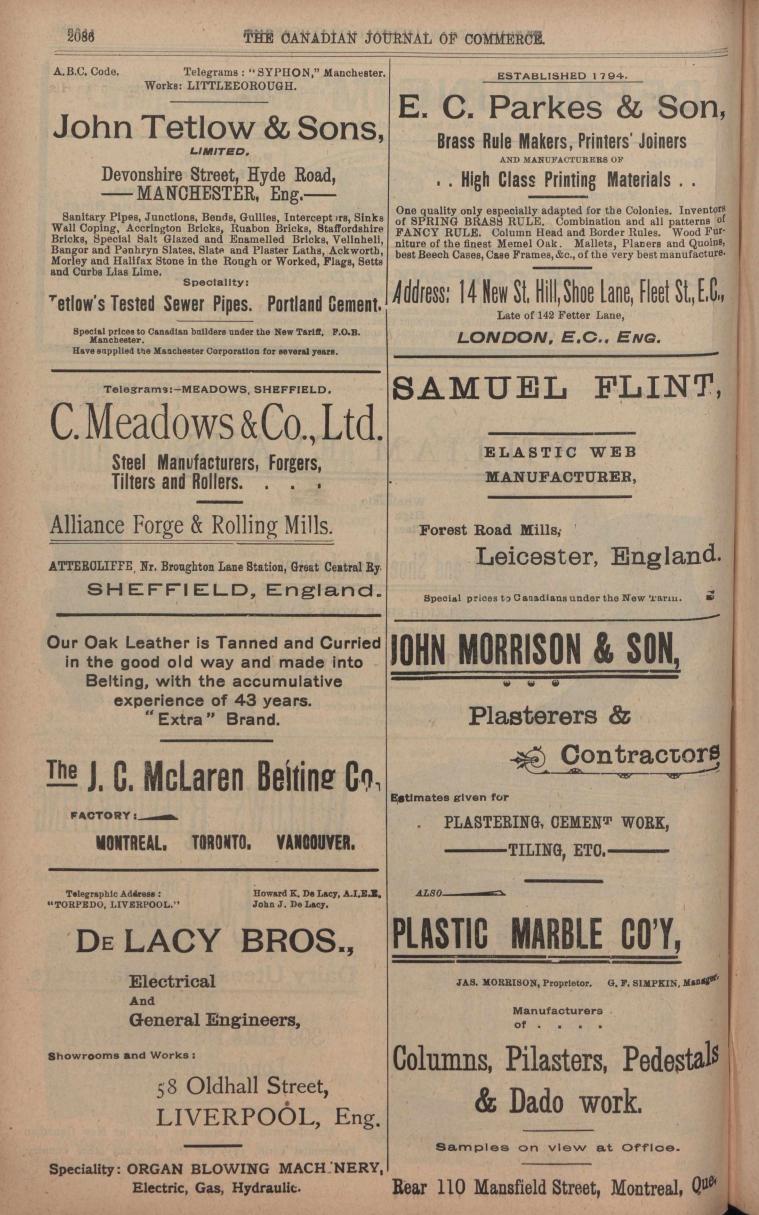
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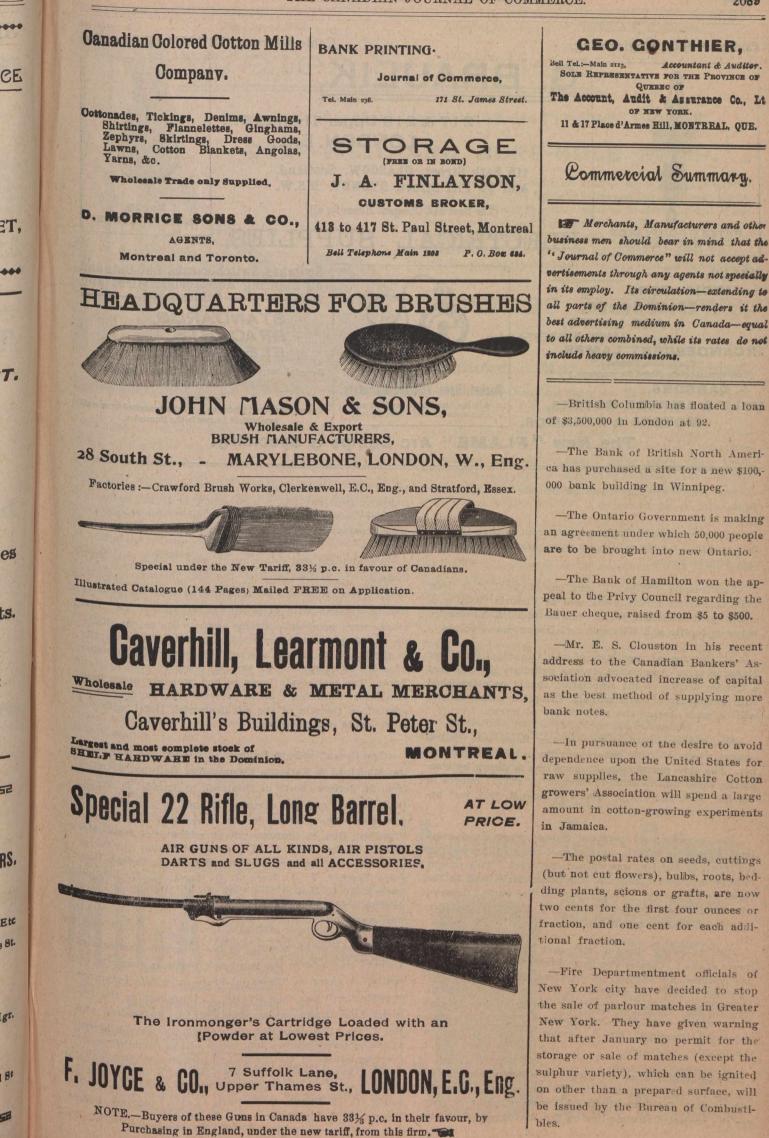
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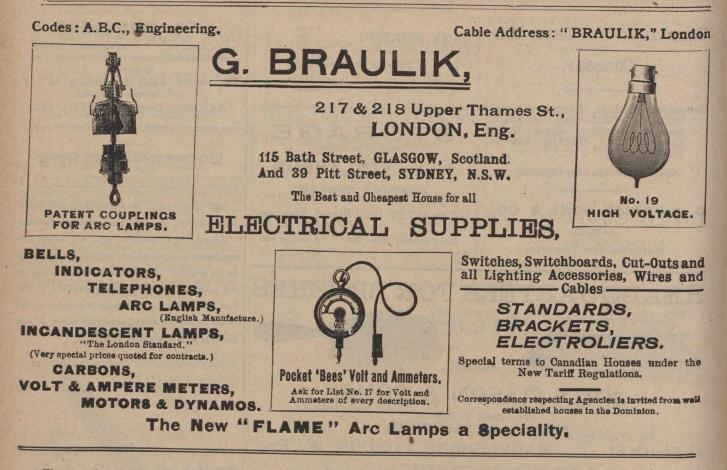
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—The yearly revenue from the British flour and corn duties will exceed  $\pounds 3,000,000$ .

-As a result of Mr. Prefontaine's recent visit to Quebec, it is said that tenders will be at once called for the necessary improvements.

-The steamer Willipa, 375 tons, one of the C. P. R. fleet, built at Astoria in 1891, was sold at Victoria, B.C., to a company at Whatcom, Wash. She is intended for service between Seattle and Whatcom and Upper Sound points.

-At the special meetings of the Canadian Furniture Manufacturers' Association, it was definitely decided that a Quebec branch of the association should be established with headquarters in Montreal. Complete arrangements will be made during the next couple of weeks.

-The October gold output of the Rand was 100,000 ounces, a gain of 20,000 ounces over the output for September. The slow resumption of operations is shown by comparing these figures with the output of 423,217 ounces in October, 1898, and 482,108 ounces in August, 1890, just before the war broke out.

-The world's most northern railway, that which runs from Narvik or Ofoten, on the west coast of Norway, to Gellivara, in Sweden, was opened last week. This unique railway is situated north of the polar circle, and in the veritable land of the midnight sun. It lies on 68.5 degrees, whereas Russia's European lines only reach 66, and Rusisa's Asiatic lines only 56.

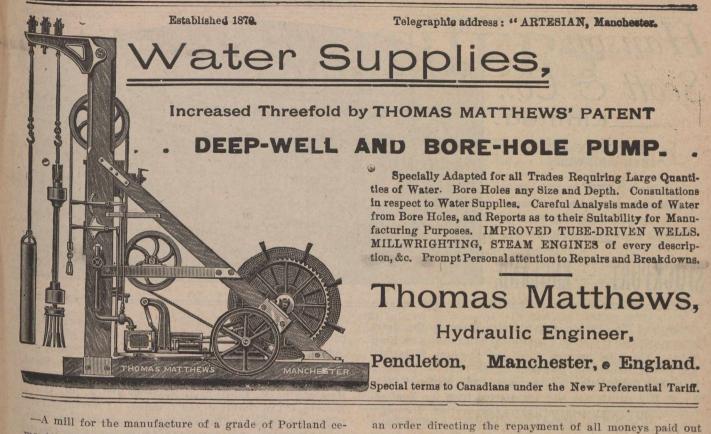
-The following changes have been made in the directorate of the S. Carsley Company, Limited:-Mr. S. Carsley has resigned his position as president, Mr. William Francis Carsley (late vice-president) has been elected prsident. Mr. Samuel Carsley, Junior (late treasurer), has become vice-president, and Mr. Cecil Leonard Carsley has been appointed treasurer. Mr. S. Carsley retains his seat on the board.

-From Hamilton we learn that at a recent meeting of Barton Township Council a by-law was passed giving the Hamilton & Caledonia Railroad Company right of way for the projected electric line on the Barton and Glanford road as far as Ryckman's Corners. At the end of 1928 the company must pay \$100 a mile each year to the township. The fare is to be five cents or six tickets for twenty-five cents from any part of Barton Township to the city.

-A prominent real estate agent, back from a New York business trip, states that while the stock market was liable to go lower, it should be remembered that the country was in a great state of prosperity at present, and that stocks were going into strong hands. The recent shakeup was simply a well-organized bear raid. The prosperity in the U. S., he stated, was reflected in the large number of new "sky-scrapers" at present being erected in New York. The real estate business had probably never been in a better condition than at present. The building to be erected on the site of the old Brunswick Hotel, with the land, would cost \$7,000,000.

-The Great Northern Railway of Canada has purchased the Montford & Gatineau Colonization Railway, 33 miles from St. Jerome, north of Montreal, to Arundel in Argenteuil County, and the company intends to extend to the Gatineau. The election of officers resulted as follows:-President, Hon. P. Garneau; vice-president, Col James Mc-Naught of New York, H. H. Melville of Boston and Victor Chateauvert of Quebec; directors, Hon. S. N. Parent, Hon. Jules Tessiier, T. J. Ross, J. G. Scott, E. E. Ling of Quebec, W. L. Bull of New York, H. E. Mitchell of Philadelphia, and John J. Joyce of Boston. Mr. J. G. Scott was reappointed general manager.

-The first public meeting of the Insurance Institute of Toronto was held in the institute's rooms in that city recently. A paper on "Essential Features in Life Insurance Organization" was read by Mr. T. Bradshaw of the Imperial Life Assurance Company. Mr. J. B. Laidlaw and Mr. J. D. Allen described the plan for the establishment of the correspondence school which will be conduced under the regulations of the Federated Institutes of Great Britain. A debating club was organized with the following committee of management:-W. B. Fudger, chairman, and P. C. H. Papps, A. P. Earle, J. M. Langstaff, A. H. Rogers, A. H. Lightbourne and W. Manly.



-A mill for the manufacture of a grade of Portland cement, with a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels, will, it is reported, be constructed in Manitoba next year. Representatives of Chicago, Minneapolis, and Ontario capitalists have, it is stated, entered into negotiations and secured control of a large cement deposit near Morden, Man. A meeting of the directors will be held in Toronto this week, at which the officers will be elected. The following were elected to constitute the board of directors:-Henry Cargill, M.P., Wm. Whyte, J. S. Hobbs, ex-M.P.P., London, Ont.; Wm. Blackwood, Winnipeg; G. M. Bosworth, Montreal; Sampson Walker, Winnipeg; T. C. Irving, Toronto; J. A. Hunter, Minneapolis; Mr. Justice Chancellor, Chicago. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000.

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-4A writ has been issued against the Canadian Locomotive Company, of Kingston, and Hon. William Harty, M. P., its president; Cornelius J. Birmingham, its general manager, and John J. Hasty, its secretary, by Mr. M. J. Haney, contractor, to set aside and have declared illegal two resolutions passed at a special meeting of the shareholders of the company held at Kingston last July, by which the salary of Hon. Mr. Harty was advanced to \$16,-000, and that of Mr. Birmingham, his brother-in-law, to \$15,000. These resolutions were retroactive, the advances being effective from January last, and Mr. Haney asks for

Contractors to His Majesty's Government. For Stoves to all Patterns. **Chimneys for Incandescent** Burners. For Ventilators, Lanterns, &c. Lamp-Tops, Shades and Washers. For Dynamos and all Electrical Purposes.

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by the company under the resolutions, and ar injunction

preventing any further action being taken ander them. Mr. Haney is at present engaged in building what is known

as the Hillsborough bridge in Prince Edward Island. It

-Two valuable properties at the south-west corner of

King and Bay streets, Toronto, says the Globe, have chang-

ed hands in pursuance of the sale announced some time.

ago, the Moorish Palace, as it is called, on the corner, and

the National Club building, which is immediately below

it on Bay street. The Bank of Toronto became the pur-

chaser from the Roaf estate of the hotel building, the sum paid being \$145,000. It is understood that the Bank pro-

is to cost a million dollars.

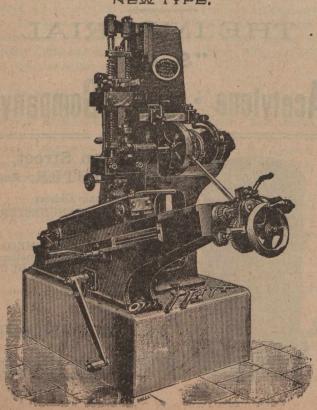




street, and No. 100 on Bay street. There is the hotel proper and two three and a half story brick stores on King street. The total assessment of the property is \$88,900. Mr. Joseph Henderson, inspector of the Bank of Toronto, took over the building for the bank. The National Club, No. 98 Bay street, was also transferred from the Roaf estate to the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. The price paid was \$40,000. The land is 37 by 80 feet, and is assessed at \$16,725, and the building, 37 by 70 feet, is assessed at \$10,000. The National Club lease has yet six years to run.

-A new shipbuilding industry is under way at Toronto, through the operations of a new company, incorporated under the name of the Canadian Shipbuilding Company, Limited. The provisional board of directors are: Frederic Nicholls, Wm. Mackenzie, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, W. R. Brock, M.P., and W. D. Matthews. The capital of the company is one million dollars, head office Toronto. The inland Lakes Transportation Company, Limited, which proposes next year to put on a line of steel steamers between Georgian

Ambrose Shardlow & Co., Ltd., Ealing Works, ATTERCLIFFE, Sheffield, Eng. Patent Improved File-Cutting Machines. NEW TYPE.



Bay and Lake Superior ports, has received incorporation. The capital is \$1,000,000, and the head office will be in Collingwood. The provisional directors are J. J. Daley and Michael Straus, Chicago; F. A. Bassett and A. A. Bond, Collingwood; Henry Pedwell, Thornbury; James Murphy, Meaford; F. V. Clisdell, J. R. Bond and J. W. Curry, Toronto .- "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson Bay, a corporation incorporated by royal charter, granted by his Majesty King Charles the Second, dated the second day of May, 1670," generally known as the Hudson's Bay Company, is authorized under a new charter to do business in Ontario. The Canada Fish Co., Limited, capital \$1,000,000, head office, Toronto, is incorporated, the provisional directors being J. G. Strong, B. E. Bull, W. R. Williams, H. G. Osterhout and W. G. Francis. Another Toronto company is the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Co., Limited, capital \$1,000,000, and directors C. McEachren, W. B. Hill, A. G. Ross, A. C. Macdonell and W. J. Boland.

-Recently incorporated companies include the following:-The Ottawa Steel Casting Company, Limited, capital 250,000, and the Canada Steel Shafting Co., Limited, capital





\$100,000, head office, Toronto. The directors of the latter company are S. May, H. S. May, C. F. Wheaton and R. A. Fraser .- The Canadian Oil Refining Co., Limited, is authorized to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and the Crocker-Parks Oil Co., Limited., is incorporated with \$50,000 capital and head office at the village of Oil Springs .- The United Typewriter Co., Limited, is formed to do a general typewriting business and take over the Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co. The capital is \$250,000, and the head office Toronto. The provisional directors are W. H. Shaw, J. J. Seitz, H. P. Lawson, C, J. Gilhooly and R. I. Creelman .- The Ontario Corundum Co., Limited, and the Taylor-Forbes Co., Limited, cocpanies operating under Dominion charters, have been granted Provincial incorporation .- The following new companies have also received incorporation: The Great Northwest Mining Co., Limited, capital \$3,000,000, head office, Toronto; the New York & Canadian Copper Co., Limited, capital \$1 000,000, head office Kingston-The Northwest Ranching & Packing Company. Limited, capital \$500,000, head office Toronto-The Walkerville Water Co., Limited, capital \$100,-600. T. J. Fair & Co., Limited, to acquire the tobacco business of T. J. Fair & Co., Brantford, capital \$90,000-The Western Dairy & Provision Co., of St. Thomas, Limited, capital \$50,000.-The Canadian Wringer & Specialty Co., Limited, capital \$40,000, head office Toronto.

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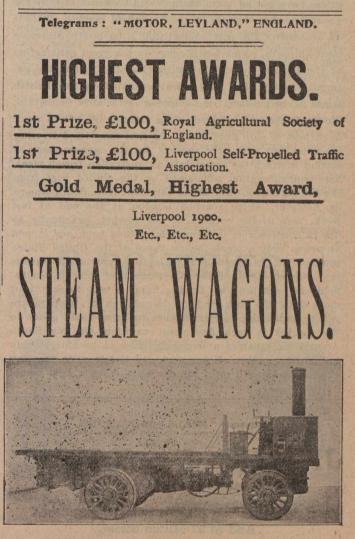
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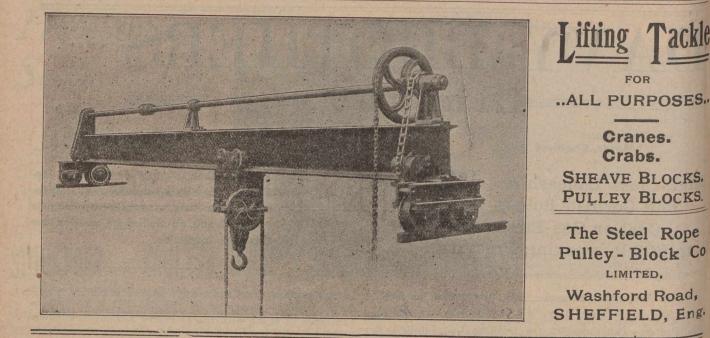
-Our Charlottetown, P.E.I., correspondent writes, under date 13th inst.:--A fire occurred in this city early this morning in the brick building, foot of Queen street, owned by William Walsh and L. C. Owen, and occupited by T. B. Riley, J. T. Peardon and Messrs. Dillon and Spillett. The interior is burned, with little more than the walls standing. The building was erected about 28 years ago at a cost of about \$30,000, and was at the time of the fire worth about \$10,000. No insurance on the building. The south part of the building was occupied by T. B. Riley as a tobacco factory. The value of his stock and plant is estimated at about \$20,000. On this there was an insurance on the stock \$7,250, and on the plant \$4,000. Of this \$3,750 is with the Phoenix of Brooklyn, and \$7,500 divided among the Guardian, Phoenix of London, and Union. As far as the insurance companies are concerned this will be a total loss to them, little if anything being saved. The store in the centre of the building was occupied by J. T. Peardon, wholesale grocer, whose loss has been estimated at \$4,000, but we think his stock would not much exceed the amount of the insurance, which was \$2,000 in the Western Insurance Co. Very little saved, and practically all the insurance money will be payable. The store on the north side of the building was occupited by Dillon & Spillett, butter and cheese merchants. The insurance on their stock was \$3,500, of which \$2,500 is with the Royal, and \$1,000 with the Sun Co. Their loss is completely covered by insurance. There was also in the building furniture of Mr. F. P. Carvel (a member of the firm of Carvell Brothers), which was injured or destroyed by the fire, but is covered by insurance of \$1,600 with the Liverpool & London & Globe.

-The position of the beef trade of Great Britain, according to a London cable, is in a very interesting state at



## The Lancashire Steam Motor Co., Leyland, England.

Special prices to Canadians under the new preferential tariff.



present. Although smaller quantities of dead meat have been shipped recently from the United States, yet the prices have not been maintained at all successfully by the great American houses in the Smithfield market. This is on account of the new competition from South American meat shippers, which has become, to the great satisfaction of the British element in Smithfield, of a formidable nature. Finding that they were prevented by the British Board of Agriculture from shipping cattle alive to Britain, the South American houses some months ago set to work in earnest to ship dead meat. At first they tried freezing the meat, but with poor success, for the cargoes came to market in much the same state as Australian frozen meat, hard and altogether outclassed by the chilled beef from the United States. The latest shipment from South America, however, which reached London at the end of last week, was in the opinion of the market, practically as fine in condition as the American chilled beef, and it sold at prices only a shade below those of the United States commodity. In the opinion of many experts this means that the strength of the American beef ring in Smithfleld has been broken. Having found a way to ship dead meat with the care and the regulation of temperature which enable the Chicago houses to bring their goods to the market in such first-class condition, the big South American companies are expected now to be able to ship unlimited supplies. Hence curiosity is felt as to the way the beef trust will meet the competition, as a fight would

ential Tariff.

insure a great drop in prices. The problem of cheaper meat is also brought nearer a solution by the news that Argentine has agreed to accept the terms which the Board of Agriculture has so long stipulated for as the only condition upon which British ports could be reopened to live stock from that country, namely, exclusion of cattle from infected countries and slaughter immediately after arrival.

-Messrs. Judge Utt, of Chicago, and J. F. Egan, of Rock Island, Illinois, says a Toronto letter, who have been in negotiation with the Ontario Government for some months, waited upon the Cabinet with reference to their project for colonizing New Ontario with farmers from the United States. There is reason to believe that negotiations will be concluded satisfactorily for all parties. The American syndicate proposes to colonize two million acres of land. It is not proposed to tie up the territory at one time, the Government to set apart reservations from time to time, according to the needs of the American syndicate. Speaking of the matter, Mr. Egan, one of the promoters, said that the company he represented were not looking for any special privileges or concessions, but simply desired to collect farmers from various parts of the United States

Telephone: 5704. Bank.

Telegraph: "Diluteness," London.





and locate them on undeveloped lands in New Ontario, the company financing the movement, and making its profits, if successful, out of the settlers, to whom it will loan money for the purchase of stock and the erection of buildings. The company was formed some years ago in Illinois, and is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and proposes to introduce some 12,000 settlers from various States of the Union, on some two million acres of land in New Ontario, under the Suidance and aid of the company, each householder thus getting 160 acres. This would mean an influx of probably <sup>50,000</sup> people into this country. Most of the prospective Canadian citizens would be drawn from the American tenant farmer class, men who are anxious to get out and make homes for their families. The company will finance the movement entirely. All the Ontario Government is called upon to do is to allot the land upon the usual terms granted to settlers. The company will see that the settlers take up the land, and do the necessary work to obtain the Crown grant. They will also guarantee that all these immigrants are desirable settlers and properly equipit Ped, advancing any necessary funds for that purpose. By doing this on a very large scale Judge Utt, Mr. Egan, and those interested in the scheme, believe that they can make a fair return on the money invested.

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-Ontario grain exporters are disturbed over a late order of the railways in the Trunk Line Association reducing the number of grades of Canadian grain that may be exported via New York from twenty to fifteen. Such a regulation if insisted upon would greatly injure the grain trade here, and result in less grain being exported through the United States this winter. The first circular received by the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade from the Trunk Line

BUTTERWORTH BROS., Ltd.,

Newton Heath Glass Works, MANCHESTER, Eng.

INVINCIBLE GAUGE GLASSES, both plain and enamelled. In sole use by the British Admiralty, recently tested

Any kind of glass whatever used in machinery or applied to fittings.

The largest existing makers of GLASS TUBES for Gauge Glasses and the Electrical, Rubber and Brewer Trades,

GLASS NEEDLE LUBRICATORS and all other kinds of Lubricators.

Present Contractors to H.M. Gov-

Electrical Glass, Machinery Glass, Table Glass, Ship Glass, Confectionery Glass, Cut [and Engraved Glass, Etc., Etc.

Lamps for all purposes.

ernment.

Write for our lists of

to 5,000 lbs. to []"

ROUND.

Association, says a report from that city, stated that there would be allowed twenty grades, twelve for Ontario and Quebec and eight for Manitoba. This was hardly considered satisfactory by the trade, which asked that bins be provided for three extra grades, the reason being that the large grain crop in Ontario this year and the greater number of varieties grown render the increase necessary. To the surprise of the trade, however, a subsequent circular from the Trunk Line Association stated that only fifteen grades could be allowed the three Provinces, and requested the grain section to name the grades at once. There was an instant protest against the cutting down of the grades, and corerspondence is now going on between the grain section of the Board of Trade and the Grand Trunk Railway, with a view to having the latter use its influence to at least have the old number of grades restored. It is thought that the reason the Trunk Line Association desire to cut down the grades is because extra bins are required for the heavy crop of U.S. corn, and because the rust in American wheat renders extra grading necessary.

# E. SCHREIER, 23 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, LONDON, Eng.



Manufacturer and Exporter of A.B.C. 3, 4 and 5 Action A.B.C. Hand Numbering Machines Patent "Excelsior" Counter FOR PRINTING PRESSES. PATENT AUTOMATIC Type-High Numbering Machines, Automatic Chases for Printing and Automatic Chases for Printing and gues in one operation, and every description of



Numbering, Dating and Perforating Machines, WRITE FOR PRICES.

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 Telegrams: "SUBLIME, Liverpool.

# DESSICATED COCOANUT.

JOHN SHORE & SON, 39 Old Hall St.,

samples at your disposal. Terms: Cash against B. Lading.

LIVERPOOL, Eng.



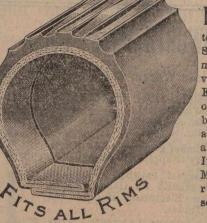
-The report of the San Jose scale commission with reference to the recent experiments by Inspector Fisher, near Grimsby, Ont., has been received by Hon. John Dryden. The commissioners, Dr. James Mills of Guelph, W. H. Bunting of St. Catharines and John Dearness of London, express great satisfaction at the results achieved by Mr. Fisher. One remedy, the kerosene emulsion, is intended for use in the summer-July, August and September-when the leaves are on, and the other, the mixture of lime and sul-



phur, is intended for winter, in March or April, when the trees are bare. In each case several different trials were made, by varying the proportions of the ingredients. The commissioners, however, found the following to give the best results:-For summer, one part of coal oil to six parts of water, emulsified with whale oil soap, in the proportion of one-half pound per gallon of oil. Almost equal ly good result's have been obtained from treatment with al emulsion of crude petroleum. The best mixture found for the winter was 30 pounds of lime, with 15 pounds of sul phur, in water sufficient to make a total of 30 gallons. IP concluding their report the commissioners congratulate the Minister of Agriculture on the results of these experiments. and express the hope that by their continued use from year to year the Province may be rid of the scale in short time.

-The prospect of the erection of the beet-sugar factory in the coming winter and spring, says a Raymond, Alberta letter, is stimulating the sale of residential and busines

#### THE TYRE TONI PNEUMATIC (Patent No, 26,555, 1898.)



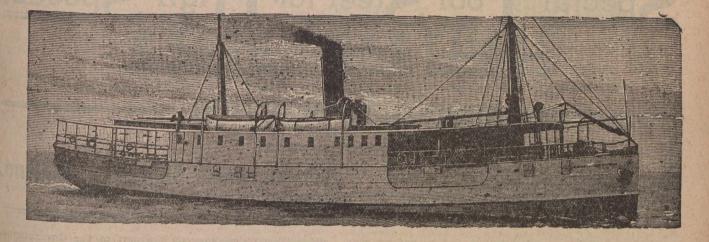
T IS the simplest and most easy tyre to attach or detach. Self gripping. It is manufactured of the very best material the English Market can offer. The Para rub ber superfine is speci ally prepared to stand all extremes of climate It is fitted to Cycles Motor Cycles - Car riages of every de scription.

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Lytham Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.

LYTHAM ENGLAND.



Builders of Light Draft Twin-Screw Steel River Passenger Steamers as supplied for H. M. Indian Government. STEAM LAUNCHES UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR SALE. STEEL STEAM BARGES. TWIN & SINGLE SCREW STEAM TUG BOATS. Telegraphic Address: Sternwheel, Lytham.

lots, particularly the latter. Many of the best sites on the circle in the centre of the town have been bought for immediate building purposes at prices reaching three hundred dollars a lot. The town site is being enlarged by the taking in of a large block of land north of the railway. The railway which was put through the district as narrowgauge last year is being broadened to standard gauge. The work is already completed as far as Raymond. This Puts the town in connection with the two transcontinental lines, the C. P. R. and the G. N. R., without the need of transferring freight, for the line between Lethbridge and Great Falls is being standardized also. A contract for the supply of fifty cars of lumber for the sugar factory has been let to Geo. Rogers of Lethbridge. The elevator is receiving the wheat of the district. Forty thousand bushels have already been taken in. Thrashing is showing a good yield of grain. Wheat is running from 22 to 30 bushels to the acre, and oats over 50, and this is on new breaking. Land is being prepared for the beet crop in the spring. Contracts have been made with farmers, and the acreage and price of crop are already known.

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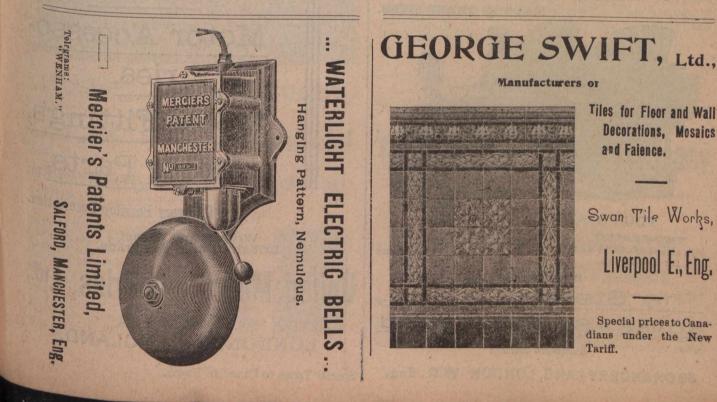
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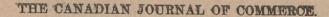
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-Mr. Nosse, the Japanese Consul-General in Canada, is seeking to complete plans for the Canadian exhibit at the Exposition at Osaka, Japan, which opens in March, 1903. The Japanese Government is erecting a pavilion exclusively for Canadian exhibits, which will cost \$5,000. One-half of this will be borne by Canada. "I am convinced," said Mr. Nosse, "that very great commercial advantages will result to Canada from the exhibit which the Dominion has decided to make. It will introduce to the nations of the Orient the many excellent products of this country. The people of China, Japan, Siberia, Siam, the Malay archipelago, and even India, will have the opportunity of seeing what Canada grows and manufactures. At present there is a widespread impression in the Orient that the Dominion is a country of perpetual snow and ice. The display of Canadian products and the dissemination of information in regard to this country will tend to remove that impression." Mr. Nosse said he had made representations to the Dominion Government concerning British







### Best CRUCIBLE Cast Steel FILES.

2098

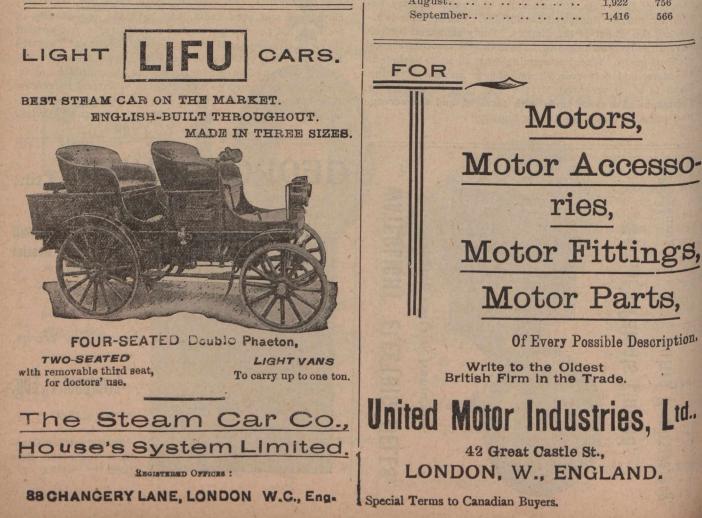
### Cambria Works, SHEFFIELD, England.

Columbia's anti-Japanese legislation, and he had no reason to doubt that the Federal Government would adhere to its previous policy and disallow the Provincial enactments.

-Every time the wind blows strong in western Ontario there are a few who may be reminded of Mr. F. K. Gale, who ran the palatial brokerage rooms at the corner of King and Yonge street, and recently ran away. Some now appear to think that they might get some of their money back if they could get Mr. Gale back. Some of those who have lost both profits and margin are endeavoring to have extradition proceedings instituted against Gale, who is understood to be in Chicago. Clients in Stouffville, who say they have lost heavily, are moving in the matter through a Toronto lawyer. It would be necessary, says a Toronto letter, first to arrest Gale on some charge and then invoke extradition proceedings on the part of the Government, but this step has not so far been taken by the Stouffville victims. While Gale owed several thousand dollars when he left it is not thought that 'he took a great deal of it with him, and his style of living, both in Toronto and Hamilton, would lead to the belief that he spent most of his money as fast as he got it. Gale was a high-flyer, and numerous stories are told of his little champagne parties. His daily personal expenses, it is said, would sometimes exceed a 'hundred dollars, and to throw away fifty in purchasing wine in the course of an evening was a very common proceeding.

-The Department of the Interior has given out a state ment of the homestead entries for the months of July. August and September, showing an increase over the previous year, as follows:--

	1902.	1901.
July	2,623	921
August	1,922	756
September	1,416	566



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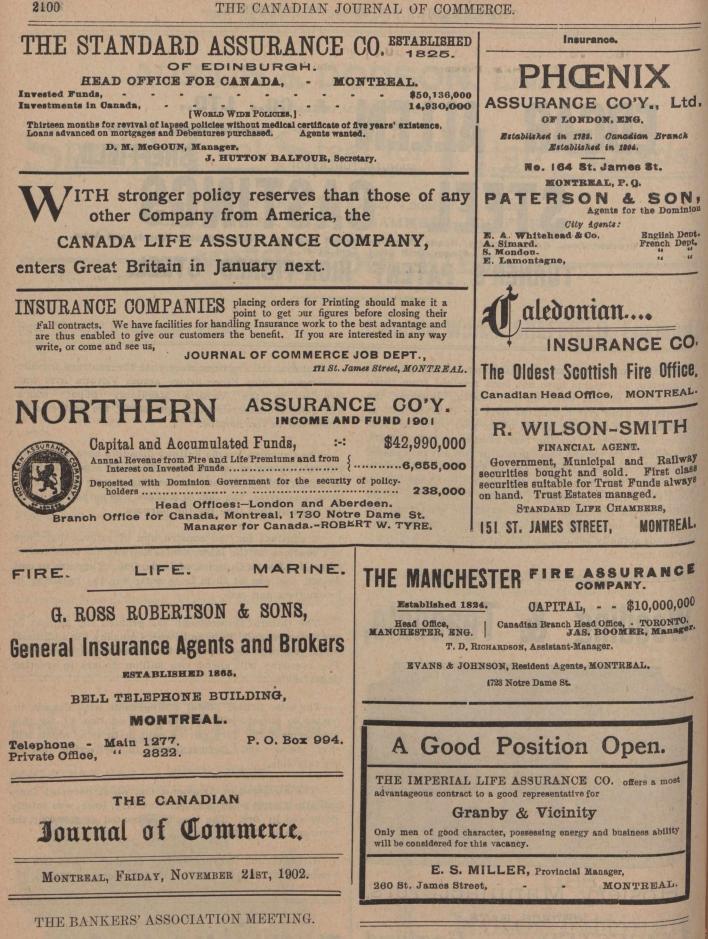
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At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association held at Toronto last week, an address by the President, Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, was read in his absence owing to sickness. The address dwelt upon the expansion of the North-West, as giving promise of continuing to such a degree as to add enormously to the resources and the business of Canada. The returns to date show that the movement of grain has exceeded that of 1901 by 40 per cent. The assets of the banks are now larger than ever before, being \$610,000,000, which is 20 millions more

2100

than double the amount in 1892. The deposits, circulations, loans have increased in equal proportions. Foreign trade last year was \$414,000,000 against \$377,000,000 in 1901. These increases had so enlarged the circulation as to raise the question of providing for its future expansion to meet the needs of the country. Mr. Clouston stated that when the Bank Act was passed fixing the circulation at its present limit, "It was then held that when a bank has exhausted its power of issue it might be taken as showing that the business had grown to an extent rendering it desirable that the bank should fur

Mutual Reserve Life Insurance	Co.
EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDE Total Assets, \$12,264,838.21.	
THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEM Shows that the 1900 Business Brought An Increase in Assets. An Increase in I An Increase in Surplus	
An Increase in Insurance in For	ce.
Net Surplus, - \$1,187,61	7 60
Total Death Claims Paid since Organization FORTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLAR	n, ove S.
EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Departme Town, City and State, to experienced and ancessful business me find the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATIO CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Eu Ware, out	nt in ever n, who wi ON THE Manager
Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, NEW YO Montreal Office, La Presse Buildi T. W. P. PATTERSON,	ng.
Union Assurance Socie	ety
(INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A.D. 1714.	)
Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed, - \$16,000	,000.00
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OF	ICES.
CANADA BRANCH: Oor, St. James and McGill Streets, - MONTRI	CAL.
T. L. MORRISEY, Ma	A A A A A

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nish additional security to the public for both its deposits and circulation in the nature of increased capital. This, so far, has not been conformed to, but the time has come when the remedy indicated might reasonably be applied to meet this apprehended shortage of currency. I am convinced that no radical change in the fundamental principle of our currency system should be undertaken. More than that, I believe any legislation looking to the provision of easy facilities for inflating the currency will weaken the stability of the banks and tend to impair the system which has been established."

Mr. Clouston declared himself in favour of increasing the paid-up capital of the banks in order to secure larger circulation, but, if banks do not adopt this course, then,

"It should always be possible in emergencies to obtain notes from the Government by deposits of gold or Dominion notes, but this does away with the elasticity of the system, and if indulged in to any great extent will inevitably lead to periods of aggravated financial stringency, such as are not uncommon with our neighbours across the line."

The views of President Clouston were generally approved by the bankers present, who, however, deprecated any re-opening of currency discussions by attempts to change the Bank Act. "Let well alone" seemed to be their sentiment.

The following officers were elected :-

Honourary Presidents-Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; Geo. Hague, Montreal. President-E. S. Clouston, General Manager Bank of Montreal, Montreal. Vice-Presidents-D. Coulson, General Manager Bank of Toronto, Toronto; H. Stikeman, General Manager Bank

of British North America, Montreal; J. A. Prendergast, General Manager Banque d'Hochelaga, Montreal; George Burn, General Manager Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa. Executive Council-B. E. Walker, General Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto; Jas. Fyshe, General Manager Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal; D. R. Wilkie, General Manager Imperial Bank, Toronto; Thos. McDougall, General Manager Quebec Bank, Quebec; Jas. Mackinnon, General Manager Eastern Townships Bank; W. E. Stewart, General Manager Bank of New Brunswick; James Elliot, General Manager Molsons Bank, Montreal; P. A. Lafrance, General Manager La Banque Nationale, Montreal; H. C. McLeod, General Manager Bank of Nova Scotia; T. G. Brough, General Manager Dominion Bank, Toronto; E. L. Pease, General Manager Royal Bank of Canada. The Winnipeg subsection reported that the yield of wheat in Manitoba and the Territories was 64,000,000 bushels, and of other grains 127,000,000 bushels. Of the wheat 65 per cent. is threshed. A pleasant feature of the meeting was a dinner given to the visiting bankers by Mr. D. R. Wilkie at his residence.

### CHANGES IN THE GROCERY TRADE.

Should a retired wholesale grocer of some decades ago attempt to replenish his sampleroom to meet the requirements of the present day, he would find much to worry his soul and not a little to remind him of what he fortunately missed in his earlier career. It is but natural that with the tendency of the growing times and the proportionate growth of luxury and better enjoyment of the "good things" of this world, that a greater variety of food-stuffs should be on view. The days which ushered in canned vegetables and sealed sauces opened a new era for the preparation of innumerable prepared foods, each, of course, possessing such individual health-giving qualities that to disregard any would be to risk becoming an easy and early prey to the ravages of disease. Some eight years ago it was thought this fad of preparing foods under special brands had reached its height, for after a number of so-called health-sustaining packages had been fruitlessly advertised and left the field, there was for a time a lull; and, strange as it may seem, the death rate among the inhabitants of the continent did not appear to materially increase.

Quite aside from their apparent muscle-building qualities, however, are found features which present themselves to the frugal, economical shopper, chief among these being quality, and it now appears evident that so long as there is to be found a label-maker who can furnish a label not already copyrighted, additional brands of catsup, sauces, baking powders, etc., will be forced upon the market, causing wholesale grocers and oftentimes retailers, much additional trouble, time and outlay in keeping all these additional brands, merely to satisfy a few dozen customers, who have more or less demand for them. This demand is frequently created through the early enterprise of the promotors, who, while their energy was at its height, probably canvassed from house to house with free samples, had demonstrations in certain retail stores where temporary profit was

made as a result, only to subsequently encumber the proprietors by making it necessary for them to keep a stock of an additional brand.

Were an actual test made of the respective merits of these prepared and specially branded commodities, by changing the labels, or otherwise confusing consumers, in but few instances would the difference in quality be apparent. But regardless of this, the jobbing grocer must to-day keep all the brands of baking powder, all the brands of tomato catsup, etc., if he would meet all the wants of all his customers. This he must do to retain his trade and his prestige. If he does not keep them he must simply do a portion of business at a loss, for he will be obliged to send out for what he does not keep in stock.

There has this week been concluded an inquiry into the mode of dealing of a prominent tobacco manufacturing company, which has awakened considerable interest, particularly among the wholesale grocery trade of the Dominion, for it comprises features rather closely all ed to the subject here treated.

Prior to the introduction of this tobacco company's goods there had been accumulating more and more brands on the Canadian market, which, like the goods above mentioned, were each supposed to possess flavour or other redeeming quality not to be found elsewhere. This was anything but pleasing to the jobbers and other handlers who were compelled to carry in stock all and every brand; not increasing their sales thereby, adding nothing to their profits, but only carrying a vastly heavier stock and entailing much additional care in seeing that each brand was being replenished when needed. Since the advent of this prominent tobacco concern, much of this variety and its attendant bother has been eliminated.

It might be thought that as the world progressed and people grew wiser and more alert to the varied arts of trade, the tendency, even on the part of promoters of such food products, would be toward reducing the cost to the consumer; but as large profits must be derived to pay for fancy labels, bottles, cans, etc., and to sustain those who are anxious to make money in a hurry, the cost must be kept up at all hazards and the public be induced to pay many times over for products which show little mystery in growth and preservation.

### LORD STRATHCONA ON THE SUCCESS OF PRE-FERENTIAL TRADE.

The High Commissioner of Canada may be reasonably supposed to be especially well informed on all matters relating to the trade between Great Britain and Canada, the oversight and the promotion of which fall within the scope of his official duties. He recently addressed a letter to the leading British newspapers on British trade with Canada, in which he wrote:

"Prior to 1896 the imports from Great Britain into Canada of its staple manufactures were decreasing; but, owing to the influence of the preferential tariff, abundant harvests, and increased immigration, the trade has since been advancing, as shown by the following figures:

			Imports	from Gt. Britain.
1902		Te		\$49,215,000
1901				43,018,000
1899				37,060,000
1897				29,412,000
1890., .	1000131	allogia sto	1. 1. stor	43,390,000

He supplements the above remarks and statistics by stating that, "There is plenty of room for the expansion of Canadian exports to Great Britain and of British exports to Canada, and the Canadian Government is anxious to facilitate as much as possible communication between British exporters and Canadian importers."

It will be noticed that, in enumerating the causes which have led to larger imports into Canada of British goods Lord Strathcona puts "the influence of the preferential tariff" in the first place, before "abundant harvests and increased immigration." This testimony from the highest official authority not only confirms, but renders final and non-appealable the judgment repeatedly expressed by this journal to the effect that, the preferential tariff was developing the sale of British goods in the Canadian market.

If we turn to the Trade and Navigation Tables issued by the Government this week we find the following statistics. On page 5 is a table showing the "Value of goods entered for consumption by countries." From this table we get the figures below, which we supplement by showing the increases in the importations from Great Britain and from the United States, with the respective per centages of such increases:

	From	From	Increas	se over
	Gt. Britain.	U. States.		ous year.
			Gt. Britain.	U. S.
1899	\$37,060,123	\$93,007,166	\$4,559,206	\$14,301,576
1900	44,789,730	109,844,378	7,729,607	16,837,212
1901	43,018,164	110,485,008	d	640,630
1902		120,814,750	6,187,898	10,329,742
				C. R. Bringer
1902 over 1899	12,145,939	27,807,584		
Percentage		Red States		
of increase		29.8 ner e		C. E. G. G. G. G.

The above proves, that the increase of British imports into Canada since 1898 has been at the rate of 36 per cent., while the increase of American imports has been only 29.8 per cent. The full and important significance of this comparison is only revealed by considering these facts, for a long series of years the imports of British goods for consumption in Canada had been diminishing, from 1873 they had run down from \$68,522,776 to \$32,-500,917 in 1898, a fall of over 50 per cent., while the imports of American goods in the same period had risen from \$47,735,678 to \$78,705,590, an increase of 65 per cent.

As soon as the influene of the preferential tariff began to be felt the decline of British imports was wholly stopped, and they began to ascend in volume, until in four years they increased 36 per cent., that is, they enlarged by a greater ratio than the increase of American imports. Thus the course of Canadian trade under the preferential tariff has been revolutionized as regards the imports from Great Britain and those from the United States. Shallow, ill-informed critics of the preferential tariff may bunt their heads against those statistical facts, but the only result will be to make their heads sorer than they are at present.

If we may be pardoned giving then another cruel experience we would point out that the average rate of duty on goods entereded from Great Britain under the preferential tariff was only 18.7 per cent., while the average duty on American dutiable goods was over 25.1 per cent., a difference of 6.4 per cent. in favour of Great Britain, which arose from an allowance of 33 1-3 P<sup>er</sup> cent. having been made in favour of British goods. We have before us the circular of a British exporter dated the 8th inst., in which he announces, that he has become acquainted with the rebate of duty allowed on such goods as he can send to Canada to the extent of one-third, and he confidently relies upon this preference to enlarge his trade with Canada. We submit the judgment of High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and the returns of the Trade and Navigation Department up

### CYCLE COMPANIES.

Of all the fads which have seized upon the public at large during many years, bicycling bears the palm for rapidity of rise and fall. The almost sudden abandonment of the amusement by more than nine-tenths of its votaries could not fail to seriously affect scores of manufacturers who had entered into the business with an energy that lost sight of the probability of failure and saw only great profits from the production on an almost unlimited scale of an article that everybody, male and female, young and old, was eager to possess. The "Economist" of London reviews the condition of the business in the United Kingdom in a recent issue:

"Nearly all the joint-stock companies engaged in the manuifacture of cycles and accessories close their financial year on August 31st, and have issued their balancesheets during the past month. It is therefore possible to present a fairly comprehensive statement of results, the principal reports not yet to hand being those of to the 30th June last, to the consideration of British manufacturers and merchants, also to Canadian importers, with the utmost confidence as demonstrations of there being, as his Lordship said, "Plenty of room for expansion of British exports to Canada."

British returns to recent date show an increase in exports of manufactures from metals to Canada of about ten millions of dollars for the year.

two important, but unfortunate, concerns—the New Premier and the Singer.

There has certainly been an improvement in the results obtained from the industry, and it is more marked in the case of the cycle companies proper than in those whose chief business is the provision of accessories, though it has to be borne in mind that several of the latter class of companies were able to pay fairly good dividends in times when the cycle companies were struggling to pay working expenses. Including the Birmingham Small Arms Company, but excluding the Swift Cycle Company, for which, owing to its reconstruction last year, we have no comparative figures, the net profits of fourteen companies, shown in the following table, amount to £231,231, for the year ending August 31st last, as compared with £193,369 for 1900-1, the increase of £37,862 being equal to 19.5 That is a substantial increase, and seems per cent. to indicate that there is at length some prospect of the industry being placed upon a sound and profitable basis, and giving a fair return upon the capital employed in it. The tables is as follows:-CYCLE AND ACCESSORIES MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Company.	Net P	rofit.			hare	Price	November	7.	Yield.
	1901-2.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1900-1.	Amon of sh	1902.	1901.	1902.	<b>19</b> 01.
Abingdon Works	£	£	p.c.	3111 - 3367	£	s d	s d	p.c.	p.c
- 0 0 Der cont prof	2,669	3,556	21/2 6	5 6	1 ab	11 0	18 0	41-16	63/8
anguam Small Arms		114 - 40	20	*20	5	12 6 £16	19 6 £171-16	95/8	6 3-16
J Der cont Prof	93,049	85,500	vino 5m	5	5 11	£ 61/4	£ 61/4	6¼ 4	57/8 4
Brampton Brothers	8,008	6,602	7na 4ba	nil	• * BOIL	I desal		f imin	4
		y tou	6 5	6 ben	5 100	£43%	£4	67/8	71/2
	8,480	6,956	5	5 10	di dia	10 6	10 6	91/2	91/2
acoel.	10 100	on	nil	nil	1 Ju	$\begin{array}{ccc} 21 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 \end{array}$	20 6 3 9	45/8	47/8
	18,102	14,165	6 6 C	6	v <b>1</b> sqi	14 3	12 0	nil 8 7-16	nil 10
J. B. Brooks and Co Do. 5 per cent. Pref	20,017	21,837	(11) 10	10 01	s 101,	32 0	30 0	61/4	6 2-3
-Prt Thicas			5	5	5	£ 51/2	£ 55%	4 9-16	43/8
	11,110	13,389	5	5	5	£41/2 £47/8	£411-16	5 9-16	63/8
	**564	163	nil	nil	110	4 0	£4¾ 6 0	51/8 nil	5¼ nil
Do. 6 por + T .	6,007	3,856	5	del 5 del	n1	10 0	12 6	10	8
Raglan	1,554	1,312	91/	6 110	1	16 6	18 0	71/4	6.2-3
	and the second	11	21/2 10	21/2 10	1	4 9 2 71/2	56	101/2	9 1-16
Do. Deferred	9,478	8,312	nil	nil .	1/8 1	$   \begin{array}{cccc}         2 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\         5 & 7\frac{1}{2}     \end{array} $	2 9 6 0	9½ nil	91/8
Rudge-Whitmonth	12,561	9,758	5	5 445	1	9 71/2	8 6	103%	nil 11¾
Do. 6 per cent. Pref.	30,352	10,100	10	10	10	22 6	17 3	87/8	115%
Swift.			6 10	6 a	1	£51-16 13 0	£5	5 15-16	6
Do. 61/2 per cent. pref	21,212	a	61/2	(tracing)	1 In	$13 \ 0$ $12 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 12 6	15%	alter
	10,415b	7,863	nil	nil	1	4 0	3 0	10 1-16 nil	nil
	it white	hrin	5	5 0111	1	12 0	9 0	8 1-3	111/8
*Also honne of	The second	A Distant	and a state of the		गर भूत	1. "David			and an and a state of the

Also bonus of one new share for every two held.

The biggest figures are those of the Birmingham Small Arms Company; but though its cycle fittings have a great reputation in the trade, we believe their manufacture is not so important to the company as that of small arms, and its results can scarcely, therefore, be relied upon as an indication of the position of \*\*Loss. a Under reconstruction. b Eleven months.

the cycle industry. The next in importance, so far as the magnitude of its profits is concerned, is the Rudge-Whitworth Company, and, being almost the first of the cycle reports to make its appearance, it created a more favourable impression than has been justified by the later reports. For out of the total increase of

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 $\pm 37,862$  in net profits for the year, the B. S. A. and Rudge-Whitworth between them account for no less than  $\pm 27,801$ , the profits of the Rudge-Whitwith having incressed from  $\pm 10,100$  in 1900-1 to  $\pm 30,352$ in the past year. This company, after a loss of  $\pm 27,000$  in the first year after the amalgamation of the Rudge and Whitworth businesses, has regularly paid a dividend of 10 per cent., though, as the capital is  $\pm 200,000$ , of which  $\pm 100,000$  is ordinary and  $\pm 100,000$  6 per cent. preference, the amount of the dividend was not really earned last year. This year, however, after providing for the dividend, a sum of  $\pm 10,000$  is placed to reserve, and the carry forward is increased by over  $\pm 6,000$ .

In the third year since its reconstruction the Humber Company shows a fairly substantial improvement in results, but is as yet able only to pay the dividends on its preference shares, the £250,000 of ordinary capital obtaining no return. The reputation of this company's product is still great, and the directors have great expectations from having been honoured with the Royal Warrant, and from a patent motor-bicycle, Swift which, they assert, is very successful. The Company has secured very good results for the first year after a reconstruction. The capital has been reduced to £140,000, of which only £40,000 is ordinary, £100,000 being in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. preference shares. There are also £75,000 in 5 per cent. debentures, and, consequently, the company has to earn £9,750 before it has anything available for ordinary dividend. The dividends declared for the past year did not require the full amount, as the shares were not fully paid up during the whole period, but, as the profit was £21,212, there seems to be a fair prospect of the dividend paid being maintained.

The Enfield, New Hudson, Raleigh, and Rover Companies each show a more or less substantial increase in profits, but have kept their dividends at the same rates as were paid last year. As before stated, the component companies have not done quite so well, but only the Abingdon Works and Joseph Lucas have made any reduction in dividends. J. B. Brooks and Co., whose saddles are a standard article, though their profits have fallen £1,800, again pay 10 per cent., which has been the regular dividend since the company was registered in 1896. Brampton Brothers, who are also mainly saddle manufacturers, pay 4 per cent., against nothing last year.

In calculating the market value of the shares and the return to be derived from them, it is advisable for the investor to examine each company's accounts for himself, for the purpose of scertaining of what its assets are composed, and what it possesses in the nature of reserves against them. This is an important consideration in the case of cycle companies; whose mahcinery and appliances are liable to get rapidly obsolete, in addition to the usual depreciation from wear and dilapidation.

The position of a few only of the more important companies can be noticed here. The Humber Company has not yet been able to commence a reserve fund, and it has added £12,341 to plant and goodwill account in the present balance-sheet, while writing off only £3,460 for depreciation. That leaves the item at £354,372, and the John Griffiths Corporation item, as to which litigation is proceeding, amounts to £32,508. The J. B. Brooks Company carries £5,000 to reserve

from the past year's profits, which makes the total £62,000, and, as £51,117 appears to be separately invested, the position is sound. Joseph Lucas carry £1,000 to reserve, making it £15,000, but this company has the large sum of £55,573 among its assets represented by goodwill and patents. The Enfield has a reserve of £10,000, but makes no addition this year, and its goodwill and patents stand at £58,074. The New Hudson Company has no reserve, and, while the capital is only £73,906, the assets are of a mixed and somewhat intangible character. The Raleigh Company has three separate reserve funds, amounting in the aggregate to £28,000. A sum of £6,000 is placed to general reserve from last year's profits, and the directors have spent £5,000 in putting down machinery for the manufacture the Sturmey and Archer Three-Speed Gear, of of which they have acquired the rights. The balancesheet contains on item of £24,032 for trade-marks, goodwill, and other unsubstantial assets. The Rudge-Whitworth's reserve fund, with the £10,000 now added, amounts to £45,000, which is a fair set-off to £56,306 for 'goodwill, agreements, and patents' on the other side. The Swift celebrates its first year's trading after reconstruction by starting a reserve fund with the substantial sum of £12,000, and it is to be presumed that the assets were sufficiently written down last year. The Triumph provides a total of £5,937 out of profits for various reserves, and appears to have made fair provision for depreciation in stock and property. The bulk of the assets, however, require much more drastic writing down, the two principal items being £80,000 for goodwill, trade-marks, etc., and £25,033 for shares in Continental Triumph Cycle companies.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that a good deal remains to be done by many of the cycle companies in the way of writing down dead assets before they can be said to occupy a sound financial position. On the other hand, there is a distinct improvement in actual results and in future prospects. This improvement has not yet had any great influence in lifting market values, as will be seen from the comparison of prices with this time last year. From this circumstance, and from the tempting yields shown, several of the shares look rather attractive as speculative investments, there being comparatively small risk of loss now, the brunt of the depreciation in capital having been suffered by the original holders of the shares."

### PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CITY CHARTER.

When the new City Charter for Montreal was passed some two years ago, it was proclaimed that it gave the city complete independence and home-rule, and there would be no need for going again to the Quebec Legislature for amendments. Now it appears that some of the Aldermen—among them some of the most sturdy champions of the new charter—are already dissatisfied with it, and ready to rush again to Quebec to obtain further changes. It seems to be inherent in certain human natures to be continually asking for changes, with or without reason. Such people cannot be brought to realize that all changes are not necessarily beneficial in their general effects.

It is evident that we have not yet seen a full list of all the changes that may eventually be brought before the Committee appointed to consider them, but so far nothing has been suggested that may, in our opinion, justify the proposition to again tinker with the charter, which was supposed to be a finality, and which really gave the majority of the citizens of Montreal the power to decide what was the best for the future progress of the city as regards its material interests.

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The citizens know from experience that it is a dangerous practice to have their municipal affairs dealt with in Quebec. No Bill has yet been introduced there affecting Montreal that has not had something incorporated in it inimical to the vital pecuniary interests of the taxpayers of the eity. Should the City Council again go to Quebec for amendments to the charter they will be met by the same influences as before and the result will be as it has always been, that private interests will obtain valuable privileges at the expense of the citizens.

There can be no urgent necessity for such application at the present time, and the nature of those changes already proposed proves it. The only one that may in some minds be entitled to consideration is, when shall the increased surplus revenue over expenditure become available for future use. At present that surplus, in 1901, for instance, is not available until 1903. That was undoubtedly a mistake made by the well-intentioned framers of the new charter. The bearing of that feature was pointed out in these columns while under discussion, but the framers of the measure were obdurate, and we find them admitting their error. On the face of it there is an inconsistency in locking up a surplus for a whole year before it can be used for necessary works, and it has not in some instances worked well. However that may be, it is to the credit of the majority of the City Council, led by Ald. Laporte, that the law has been observed in this respect, and whatever the inconvenience and discomfort, there will be, as a consequence, with the surplus of 1901, and the 10 per cent. that may be borrowed on the increased value of taxable property on the assessment rolls, the large amount of \$800,000 at the disposal of the City Council for 1903, that is, beyond the amount available in 1902. This will be satisfactory, and the reform element in the Council deserve credit for having evolved such a condition from that in which the finances of the city were so very recently.

The danger from a change of the date proposed when any surplus revenue can be used is obvious. It is evident from what is already known that the ordinary revenue and increased assessments this year will be larger than in 1901, and, consequently, so will be the surplus. If the law is changed so that the surplus and borrowing powers of 1902 as well as those of 1903 are to be made available for 1904, the City Council will certainly have at its disposal for that year over \$1,500,000, and likely \$2,000,000 more than has been available this or previous years.

It is questionable if that amount of money could be judiciously or economically expended, that is, with our present municipal organization. If we may judge by experience, a very large portion of it would be fritted away on works of little general utility, and be made to serve private ends. At all events, it is sure to be spent in some form. It will follow as certain as dav will the night that the period of the glut of money in 1904 will be followed by a year or years when the ways and means will again be restricted, but the habit of large expenditure and extravagance will have been so fixed in the aldermanic mind that it will not be easily checked, and the danger is that the old era in those respects, that which we had hoped had passed forever, may return in some other guise.

The danger lurks; why make a change that will make it imminent? If the reform element in the Council has not changed—or is not changing—its character, people will naturally enquire why this return to tinkering with the charter should be encouraged. The chief object that had been aimed at by the reformers has been attained, and an equilibrium of revenue and expenditure for the future established. There is no reason for making a change that will lead to the return of a system of reckless extravagance such as prevailed in recent years without any beneficial results in permanent roadways or public utilities.

The new charter has done much towards improving the financial position, and, whatever its defects, it should be allowed to remain unchanged, for the simple reason that it provides for a complete system of homerule that gives the ratepayers the right and privilege of deciding what shall and what shall not be done in the way of improvements, without reference to the Quebec Legislature.

It has not yet had time to show whether or not the citizens fully appreciate its possibilities, but it has certainly restored—after painful economy and much inconvenience—what in the future may prove a very comfortable financial civic position, and with prudent management to lead and guide. Again, therefore, we ask, why change this condition and risk the inevitable danger of encouraging future extravagance?

It is evident now—thanks to the majority of wellmeaning Aldermen, that if properly and economically administered, the revenue of the city may, in the future, be sufficient to meet all requirements for the comfort and conveniences of the citizens, as well as to provide for all the new works called for by the rapid progress and growth of the city. It is clear that all these things can be obtained without increasing the taxes, which some people so glibly profess to call for as necessary.

We do not profess to believe that the present charter is perfect in all respects—far from it—but it is there, and we recommend a fair trial for it before it is subjected to any change. While it was being prepared this journal pointed to many clauses that might be improved and some of the changes it advocated were adopted, but others were not. We were not singular at the time in urging that the present system of a fixed rate of assessment on real estate should be abolished. An antiquated method of taxation unknown to any other country accustomed to municipal government that we are acquinted with, outside of this province.

We then advocated that, in its stead, each year, the City Council should make an estimate in detail of the requirements of every department and after its adoption declare a rate for that year sufficient to cover the cost. That rate would vary from year to year, and each variation would have to be accounted for and justified by the Aldermen when presenting themselves for reelection and is elsewhere always a check on wasteful expenditure.

That might be a change worth striving for, but the wisdom of the City Council does not seem to run in that direction; on the contrary, we have not seen yet any suggestion beyond dangerous ones, and the merest technicalities and commonplace ideas, that may at all justify the seeking of amendments to the charter in a way that must open it to attack for purposes antagonistic to the general interests and welfare of the citizens at large.

### WHAT CANADA BUYS-(19).

We continue publication of a list of the goods imported by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current half-year; but it should prove most valuable to manufacturers in the United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff which, it may be seen, allows one-third off the ordinary duty on goods of British manufacture exported to Canada. Any information which, alphabetically, must recur later on in our tables will be furnished meantime on application to the office of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce," Montreal:

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Acids       Acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., not exceeding proof strength—         Lbs.       \$       Lbs.       \$       S       S       Lbs.       \$       S         Great Britain       791       291       5       5       0.75       776       209       77.4         Inited States       100       25       102       25       15.30	Countries		Library and a state of the stat			201211-03			
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Prance       1       1       464       582       235.20		VALANT VALANT	2,529	214	191 191		2,509	2,019	2,740.37
Cermany       88       96       18       16       8.90	Belgium						Sherrer in		m
United States       1,706       465       1,606       465       904.78          Total       5,199       3,209       2,422       1,345       1,339.83       2,509       2,019       2,740.3         Acids—Acetic and pyroligneous crude, of any strength not Great Britain       78       110        78       110       15.3         United States       3,222       941       3,222       941       235.25           Total       3,300       1,051       3,222       941       235.25       78       110       18.3         Lbs.       Lbs.       Lbs.       Lbs.       Lbs.	France								No. Plantin
Total       5,199       3,209       2,422       1,348       1,339,53       2,509       2,740.3         Acids—Acetic and pyroligneous crude, of any strength not great Britain       75       110       18.3         Oracle Britain       75       110       18.3         Total       75       110       18.3         Total       5,200       1,051       3,222       941       235.25          Total       5,300       1,051       3,222       941       235.25          Total        5,300       1,051       3,222       941       235.25          Total        1,051       3,222       941       235.25          Total        105.6         Great Britain       1,052 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>motor bead</td><td>ar wo b</td><td>alman Al</td></th<>							motor bead	ar wo b	alman Al
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Great Britain       78       110	Total	5,199	3,209	2,422	1,348	1,339.83	2,509	2,019	2,740.37
Great Britain       78       110	Acids-Acetic and pyrolign	eous crude,	of any stre	ength not	exceeding 30 p	er cent			
Total       3,300       1,051       3,222       941       235.25       78       110       18.3         Lbs.       Lbs.       Lbs.       Lbs.       Lbs.       Lbs.       Lbs.         Acid—Phosphate, N.O.P.—       Great Britain       1,902       126       1,845       114       28.50       57       12       2.0         France       1,155       114       1,155       114       28.50            United States       156,550       8,799       156,610       8,818       2,204.50           Total        9,067       9,038       159,610       9,046       2,261.50       57       12       2.0         Acid—Mixed, N.E.S.—       2,340       817       75       25       5.00       2,205       792       105.60         Great Britain       2,340       817       75       25       5.00       2,205       792       105.60         Great Britain       2,340       817       75       25       5.00       2,205       792       105.60         Great Britain       2,340       817       79.211       3,913       782.60       2,265       792		110					78	110	18.34
Ibs.       Lbs.       Lbs.       Lbs.         Acid—Phosphate, N.O.P.— $1,902$ $126$ $1,845$ $114$ $28.50$ $57$ $12$ $2.0$ France	United States	3,222	941	3,222	941	235.25			·····
Acid—Phosphate, N.O.P.—       1,902       126       1,845       114       28.50       57       12       2.0         Great Britain       1,155       114       1,155       114       28.50       57       12       2.0         United States       156,550       8,798       156,610       8,818       2,204.50           Total       159,607       9,038       159,610       9,046       2,261.50       57       12       2.0         Acid—Mixed, N.E.S.—       6       6       75       25       5.00       2,265       792       105.6         Great Britain       2,340       817       75       25       5.00       2,265       792       105.6         Great Britain       2,340       817       75       25       5.00       2,265       792       105.6         Great Britain       2,340       817       75       25       5.00       2,265       792       105.6         Great Britain       2,306       4,811       79,271       3,913       782.60       2,265       792       105.6         Germany       100       11       100       11       2.20	Total	3,300	1,051	3,222	941	235.25	- 1 / 78	110	18.34
Great Britain       1,902       126       1,845       114       28.50       57       12       2.0         France       1,155       114       1,155       114       1,155       114       28.50           United States       156,550       8,798       156,610       8,818       2,204.50           Total       159,607       9,038       159,610       9,046       2,261.50       57       12       2.0         Acid—Mixed, N.E.S.—       2,340       817       75       25       5.00       2,265       792       105.66         Great Britain       900       339       400       233       46.60           United States       78,796       3,655       78,796       3,655       731.00           Total	nong as well as to provide	Lbs.	7 7790 Sill	Lbs.	AT LINE THE STREET	ad .(liv	Lbs.	t <del>ili ni la</del>	Date i
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Acid-Other, N.E.S 73.120 16.519 5.370 1,696 339.20 71,991 15.738 2,098.41		W0 400	10 510	5 270	1 696	330.90	71 001	15 790	2,098.41
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United States 500,101	United States		nt in maba	En one	the section section	an areas	to <u>llon as</u>	NIN M. G	0101 001
Total 440,879 45,708 375,575 30,904 6,180.80 71,991 15,738 2,098.41	Total	440,879	45,708	375,575	30,904	6,180.80	71,991	15,738	2,098.41
Aniline dyes in packages of less than 1 lb. weight-	Aniline dyes in packages of	less than 1	1b. weight-	dicalit	Large expen-	e halfet o		The mustal	midne III
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DUTIABLE GOODS(Continued.)	DUTIA	BLE	GOODS	-(Continued.)
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		DUTIA	ABLE GOODS.	-(Continu	ied.)			
ARTICLE	S IMPORTED.	nd of the real lines:	alen sindian in Disalajari sia	Sup Received	ENTERED FOR	R HOME CONS	UMPTION.	
	—T	otal Impo	orts—	Gene	eral Tariff.	Pre	ferential 7	ariff.
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and	medicines-	-Gelatine	and ising las	s—				
		\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Indicate that the cippebase	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	Lbs.	a the	
Great Britain	42,181	12,599	2,627	399	99.75	43,389	\$ 13,610	\$2,268.53
Belgium	2,200	326	2,200	326	81.50			
China France	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 41,859 \end{array}$	9 7,937	27 31,922	9	2.25			
Germany	53,502	9,673	49,739	6,803 9.279	1,700.75 2,319.75			
Japan	200	69	200	69	17.25			
United States	65,798	20,433	66,528	20,687	5,171.75	········		(a) (
Total	205,767	51,046	153,243	37,572	9,393.00	43,389	13,610	2,268.53
Glue, powdered or sheet-	in the	white all	and and an	and han 1	months list had	in <u>Danishing</u> Col	A CONTRACTOR	a land
Great Britain	222,442	21,845	15,439	2,746	686.50	933 205	91 084	in a croite
Austria-Hungary			17,600	1,168	292.00	233,305	21,874	3,645.72
Beigium	5,544	848	5,544	848	212.00	Sector Content		
France Germany	240,570	22,134	205,262	19,430	4,857.50	1		
United States	842,406 610,029	59,695 63,967	752,026 610,029	54,797 63,967	13,699.25	1 101110-101		Dentrinen.
and a state of the second state of the	La del Prod				15,991.75	orest the	<u>ICHIE</u> I	
Total	1,920,991	168,489	1,605,900	142,956	35,739.00	233,305	21,874	0 3,645.72
Glue, liquid-	cont, In so		of interior	all Texts	and the second	( Tenu Adadi	V	and the second s
Great Britain	turere and the second	3,537		.99	24.75		0.150	
Hustria-Hungary		161		161	40.25		3,179	529.84
ance		10		10	2.50			
United States	in the second second	16,050		16,050	4,012.50			
Total		19,758		16,320	4,080.00		3,179	529.84
Glycerine, N.E.S	aparphant sints	at many	(Lin (2018) 111	UN HEARD	to since it!		Rationse H	A ALLE LOUP
Great Britain	717,751	84,519	63,108	7,800	1,560.00	706,327	00 170	
			325	91	18.20		82,178	10,957.09
	63,095	8,675	63,095	8,675	1,735.00	12.1		
Total	780,846	93,194	126,528	16,566	3,313.20	706,327	82,178	10,957.09
Glycerine impored by manu: Great Brite	facturers of	explosiv		Conter Date	AUN THE MES	a the stand	THE CONTRACT	Cautage Artic
	792,066	89,873	10,615	1,300	120.00	the sector sector		
United States	175,502	24,585	175,502	24,585	130.00 2,458.50	779,451	88,573	5,905.26
Total	967,568	114,458	186,117	25,885	2,588.50	THE THE ST	The second	
Camphor	The sector	berning a	and the second	<u>enite 15</u>		779,451	88,573	5,905.26
Great Britain								adhtics • p
Germany	15,107	7,864	2,542	1,315	263.00	13,727	7,118	949.08
	1,212 9,200	606 5,017	1,524 8,784	709	141.80			
United States	3,813	1,365	3,813	4,794 1,365	958.80 273.00			
Total	29,332	14,852	16,663		1,636.60	n <u>un nord</u> h d	Carlo Carlos	public and
Opium (am 1	i nine rise	Carl Co Para	Lan and the state			13,727	7,118	949.08
Opium (crude)— Great Britain		And Legis						the main
	43,432	157,689	880	2,345	880.00	47,683	178,931	31,788.75
France	37,847 168	142,461 353	168			28,511	106,487	19,007.33
United States	4,066	9,355	4,060	353 9,345	168.00 4,060.75		Tr in the	
Total	85 512	200 850	the second	the state of the	and the state she	C. Unicate and		
	85,513	309,858	5,108	12,043	5,108.75	76,194	285,418	50,796.08
Other, N.E.S	a free materia	ally graded	6 with any			Alternation officers	Consider	- Floo Just
United States	11,911 (	2,531	11,911	2,531	506.20			Participation.
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#### ONTARIO FARMERS PROSPEROUS.

The November crop bulletin, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, shows that modern farming, on lines somewhat following scientific study, is productive of not only fair returns, but of speedy independence for those who are thrifty and careful. The average yield of the principal grains was considerably above the average for the past twenty years, as, for instance, fall wheat ran 26.8 bushels compared with 20 for the years 1881-1901; spring wheat, 20, compared with 15.5; oats, 42.6, compared with 34.8; rye, 18.5, compared with 16.2; buckwheat, 20.5, compared with 19.3. The failures or decreased returns were in field peas, beans and corn, where wet weather, and in the case of peas, the weevil also, did great damage. Hay yielded 1,87 tons to the acre, the average for twenty years being only 1.40. Fruit generally was very abundant, and prices for farm products were above the average.

The following is a summary of the yield of fall wheat and condition of its new crop:—

The wet weather which prevailed during harvesting caused considerable sprouting among the fall wheat, and some of the grain is consequently reported as soft; but the greater part of the crop is described as "good," and even "excellent," in quality, while the average yield is one of the largest on record. Reports vary greatly, even in the same counties, as to the area of fall wheat sown this fall as compared with last year's acreage. In both Lake Erie and West Midland districts the increases and decreases will about balance each other; but each of the other groups will probably show a slight decrease in acreage. The bulk of the crop was got in about the middle of September. Except on clay land, the seed bed was in good condition, and as correspondents wrote the new crop of fall wheat was looking most promising.

Fruit and fruit trees-Notwithstanding heavy losses from wind and hail storms, the yield of apples has been a good one in most parts of the Province. In some of the western counties, and in a portion of the Lake Ontario group, there has been so generous a yield, and prices offering have been so low, that thousands of bushels of apples were allowed to rot on the ground, or have been fed to live stock. Insect pests appear to have wrought less injury this year than commonly, but there has been an unusual amount of scab on the fruit. Peaches yielded well, but some of the late varieties did not mature and lacked perfect flavor. Of grapes there has been a fair yield, with no serious drawbacks. Fruit trees generally are reported in good condition, excepting in some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where many young apple trees were girdled by mice during the winter.

Spring wheat—The yield of spring wheat is considerably above the average, and the quality of the grain, is good. The crop suffered little from sprouting, or from any other cause, and may be set down as first-class.

Barley—An immense growth of straw and a large yield of plump but more or less discolored grain is a fair summary description of the barley crop. In fact, several correspondents call it the best crop in years. The chief injury sustained was from rain.

Oats—This crop has given a most generous yield, and although some of the grain is said to be light and chaffy, the majority of our correspondents describe it as of good quality, and sometimes as "extra good."

Rye.—This has been a good crop where grown for grain, but only a comparatively small acreage is raised for this purpose.

Peas-While a few correspondents speak favorable of peas, the greater number regard the crop as one of the poorest on record. The crop made a very rank growth, owing to the frequent rains, and in many instances podding proved to be a complete failure. Much mildew also resulted from the wet weather. The bug was reported as appearing in nearly every county where the common round pea is grown.

Beans—This crop may be considered as the worst of the season. In many cases it turned black or rotted, and a positively good word as to its condition is not given by anyone.

Buckwheat—This crop is not largely grown for grain. It was a good crop this year.

Tobacco-Reports to hand regarding this crop are not so full as desired, but would indicate that the crop has been only middling as to yield, but is of fair quality. Reports state that it was late in maturing, and that it is somewhat slow in curing.

Corn—Owing chiefly to the effect of frequent rains and the comparatively cool weather prevailing during the greater part of the growing period, corn will not be up to the average in either yield or quality, except in a few special cases. In some localities a portion of the crop was not fully matured. There will be more soft corn than usual, and the quality of much of the ensilage may not be up to the standard.

Clover seed—There has been an immense growth of clover this year, the second cutting in some cases exceeding the generous produce of the first, yet, from various causes, chiefly the over-rank growth of the stalk, the amount of red clover seed thrashed will be much smaller than usual.

Potatoes—Since the isuing of the August bulletin, when potatoes were booked for a large yield, rot has appeared among the crop in practically every part of the Province, the losses from this source being variously estimated at from 10 to 50 per cent. In some districts the rot was preceded by a blight, while in other quarters the potatoes appeared to rot as they were dug. But for the rot the erop would have been an immense one.

Turnips—The bulk of the turnip crop is reported to b<sup>e</sup> in fine condition, although odd mention is made of rot on low lands, owing to the frequent rains.

Mangels-Except on low-lying fields mangels were a first-class crop, being frequently reported as extra good.

Carrots—Carrots are reported as an excellent crop where grown, but they are not so generally raised as turnips and mangels.

Sugar beets—Sugar beets have been grown in many sections of the Province for the first time this year, not only for sugar-making, but also for stock-feeding. They have done fairly well, especially where grown for feeding. The great drawback to this crop, and ,indeed, to all the root crops, is the great lack of labor. Not for many years have our correspondents complained so much regarding the scarcity of suitable help in the fall of the year.

Pastures and live stock-Summer pastures were among the best reported for years, and fall fields are also praised by the most of our corerspondents, the only adverse statements coming from odd points in some of the counties along the St. Lawrence River. Live stock were much benefited by the unusual freedom from insects during the season. Young cattle have come through the season in good fiesh and in first-class trim generally, but older animals are hardly as heavy as usual, although considered in tip top condition for fattening. Sheep do not appear to be increasing, although said to be in first-class condition where raised. On the other hand, swine raising is still growing in favor, and in most parts of the Province are now being turned off " all the year round." The supply of fodder will be fully adequate in most sections of the Province. Not for many years will live stock of all classes have gone into their stables in better shape, both as regards condition and the prospects for generous winter feeding.

The dairy—The splendid condition of the pastures during the summer helped to an abundant flow of milk, and both cheese factories and creameries were kept well supplied. Eastern correspondents describe the cheese industry as



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"thriving," but in the west butter-making is coming more and more into favor. Mention is frequently made, more especially in western Ontario, of cream separators being purchased by farmers, which means the keeping of the skim milk on the farm for calves and pigs.

The following are the final estimates of the product of the 1902 crop, computed from returns of actual yield made by thrashers and an extra stack of correspondents:—

Fall wheat—748,592 acres, 20,033,669 bushels, or 26.8 per cent. The August forecast was 25.0 and the yield of 1901 was 15,943,290.

Spring wheat—303,115 acres, 6,048,024 bushels, of 20.0 per acre. The August estimate was 19.8 and the yield for 1901 was 5,498,751.

Barley-661.622 acres, 21,890,602 bushels, or 33.1 per acre. The August estimate was 32.2, and the yield of 1901 was 16,671,070.

Oats-2,500,758 acres, 106,431,439 bushels, or 42.6 per acre. The August estimate was 42.2, and the yield of 1901 was 78,334,490.

Rye-189,318 acres, 3,509,332 bushels, or 18.5 per acre. The August estimate was 10.5, and the yield of 1901 was 2,545,268 bushels.

Peas-532,630 acres, 7,664,679 bushels, or 14.4 per acre. The August estimate was 21.3, and the crop of 1901 was 10,089,178.

Buckwheat—93,324 acres, 1,911,683 bushels, or 20.5 per acre. The crop of 1901 was 1,757,071 bushels.

Beans-58,964 acres, 670,633 bushels, or 12.4 per acre. The August estimate was 11.7, and the average crop for 21 years was 672,406.

Potatoes-144,734 acres, 13,942,250 bushels, or 89 per acre, against a crop of 18 116,637 bushels in 1901, an average year.

Mangel wurtzels-70,558 acres 39,140,924 bushels, or 511 per acre. The crop of 1901 was 29,683,324.

Carrots-8,625 acres, 3,227,161 bushels, or 374 bushels per acr e,a small increase over 1901.

Turnips-136,725 acres, 71.740,204 bushels, or 525 per acre. There were 68,287,467 bushels in 1901.

Corn for husking, in the ear-371,959 acres, 20,512,194 bushels, or 55 per acre, against 77 in 1901, which yielded 24,838,105 bushels.

Corn for silo and fodder, green-209 859 acres, 2,611,334 tons, or 12.4 per acre. In 1901 at 11.9 the crop was 2,259,-514 tons.

Hay and clover—2,646.202 acres, 4,955,438 tons, or 1,87 per acre. The average of the 21 years was 1.48 tons per acre.

Apples 48,185,125 bushels, or 6,86 bushels per tree of bearing age. This is 7,000,000 in excess of the August estimate.

reconcerence in the

Tobacco-3,070,717 pounds, a trifle less than 1901, 3,-113,580.

The crop of red clover seed is 283,840 bushels, and of alsike 182,382 bushels. In 1901 the crops were 262,232 and 112,010 respectively, but the area in 1902 shows an increase of about 50 per cent. in each crop.

#### DOMINION TRADE RETURNS.

At the rate of expansion revealed by the trade returns of the four months which ended on October 31, Canada's aggregate foreign commerce will show a gain of not less than \$37,000,000, when the fiscal year closes eight months hence. Taking the four months in question, the increase in our aggregate trade, on the basis of imports for consumption and exports of domestic produce only, was \$11,-\$78,615, as compared with the same period of last year. The exports exceeded the imports by over \$10,000,000. The gain in imports of the previous fiscal year was \$4,116,658. The increase in exports was \$7,761,957. The following are the comparative details for the four months:—

Imports-October.

D. H. D.	1901.	1902.
Dutiable goods	\$ 9,778,697	\$11,529,974
Free goods	7,633,758	7,377,128
Total	\$17,412,455	\$18,907,102
Coin and bullion	769,191	668,266
Grand total	\$18,181,646	19,575,368
Duty collected	2,719,326	3,189,287
Imports-four months.		
A CONTRACT OF A	1901.	1902.
Dutiable goods	\$38,986,078	\$44,700,502
Free goods	25,451,090	25,091,040
Total	\$64,437,168	\$69,791,542
Coin and bullion	2,527,310	1,289,594
Grand total	\$66,964,478	\$71,081,136
Duty collected	10,543,229	12,123,485
Domestic exports—October.		
	1901.	1902.
The mine	\$ 3,419,773	\$ 3,969,550
The fisheries	2,226,762	1,826,688
		1,00,000

The forest	3,575,788	3,965,767
		and the second sec
Animals and their produce	8,341,449	7,632,657
Agriculture	3,641,910	4,327,729
Manufactures	2,025,738	1,907,222
Miscellaneous	5,774	10,148
		the second second
Total	\$23,237,194	\$23 639 761

Domestic exports—four months.

	1901.	1902.
The mine	\$15,546,834	\$13,792,126
The fisheries	4,634,372	4,329,628
The forest	15,532,919	18,071,834
Animals and their produce	24,041,845	28,696,198
Agriculture	7,890,171	9,959,181
Manufactures	5,713,462	6,239,370
Miscellaneous	11,786	45,000
Alter and the state of the stat	And the second of the	the second second

Total..... \$73,371,389 \$81,133,346

Aggregate trade four months, \$152,214,482; increase, \$11, \$78,615. Imports four months, \$71,081,136; gain of \$4,116,-658. Exports four months, \$81,133,346; increase, \$7,761,957. Excess of exports over imports, \$10,052,210. Imports of dutiable goods for four months, \$44,700,502; increase, \$5,-714,424. Imports of free goods for the four months, \$25,-091,040; decrease, \$360,050. Exports of mine products decreased by \$1,754,708, and fisheries by \$304,744. Exports of forest products increased by \$2,538,915; animals and their product by \$4,654,353; agricultural products by \$2,069,010 and manufactures by \$525,908.

#### THE MAN FOR THE PLACE.

Although, as the great Greek painter, Apelles, retorted upon the shoemaker who criticized his painting of a boot, in the proverbial words given by Pliny-"Ne supra crepidam sutor judicaret," or, freely, "The shoemaker should not venture beyond his last,"-that is, to say, the "Journal of Commerce" should not step beyond its functions as a business newspaper,-we are strongly tempted to do so for once-to make a suggestion to the good people of Kingston who are still seeking a suitable successor to the gentleman lately gone to receive his reward-and the verdict, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"-and who for many years so creditably filled the position as guide, protector and friend, the late Principal Grant of Queen's University in that city. At the risk of hazarding the friendship of many of the members of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, none of whom will thank us for the suggestion concerning their beloved pastor, we venture the hint to our friends in the Limestone City that the very man for the place they are endeavouring to fill is the scholarly and courteous gentleman who so ably fills the pulpit every Sunday in that place of Divine worship-we say it with all due respect-the Reverend J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D.,-that is, if he could be at all persuaded to leave a position where he is so highly appreciated and esteemed, not only by the members of his own flock, but by hosts of discriminating citizens of every shade of Belief in Montreal.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 7th inst., treating of the dairy produce situation, says:—Butter.—The weather all over the United Kingdom has become milder, and all provision trades are suffering from the relaxing climatic conditions now prevailing. There is not that briskness in the demand for Canadian butter which the "choicest" qualities warrant, as many of the best brands are far and away the cheapest goods in the market. The difference of 14s per ewt. between "choicest" Canadian and "choicst" Danish is very ridiculous when judged on their intrinsic qualities. Were the grading of Canadian butter more efficiently carried out, it would greatly enhance the value of the butter on British markets. As it is, the grade called "choicest" contains far too wide a range of quality compared with Australian or New Zealand. "Choicest" Canadian salted butter on the spot makes 102s to 104s, while c.i.f. quotations are 103s 6d. "Finest" grade ranges from 96s to 100s. Unsalted Canadian is in very small compass and is making 104s to 106s.

The second shipment of new season's Australian butter, consisting of 1,227 ewts., left Melbourne this week in the "India," and is due in London 13th December. This shows a falling off from the first shipment of 266 ewts. while last year the second shipment showed an increase of 703 ewts. The first arrival of new season's New Zealand butter took place to-day in the "Whakatane," and consists of 238 boxes and 98 kegs, but the butter is not yet on the market. A cable from the south of New Zealand, received in London yesterday, states that "owing to unfavorable weather the supplies of butter and cheese are likely to fall off." The cause is probably a droughty spring, which seriously retards the growth of the grass.

The Danish official quotation again remains unchanged at 101 kroner for top quality. Last year, at this date, the quotation was 104 kroner. The imports of Danish butter for the last three weeks averaged 25,324 cwts., while for the previous three weeks they averaged 31,330. It is interesting to note that the average weekly imports of all kinds of butter during July this year were 4,639 tons, during August 4,489 tons, during September 3,985 tons, and during October 3,450 tons, showing a weekly decline of 1,189 tons in the four months. There is a considerable withdrawal of butter from cold store taking place which makes the open market somewhat dull. The amount of "choicest" quality in cold store is very small, the bulk of the stored butter being of secondary, some of it very secondary quality, and none of it being suitable for retail at more than 1s. The quantity of "choicest" butter including all kinds on the market is very much restricted, and it seems certain that this condition of things will continue all the winter.

Cheese.—There is a good market for 56s Canadian cheese, both white and colored, and a small amount of business is done at 57s. New Zealand cheese is making 55s 3d per cwt. c.i.f. London for the coming season shipment from November to April. Owing to the demand from Australia. New Zealand cheese is selling in the Colony at prices equal to 58s per cwt. c.i.f. London. Corresponding week, 1901, Canadian choicest sold at 45s to 46s, and finest at 43s to 44s.

#### CORRECTION.

The address in he advertisement of James Melling, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, E.C., Eng., was misprinted in the early issues of the Journal in which it appeared. It should have read "New Broad Street" instead of "New Bread Street." The advertisement in its corrected form was begun in our issue of Sept. 19, 1902.

-Incorporation under Ontario laws is announced of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. The object is said to be the establishment of an overland system of wireless telegraphy in Canada, which, if carried out, will revolutionize to a large extent the telegraph system of this country. This company, which is an offshoot of the English company, and is said to have all the English capital of the parent corporation behind it, was incorporated in Ontario because of the facility which the Ontario laws afford for incorporating new companies. They are given Telegrams :- Theorem Patricroft, Codes :- A. B. C. 4th Edition and Engineering.

The Gardner Oil & Gas Engines,

L. GARDNER & SONS LIMITED.

Patricroft, Manchester, England.

Makers of :

Gardner Oil Engines—Petroleum. Gardner Gas Engines—Town or Producer Gas. Gardner Spirit Engines—Gasoline, Benzoline. Gardner Alcohol Engines—Methylated Spirit. Gardner Launch Engines—Oil, Spirit or Alcohol. LONBON OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS,

power to acquire the patents of the Marconi system and apply them for use in Canada. The provisional directors of the new company are:—Messrs. W. R. Green, New York, banker; J. N. Greenshields, K.C., Montreal; Walter Barwick, K.C.; Henry C. Osborne, broker, and James Payne, accountant, Toronto. It is claimed by those interested in the company that the problem of sending wireless messages by land without danger of interception has been solved, as each pair of instruments are attuned to a certain pitch, and that no other instrument is sensitive to the waves.

The immigrant arrivals in Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 last were as follows:--

United States.	26,388
TOISH ISIES.	17,259
-rustria, including Galacia	6,870
and Finland	3,759
- condinavia.	2,451
	1,048
	1,048
France and Belgium Miscellaneous nationalities	654
and a mationalities	7,902
Total	67,379

The figures show an increase of 18,230 over the previous year, made up as follows:-

Britain	5,449
	8,401
Continent of Europe	4,380

Photo of 30 B. H. P. Oll Engine. Engines from ½ B. H. P. Horizontal and Vertical. Tube Ignition with Ignition Valves. Electric Ignition. More than 2000 Engines Sold and Working Successfully in all Parts of the World. 200 Engines Always in Progress. 87 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

-Washington advices state that Mr. Geo. E. Roberts, the director of the mint, has completed his report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1901. The final figures place the world's output at \$263,374,700 of gold and \$104,999,700 of silver. The principal producing countries of the world show the following output:-United States, gold \$78,666,700, silver \$33,128,400; Austraiasla, \$76,880,200 and \$7,829,500; Canada, \$24,128,500 and \$3,145,600; Mexico, \$10,284,000 and \$34,493,900; Africa, gold, \$9,089,500. Mr. Roberts says that the industrial consumption of the precious metals in the world is estimated in round numbers at \$80,000,000 gold and \$57,000,000 silver. After allowing for industrial consumption, the increase in the gold stocks of the principal countries of the world during the year are estimated to have been approximately as follows:-United States, \$63,800,000; Great Britain, \$17,-000,000; France, \$40,000,000; Germany, \$41,700,000.

--By the end of the present week, says a Halifax letter of the 16th inst., the Dominion Coal Company will have sent machinists are out in Kingston, members of the Amalone million two hundred thousand tons of coal to the St. Lawrence market this season. On Thursday night there were four steamers at the international pier, Sydney, and within 48 hours all were away, with aggregate cargoes of 17,600 tons for Quebec and Montreal. The company has about five steamers to load for Montreal, and then shipments will cease for the year. The shipments to the St. Lawrence this year exceeded those of any previous year by 300,000 tons. Next year the company expects to beat this, and they have chartered six steamers, with a total tonnage of 60,000, to carry additional shipments. The

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company intends to ship coal from Sydney all winter, and it has secured a large ice plough to keep the harbor free from drift ice.—The new electric tram car system is now in full operation in Sydney.

-It is stated at Kingston that the Locomotive Works Company will bring machinists from Belgium and Germany. The company finds it difficult to secure a sufficient number of machinists to cope with the contracts, and the newcomers will be added to the night staff. On account of the conduct of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of Great Britain towards the International Machinists, of which Kingston strikers are members, the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths of America, the Pattern Makers' League and other international bodies, the American Federation of Labor has revoked its charter until it complies with the demand of the Federation, and refuses to interfere against the best interests of the Federation. While the striking gamated Society are working, refusing to side with the strikers.

—An important sale of British Columbia timber limits was held at Ottawa recently, when Mr. W. L. Scott put up a total list of 56,942 acres of the McLaren-Ross property. Of this 23,000 acres, situated in the Seyward district, on Vancouver Island, was bought by Mr. J. C. Brown of Ottawa, for \$113,000. Another parcel of property, consisting of 32,942 acres in the districts of New Westminster and Chilliwack, was also purchased by Mr, Browne for \$24,000. Mr. H. L. Jenkins of Minneapolis, for \$32,500, purchased 400 acres on the north side of the Fraser River, near New Westminster, which is described as a desirable property. Mr. J. C. Browne, the Ottawa man interested, will not operate the limits at present. The limit purchased by Mr. Jenkins will be operated under an American firm.

—The Canadian emigration office in London, which was recently promoted to the dignity of a special bureau with a commissioner of its own, is preparing to branch out on an extensive scale, with the view of popularizing emigration to the north-west. Two floors have been secured in a  $n_{\text{EW}}$  building going up at Charing Cross, in the midst of the railroad and steamship offices. Contracts have been placed for fitting up the offices exclusively with Canadian woodwork, office furniture and a steam heating plant. It will contain a complete exhibit of Canadian products. Commissioner Preston said to-day: "We expect next year to place one hundred thousand emigrants in western Canada, and we shall probably draw a third each from the United Kingdom and from Europe."

-The Italian Ministry of Marine has, it is reported, received a despatch from the captain of the Italian cruiser Carlos Alberto, which was placed at the disposal of Signor Marconi for wireless telegraph experiments, and which is now at Sydney, Nova Scotia, stating that the ship daily communicated by means of the Marconi system with the station at Poldhu, Cornwall, England, throughout the voyage, and after entering the port of Sydney. The experiments confirmed the possibility of communicating simultaneously with Europe and America during the navigatio of the Atlantic at a distance of at least 3,000 miles. It will be easier to assure communication when instru-



ments more powerful than those that can be carried on . ships are installed at shore stations.

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-In order to familiarize farmers with the method of preparing the new remedies for the San Jose scale, Secretary G. C. Creelman of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association is arranging a series of orchard demontrations to be conducted within the next few weeks. This will be aimed at showing how the lime and sulphur mixture should be used. One of the points to be observed is that the sulphur should be boiled for two hours, and it is thought that by the co-operation of the farmers and owners of threshing engines this boiling process may be greatly expedited. The first demonstration will be held at St. Catharines, and meetings will be arranged shortly for Niagara, Winono, Kingsville, Blenheim and other points where there appears to be need of the remedy.

-In line with its expressed hope to increase the steel ore carrying fleet of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, says a Duluth despatch, that company has called for bids for the building of twenty steel steamships, to be fiftythree feet larger than anything at present on the lakes. The ships will be 550 feet long, 58 feet beam and 30 feet deep deep, and will carry 9,000 tons each. They will be capable of moving from Duluth to Buffalo 129,000,000 bushels of

wheat in a lake season. It is expected that when built these ships will use up about \$10,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 laid aside by the United States Steel Corporation for improvements. The Steel Corporation owns the Pittsburg Steamship Company. These ships will sail from Duluth.

-The Montreal Transportation Company's barge Hamilton recently landed in Montreal the largest cargo of wheat ever brought through the inland waterways from the lakes. The barge started from Fort William some weeks ago with 71,000 bushels on board, but it was not thought safe to carry this amoun't down the St. Lawrence canals owing to the possibility of the tugs not being able to hold her in the currents, so 11,000 bushels was taken out, leaving an even 60,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat, which was brought through and delivered to the Ogilvie Milling Company. The record up to this time has been 50,000 bushels of wheat.

-Commenting upon a recent speech by Senator Depew on trade with Canada, the New York World says: "No people in the world buy so largely of us as Canadians in proportion to their numbers. Nevertheless, our share of Canada's great foreign trade-which, by the way, is much larger in proportion to her population than that of Germany, France, or any other great European nation, excepting Gt. Britain and larger than our own-is not nearly

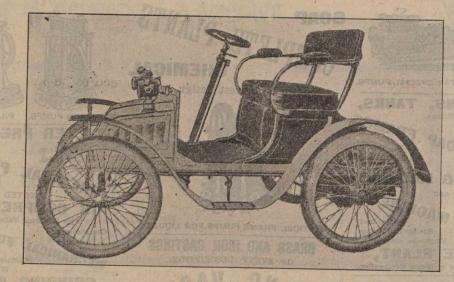
FACTORS OF : Motor Accessories, Motor Bodies in Wood and Aluminum, Electrical Parts, Rubber Goods, Lubricating Oils, &c.

Telegraphic Address : "AUTOLATRY."

### AUTOMOBILE COMPONENTS, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam, Petrol and Electric Motors, Gears, Axles, Frames, Tools, Fittings and all Motor Component Parts, for Cars, Launches and Stationary Work.



### 18-20 Church St., Islington, N.,

### London, England.

NOTE—These Cars are supplied 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> p.c., less to Canadians, F.O.B. London, under the New Preferential Tariff.

so large as it might and would be if Dingley tariff bars were lowered by a reciprocal policy on lines evidently favored by Senator Depew."

-Quebec advices state that Mr. W. B. Kelso, of Syracuse, N.Y., representing the American syndicate which has purchased the extensive lumber limits of the Gagnon Bros., at Pentecost River, on the north shore of the Gulf, is in town on his way to the limits to select a site for the construction of a saw and pulp mills. The company has a capital of \$500,000, and intends to manufacture pulp, deals, box shooks, etc., all the year round, and ship their produce during the season of navigation by their own steamer to American ports on Lake Ontario.

-The Argentine Republic clearly intends to run the United States and Canada very hard in the British meat markets. Large Argentine firms, such as the Nelsons Sons, River Plate Fresh Meat Company, and the Compania de Carnes Congeladas have solved the problem of sending beef to England equal in quality to American chilled beef. In the opinion of many Smithfield men this means that the strength of the American beef ring in Smithfield is broken, and the price of beef will be kept down for the future in spite of the beef trust.

-Advices received from Jiji state that the British Government is preparing to establish a naval station on the Island of Suwarrow in anticipation of the construction of the Isthmian Canal. Suwarrow Island is to the eastward of Samoa and north of the Cook Islands. The Government of Fiji will import into those islands 792 East Indians as contract laborers for the sugar and other industries there, applications for that many having been approved.

Mayor Joshua Dyke of Fort William, Ont., has concluded an agreement with the Ogilvie Flour Mill Company, Limited, which will build and equip a mill of 1,500 barrels capacity per day of 24 hours, and a 500,000 bushel elevator, in the town of Fort William on the opening of spring. Mayor Dyke states that this is carrying out a project of the late Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, who considered Fort William <sup>a</sup> most advantageous point for milling.

-The Canada Realty and Construction Company has been granted letters patent incorporating James Morrison, Rodolphe Forget, Paul Galibert, William McNally and Jos. Michaud, of Montreal, to construct public and private works of every description; to enter into contract with the Government of Canada, or any of the provinces thereof; to operate such works and to acquire franchises, etc.

-We learn from London, Ont., that a strong company of capitalists have completed the purchase of the Canada Veneer Works there, and will enlarge the premises for an organ factory. They expect to employ nity names before the end of January. Messrs. Manning, of Clinton, and Sherlock, of London are stated to be the chief promoters of the company.

-The Woodstock, Ont., branch of the Traders' Bank opened for business this week. It is reported it will make a change in banking hours by transacting business up till 3 o'clock, instead of 1, on Saturday afternoons, and keeping open between the hours of 7 and 9 on Saturday even ing.

-Official statistics published show that there was an increase in the population of France during the year 1901 of 72,398. The statistics for the year 1900 showed a decrease of 25,988. The change in 1901 was due more to an increase in the number of births than to a lowering of the death-rate.

Telephone Model and Control of the star, Castle, Orient, BRIANCHES; LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, NEWCASTLE AND HAMBURG.

THE MONTREAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE DINNER.

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The local Insurance Institute held a dinner on the 19th inst., in the Place Viger Hotel, which was attended by nearly two hundred members, visitors and friends. The chair was taken by Mr. B. Hal Brown, President of the Institute. The principal guests were the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, M.P., the Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, M.P., Senator Mackay, Mr. Justice Davidson, Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., Mr. T. J. Alsop, Liverpool, England; Mr. William McCabe, Toronto; Lt.-Col. Macdonald, Toronto; Mr. Bradshaw, Toronto; Mr. Blackburn, Toronto, and others. The toasts were "The King," "Canada," "Insurance Interests," "Allied Interests." "Our Guests." The first two toasts were given from the chair, that of "Canada." in highly felicitous terms, which was responded to by Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Monk, who dwelt with much eloquence upon the historic glories, the resources and the future prospects of Canada. "Insurance Interests" was proposed by Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, who gave figures showing the enormous proportions of the business. This was responded to by Mr. William McCabe, Toronto, in a very thoughtful, practical address, also by Mr. T. L. Morrisey, manager of the Union and hon-

orary secretary of the Institute, and by Mr. G. P. Stearns. The toast, "The Head Offices" was spoken to by Mr.
G. F. C. Smith in a humourous style and replied to by Mr.
Mr. T. J. Alsop, of Liverpool, assistant manager of the Liverpool & London & Globe; also by Senator Mackay.
Mr. George Simpson, of the Royal, proposed "Sister Institutes," which was replied to by Mr. Thos. Bradshaw, Toronto, Mr. H. M. Blackburn, Toronto, and Lt.-Col. Macdonald. Other addresses were given by Mr. Newcombe,

Telegrams :-GOODWIN, TRONFOUNDER, LEICESTER." The "Acme" Stone Breaker, AS USED FOR Mining and Quarry Work, and Slag Breaking. Patentees and Sole Makers:--Goodwin, Barsby & Co., St. Margaret's Ironworks, Leicester, Eng. Special prices under the New Tariff. Bpecial prices under the New Tariff. Deputy Minister of Justice; Mr. Justice Davidson, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, Mr. Peers Davidson and others.

Vocal numbers were renhered by Messrs. Frank G. Adams, Barrington Foote, R. Wilson-Smith, Jun., W. H. Jackson, I. Langlois, Jas. Gayner, with Mr. Charles C. Hole as accompanist.

The function was prolonged to the small hours of the morning, testifying to the enjoyable time provided by the first dinner of the Montreal Insurance Institute.

-Ottawa Clearing House.-Total for week ending Nov. 13, 1902: clearings, \$1,970,083.01; balances \$619,969.67; corresponding week, last year, clearings, \$1,751,178.36; balances, \$453,444.11.

-London Clearing House.-Total for week ending Nov. 13, 1902: clearings, \$722,426; balances, \$147,765.



2115

GOLD MEDAL LYONS EXHIBITION, 1872. SILVER MEDAL BARCELONA EXHIBITION, 1888. TWO GOLD MEDALS TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1896. GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

# The Lancashire Felt Co., Ltd., DENTON, near MANCHESTER, ENG. Manufacturers of WOOL AND FUR BODIES.

Suitable for Ladies', Men's and Boys' Hats. Also Raw Materials supplied to Manufacturers of same under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

#### FINANCIAL.

### Montreal, Thursday evening, Nov. 20, 1902.

The stock market may be compared to a sick man, who, after a serious collapse, has had a relapse on his road to recovery. "Slump" has been the word this season, and stocks of all classes, good, bad, indifferent, have succumbed to the cyclonic storm that passed over the New York market and gave the local one a bad shaking up. The experiences of last week have seldom been paralleled. As a rule a sudden break is followed by a rapid recovery, but lately break after break has taken place without any reaction, the poor broken down stocks seem to have had no friends strong enough to put them into position again, and at present they will have to remain where they have been put by the enormous liquidations that have been effected. The banks in New York and here decline to give any support to the market. A few specimens of the collapses that have taken place will give an idea of the enormous losses made, which are estimated to have aggregated 100 to 150 millions of dollars. The following shows the highest quotations this year and date, with price last week and the decline:

Highest.	Date.	Last week.	Decline.
Atchison 965%	Sep. 9	803/8	161/4
Baltimore & O 1181/2	" 10		23
Delaware & L 297	Feb. 4	2351/4	613/4
Metropolitan 174	" 5	1351/2	381/2
S. Pacific 811/4	Sep. 10		203/4
Walbash 561/2	" 10	421/2	14
U. S. Steel $46\frac{3}{4}$	Jan. 7	353/8	113/8

This list could be extended to cover nearly 40 U. S. railways, and a long schedule of industrial stocks, all of which have gone down like weak plants in a cyclone. It is believed that the effect of these vast liquidations has been wholesome, as undoubtedly the whole stock list had been boomed to a dangerous extent. Thousands of weak speculators have been cleaned out, some strong ones have been paralyzed, and some have taken a short cut to the realm where bulls and bears no longer trouble. The market is in an unsettled state, suspense is the prevalent feeling, with a tendency to distrust of the future until a decidedly easy turn comes to the money market, which will hardly be seen this side Christmas.

Pacific has been selling in good sized batches at 127 to 129, under a strong effort to work it up. Dominion Iron. 63½ to 54; Toronto Street Railway 115; Detroit, 84%; Montreal Power, 93% to 94; Richelieu, 94½; Dom. Coal, 128; N. S. Steel, 101; Twin City, 114¼. A few bank shares have

BRADSHAW & PAYNE, Dotted and Shoe Manufacturers, LIKER OF THE Marche Brand of Boots and Shoes in all Varieties, Ba, Humberstone Road, Lecester, England, Back State Stat



gone as follow: Montreal, 273; Molsons, 216; E. Townships, 165; Commerce, 158; Dominion, 240½; Traders, 122; rumours of new issues of capital are stiffening prices. Paris exchange on London, 25f 11½c; Berlin, 20m 44½pf. Local foreign exchange, 60's, 9, demand, 95%. Money is slightly easier in New York; here, no change.

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The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Nov. 20, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

			1	Average
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	Share	es.		date
Banks.	sold.	Hig'st.	Low'	st. 1901.
Montreal.	2	273	273	256
			215	205
Eastern Townships	100	165	165	
Commerce.	27	1581/2	157	
	10	140	140	
Miscellaneous.	the statist			
	is and			
Canadian Pacific Railway Co Ditto	.16612	1311/2	126	115
Monta Ditto. new	336	129	126	
Montreal Street Railway	287	2761/2	274	273
		Production in the		

**El Padre Needles** 

IO CENTS.

VARSITY,

5 CENTS.

The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly

half a century's experience can produce.

Montreal Power Co	95	93	96
Toronto Street Railway 530	115	114	116'
Toledo Railway 475	34	31	
Twin City Transit 2000	115	113	106
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co 781	95	921/2	113
Commercial Cable 471	176	170	1811/2
Montreal Telegraph 125	1691/2	165	172
Bell Telephone 26	167	165	1711/2
Dominion Cotton 214	54	52	481/2
Payne	11	11	12
North Star	16	16	
Dom. Coal common 660	1281/4	126	473/4
Do. pref 4	118	118	119
Lake of the Woods 8	170	170	
Laurentide Pulp Co	100	97	99
Ogilvie Pfd 20	132	130	6
Detroit United Elec. Ry 1810	861/2	83	
Dominion Iron & Steel, common 3927	551/2	531/2	271/4
Ditto. pfd 380	951/2	94	80
Nova Scotia	102	100	
Nova Scotia, new 8	100	100	
Bonds.			14
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Nova Scotia	110	109	1
Can. Col. Cotton	991/2	99	98
Dom. Iron & Steel	89	861/2	82

# Samuel Daniels & Son Wholesale and Export BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, ERSKINE STREET,

Cuts will appear when received.

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LEICESTER,

S, Davis & Sons,

MONTREAL, Que.



### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### Thursday Evening, Nov. 20, 1902.

Mild rainy weather, more like September than the edge of the Christmas holidays, is doing much for the laborers who find building and other work being proceeded with. but for merchants who fear the consequences of a mild autumn, there is little consolation beyond the fact that everyone who wants work can get plenty of it at fair wages, and free fare if they want to migrate. As a consequence dealers are not losing so much by the prevailing mild weather as though conditions did not favor the laboring classes so well. Prices of all the farmers have to sell, after abundant yields, are high, and the result is old bills owing the country merchant, the waggonmaker, blacksmith, etc., are being fully and quickly paid, while new accounts are not being opened in anything like the proportion of former years. This condition of the country reflects most encouragingly on all classes of merchants, and the one redeeming feature of it all is being made apparent by the comparatively light list of failures. As we write wheat is advancing, flour is advancing, potatoes are advancing, butter is advancing, corn meal is advancing; sugar is advancing. In short, everything the laboringman must buy early and often (meat alone excepted), is on the rise; but so long as wages are good he does not mind. Hardware importers speak of trade as being good for the season, with few changes in values. Leather is quiet locally, but export business continues brisk. Drygoods are rather quieter in regular seasonable goods, many of which are not yet cut into. Wool is quiet pending the London auctions which open next Tuesday.

BUTTER.—The market on the whole is much quieter, considerably less business passing. This is accounted for through reason of the advance having checked the demand, both locally and for export. With the easier feeling the advantage is in favor of buyers. Choicest fresh creamery is quoted at 21½c, and we hea of some dealers paying up to 22c, but it is not safe to quote the market above

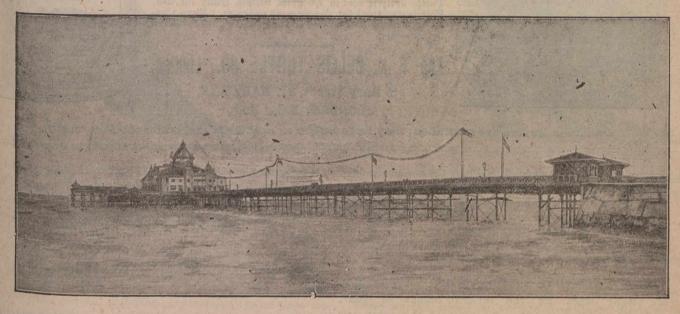
Sedgley, Tyler & Co., Wholesale and Export Manufacturers, Fleet Street Building. LEICESTER, England. SPECIALITIES : Popular Prices. Ladies' Fine Boots and Shoes. School Boots :- Boy' and Girls'. These Shoes are made for the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff of 331/3 p.c. in favour of Canadians.



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1841.

ESTABLISHED



# Morecambe Pier (East View), ERECTED, 1898, BY THE WIDNES FOUNDRY CO. WIDNES, Lancashire, - - England.

the former. Grades under finest are selling at 20 to 21c. Dairy's are in good request, with Western selling at 16 to 17c, and under grades at 15 to 16c.

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CHEESE.—The market is reported strong, but is almost lifeless and the greater proportion of receipts is going into storage for later sale. Prices are quoted at 12 to  $12\frac{1}{2}c$ .

DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME.—All kinds are in light supply, and meet with ready sale. Turkeys are worth 111½ to 12c lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.; geese, 7 to 8c lb.; chickens 9 to 10c lb.; fowls 7 to 8c lb.—Partridges 85 to 90c pair for No. 1; 60 to 65c pair for No. 2; spruce 30c pair.

EGGS.—The market is somewhat dull, with larger offerings; and prices show an easier tendency. Select fresh sell at 22 to 23c; straight arrivals 18 to 20c; cold storage, 16 to 17c; pickled, 16 to 17c. Foreign advices are very unfavorable and it looks as though a large proportion of pickled eggs sold on English account, to be exported, will have to be re-sold here; several orders are in already instructing holders here to re-sell. This will have a strong tendency towards depressing the market for some time to come.

FISH.—Prices hold steady under a good movement. Fresh B. C. salmon has been retired and frozen will shortly take its place. Arrivals of barrel goods from lower ports have been larger owing to the rush prior to the close of navigation. Green cod is likely to be dearer owing to the light catch. Quotations:—Salt Fish.—Loch Fyne herirngs, \$1.15 per keg; salt herrings, held over stock, barrels, \$4.50 to \$4.75; new Labrador herrings, barrels, \$5.25; do., half-barrels, \$3.00; green cod, No. 1, \$5.75; do. No. 2, \$4.75; large, \$6.00. Fresh fish.—Frozen Restigouche or Gaspe salmon, 16c to 17c per pound; haddock, express stock, 4c pound; pike, 6c pound;

2119



For Invalids, Travellers, Dinner, Supper Parties and Luncheons, will often save a valuable life.

Easily Digested, Sustaining, Nourishing and the best food for Invalids, in fact unless Turtle Soup or Turtle Jelly have been administered, it cannot be said that the utmost has been done for the sufferer.



These preparations are guaranteed to be the product of the fines Imported Live Turtle, and vastly superior to any forms of Meat Extract.

The Soup is put up in pint tins, price, 5/- (exactly half the price usually charged) and in Glass Flacons, 7/- The Turtle Jelly is sold in 2/6 glass bottles, ready for use. Full instructions for use on each package. From Chemists, Grocers and Stores; or orders and remittances can be addressed.

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Oanadian Buyers are reminded, they have 331/3 p.c., in their favor, under the New Tariff.

pickerel or dore, 8c pound; halibut, 12c pound. Smoked Fish.—Herrings, 10c per box; finnan haddies, new stock by express, 6½c lb.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.10 box; St. John bloaters, \$1.00 per box. Kippered herring, 90c per half-box. Prepared fish—Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c lb.; boneless fish, in bricks, 5c; dry cod, in cwts.; \$5.00 per cwt.; skinless cod in cases \$5.00 per case.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Owing to the advance in wheat millers are asking more for the various brands of flour. An advance of 10c brl. has been placed this week and there is talk of a 'further rise any moment. Corn meal has been slightly advanced, being now \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bag. Winnipeg closing prices of No. 1 hard 'Manitoba wheat, 75½c, and No. 1 northern at 73½c afloat, Fort William, for delivery second half November. Baled hay unchanged and demand good. We quote: No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.75; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

GREEN FRUIT .- Export movement in apples has been good up to the present, which about marks the close of navigation. For week ending 15th, there were shipped from this port-for Liverpool, 7,601 bbls.; London, 7,784 bbls; Glasgow, 7,711 bbls.; Hamburg, 1,053 bbls; total, 21,140 bbls. Quotations:-Jamaisa oranges, \$5.75 to \$6 brl; ditto, boxes, 150 to 200 size, \$2.75 box; do., 216 to 250 size, \$2.50; lemons, 360s, \$3.00 to \$3.50; do., 300s, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.75; new figs, mats 31/2c lb.; do. boxes 10c to 14c per lb.; new dates, 5c per lb.; cranberries, \$9 to \$10; 50-lb. crates Spanish onions, 50c to 60c crate; large cases \$2.25 per case; bbls. apples, \$2.00 to \$3.00; extra Spy apples, \$4.50 per barrel; extra russetts, Baldwins and Greenings, \$3.50; choice Spies, Baldwins, Greenings, \$2.75; all varieties of fall apples, \$2 to \$2.25; sweet potatoes, \$2.75 per barrel; Almeria grapes, extra fancy tinted stock, \$7.50 per keg; fancy heavy weights, \$7.00 per keg; choice heavy weights, \$6.50 per keg; choice ordinary for immediate use, \$5.50 per keg; Tokay grapes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 4 basket crate; almonds, 13c; shelled do. in 28-lb. boxes, 29c lb.; walnuts, 13c; pecans 16c; peanuts, Bon Ton, 12c; Sun, 10c; Coon, 71/4c; chestnuts, 11c lb.; filberts, 11c; pineapples, 24 to case, \$5.00; 30 to case, \$4.25; 36 to case, \$4; red onions, \$2.00 per barrel; wax beans \$1.80 to \$2.00; green do., \$1.80 to \$2; Boston lettuce, 85c doz.; Cal. pears, \$3 to \$3.50 box.

GREEN HIDES.—The market is devoid of features other than have been apparent for the previous week. Beef hides hold steady at the late decline to 8c for No. 1. Calfskins 10 and 8c; lambskins, 60c each. GROCERIES.—Sugars are attracting considerable attention this week, two advances having taken place all round, a 10c advance on the 18th and another 10c advance to-day which makes standard granulated now \$3.90, and graded yellows \$3.25 to \$3.70. As we pointed out in last issue, raw beet has been holding much higher in proportion of late than it was when refined touched \$3.70 last spring. Other groceries are not materially changed from last week's conditions.

By Royal Appointment to the late Queen Victoria.

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Jelly or used hot as a Soup

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HARDWARE.—Trade continues to hold good, considering the season. In values there are but few changes; galvanized staples are some lower at \$3 for ordinary and \$2.50 for bright. Plain galvanized wire also lower. Iron pipe is in very light supply, it being impossible to procure some sizes here. Sisal and Manila rope are quoted lower.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—There is a little lull just now in local distribution, some shoe manufacturers preparing to take stock. Export trade, however, goes along at a pace which causes some jobbers to feel as though they could pull along quite favorably without other trade than what comes from abroad. Prices hold steady.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Linseed oils have made a further decline, being now quoted at 65 to 67c for raw and 68 to 70c for boiled. Turpentine is unchanged at 75c to 76c, but reported very firm, dealers looking for an advance. No change in the white lead situation.

PROVISIONS .- There is a firmness in the market partially accounted for through light receipts of fresh killed heavy hogs and also through a decided advance at Chicago. We There is no change in quotations here as yet. quote:—Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$24.50 to \$25; Canada short cut back pork, \$23.50 to \$24; light Canada short cut clear pork, \$23.50 to \$24; finest kettle lard, 20-1b. pails, 121/4c to 121/2c; extra pure lard, in 20-lb. pails,  $10^{3/2}$ to 1134c; choice refined compound lard, 9c to 914c; Boar's Head brand, in 20-lb. wood pails, \$2 to \$2.08; Globe, at \$1.80 to \$1.90; 20-lb. tin pails, 1/2c less per lb.; hams, 12c to 14c, and bacon, 14 to 15c per lb. Chicago, Nov. 19, Provisions were active to-day, January closing from 17% to 45c to 471/2c higher. Future quotations closed: Pork, January. \$15.70; May, \$14.671/2. Lard, November: \$10.96; Ribs, December, \$9.95; January, \$8.121/2; May, \$7.671/2. Bibs. January, \$8.121/2; May, \$7.85. Cash quotations closed: Mess pork, per barrel, \$16.871/2 to \$17; lard, per 100 pounds, \$11.10; short ribs, sides, loose, \$9.75 to \$9.871/2; dry salt

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ed shoulders, boxed, \$9.871/2 to \$9.50; short clear sides

\$9.871/2 to \$10.121/2. Estimated receipts of hogs for to-

morrow, 35,000 head.-Liverpool, Nov. 19.-Bacon, Cumber-

land cut, dull, 55%. Short ribs, dull, 59%. Long clear, mid-

dles, light, quiet, 60s. Long clear middles, heavy, dull, 55s

Wool .- There is little to be said of the market beyond

the general review which we gave a week ago and which

conditions are still apparent. Some small lots of Cape are

being picked up, but transactions show a hesitation bor-

dering on uncertainty as to whether the buyers will see

to accident workers for use among the

uninsured.—"The jingling of the gui-nea heals the hurt"—so get an accident

policy. Don't get hurt if you can pos-

sibly avoid that same.-If a man is

foolish enough not to insure against

accidents a stylish hat and shoes will

not make his foolishness any the less

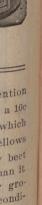
apparent. "On the contrary quite the

reverse," A. Ward remarked.-You will

often find the man who "don't take no

stock in accident insurance" and when

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he is up against a lively hurt he will howl the loudest. But don't neglect

-Aids for Insurance Agents .- Tips the man. Some men, like a barbed into the Canadian West, there can be wire fence, look easy enough, but are hard propositions .-- You voted like a man, as you chose? But are you insured against accidents?-Every time you get on a trolley as a passenger you are liable to be taken off on a stretcher. Are you insured against accidents?

• CANADA'S NEW SETTLERS.

About the reality and the large proportions of the American movement

more than their money out of them again. The 6th and closing season's auctions open on Tuesday next in London, the offerings will be light.

2121

-Mr. John Pitblado, manager of the Montreal branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has resigned, to engage as a stock-broker on the local Exchange. His seat cost \$25,000. There must be money on 'Change these times. He is to be succeeded by Mr. W. P. Hunt, of the Bank's branch at Kingston, Jamaica.

> no doubt. Perhaps better than mere official figures, a few surface indications will help to give readers at a distance an idea of this influx. The office buildings of Winnipeg are thronged with 'American colonization companies. The other day, within half a block of the Main street, writes Prof. William F. Osborne, in the Boston Transcript, 'my eye caught the names of the following: Settlers' Colonization Company, North-West Coloni-zation Company, Haslam Land Company, International Land Co., Mani-



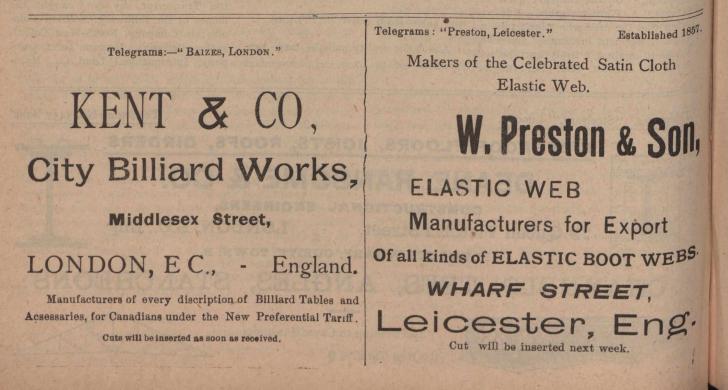


toba Land and Investment Co., Iowa and Manitoba Land Company. Everywhere one goes over the prairie today the hotel registers swarm with the names of Americans. The wellknown Western American type of face and the equally familiar Western American accent are everywhere in evidence. I have been in railroad coaches lately where from one-half to two\_ thirds of the passengers were Americans. Taking dinner at Red Deer, Alberta, I was interested to hear the man next me say, "I'll bother you for the salt." That "bother" stamped him absolutely as an American. Looking around, I suddenly realized that every man at the table save myself was from south of the line. That same day when I came out of the diningroom I handed the proprietor, who stood at the door, a \$5 bill. He gave me back four "cart-wheels" and a

50cent piece. The country is flooded as it never has been before with Ameriman silver. There are little surface riples that it seems to me ought to be effective in conveying a notion how the land is being invaded.

The outsider may quite naturally ask, Is this a boom manipulated by speculators, or is it a case of actual settlement by individual farmers? Are colonists really crossing the border with their families and effects, or is the land of the Canadian North-West simply being tied up in blocks by investors who intend to hold for higher and even for fancy prices? Upon the answer to this question will hinge our decision as to whether the movement in question is in the interests of the country or not. Out of hand it may be said that there seems to be a general agreement that the large speculator, so far as he has come in, is a

menace. The fact is, a hard and fast answer cannot be given to the ques tion. Both statements are true of the territory as a whole. One thing <sup>is</sup> true of one part of the area; the other, of another. The official figures of the people who have come in from the United States to date would probably be disappointing and might not seem to justify the largeness of the terms used in regard to the immigration. Twenty thousand for last year, with a likelihood of double that number this, will seem small to those ac quainted with the history of the West ern States of the Union. But the fact of the matter is, the seed has barely been sown; the trail has barely been blazed out. The movement is not fairly under way yet. A large number of delegates have visited the country and have delivered favorable reports, but their real following has



TELEGRAMS : RIBOTINE, LEICESTER.

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MADAME JEANNE MADAME LIEDER ANGLO FRENCH RIBOLINE Brown Street, LEICESTER, ENG.

Cuts will be inserted when received.

not yet crossed the line.

The 20,000 and the 40,000 are the mere adavnce guard. Few of these large colonization companies have put many people on the ground yet. Many of them have bought during the past summer, and their clients have not had time to get here, and they must put the people on the land or lose heavily. I have no doubt that in con-nection with the unloading of these lands on individual settlers there will be some misrepresentation and some bitterness of heart. We can only hope that this standing feature of land speculation will be kept at a minimum. As I have said, there is in general a somewhat skittish feeling in regard to the speculator; and the resident of the country who is warmly interested in its development inclines much more to pin faith to the prospective immigrant who comes and

looks over the land for himself and to the delegate whe represents 'himself and a group of friends. I should not be surprised if it proved true that to date there has been more speculation in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and more actual settlement in Assiniboia and Alberta. I don't think there have been very extensive settling on the land in Manitoba as yet. There has beyond question, been some, and that by probably richer individual farmers than have located in any of the three other divisions. The foregoing does not mean that the land is poorer in Manitoba, that there has been misrepresentation with respect to its lands, or that the settlement there will be ultimately smaller. The truth probably is that the proximity of the flourishing city of Winnipeg has lent wings to the speculator-investment idea in the case of Manitoba.

The history of what have been known as the "vacant lands" about Winnipeg confirms this view. The territory for about twenty miles on each side of the Red River, extending say forty miles south and twenty miles north of the city, was originally granted to the half-breeds. These shiftless and impecunious people got rid of it at once to speculators at trifling prices. Then when the first influx come from the East these lands, held at somewhat high figures, found themselves passed over in favor of holdings in other parts of the province. Thus they lost the chance of being taken by the first rush. By degrees prejudice deevloped in regard to them. Why should lands in the vicinity of the best town in the country remain unoccupied, unless there was something wrong with them? This was a natural view, although, so far as I know, nothing

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in the character of the soil justifies it. It may be, if anything, over-heavy, but it is very rich and will yield great crops for an indefinite period. The interesting thing is that the Americans 'have virtually pounced on this block; prices all over it have climbed by leaps and bounds. Land thirty miles from Winnipeg that could have been bought two years ago for \$2 an acre now runs as high as \$15 and even more.

For actual settlement in connection with the present migration, the section of the West one is most disposed to talk of is Alberta. Americans are simply pouring in these-Americans not from Washington and Nevada and Far Westren States, but from Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and the rest. These are Western people to begin with, and

the idea of going a long way West doesn't bother them. In most intances, owing to the policy of sending avant couriers in the shape of delegates, they have their exact objective definitely settled before they start. This explains why it does not make them nervous to pass by large areas of untaken and fertile lands before they get to the district of their choice. They are well informed.

Let me recall again that Alberta is narrower at the south and wider at the north; that it is given up to ranching in the south, and to mixed farming-with oats as the staple crop, in the north; that it follows north-westerly the course of the Rockies. The climate is the finest to be found any. where on our prairies, though similar

conditions do reach into Western Assiniboia. The grasses cure as they stand, and offer unrivalled winter feed for stock. The amount of hay that has to be put up is relatively small. In the twelve months there are usu ally two during which the weaker stock must be taken care of. Alberta is practically free from the steady and even cutting winds of the blank prairie. The ranching country par excellence of Alberta lies in what goes by the name of the Chinook Belt. The elimate in the territory stretching from about forty miles north of Calgary to the boundary—a distance of say 100 miles—is controlled by the Chinook winds. Before these a foot of snow fades in an incredibly short time. They clear the side hills spe-

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. Leicester, England



cially fast, and this gives the stock a good chance. The Mormon colony from Utah stands well within this belt, in the Lethbridge district, about their town of Cardston. This sect now numbers about 4,000, and its members are exceedingly prosperous. Some of the Americans are going into ranching. We have been told of occasional large herds being driven into Canada from as far south as Texas, within the last twelve months; but these cases are rare. A letter from an intending American settler in which the writer said he was bringing twenty-five head of cattle and eighteen horses, represents much the commoner case. In point of fact, the Albertans are not clamoring for the large rancher. He ranges his cattle on the public domain. and ten chances to one takes his money out of the country. The ordinary farmer with a small herd is the better acquisition. There are, however, as many eattle in northern Alberta owned by the multitude of ordinary farmers as run on the larger ranches in southern Alberta. In fact. the stock of the big ranches is reeruited from the small herds in the North. Northern Alberta is specially adapted to mixed farming. The very

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variety of the landscape, in striking contrast with the level prairies of the more easterly parts of our great domain, would itself suggest this. True, Alberta and British Columbia occupy a very interesting relation to each other. The British Columbia mining camps and towns offer a good market for the dairy products of northern Alberta; while valleys like the Okanagan and the Chilliwhack will provide, and are actually, providing, the fruit and the fancy vegetables that Alberta cannot produce. This forms a feature of the country that the Americans are particularly pleased with. This and the climate make strong drawing cards that lead the incomers to pass without chafing the hundreds and hundreds of miles between Portal, where most of them enter, and Calgary.

The Calgary and Edmonton linehitherto, by the way, a wretched apology for a road, though there seems to be good promise of improvement now runs north and south with those two towns, two hundred miles apart, as its termini. So far as towns along this branch are concerned, those around which the Americans have settled most notably are Ponoka, Lacombe and Wet\_ askiwin. But these are simply the

most notorious names, Americans abound along the whole line. I am informed that for from forty to fifty miles east of Ponoka, and or twenty miles west of it, nine-tenths of the settlers in a well-settled district are Americans. Calgary, the capital of Alba., with a population of about six thousand, is an extremely creditable town. It is specially fortunate in having close at hand large quantities of what is known as Calgary sandstone-a stone soft and cheaply worked, but that hardens admirably with exposure. Most if the business blocks of the place are built of this material, so that the town appears unusually stable. Edmonton, two 'hundred miles north, with a population of three thousand-Strathcona, one and one-half miles away, has fifteen hundred — is a great surprise. Electric light, telephones and water system are gratifying accidents of life so far north. Edmonton is destined to be a great town when it is reached by the new trans-continental line, the Canadian Northern, which is making for it and the mountains as fast as may be. But there are only two, of the centres, Wetaskiwin, Olds, Red Deer and Innisfail are fine towns doing large volumes of business.

W. T. SCANNELL & CO.,

Wholesale and Export

> BOOT ... And SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

> > LEICESTER, Eng.

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Established 1828.



Manufactured in England and packed in 28 lb. Galvanized IRON PAILS, and numerous other packages to suit all tastes. Choicest quality and full weight,

LARD OIL.

For delicate machinery is the finest known.

### BAR MOTTLED SOAP.

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

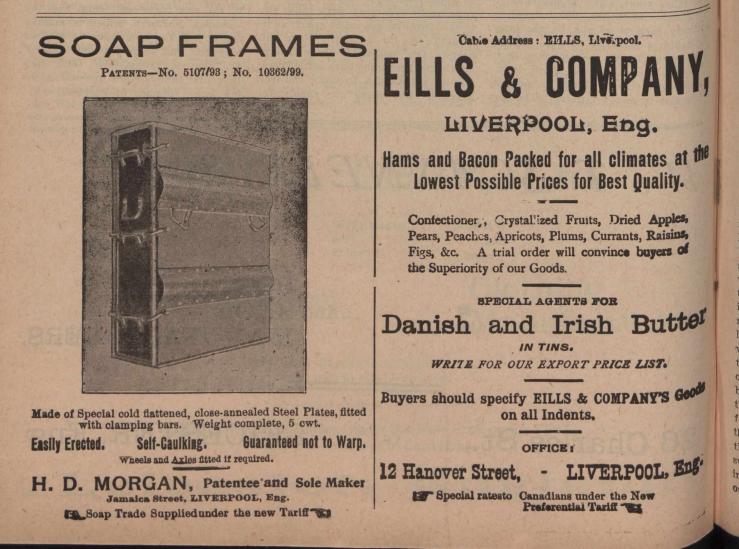
Going north to Edmonton about two weeks ago, I found practically all the travellers in my car, Americans. was specially interested in a couple of young American speculators who had been met at Calgary by men who were to drive them from Old out over the surrounding district. I was struck in this case—as I have been in a number of other-with the youth of the men who had come across the line to make large deals. I recall meeting two regular lads, on a two weeks' furlough from Armour's packing houses at Chicago, who talked in figures that made me stare, and who showed as\_ tonishing business instinct, knowledge of soils, and so on. Until now at any rate-whatever, thanks to American in-

fluence, be true of the future-native Canadians of coresponding age couldn't do business of that kind in this country. For a beardless boy to engineer a large party of hard-hearded farmers into a new country with intent to settle them on land he himself has bargained for in large quantities, would be unheard of in this country. Although the Canadian West is more disposed than the Canadian East, and infinitely more disposed than the other Country, to give young men a chance, we have still been more conservative in this regard than our neighbors to the south. I look for considerable advance toward the American view in this matter. To come back for an instant, though, to the first pair of young leaped the fence and laid bare part of

Sotherners I spoke of: The train for Edmonton was to leave at 8.45 a.m.: but they were on foot hours before that. We took a long walk before breakfast, and I was amazed at their inquisitiveness, their enterprise, their knowledge. Here were striplings, the prospective buyers of large blocks of Canadian land and the precursors of large parties. Whenever there was an excavation, they examined the soil; they took note of the variety of trees; they were delighted to find Kentucky blue grass, or something very like it, between sidewalk and fence, in the lawns of the houses, in the grass plots of the barracks of the Mounted Police. One of them, as we passed a garden

Cable Address : "DUCHY," Liverpool

LARD.





be impossible to find a Canadian judge

a hill of potatoes to form an idea of the yield. Both plucked sweet-peas, a few other flowers, and grasses, which they said they would mail wrapped in Calgary papers to their friends at home. This is the kind of immigration literature that has been flooding the Western States during the last couple of years. Everywhere along the line after we started north they conjectured the rainfall, scanned the growth of willows, the facilities for drainage, and the like.

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On our way north the engine broke down and we were delayed for some hours on the prairie. All hands gathered at the front and tried to give assistance, or looked on. One of my two friends was particularly struck with the good-humor and patience of the party in the face of an exasperating wait. He thought the absense of profanity, for one thing, remarkable. In view of the personnel of the passenger list, I was called upon to congratulate him as justly as he me.

Among all the Americans I have met recently I have been much impressed with the positive unantmity of their admiration for the way law is administered and justice meted out on this side of the line. And this expression you do not have to elicit; they volunteer it. Early in June of this summer, going south on the Canadian Pacific boat that plies on Lake O'Kanagan in British Columbia, I met a man who aid he had mined in Nevada for the last thirteen years. He had come north, he volunteered, to settle under the British flag, because life and property are not adequately protected in the Western States. It is a fact that our far western territories ,our Yukon and British Columbia mining camps have been almost absolutely without the shooting and stabbing episodes that, we think, have been so marked a feature in the ranching and claim-jumping life of the Western States. Coming north on that same British Columbia lake in September I met an Ohio judge who paid the most glowing tribute to the independence and high character of our Canadian judiciary. I remember saying to him almost at once: "I think I shall spend the half hour before you go ashore pumping you on this American influx question." "Well, the handle is always out," came the swift rejoinder. I couldn't help thinking, though he was by no means without an air of cultivation, that it would

who could have expressed himself so colloquilly, with such swift adaptation of imagery. The age, method of appointment, and tenure of office of our judges make them altogether a reserved and aristocratic body of men. Readers of this paper may remember a certain Bullock murder case that closed a few months ago with the hanging of the criminal at Fort Saskatchewan. Both murderer and victim belonged to the body of American arrivals under study in these articles. The point I wish to make is that the Dominion Government is said to have spent \$30,000 in the tracking of this assassin. The guilty man's parents had come from the States and had settled near Olds, or one of those Albertan towns a year and a half ago; the murdered man hailed from Michigan. Another recent murder case in the Yukon is reported to have cost the Government \$40,000. The Minister of Justice, when questioned at Ottawa in regard to this outlay, declared that the money was well spent, that law and order would be maintained at all hazards. The instrument of justice in all these cases, the force to which is due in toto the superb orderliness of this whole area into which Americans are now pouring, is the North-West Mounted Police. At the full this force numbers one thousand men, but it is reduced for the moment to between six hundrd and seven hundred in consequence, of the South African war and the attractions of the Baden-Powell controversy. These men form admittedly an elite body. Intrepid. muscular, rough-riders of the first water, prime shots, they police the whole country, aside from the very largest towns. Driving out of Edmonton a livery driver told me of a Mount\_ ed Policeman who saw a man leave that place on a Sunday with a load of lumber. The man was promptly stopped, and forced to drive back to his starting-point. I cite that to exemplify the strictness with which this force polices the territory. This administration of justice is an affair of which we Canadians are justly proud. We argue that this is elementary, fundamental, that whatever else we might have, nothing could recoup us for the loss of this. There has been much talk, especially in the newspapers of the United States, about the probable

our borders of so many Americans. To begin with, it must be understood that, despite the hitherto somewhat tardy growth of population and development of our resources, our people have remained absolutely patient and loyal. The annexation policy has never had a baker's dozen of a following. Well, these new people are, almost to a man, going to become naturalized Canadians. This is not a general judgment, the wish making itself father to the thought. I have made it subject of special inquiry. Few of the Southerners coming in are violently pro-American. Many of them are foreigners-Scandinavian and other-who had not yet become thoroughly incorporated in American life. A very large number are repatriated Canadians. Many are touched with the Populist discontent that has had its home in the Western States. All are in it for No. 1, care nothing for sentiment, and little for the flag under which their competency is acquired. Before they have been here many weeks even they realize that for practical purposes with us in Canada manarchy, aristocracy and the like are only names, that at least as much liberty is to be enjoyed under British rule as under Republican institutions. Governmentally then, and sentimentally, I cannot see but that these newcomers will long before they acquire the franchise, have sunk quietly into the bosom of our people. and that when they come to the polls they will proceed to move along distinctively Canadian lines, lending us, as I observed before, as a result of their past experience, signal assistance in the solution of our problems. Only one thing can I think of that could possibly make the movement count in the direction of annexation, If customs regulations should prove tyrannous, or if Canadian capital should be unwisely tardy in providing transportation facilities to meet the growing demands of the country, then this new element might grow restless more quickly than our own, might in fact look to political union as a possible solution of the difficulty.

In dealing with this subject I have tried to hit the mean between incidents and conclusions. I cannot close without saying how largely significant in an international and even racial sense the movement seems to me to be. It occurs to me that if one could assume political effects of the influx within a lofty coign of vantage, could blend



Contractors to Admiralty. Special Terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff

2128

Works: ROCHDALE, Eng.

detail into the general drift, and get a total view, the migration before us would appear to be well-nigh equal the most notable excursions of history. One million people knocking at the eastern gates of the United States this year: scores of thousands of wellequipped, skilled tillers of the soil being, partly thereby, forced out and over her north-western frontier—the whole movement due in part to specific eauses, but in part also to the instinctive reaching forth of our masterful race for room to burgeon out, for dominion and conquest.

### 1" SH PAPERS AND TABLE DECORA-TIONS.

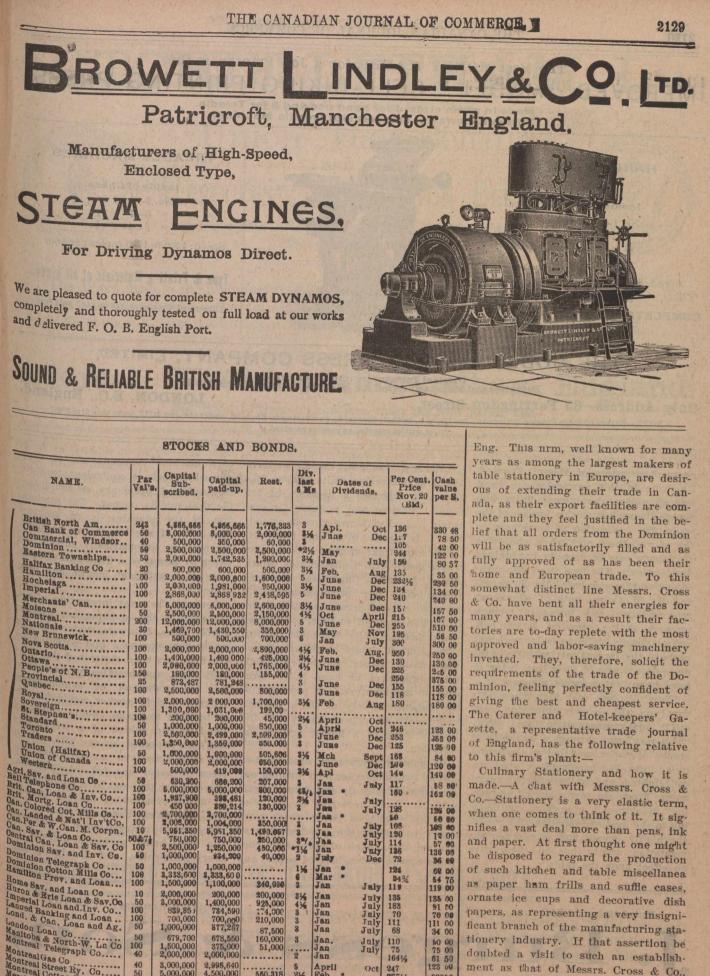
With each succeeding year a proport to n of the world grows richer, and in a much greater proportion the inholoitants of the earth desire to have whatever is set before them neater, tasticand more becomingly dignified and attractive. Every enlightened person encourages this, if not by words, at least by recognition, as all are alike attracted by the lily and the honeysuckle as compared with the nettle and the weed. Where could enlightened man wish to seek for these better attributes of advancing civilization than at the dining table?

When a future historian writes of the advances made in this respect during the 19th century, his volume, to be complete, must contain a sketch of the lives of Messrs. Cross & Co., of 33 Tabernacle street, London, E.C., Eng., for it has been left to this firm's penetration into the delicate depths of art. and hidden improvement, to bring forth the thousand and one articles of use, perfection and beauty with which to decorate the world of confectionery and enliven all its branches.

Prominent among manufacturers of table stationery—that multitude of ntensils of which the outside world 'hears little, but which are becoming each day more indispensable—is the firm of Messrs. Cross & Co., of 33 Tabernacle Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.,



Out will be inserted when made.



id. & Can. Loan and Ag. don Loan Co... atoba & North-W. La Co intreal Telegraph Co... batreal Gras Co... intreal Street Ry. Co... intreal Street Ry. Co... intreal Cote Co... echants Cot. Co... attreat Loan and Mortg... t. Indus. Loan and Inp... t. Loan and Deb. Co... chailen and Dep. Co... chailen and Ont. Nav. Co. ont.Heat, Light&Power Co. Mont. Heat, Light& Power Co. Ioronto Electric Light Co. Toronto Mortgage Co. Toronto Street Rallway. Windsor Hotel

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As in every other department of the manufacturing stationery trade, so in that which embraces the production of table accessories, machinery is wholly superceding hand work. At the

papers, as representing a very insigni-

ficant branch of the manufacturing sta-

tionery industry. If that assertion be

doubted a visit to such an establish-

ment as that of Messrs. Cross & Co.,

of 33 Tabernacle Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., would be sufficient to

dispel all scepticism on the subject.

Our representative was privileged to

look over the premises the other day and observe the intricacies of the man-

ufacture of culinary stationery on a

large scale and on thoroughly up-to-

date principles.

IMPROVED "MODEL Made in seve	EY MAKER for a Job Pri "SELF-INKING on sizes-4 for hand use and 3 for ws our smallest size Treadle Ma	PRINTING PRESS.
HAND PRESSES. Inside of Chase. No. 131/6" x 51/6" " 2-5 " x 71/2" " 3-6 " x 9 " " 4-7 " x 10 " Speed: 800 to 1000 copies per hour. GOMPLETE PRINTING OUTFITS.		TREADLE MACHINES. Inside of Chase. No. 3-6" x 9 " " 5-7" x 11" " 6-9" x 13" Speed: 1200 to 1500 copies per hour. Type & Printirg Materials of all kinds.

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compact premises of Messrs. Cross & Co., who in this particular are head and shoulders above most firms who devote themselves to this branch of the trade, the application of machinery to the manufacture of kitchen and table stationery can be seen in its highest development. The firm is an established one and its members-Mr. F. Escott and Mr. H. Cross-both of whom our representative was fortunate enough to meet on the occasion of his call, unhesitatingly claim to be, though not perhaps the largest, at least the most up-to-date house in their line, being in some important respects pioneers.

"Now, if you will just come this way, you will see everything for yourself." our representative was told. "This way" was through a labyrinth of stacks of paper, and below the warehouse into the basement-a spacious. well-lighted, and well-ventilated apartment. First, we saw a series of "lacing" machines in operation, contributing to the oval and circular dish papers the highly ornate and lace-like ornamentation which has so decorative an effect upon the table.

the largest machine of its kind in Europe. It exercises a pressure of 500 tons." Massive and powerful it certainly is, and with two girls in attendance it is capable of a large turn out.

"We export our finished goods everywhere nearly-the United States, South Africa, Australia, China, and the East Indies being our principal markets." A massive hand press, capable of delivering a blow of 10 tons, we saw at work making frills for table decoration. Here it should be remarked that these table papers, which are practically untouched by hand in the process of manufacture, are produced in an immense variety of sizes, designs, and colors of papers, many of the results being of a highly artistic description.

In another workroom upstairs two capital machines were busy turning out pie-frills literally by the mile. "Yes," said Mr. Cross, referring to the piles of narrow rolls of paper which were ready to satisfy the requirements of the machine, "each of these rolls contains a mile and a half of paper, and

"And here," said Mr. Cross, "we have each machine consumes six of them a week, which is equivalent to eighteen miles. If necessary, we could double that weekly output. The mechanism of the machine is so adjusted that frills of any length can be made, the machine automatically cutting the paper by means of a little guillotine as soon as a sufficient length has been frilled."

Perhaps the most interesting of all, however, is the machine for making souffle cases. This remarkable piece of mechanism, invented and patented by the firm, has been christened the "Isabel" press, and practically revolutionixes the production of souffle cases. Whereas a deft worker would former ly be able to make twenty gross by hand in the course of a week, this machine, attended by one girl, will in the same time turn out 300 gross. The discs of paper are fed into the ma chine at the top, and by a combination of movements, which operate in perfect mechanical harmony, the finished cases are discharged from a shoot at the side, being perfectly uniform in every particular, and absolutely un-



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The Warp used in the manufacture of this Belting is guaranteed to be made from the BEST quality of the yarn known as Camel Hair Yarn. Special lines in "Self-Lubricative "STEAM ENGINE AND PUMP PACKINGS. Samples and prices free on application.

### Address: Waterloo Mills, Oldham, England.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

soiled, as is liable to be the case with those made by hand.

"This machine must be quite a fortune to you?" our representative suggested.

"Well, it enables us practically to control the market for souffle cases. It cost us years of thought and experiment to perfect it, and about £500 to make it. We have been offered £2,000 for it, but-well, it's worth a long way more than that to us."

"Do you make many sizes in souffle cases ?"

"We make 130 different sizes and shapes."

"You must get through some paper here?"

"We consume from 2 to 3 tons a week, and it is all made in English

"And who are your principal customers?"

"The big hotels and restaurants in London and the provinces, the railway and steamship companies, caterers generally, and, of course, we supply the trade."

"Do you find the competition of the German makers severe?"

"Well, it does not effect us much. Their goods are cheap, but also in-On the other hand, ours are ferior. actually cheaper than theirs, and far and away superior. As a matter of fact, we sell our goods to German buyers, who re-ship them to the British markets, where they are sold at higher prices than those we sell them at over here ourselves! At the same time, while we claim superior style and quality for our manufactures, the fact that we are so fully equipped with machinery enables us to supply goods cheaper than where the older hand methods are employed."

The following is from a later number of the Gazette:-Improved manu-

sent generation has become so accustomed to obtaining practically anything it requires, with little trouble and at a reasonable outlay, that it seldom gives a thought to the ways and means that have to be invented and adopted by manufacturers to enable them to lessen the cost of production, and so bring their goods within the compass of the purses of the great mapority. There is, however, something of interest in connection with the making of every article of commerce-a statement that can be easily proved by paying a visit to any modern factory. We, of course, are continually engaged in this absorbing undertaking, one of our most recent calls being that paid to Messrs. Cross & Co., of 33 Tabernacle Street, London, E.C., proprietors and manufacturers of the well-known "Cross" brand of table stationery, and a firm that has agencies in many parts of the facture of Table Stationery .- The pre- world. The factory, which is one of

Telegrams :"ICERIMUS," London; "ICICLE," Durban. Codes in use : A1 & A.B.C.

### Refrigerating & Ice Making Machinery.

THE "ENOCK" PATENT SAFETY COMPRESSOR is the Simplest, most Economical and most Modern Machine for Ice-Making, Cooling, Freezing, and Cold Storage Works.

Manufactured by us at our Works, Queen Square, W.C., Eng., and guaranteed to be of the Highest Excellency in Design Material and Workmanship. We carry out Cold Storage work in any part of the world.

### Ve Undertake the Following in any part of the World :

To advise and report upon Cold Storage Projects. To survey sites of proposed works with Piers, Jetties and Sidings. To design and supervise the installation of Freezing and Cold Storage Works. To supply complete equipments, including Steam Boilers. Engines, Compressors, Electric Plant, &c., &c.

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### Marion & Co's "Folding Imperial" Cameras

No. 20 Folding Imperial.

Cut will be inserted as soon as received. It is covered leather, R.R. Lens, F8 with Iris diaphragms, time and instantaneous Shutter, reversible View Finder, Cloth Bellows, rising front, focussing scale and focussing screen, rack and pinion extension swing back and front cross movement of great extent for the front carrying lens, and automatic triple extension of bellows, 17 inches. This allows of lenses of every variety of foci being used, including telephoto work of low magnifications. We know of no such complete equipment at the price, enabling as it does the user to undertake any and every class of work including one double plate-holder, pneumatic release, and tripod bushes, complete in stiff cloth carrying case.

Price complete as described above, 5 by 4 plate, £6100Extra Plate-Holders, 5 by 4, each......29

the busiest hives in the metropolis, is under the personal control of the joint owners, M. Frederick Escott and Mr. Henry Cross; and so systematic is the procedure, that, apart from the whirring of the valuable machinery, the utmost quietness and order everywhere prevail. When past the obliging janitor, an interesting scene opens before the visitor. In the basement under the skilful management of neatly uniformed girls, are many powerful machines, the latest and best, undoubtedly, being an embossing press, which recently cost the firm £600, and is said to be the largest machine of the kind in Europe. It is capable of dealing with one ton of dish-papers of various sizes per working-day, and will exert a pressure of 250 tons with safety. Close by it a smaller edition of the same type of machine, and next to that a lace paper making machine, which can be worked at 500 tons pressure, and is also the largest of its kind in Europe. The way these three machines devour hundredweights of

good English made paper is simply marvellous. There are several other interesting pieces of mechanism in this department, including a guillotine with every modern improvement, and a 24-horse power "National" gasengine, fitted with a self-starting pump and air-filtering apparatus, whilst in a corner the favored visitor may see a unique collection of embossing dies of all conceivable patterns and sizes, the value of which is estimated at £4,000. The ground floor is devoted to packers, "rush" presses for special orders, and the office, whilst upstairs one may see inventions of Messrs. Cross on every hand. The ideal machine, however, is the "Isabel" cup maker, which turns out paper cups for ices and custards with surprising rapidity. This remarkable machine is almost human in its methods, and, besides being the only one of its kind, has been seen by few men. Its capacity is fifty gross of finished cups per day. Working silently beside it is a fondant case machine, a pretty little

piece of mechanism that seems never to tire. On this floor there is accommodation for 65,000 gross of work, but Messrs. Cross will regretfully tell you that seldom do they get the opportunity to fill it, for there is an unceasing demand for their goods. The feature of the second floor are the machines for making pie-dish frills, a cold calendering machine, with steel rollers for putting a surface on paper, and the "Freda" rotary ham frill-making machine, each of which is the invention of the firm. The "Freda" cuts dead true and is a wonderful little machine. The fourth floor, the lightest and airiest in the building, is occupied by a number of healthy-looking damsels busily engaged in sorting, examining, and packing the work as it comes from below, and some idea of their capacity may be gained from the knowledge that Messrs. Cross & Co. make over a thousand gross of dish papers per day. White for particulars, price list, etc. Special terms to Canadian trade under new tariff.

FACTORIES: Leicester, Desborough. WAREHOUSES: London, Leicester, Manchester, Cardiff.

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Patentees of the celebrated brands The "PIONEER" The "STONEWALL" The "SNOWDROP" The "HACKETT."

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Over 130 Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

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MESSRS. WACKS BROS., LTD. When a firm of clothing manufacturers issue a guarant e with their guarantee:

TRADE

chase duly signed by seller." Now. here's what the firm of Wacks Bros. publish regarding this cloth and this

goods, such as the following, there must be such merit in these goods as will fully sustain them, else the backing up of such a guarantee would result in getting the owners into constantly "deeper water" until even a life saver would not sufficiently protect them from ultimate disaster. The clothing manufacturing firm of Messrs. Wacks Bros., Ltd., owners of The Burlington Works, Leicester, England, back up their suits made of the celebrated "Gidaw" serge by the following guarantee:-"We guarantee this material all wool, indigo dye, and with fair wear, absolutely indestructible; we will replace same free of charge, should the wear prove unsatisfactory within three months of purchase. This ticket must be produced, with date of pur-

"Get your clothing good, and get it for nothing. But don't get it good-for-nothing. "Gidaw" serge, registered. Two years ago we introduced "Gidaw" serge, and guaranteed to replace free of charge any garment that did not prove satisfactory in wear within three months of purchase. Up to the present we have not had a single complaint, and have received the following replies from various customers:

Whitstable.-Gents-We have sold several of the suit of "Gidaw" serge, but have received no complaints of them, and therefore no application for renewal of garments. Yours respectfully, S. T.

Sheerness-on-Sea. - Dear Sir,-The "Gidaw" serge suits you made for me appear to give general satisfaction, and beg to say I have had no complaints from any one customer. Yours truly, S. J. W.



Special Prices to Canadian upder the New Tariff.

Burnham, Somerset .-- Gents .-- Re "Gi-

daw" suits, I have had no complaints

respecting the above suits; no doubt

it is a very nice quality suit, and they

are smart fits and nicely made. Yours

Torrington .- Gents,-I find the "Gi-

truly, P. H.

Weston-super-Mare.-Gents,-We beg to state we have not received any complaints re "Gidaw" serge, or had any claims. Yours faithfully, B. W.

Grantham.-Gentlemen,-I was very pleased with the finish of special stifs received Saturday, being rather better quality than I usually order, which means a better class of customer, and it shows you can finish your goods in



T. H. HAAGEN, SON & Co.,

#### ESTABLISHED 1856.

65, 67, 69 St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

### TANNERS, CURRIERS & MANUFACTURERS,

SPECIALITIES:

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Only Manufacturers of the Original Genuine

HELVETIA LEATHER FOR LACES, BELTING, &o.

Prices and Samples Free on Application.

Enquiries solicited.

Our Stock is the Largest in the Kingdom

first-class style. Yours respectfully, W. braced under one head; and with these C. C.

Ebbw Vale, Mon.-Gents,-I may say that your goods and way of making and finishing are pleasing not only to me, but to my customers also. Yours sincerely. T. J.

Manufactured only by Wacks Bros., Ltd, wholesale clothing manufacturers, Burlington Works, Leicester, Eng."

When a man, anywhere in Canada or even the United States, tells his custom tailor that he wants a suit of clothes made up of cloth that will stand wear, tear, sun, rain or storm, and still be fit to wear he will receive English serge or tweed. It stands to reason, then, that the English manufacturer of guaranteed clothing is at home in the work where his goods are so universally recognized. The wholesale and exporting clothing firm of Messrs. Wacks Bros., Ltd., do such an exten-sive business that their facilities for selling reliable clothing at the slightest margin of profit are readily recognized. The profit ordinarily going to the manufacturer is theirs; the profit derived by the jobber of woollens, linings, buttons, trimmings, is all em-

many sources of added cost avoided, it will be readily concluded by those in the retail and jobbing clothing trade how the firm of Wacks Bros. can quick-



ly and securely build a reputation for good reliable clothing at prices which make their products profitable and speedy sellers and guaranteed wearers for the public.

On the fly-leaf of a sample pattern

booklet issued by this firm the follow ing is seen:

Telegraphic address: "Wacks, Leicester, A B. . code used, 4th edition. Burlington Works, Leicester, England. Contractors to His Majesty's Government and War Office. High-class fit and finish. Sound workman High-class ship. Prompt despatch. Gents. We have pleasure in handing herewith a small selection of patterns for gents' suits, which we think will be of interest to you. We shall be glad to send sample garments to any part of the world. We give a first-class fit, combined with the latest style, sound work manship, and sterling value. We issue a large shipping pattern book, also a special bespoke pattern book, each containing over 500 patterns, and shall be pleased to mail either or both free of charge. Soliciting your esteemed commands. The standard sizes are the recognized Leeds sizes, and in the mar jority of cases are fully a size larger than London sizes. Write for particulars and special terms under the new Canadian tariff to Wacks Bros., Ltd. wholesale clothing manufacturers, Lei cester, England.

### Irwell Rubber Co., Limited MANCHESTER. ENGLAND.

Contractors to the British Admiralty and War Office and all the principal Railroads at .. ome and in the Colonies.

Manufacturers of every description of MECHANICAL INDIA RUBBER AND ASBESTOS GOODS used by Manufacturers, Railroads, Steamships, Mines, Power Plants, &c., &c.

Solid and Insertion Sheets, Valves, Buffers, Washers for Steam and Water Joints, Rubber Belting, Hose of all kinds, Solid Rubber Tubings, Packings, of every description, Matting, Roller Covering, Fruit Jar Rings, &c., &c.

Give our "Brucoso" Belting a trial. Tensile strength of 6" x 4 Ply 12,000 1bs. The Latest, Strongest and Best Gripping Belt made.

Special rates under the new Canadian Tariff. Enquiries invited.

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Increasing in Popularity Moderate in Price Unshrinkable

### "ALPHA" Underwear

WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

### T. H. DOWNING & Co.

### Manufacturers,

ALSO ...

### LEICESTER, Eng.

103 & 104 Wood Street, LONDON.
43 Mosley Street, MANCHESTER.
Clayton Square, LIVERPOOL.
89 Bridge Street, CARDIFF.

(Cut will be inserted as soon as received)

### WILLOWS' REFRIGERATING CO., LIMPTED.

As dairy utensil manufacturers the Willows' Refrigerating Co., Ltd., of 309 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., England, hold a very prominent place throughout Great Britain. This wellknown firm have patented and control the manufacture and sale of many new designs in refrigerators for butchers, provision merchants, poultry dealers, hotels, restaurants, etc., which possess features of marked excellence and make them quick sellers wherever seen. As all English goods coming to Canada are favored through the existing heavy reduction of duty the Williows' Refrigerator Co., Ltd., feel confident they can interest Canadian users with the superiority of their makes of refrigerators, etc. The firm will be pleased to send free illustrated price-lists of their various manufactures.

This firm are sole makers of Willows' patent zinc-lined cold rooms, for butchers, provision merchants, dairymen, poultry dealers, hotels, schools and institutions, etc., etc. Fitted with insulated drip traps, and so ventilated that they guarantee them to keep perfectly dry. From the firm's catalogue before us, we extract the following:— A feature absolutely necessary in a cold room, for the perfect preservation of meat, poultry, game, etc., and which can only be assured by our system. These cold rooms are built in sections and can easily be put together. Lined throughout with zinc and fitted with



GOLD MINERS DRILL STEELS 1035 IIN & SON Sole Manufacturers of Steel Forgings HOBSON'S "CHOICE" And Castings. (XX) Extra Best & "Warranted" Best Cast Steels. Horse Rasps, Files, Etc. FOR TOOLS, &c., &c. Sole Manufacturers of "SOHO" Special Self-Hardening Steel HOBSON'S "CHOICE" Extra Quality NEEDLE WIRE, Best and Cheapest on the Market.

AOBSON'S "CHOICE" Extra Quality NEEDLE WIRE, as supplied to leading consumers for 90 years, in the United States of America.

specialty for Machine or Hand Drilling.

Established upwards of 100 Years.

necessary meat rails and galvanized wire shelves. Prices on application.

Recent testimonial.—High Street, Ilford. Sir.—I now take the opportunity of letting you know the cold room you supplied me with last April, has been a great boon to me this summer, and has turned out better than I expected. It has kept perfectly dry, and is a great saving of ice. Any time your friends would like to view it, I shall be pleased to give them full particulars as to the splendid way it works. Respectfully yours, J. W. Poston, butcher. 85 Grove Road, Holloway, February 4, 1902.—Dear Sirs,—We have much

4, 1902.—Dear Sirs,—We have much pleasure in stating that the cold room

HT CLAYTON ENCINEERING & ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION (

you made us last spring has answered its purpose admirably, and we might take this opportunity of letting you know that the other twenty-two butter safes of your make which we have are equally satisfactory. Yours faithfully, Emerton & Son.

Tariff.

Priory Dairy, South Hampstead, N. W., February 5, 1902.—Gentlemen,—The cold room you supplied last summer has given us complete satisfaction. We found we could get the milk down to 51 degrees in the hottest weather, and were surprised at the small quantity of ice required to keep it in going order. We did not sour any milk throughout the summer and this we attribute to the use of your cold room. You faithfully, (signed) Palmer & Son.

New York Office and Warehouse.

Canadians have 33½ p.c., in their favour, by purchasing these English goods from us, under the new Canadian Preferential

> Cabinet ice safes for domestic use and business purposes, made on the same principle as our other refrigerators, and lined throughout with zinc. Ice Guaranteed to give satisfaction. safes, made in whitewood or deal, painted and varnished, or stained and varnished. Made in American ash, French polished and fitted with tank and tap for waste water in the bottom. Special ice safes for yachts, made in teak and other hard wood, and polish ed to correspond with surroundings. made in any design. Estimates and drawings free.

### The GLAYTON ENGINEERING & ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited

HEAD OFFICE AND ENGINE WORES: Newton Hvde, near Manchester, En<sup>o</sup>.

Clayton, near Manchester. Eng

ELECTRICAL WORKS :

Telegraphic Address : "DYNAMO, HYDE." Telephone : No. 62, HYDE.

DIRECT-COUPLED .....

**High-Speed Plants** 

\_\_\_\_\_ for\_\_\_\_

Traction or Lighting



Speciality-THE ACME SPINDLE Steel Spindles and Flyers and Ring Spindles of all kinds

For Spinning and Doubling Cotton, Silk, Flax, Wool, Worsted and other Fibres.

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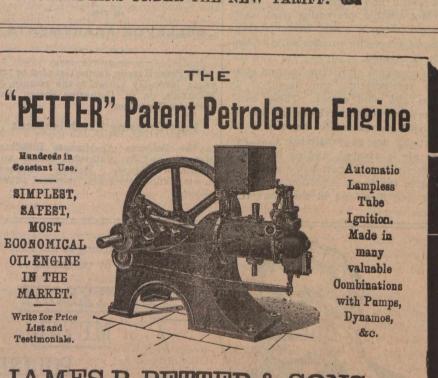
Dear Sirs,-The ice safe you have made me for my yacht "Monara" is an absolute success. Several yacht owners have been to see it, so I hope you will get some good orders. I shall be pleased to show it to anyone with a card from you. It is the first time in all my experience that I have seen a successful ice safe on a yacht. I have thoroughly tested it. I remain yours truly, (signed) A. H. Glennie.

Southampton.-Dear Sirs,-The yacht ice safe has arrived, and I feel highly pleased with if. Yours faithfully (signed) W. Kenway.

Tay Mount, Stanley, Perth.-Gentlemen, I have been much pleased with the large refrigerator I got a year ago from you, and I now want one of a less size for my London residence. I can safely say your refrigerators are best kind I have ever tried. I can most strongly recommend them. Yours faith-

fully (signed) Charles A. Murray. Market Square, Bromley, Kent, July 4, 1899.—Gentlemen,—I send you enelosed cheque in payment of account, receipt of which please aknowledge. I am very pleased with the refrigerator in every respect. (signed) Wm. Mauder. Yours faithfully

West of England Dairy, Hornsey, Sept. 11, 1899.—Dear Sirs,—The cabinet



JAMES B. PETTER & SONS, Ltd., Nautilus Works, YEOVIL, Eng. 140 Victoria Street, Bristol, & 73a Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

### SPINNING and OUBLING RINGS.

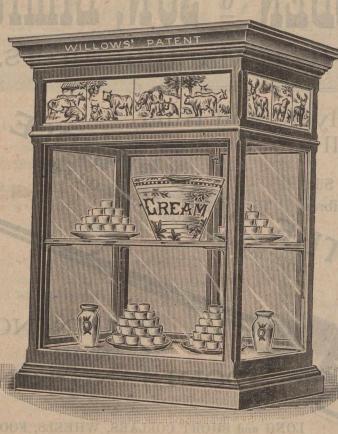
LONG and SHORT COLLARS, WHEELS, FOOTSTEPS and other Accessories for Cotton Machinery.

Repairs to Slubbing Intermediate and Roving Frames.-By our special methods we can make old frames almost equal to new, no matter how distant the Mill may be from our Works.

Hargreaves Works, - - Oldham, England,

SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

ice safe you sold me has been invalu- shown in the most tempting manner. able to me this summer, keeping the They are invaluable for use in hotels, butter hard and in splendid condition restaurants, coffee rooms and refresh-



during the extremely hot weather, and ment rooms, also for butchers and took very little ice to work it. Yours

faithfully, (signed) A. Fricker. Arnold's Dairy, 233 Seven Sisters' Road, February 4, 1902 .- Dear Sirs,-I have much pleasure in stating that the cold room fitted up by you two summers ago has proved in every way successful and a great benefit during the hot weather, preventing much waste besides being a clean, useful storage place for keeping surplus milk. (Signed) G. Arnold.

Sole makers of Willows' patent show case refrigerators and zinc-lined ice safes and cold rooms. These han !some show case refrigerators are fitted with galvanized ice baskets in the top. and are so ventilated that co'd dry air is assured, and as they keep perfectly dry all perishable goods are kept in the finest condition, free 'rom dust and flies, and at the same time

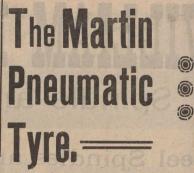
poultrymen for showing cooked or uncooked meats, poultry, game, etc., etc.,



Under the New Tariff from

Chiswick Soap Co., LONDON, Eng.,

you can SAVE MONEY.



For Motors and all kinds of Light and **Heavy Vehicles.** 



NO CREEPING. NO PUNCTURES. NO INNER TUBE. PERFECT RESILIENCE.

> Write for Particulars and Price Lists to

THE SECRETARY Martin Pneumatic Tyre Syndicate,

SUFFOLK HOUSE, HILL POUNTNEY LAURENCE LONDON, E.C., Eng.

LIMITED,

Telegrams : "PENSATIVO," London Has Beaten all Records for

Enduring Qualities.

Rock or Ooal

These Mining Tools are manufactured for the Canadian Market under the New Preferential Tariff, which favours Canadians.

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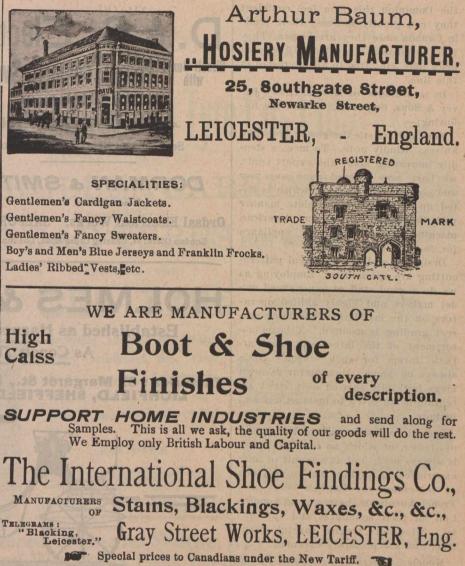
ondon

for



Ratchet Handle charged extra.

# Albion Steel Works,



and for dairies for showing butter and keeping it quite hard and in splendid condition during the hottest surnmer weather.

These cases are used at the "Confectioners, Bakers and Allied Trades' Exhibition," Royal Agricultural Hall, for showing jellies, blanc manges, meats in jellies, etc., entered in competitions; and also by the Royal Agricultural Society of England for showing dressed poultry shown in competition at the Royal Agricultural shows.

Several large firms and companies have in use upwards of 30 of these refrigerators in their various shops and refreshment rooms, and all giving satisfaction. Upwards of 2,000 have been sold.

Handsome hexagon or octagon refrigerator and stand, case fitted with bevelled plate glass and mirrors at the top. Height 6 ft. 4 in. Width 3 ft. Price  $\pounds 37$  10s.

Address: Willows' Refrigerating Co., Limited, 309 Gray's Inn Road (manufretory: Derby Street), London, W.C., England.

#### HENRY DAVEY & SONS.

As model makers, designers and manufacturers of all kinds of wood and iron lasts, knives, boot trees, etc., the

Leicester, Eng., firm of Messrs. Henry Davey & Sons hold a prominent place, not only throughout Great Britain, but all over the continent of Europe. Each year during the past quarter-century the making of shoe lasts, models, etc., has grown more intricate, this especially during the past decade; for styles in footwear have kept pace fully with the rapid progress in most all lines of manufacture. Thus it is that we have occasion to refer to the oldestablished firm of Hessrs. Henry Davey & Sons, which since its inception away back in the year 1800 has modelled designs and completed new lasts for a large proportion of the world.

The succeeding management of a manufacturing business in continuous existence from the eighteenth to the twentieth century, inclusive, must certainly acquire from their predecessors that detailed knowledge of keeping abreast in all new ideas, which must be fully known and perpetuated in order to win success in these days of severe and widespread competition. That the firm of Messrs. Davey & Sons possess these in a full measure is attested by the growth and widening popularity of theirs works and output.

As there is now a heavy reduction of duty on all English goods entering

2189

the Dominion this firm feel confident they can greatly increase their trade in Canada once they are known. They will be pleased to mail illustrated price lists ,etc., free to all interested in this line.

In a catalogue of Messrs. Henry Davey & Sons, before us, we find the following:--

New and artistic designs in lasts and knives. Kindly note.—To meet a steadily increasing home and export trade, we have now entered upon our new and commodious factory, which is fited up in the most complete manner with the latest English and American machinery, and with every appliance for facilitating production.

Designing and mathematical patterncutting are specialities. Employing as we do a good staff of experienced model makers and highly skilled operators on the last lathes, the most correct grading is assured. A large assortment of the latest and most artistic forms for each season's trade always on hand. Manufacturers' own ideas faithfully carried out; strict attention being given to instructions and fittings.

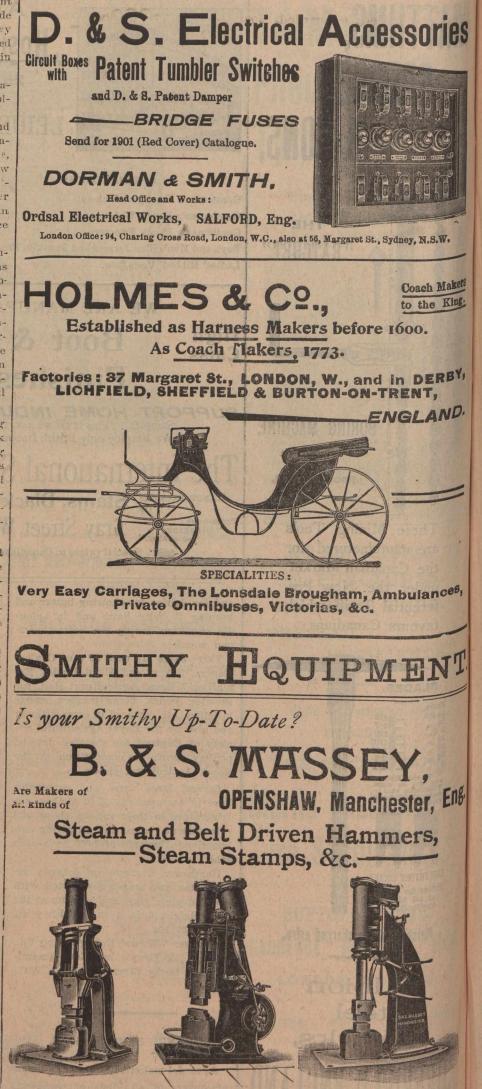
Special regard is paid to the drying of timber, of which an immense stock is always held; and as a result of long experience in buying, and in methods of seasoning our English beech and French hornbeam, have a great reputation for their soundness and durabil ty. All orders receive careful attention, and are promptly executed.

Models.—Superior in design—second to none. Made to reproduce the shape of any boot, shoe, or slipper, if rewired. The best model makers are employed. Customers' own ideas and fittings carefully carried out; and the utmost secrecy may be relied upon.

It is anticipated, in consequence of the time and care required in making special models—also the high wages paid to expert workmen—that all plant in the way of wood and iron lasts and knives required from the models specially produced will be placed with us. Sole patterns cut gratis if new knives are ordered.

Iron Lasts .- We offer in this department one of the best and most varied "up-to-date" selections of English and American shapes in the United Kingdom. The lasts are cast from the best metal procurable, are sound, smooth, and carefully varnished, and have been adopted with the greatest success by the leading houses, and largely exported to all parts of the world. There are thousands of models to choese from, and new shapes are constantly in progress. All ordinary require-ments can be supplied on receipt of description and fittings. If none of our stock of models meet the exact requirements of a customer, it is our custom to make a set at our own expense if the order amounts to £5. Price per cwt., 17s 6d.

Plated Lasts.—These lasts are made from well-seasoned English beech and French hornbeam. Mild steel sole



SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

Three Gold Medals Awarded, 1899. Silver Medal, Highest Award, Altrincham Show, 1900.



Shrewsbury & Challiner Tyre Co., Ltd.,

ANUFACTURERS OF

INDIA RUBBER CARRIAGE

MOTOR CAR TYRES EVERY DESCRIPTION.

INCLUDING THE

CUP TYRE

Specially adapted for Motor Cars, Omnibuses, &c. Over

1,000 tons supplied during the

last 12 months. Made in eight

sizes to suit all classes of Ve-

NOTED FOR

Comfort, Combined with

Strength and Durability.

Manchester, Eng: Registered Office and Works, Kay St., Ardwick Green. London, Eng: Office and Works, 24 Page Street, Westminster, S. W.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

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Telegrams : "CHALLINER," Manchester. "INAUDIBLE," London.

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plates. Best quality, superior finish, and shap s unsurpassed. Fitted with either patent Cotter fasteners or pull springs. Leather or iron back plates. Iron cased jack holes. Special attention is given to the selection of timber, to prevent shrinkage. Welt Lasts.—Made to any shape sent with order, or from our own stock of models. Sole patterns cut specially for this of the selection of the

this class of work. The best that can be made. Iron plated heels, and fitted with either patent cotter fasteners or pull springs; leather or iron back plates; iron cased jack holes; selected wood.

Sew Round Lasts. All kinds. Men's Oxford shoe, court shoe and slipper lasts. Women's court shoe and slipper lasts. Girls' and children's in great variety. Children's needle sewn lasts. The above can be fitted with patent fasteners, sockets, and back plates if required.

Extract from "The Shoe and Leather Record." A new finishing last.— Messrs. Henry Davey & Sons, of Cumberland Works, Leicester, are practical last makers of over thirty years' standing, and it may therefore be taken for granted than when they put a new thing on the market the article has some feature that will recommend it to the minds of all practical boot makers. Their latest invention is a

wood last, which we think will be welcomed with equal heartiness in the finishing room and the shoe shop. While affording the utmost facility for the insertion and withdrawal from the shoe, the "Eclipse" finishing last and boot tree possesses the immeasurable advantage of being in one solid piece, without fittings or parts of any kind. A practically indestructible article can thus be offered at an exceedingly low price. The object aimed at is accomplished simply by rounding off the heel at an angle of something like forty degrees. For finishing or treeing purposes, so long as the top of the last fits tightly against the back of the shoe, the latter requires no pressure or support at the seat, as in the case when a shoe is being lasted; and it seems therefore to us that Messrs. Davey and Sons' new invention will be found all the more effective because of its simplicity. In the form of a shoe tree, it is stained black and various colors, and polished, and at the low price of 27s per doz. pairs for women's, and 30s per dozen pairs for men's, it should meet with great favor at the hands of retailers who are alive to the advantage of treeing the goods displayed in their windows. Used in bar and strap shoes their effect would be particularly striking. As an article of sale, also, at a price well within the reach of the middle classes, their value should not be lost sight of by the shoe dealer in search of means by which to increase his returns.

The King of the Wired-on-Tyres.

Copy of testimonial from L. Simpson & Co., Leicester. To Messrs. H. Davey & Sons. 14th October, 1895.—Gentlemen.—We are very pleased with the "Eelipse" Finishing Lasts you supplied to us. We consider them very useful in a finishing room, being so easy to insert and withdraw from the shoe without any strain, saving considerable time to the operator, and there being no blocks to get mislaid or lost, they are handled with much more ease and convenience than the old style of last. We consider them a distinct success in every way. We are, yours tru y, L. Simpson & Co.

Address: Henry Davey & Sons, Cumberland Works, Belgrave Road, Leicester, England.

#### E. T. MARKHAM & CO.

Many firms have gained world-wide reputations for a single article which could scarcely be found among the multitude of goods they carry were it not that its fame has called it into prominence. The London, E.C., Eng-



Alexander Oldham & Sons,

Johnson Brook Patent Piston Works, and Engineering Works

## Vertical & Horizontal Steam Engines,

From 2 H.P., up to 500 H.P.

MAKERS OF

Ice Making Machinery, Cylinder Boring Machines, Machines for Planing Valve Faces in Position, Lubricators, Injectors, Pistons, Air Pump Buckets, Fans, Metallic Piston Rod Packings, etc.

### Illustrated Price Lists giving approximate weights will be sent on application.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1902.

1	2.141.8.3
Name of Article.	Wholesale
Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi Alum Borax, xtis Brom. Potass Camphor. Ref Rings & Ref oz.ck Citrate Magnesis lb Coccine Hyd. (oz). Cooperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar Bpsom Saits Glycerine Gum Arabic per Ib Gin Potase, lb Menthol, lb Morphia Oil Peppermint lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Licorice Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes	2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 5 0 0 00 5 5 0 0 00 75 5 75 00 2 50 00 2 50 00 3 00

land, firm of Messrs. E. T. Markham & Co., are already well known to the silverware and cutlery world through the prominence achieved by the merits of their silver and other tableware: but they have lately produced something unique in carvers which bids fair to cut its way wherever a turkey lives or dies and wherever a roast of beef is appreciated. 'Tis very simple, this addition to the carving knife; yet an explanation of over one-half of the a :cidents befalling mankind from day to day shows that they were very simply done. When a man is carving he generally shows his waiting companicns of what material he is made as well as that in the knife. After a man becomes a perfect carver it is time for him to die, because he is generally too old to live. Therefore with this patient world full of imperfect carvers it is plain to be seen that whatever will aid the man with the knife in his grasp will be hailed with more than passing satisfaction.

The firm of E. T. Markham & Co., have perfected this aid, and are introducing it in connection with their regular carving sets. It forms a part without even additional cost, so that the new carving sets manufactured by this firm have a patent attachment not possessed by other makers and rocming such a decided improvement froat Markham's carving sets must shortly cut their way around the globe. The MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, NOV. 0, 1902.

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ENGLAND.

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Name of Article,	Wholesale.
Chip Logwood Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras	S C. S C. 1 75 9 75 1 50 1 00 1 70 1 00 1 0
Gambier	0 07 0 18 0 09 0 18 50 00 55 00 0 24 0 30
Fish. Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, do do Haif bris MacMerel No. 2, bris " ' ½ barzel Green Cod. No. 1 Green Cod. No. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 00 & 1 & 95 \\ 5 & 000 & 5 & 95 \\ 2 & 75 & 8 & 00 \\ 9 & 000 & 12 & 50 \\ 9 & 000 & 12 & 50 \\ 9 & 000 & 12 & 50 \\ 6 & 000 & 12 & 50 \\ 5 & 75 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 000 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$

 No. 2
 10.1

 Large dry Gaspe per qntl.
 0001

 Salmon, bris Lab. No. 1
 0001

 "Brit. Gol bris.
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 "Brit. Gol bris.
 0000

 Boneless Fish.
 0054

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 Skinkess Cod. case.
 475

 Loch Fyne Herrings, keg.
 10

### Flour.

Ogilvie's Hungarian	0 00 8 90
Ugilvie's Glenora Patent.	0 00 1 20
Manitoba patents	6 00 8 90
Strong Bakers	000 . 10
Winter Wheat patents Straight roller.	4 00 8 80
Straight roller	1 75 1 50
do bags	1 75 4 60
Superfine Relied Oats Oorn meal, bag Bran bulk.	4 25 4 60
Corn meal, bag	1 55 100
Bran bulk	00 00 10 00
Bran bulk Shorts	00 00 26 00
Moullie	34 00 **

#### Farm Products.

UTTER; Choloest Gr astern do nder Grades Cr	0 914	21
astern do	0 17	20
ownships Dairy	0 19	17
estern Dairy	0 14	10
resh Rolls	0 17 0	-

GAS METER=

MANUFACTURERS.

OLDHAM, ENGLAND.

GEORGE NEWTON,

Special quotations under the new Cana-• dian Preferential Tariff.

attachment in question consists in the formation of the handle, which contains "shoulders" on the front and "flute" indentions on the sides, :nereby securing for the hand a perfect grip without that pressure which too often places the holder in a position not altogether as graceful as he would With this new handle the desire. knife is termed by the owners the Push-forward Knife, with guard and rest, which prevent the hand slipping on the blade, and aid and relieve the hand in cutting. Attached to butchers', sticking, siding and seymeter knives; also to ham and beef slicers, cloth cutting knives, bread knives, fishmongers' knives, carvers', shoppers, etc.

From the Hardware Trade Journal, of London, Eng .- A new handled knife. Messrs. E. T. Markham & Co., 42 and 41 Cloth Fair, West Smithfield, London, E.C., who have introduced many interesting ideas in cutlery and electro-plate, some time ago introduced a new registered handle, with knife and guard, specially designed to prevent the hand slipping on the blade, and to aid and relieve the hand when used by butchers, or persons slicing ham and beef, cloth cutters, and a host of other persons. It will be remembered that the handle of this particular knife had a series of circular indents. That knife has not only been most favorably received, but its utility has been most emphatically declared.

Messrs. Markham have gone one further, and introduced a knife, chiefly for such tradesmen as butchers and others who have to do a lot of cutting, with the recessed handle, after the manner shown in the accompanying sketch. This is made in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inch lengths for butchers' use, and in 10, 12, 14 and 16 for

MONTREAL WHOL CSALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1908.

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DET INTAC	UN TO SIDAIR	- things
in Eng	Name of Article.	Wholesale
	Hardware.	1.22. 76
Antimon	Straits. "	S C S C.
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Less quan	ver and above 30d,	2 40 0 00
Extras—O	ver and above 30d.	2 45 0 00
		A REAL PROPERTY
16 and 20d	ence Nails- Hot Cut, per 100 lbs	Barry Carling
10 and 12d	66 66 66	0 05 0 00
8 and 9d 6 and 7d		0 10 0 00 0 15 0 00
6 and 7d	66         66           66         66           66         66           66         66           66         66	0 15 0 00 0 30 0 00
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vance.	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY.	BELLING THE
Fine blued	nails-	
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Flooring	N8118-	
20 to 30d 1	per 100 lbs	0 55 0 00
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4 to 50	66 68 68 69	0 70 0 00
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Name of Article.	Wholes
and the second of the second	
Farm ProductsCon.	a start
	. 0 12149
Bastern.	0 12 0 1
Gaa	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
Straight fall	0 22 0
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8000	. 0 16 0
Potatoes, per bag of e0 the	
Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Roney, White Clov., Comb "Extracted Beaswar Baass Drime.	0 65 0
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Groceries.	
Si Granulated ball	- mann
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Powdered, in bris Powdered, in bris Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> half bris <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> 100-1b brs <sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> 100-1b brs <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> bolb brs <sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> bolb brs <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> 100-1b brs <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> bolb brs <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> bolasses (Barbadca)	0 00 4 5
Parts boxes	0 00 4 7 0 00 4 3
" Lumps, in bris	0 00 4 4 0 00 4 5
P. is 100-lb bra	0 00 4 5
Branden Vallows Molasses (Barbados) do bris. & %s Ryaporated Apples	0 00 4 5 0 00 4 6
R do bris (Barbados)	8 15 8 6 0 24 0 2
Roisins:	0 261 0 2
Raisins : Sultan:	0 061 0 0
Sultanas Loose Musc. Malace	0 09 0 12
Losse Musc. Malaga. Layers, London Con. Cluster. Rata Descar	0 081 0 10
Con, Cluster Ratra Desert Royal Bucktnet	0 00 1 50
Aryers, London. Con, Cluster. Rytza Dessert Rytza Dessert Goyal Bucking'm """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	0 00 2 75
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Figs in French	0 07 0 09
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ti Standard D	0 10 0 17 2 821/2 92
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" Crystal Japan "	4 25 4 75 4 00 4 10
Pot Barley, hag to Java.	4 50 0 00
Tapioca Per lb.	C 90 2 00
Corn. 91 Flake	0 027 0 00
te Orrecai Japan te Pot Barley, bag v8 lbs Pearl to per lb	0 02%0 00 0 90
Tomatoes, 1 doz. case	0 80 1 00.
Corn. 2 Ib. tins. Baimon, 4 doz. case. Tomatose, se. per doz.	1 50 1 75
String Beans per doz.	0 \$0 0 85

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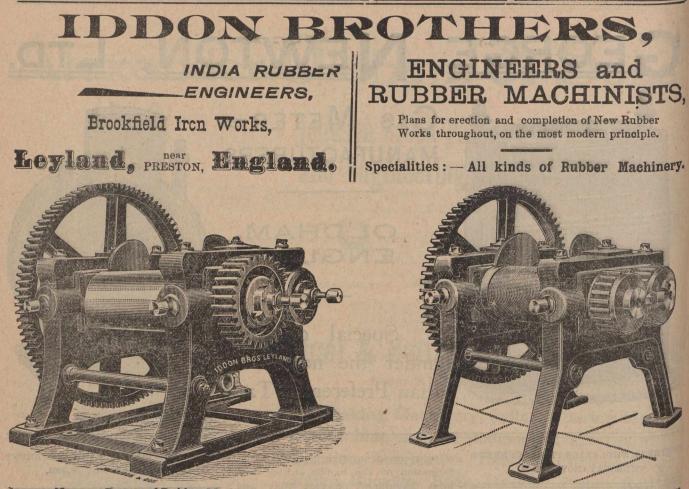
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SPECIAL NOTE :-Buyers of Rubber Machinery have 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> p.c., in their favor by purchasing from the Makers and Inventors in England, under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

and the second s	RUISAY	1 march
Name of Article.	Who	lesale.
Hardware-Con.	5 C	Sc
	and the second second	
Coil Chain-No. 1/2	3 85	0 00
9-16		0 00
***************************************	3 65 8 76	0 00
	8 60	
% & 1 in	0 00	0 00
Galvanized Staples-	3 00	0 00
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1%	2 80	0 00
Bright, 1½ to 1%	~ 00	0 00
Galvanized Iron:	No.	
Queen's Head, } gauge 28	4 40	4 65
or equal 5 gauge 28	4 10	
Comet do 28 gauge	4 10	4 35
man Transa Change	28 11	
ron Horse Shoes:	0 00	9 02
No. 2 and larger		3 35
No. 1 and smaller	0 00	8 60
The August 100 The	1 00	1.07
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	1 90	1 95
Car lots	0 00	4 25
Norway, base Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x21 ft., 18 20		
Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2; ft., 18	0 00	3 20
ss ss s <sup>1</sup> 20	0 00	8 20
	0 00	8 30
A2	0 00	8 30
66 66 61 26 ·····	0 00	8 40
45 55 51 28	0 00	3 50
Boiler plates, iron, % in	0 00	2 10
Boiler plates, iron, ½ in	0 00	2 10
Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and	0.00	
larger	0 00	2 90
Band Canadian. 1 to 6 in. 30c ; over	C. C.K.K	
base of ordinary iron, smaller size	100 15 2	
Extras.	1000	
Canada Plates:	and the	
Fall Polish	4 00	
Ord. 52 sheets	2 65	
44 60 đo	2 70	
** 75 do	2 75	
Black Iron pipe. + in	2 22	
% in	2 45	
½ in	2 65	
% in	8 40	
1 in:	4 80	
1¼ in	6 80	
1½ in	8 30	
2in	11 60	
per 100 ft. nett.	250/	
per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd	0 08	base
** Spring, 100 108	3 00	0 00
55 Tire, F6	2 30	base
" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs	2 20	base
" Toe Calk	2 90	a de
** Machinery	2 75	base
" Harrow Tooth	2 50	1
Tun Plates:		
C Coke, 14 x 20	4 25	
C Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 50	
IX Charcoal	5 50	
W . 11-85	600	
T	177	
States and the second		

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1902. ham and beef shops and cloth factories. The prices have been fixed at a moderate sum so that they shall be no obstacle to the introduction of the article. Indeed, we cannot see how the special trades to which Messrs. Markham appeal can resist the dumb eloquence of the new pattern. Now, this is one of the "little things," but "as trifles make the sum of human things." this improvement is making the firm of Messrs. E. T. Markham & Co. busier each day in answering inquiries -and filling orders.

The firm will be pleased to send illustrated price list free to'all dealers, this list comprising a full assortment of patent electro-plated ware, silverware and fine table cutlery of all kinds. There is now a reduction of 331-3 per cent. off duty on English goods coming to Canada, and this firm feel confident they can win a large share of trade here. Inventors and patentees of oval duplex steels, and of cruets with mustard lids hinged on the stem of the cruets instead of being fixed on the glass. Address: E. T. Markham & Co., 42-41 Cloth Fair, West Smithfield, London, E.C., England.

#### FOLEY & WILLIAMS MFG. CO.

A late issue of the Chicago Sewing Machine Advance contains a lengthy account of a visit by a number of business men of that city to Kankakee, MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1902.

N	ame of Article.	Wholesale
Terne Plate Russ. Sheet	e IC, 20x28 i Iron vn tin'd sh'ts	\$ c. \$ c 7 50 00 ● 10 00
22 and 24 gt	lage case lots,	0 00 7 76 3 25 8 35
Sheet, Shot, 100 lb Lead Pipe,	, less 224 p c per 100 los	00 6 50
Zinc: Spelter, pe Sheet, Zinc	r 100 lbs	• 00 5 25 5 75 6 00
	Per 100 lbs. ge	2 40 0 00
22 to 24 do 26 do 28 do WIBE:		2 3 4 0 00 2 35 0 00 2 45 0 00
Plain galv'd do do do do do do	No. 6, 7, 8 No. 9	···· 3 15 0 00 2 65 0 00
do do do do do do	No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13.	290 00
do do do do Barbed Wire		······ 0 00 0 00 0 00 1.0.b
Spring Wire net extra. Iron and 6 to 9	per 100, 1.25 Steel Wire	pl'n 2 60 base
	Rope	
" 7-16 " %	and up	0 00 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12
" 3-16 Manilla, 7-16	*** ***	0 13 0 18 0 14
" 5-16 " 5-16 " 14 " 8-16	77 77 71 71	0 15
Lath yarn		0 11

The	General Incandescent Co., Ltd.,
	Works & Warehouses: ILFORD.
	92a Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.
	(SOLD UNDER LICENSE FROM THE WELSBACH COMPANY.)
	PRICE LIST.
	1 G.I.C. Best Quality High Candle Power Mantle 4/6 doz.
	2. G.I.C. Silk Mantle 5/- "
	3. G.I.C. Special Double Woven Mantle, Double Strength
	very popular, specially recommended 6/- "
	4. G.I.C. Extra Long High-Pressure Mantle, suitable for all High-Pressure Burners 7/6 "
	E CICCana Mandle
	6. G.I.C. Mantle for No. 4 Kern Burner
	A HIGH & LAND IT THE AND A LAND IT THE AND A LAND A L

## Mantles Made to Customers Specifications at Lowest Prices.

Support British Capital and Industry. Without fear of contradiction we can HONESTLY state that our G.I.C. Mantles are the best on the market, which statement is borne out by Gas C mpanies, Street Lighting Authorities, Corporations, and leading Traders. NOTE. — Every Genuine G.I.C. Mantle bears the Company's Frade Mark G.I.C. plainly stamped on the Mantle, and customers are requested to see that the Martle contained in each boy is so stamped. requested to see that the Mantle contained in each box is so stamped.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff, 33½ p.c., in favour of Canadians.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. III., a suburban city, through invita- MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT THURSDAY, NOV. 20 1902.

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Name of Article.	Wholesale
Wire Nails.	\$ c. 8 c 2 50 2 55 1 00 0 65 9 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base
Tarred " (roll)	0 85 0 00 0 45 0 00
Montreal Green Hides. " No.1 " No.2 Tanneys pay \$1 extra for sorted Cured & inspect'd Sheepskins. Cured.s. Calfakins, No. 1 " No.2 Horsehides.	0       08       0       00         0       07       0       00         0       06       0       00         0       00       0       00         0       00       0       00         0       00       0       00         0       00       0       00         0       00       0       00         0       00       0       19         0       00       0       18         1       59       2       00
Leather No.1 B. A. Sole No.2 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Spanish Sole Light medium & heavy. Ist medium & heavy. Upper, heavy. Upper, heavy. Grained Upper. Solich Grain. Ruptish. Hemiock Calf. *** heavy. Upper, heavy. Hemiock Calf. *** heavy. Leather Board, Canada. French Calf. *** heavy. Leather Board, Canada. Fransled Cow, per ft. Glove Grain. Bruek (Cow) Frid.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
B. Calf Brush (Oow) Kid Bursh (Oow) Kid Russetts, Hght 't heavy 't No, 2 Imt. French Calf Bongtola, extra 't No, 1 bongtola, extra 't No, 1 't Calf	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

tion of Mr. W. C. Foley, president of the Foley & Williams Mfg. Co., where extensive buildings are in course of completion for the manufacture of their sewing machines and organs.

"The plan," says the Advance, "embraces six buildings, each 357 feet in length by 121 feet in width, lighted both by side windows and glass roofs, the latter of saw-tooth construction, so that the matter of light is amply provided for. The offices, also rooms for other purposes, are provided for in a two story structure at the front of the first building. The first and second buildings will be joined at the front by a wing extending between the two, 229 feet in length by 50 feet in width, and in the large open-end court thus formed between these two buildings are located the power house, a water tower eighty feet in height, and a huge cistern containing a reserve supply of water. The water supply is from an artesian well sunk in one corner of the power house. Switch tracks come into this court, to the power house and the shipping platforms, from the "Three I" railroad, which passes the rear of the grounds and which is a belt line running from Benton Harbor, Mich., on Lake Michigan, to Clinton, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and crossing every railway line entering Chicago, thereby giving connection for the receipt of materials and the distribution of finished product from and to all points of the compass. All cartage is thus eliminated from the receipt of materials and coal. and the shipping of goods, and the concern and its customers get the advantage of Chicago rates on freight.

The motive power of the works will be electricity and a massive electric generator is installed in the power THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1902.

it date is	INCISDAL, NOV. 40, 10	a landa
(Jackson) 	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	Olis	S. Sur
Cod 011.	e Seal. I OII, Nñd. Norw Process. Norwegian	Sc. Sc. 085 0 40
S. R. Pal	e Seal	085 0 40 0 00 0 55
Straw Sea	OIL NGA North	0 40 0 50
COU LIVEL	Process	1 40 1 60
Garton Oli	Norwegian	2 00 2 25
Castor Oil	brls	0 08 0 10 0 071 0 081
Lard Oil,	Extra	0 071 0 081
Linseed. r	Norwegian bris Extra aw, nett. olled, nett e. ra, qt., per case. e. nett	0 80 0 00 0 70 0 80 0 65 0 67
66 b	oiled, nett	0 65 0 67 0 68 0 70
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Turpentin	e, nett	0 00 8 70 0 75 0 76
Benzine		THE HELL CONTRACT
	Glass.	0 22 0 80
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do No.		4 371/4 891
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Red Lead.		5 50 5 50 5 00 5 50
Venetian J	d dry	1 75 9 00
Whiting, o	ordinary	1 50 <b>3</b> 95 0 45 0 50 0 60 0 70
do do	diders. Paris, do ement, cask do	0 60 0 70
English Co	ament, cask	0 85 1 00 2 15 2 25
Belgian	do	1 65 1 90
Belgian German American	do	2 25 2 45 2 00 2 40
Fire Brick	do s per 1000	10 10 28 00
Rosin	*****	1 50 1 78 9 75 5 50
French Ca	Broken Sheet bris White, bris Gine Gine	0 13 0 15 0 11 0 13
đo	bris.	0 00 0 14
Coopers' (	Glue	0 16 0 90 0 99 0 26
Brunswich	Green	0 04 0 16
French Im	t'e Varn'h pr gl	0 12 0 16
	do do	0 65 0 70 0 75 1 00
Brown Jap	An	0 60 0 75
Orange Sh	ellac, No. 1	0 50 0 75 2 00 2 25
do do White do	White, bris. Glue. t Green. perial Green	2 25 2 75
Putty Bulk	100 lb. brl in drum 1 lb pk.	2 75 8 00 0 00 2 00
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Canadian V		0.00
North Wes	Vashed	0 00 0 14 0 00 0 00 0 08 0 00
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Australian	greany,	0 00 0 00
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house. It is of the latest design and came from the Ames Company, Chicopee, Mass. Two 125 horsepower boilers will furnish steam for heating the buildings and power for the electric generator, which latter will furnish current for lighting purposes and for the numerous electric motors distributed throughout the works. There is also found in the power house a huge fire pump, installed in connection with the sprinkler system of fire protection which extends throughout the buildings. This pump is to be used only in the event of the water supply in the great tank at the top of the water tower becoming exhausted by a fire, and in that case the pump will start automatically and force water from the cistern up to the tank to be hence distributed to the sprinklers in the various buildings. Sufficient steam is kept in the boilers at night to operate this pump should the need ever arise. The supply of water in the tank is kept fresh by a small pump, and through pipes leading to every part of the works an unlimited supply of pure water is furnished for drinking and all other purposes.

Building No. 1, together with the power house, water tower and cistern, have been completed, and the construction of the wing is in progress. The switch tracks from the railroad are laid, and the machinery of the Chicago sewing machine plant has been installed, so that the new factory so far as the building is concerned is a going one. The organ and woodwork finishing departments of the concern still remain in Chicago, but will be removed to the new location as soon as room can be provided for them in the building under construction."

The Foley & Williams Mfg. Co., as will be seen by advertisement on another page, are heavy exporters of sewing machines and organs to all parts of the world, the firm name being now significant as embodying at once square dealings and goods of the kind and price which stand on their merits and prove trade winners both for the houses handling them and for the manufacturers at Chicago, Cincinnati and Kankakee.

#### GEORGE SKUDDER & CO.

This firm of oil refiners and asbestos manufacturers, of London, Eng., desire to draw the attention of Canadian steam users to their facilities for supplying all engineers' stores, motor car requisites of every description, etc. Now that there is such a large reduction of duty on all English goods entering Canada, this firm feel justified in looking for increased business in the Dominion. They are contractors to the Indian Government. London County Council, H. M. War Office, Corporation of City of London, etc., etc.,





Steel Moulders' Composition for Castings of every description. Ground Ganister for Cupolas, Bessemers, Crucible Steel Melting Holes, etc. Patent Non-Conducting Cement for Steam Pipes and Boilers superior to Felt and Compositions for preventing the radiation of Heat, Saving Fuel, etc. Special Terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff,

# A. KNIGHT & CO.,

High Class-Wholesale

Boot

# \*Manufacturers\*

We supply these Shoes, 33½ p.c. under the New Preferential Tariff.

GREAT NORTHERN WORKS, - BELGRAVE ROAD,

1866

N.

LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

Cuts will be inserted when received.

Telegraphic Address: "AUTOMATIC," Leicester.

GRINSLEY'S MARVELLOUS INVENTION Patent Automatic Fire Extinguisher.

# Extinction of Fire at the Outbreak

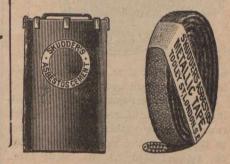
WATER SUPPLY AUTOMATICALLY SHUT OFF BY THE EXTINCTION OF THE FIRE. NO MORE STOCKS DAMAGED BY FLOODING.

Sole Inventors and Patentees: J. G. GRIMSLEY & SONS, ENGINEERS,

Halford St., LEICESTER, Eng.

established 1856. Telegraphic Address: "Skudder, London." Gold medal, Sheffield, 1892.

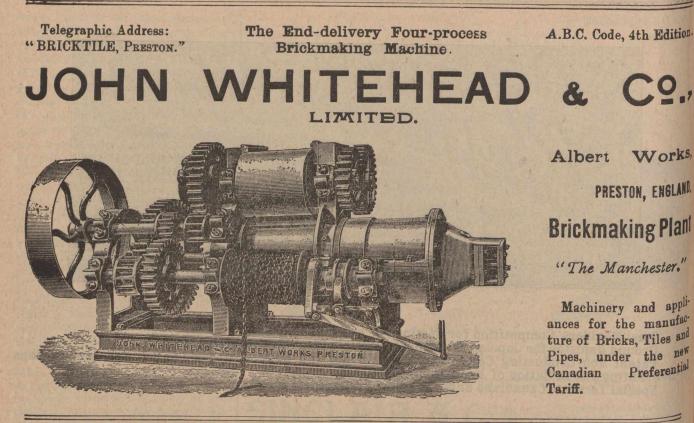
Manufacturers of gland packings for all kinds of marine and land engines, steam hammers, blowing, winding and hydraulic engines. Woven packings are extensively used in railway locomotive pistons and valves, also by coal, iron and steamship companies, etc. Asbestos manufacturers. Patent improved non-conducting compound, for covering boilers, steam pipes, and all super-



heated surfaces. For the prevention of freezing in cold water pipes this compound has no equal. 98 Tooley street, London, S.E., and at South Bermand-<sup>8+</sup> y, London, Eng.

Messrs. George Skudder & Co., are sole manufacturers of Skudderlene oil for water cooled motors, quarts, 1s 6d;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, 3s; 1 gallon, 5s. Skudderlene oil for air cooled motors, quarts, 1s 6d;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, 3s; 1 gallon, 5s. Skudderlene oil for all bearings, quarts, 1s 6d;  $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 2s 9d; 1 gallon, 4s 6d. Skudderlene oil for gear boxes, differentials and chains, quarts, 1s 3d;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, 2s 6d; 1 gallon, 3s 6d. Skudderlene lubricant, for steam, petrol, and hot air engine bearings, gear boxes, differentials, and all wearing surfaces. Tins, 6d and 1s each; 7 lbs. and over, 9d per lb.

Gripolene (Trade Mark), for preserving belts of every description and pre-

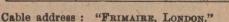


venting them from slipping, greatly improving the belt, making it soft, pliable and elastic. One trial ensures its constant use. Sold in collapsible tubes, 6d and 1s each. Directions for use:— Place small quantities of the "Gripolene" about six inches apart on the inside of the belt, afterwards run the



belt for a short time, when the "Gripolene" will spread over its surface.

Skudder's finest quality raw hide belting, unequalled for steady and quick running, being pliable, strong and even in thickness. Per running foot, 1 in., 5d;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d; 2 in., 1s;  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., 1s 1d;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., 1s 3d;  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s 5d; 3 in., 1s 6d. These belts are made to run with the grain or outside next the pulleys.





The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Ld.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

Under New Patent Process

Refined Olis, Benzine, Napthas and Caselenes, Lubricating Olis, Grease Paraffine Wax Candles, Fuel Olis, &c.

Refineries: SARNIA and PETROLIA, Ont.

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The QUEEN CITY OIL COMPANY, Limited, Head Office: TORONTO, Ont.

Branches: OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON, KINGSTON, and other Stations

Codes used : A 1., A B C, 4th & 5th Ed., Agers & Private Code

FRY, MARRIAN & WELLS, Head Office, - - 3 Mincing Lane, E. C., London, Eng

> and ENGLISH HARDWARE CUTLERY GOODS.

SOLE EXPORT AGENTS FOR

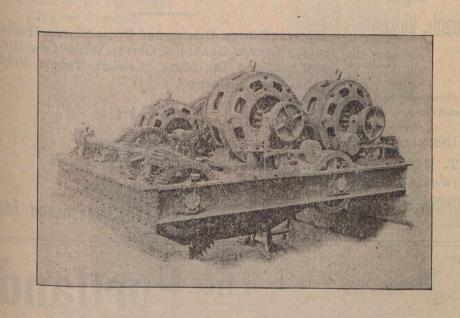
Messrs. SHRAGER BROTHERS, Calcutta. HESSIAN CLOTH and JUTE SACES

Special Terms to Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff.

Correspondence Invited.

Telegrams : "CLUNCH, LONDON."

The International Electrical Engineering Company, Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, LONDON, W.C., Eng.



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## Manufacturers of <u>Electric Lighting Trac-</u> <u>tion and Power</u> Transmission Plant.

Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors, Single and Multiphase Alternators and Motors, Transformers, Motor-Generators, Balancers, Boosters, Motor Controllers and Switchboards, Electric Cranes, Overhead Travellers, Hoists, Electric Mining Machinery, Haulers, Pumps, Complete Equipments for Tramways and Railways, Arc Lamps, Open or Enclosed, High Quality Arc Lamp, Carbons, &c., &c. Send for Price Lists.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Asbestos and rubber goods. Pure as-Works: TOOTING. Cable Address : "BROMIDE, London." bestos millboard, 2s 6d per lb; pure as-Photographic Materials bestos fibre, 3s per lb.; pure asbestos paratus & Complete Plates Price Papers Chemicals List. yarn, 3s per 1b.; pure asbestos joint Cameras 800 rings, 4s per lb. India rubber insertion, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d per lb. India rub-Mounts Pages, Albums Post and all Free. Sundries. GEORGE HOUGHTON & SON, Manufacturers and Dealers 88 & 89 High Holborn, London, W.C., England. ber suction hose, armoured hose and delivery hose. India rubber mats, 2s Special prices to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff. F.O.B. London, Eng. 6d, 2s, 1s 6d per lb. Name or initials Eclectic Steen Co., Limited, Princess Street Works. SHEFFIELD, Eng. MANUFACTURERS OF rucible cast sti FOR ALL PURPOSES. Special Miners Drill Steel SPECIAL NOTE .- This Special Steel is manufactured for

Ground and Polished Steel for Shafting.

SPECIAL NOTE.—This Special Steel is manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new preferential tariff, 83% per cent. In favour of the English makers.

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FERRANTI Continuous Current House S

English Systems.

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Continuous Current House Service Meters.

Write for Descriptive Pamphlet, Free on Application

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A.B.C. Code Used.

- WORKS AND OFFICES -

and a good at the

HOLLINWOOD,

Above Cut represents the Latest Novelties inour

# "Meteor" Electric Light Cases solid silver Fronts, 5x4x3.

Catalogues and F. O. B. London prices, under the new Preferential Tariff, 33½ p.c. reduction off British goods.

EVANS & MANGER, Hatton Garden, LONDON, Eng.

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## Lancashire, Eng.

foundries" is the usual way of getting over the mystery, but little thought is given to the amount of brains and skill required to furnish the latest improved ideas we hear of from time to time. Among the oldest-if not altogether the oldest-known firm of sanitary, hydraulic and gas engineers, is that of Messrs. George Waller & Co., of 165 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., and whose works are at Stroud, Gloucestershire. This firm have supplied the iron work required for many of the most important drainage works in the United Kingdom, and all parts of the world; also to a great number of corporations, public institutions and home authorities, and their work has been highly approved of by many of the most eminent engineers and sanitary experts, and they have supplied goods of their manufacture for use in all parts of the world for upwards of 100 years. This firm are in a position to execute any orders with the greatest promptitude, and at the lowest possible prices, having a very large and varied stock at their Stroud Works (which have recently been enlarged to meet the increased demand for this class of work) ready for immediate delivery. Special quotations and terms for large quantities upon application. This incentive to Canadian trade, coupled with that important item of saving, through the reduction of 33 1-?



per cent. in duty in favor of Canadians should, combined, cause interest to be awakened throughout Canada by those interested in goods such as the firm of Geo. Waller & Co. produce. This firm's catalogue, finely illustrated, is, in itself, an interesting volume, and very instructive as pertaining to and detailing the very latest achievements in all sanitary ironwork and appliances, such as cesspool pumps, vans, hose reels, etc., hygienic and other airtight manhole and inspection covers. Fresh air inlets and ventilating gratings, as used by the school boards for London, Birmingham, etc. Improved grease traps, cast iron disconnectors, 4 in. by 12 in. [In a former article a typographical error caused this to read 4 in. to 12 feet.] Penstocks, flushing gates, tide valves (5 in. to 10 ft.), water and sewage pumps with steam, gas or oil engines, as supplied to corporations and waterworks, trapped rain, stable and brewery gulleys, improved concrete mixing machinery, etc., etc.

STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CANADIAN. - Montreal Quotations Nov. 18, 1902.

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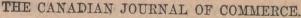
Нами ог Сомрану.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine	15,000	\$%-6mos.	350	\$50	95
Canada Life	2,500	4-6mos.	400	400	160
Confederation Life	10,000	7% 6mos.	100	10	951/2
Western Assurance	25,000	5-6mos.	40	20	
Juarantee Co. of North America	13,372	6	50	50	

BRITISH AND FORMEN.-Quotations on the London Market, Nov. 8, 1992 Market value p. p'd up sh

Alliance Assur	250,000	8s. p.s.	20	2 1-5	81/2	#061/s
Atlas	24,000	24 p. s.	50	6	251/2	\$26% 20 28%
British and Foreign Marine	67,000	25	20	5	19	28%
Caledonian	21,500	128. p.s.	25		and the state	46 9%
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.	50,000	271	50	9	45	9%
Guardian Fire and Life	200,000	9	10	b	83/4	
Imperial Fire	60,000	25	20	5	15-16 (35.71)	
Lancashire Fire	136,493		20	2	A BOT ON THE	
Lion Fire	100,000	1200 8 1000	814 25	1%		19%
London and Lancashire Fire	\$5,100	22	25	21/2	181/2	53
London Assurance Corporation	35,862	20	25	12%	52	53 81/1
London & Lancashire Life	10,000	10	10	8	8 28	29
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life	391,752	90	St.	8	28	76
Northern Fire and Life	30,000	*221	100	10	73	261/2
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life	110,000	30s.p.s.	25	636	351/2	108
Norwich Union Fire	11,000	*3316	100	12	105	29 76 26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>8</sup> 81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Phœnix Fire	53.776	35	50	5	\$301%	49%
Royal Insurance Fire and Life	125,234	5834	20	and the states	481/2	103
Sun Fire	240,000	8s 6d p. s.	10	10	101/4	10兆 18兆
Union	45,000	18 p.s.	10	4	121/2	1012

\*Excluding periodical cash bonus,





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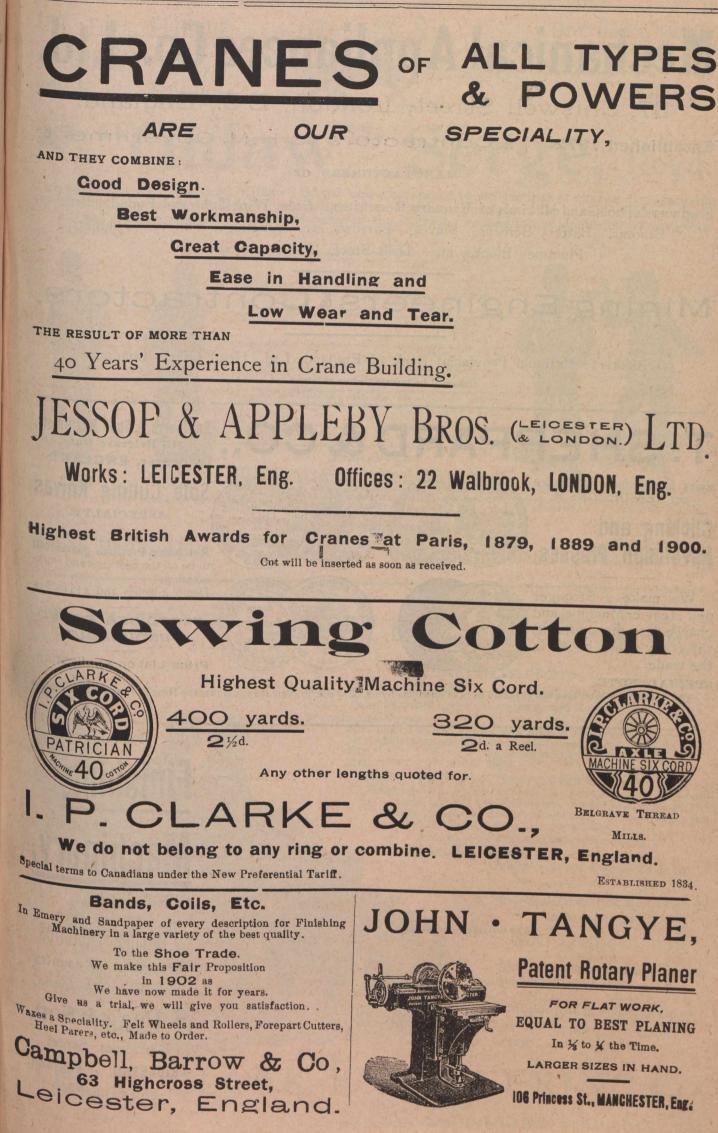
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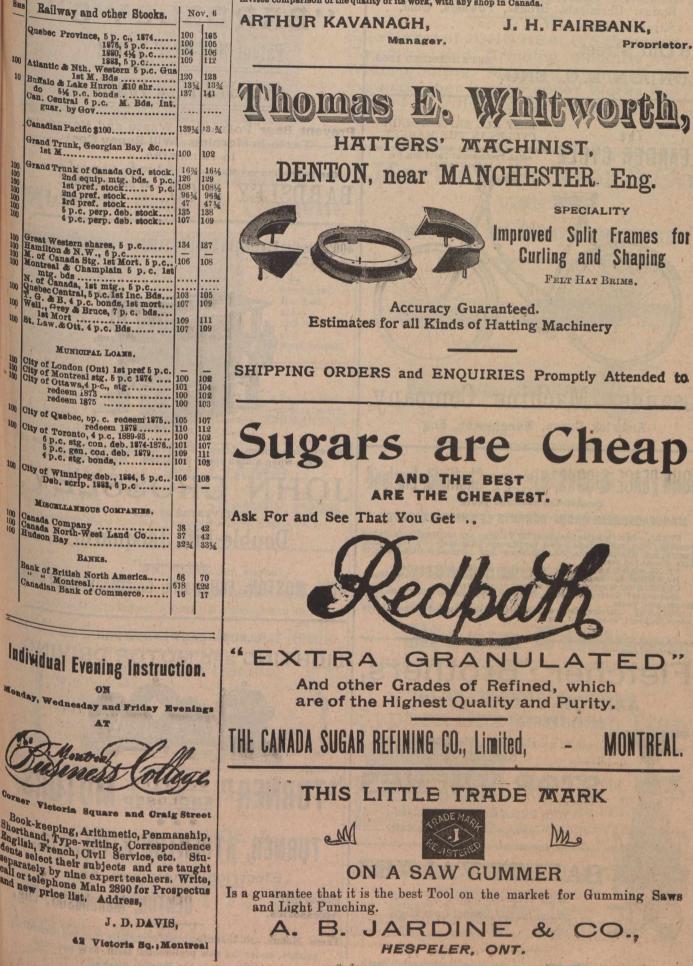
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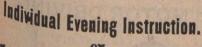


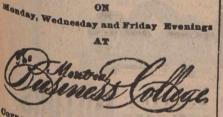
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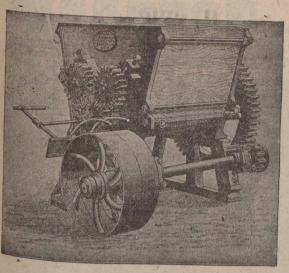
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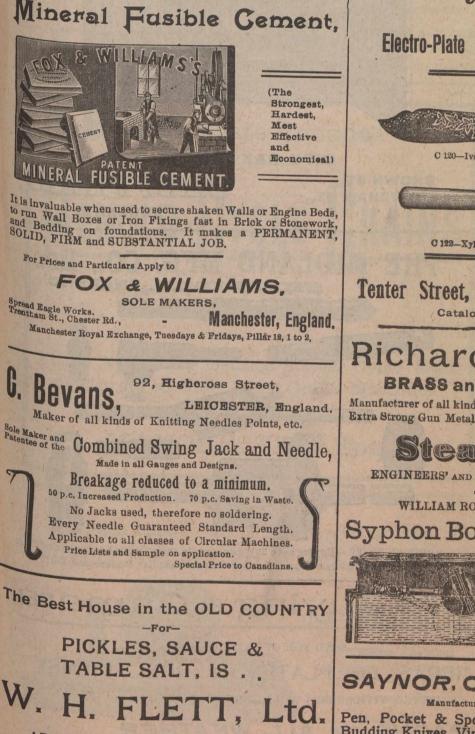
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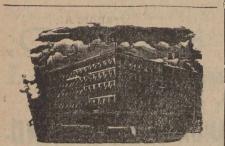
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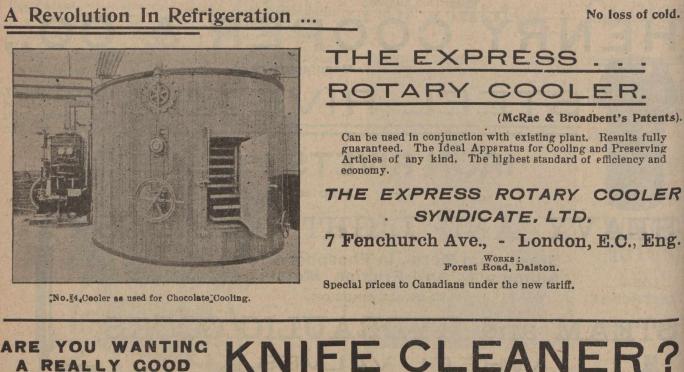
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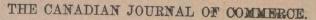
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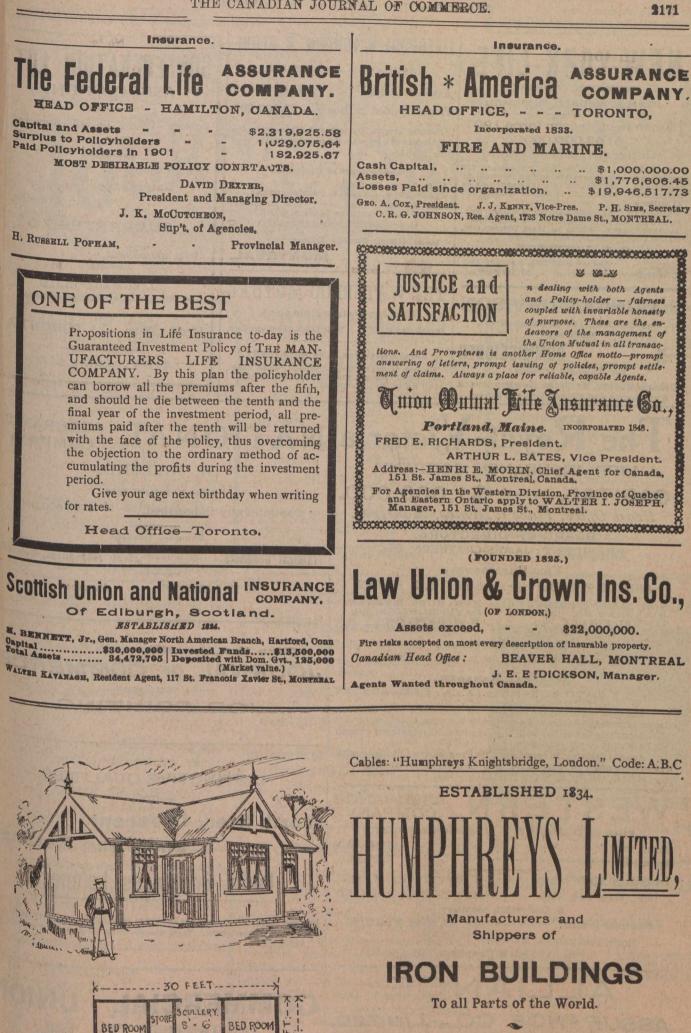
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