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The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

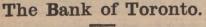
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five FER CENT. for the current half year, (making a total distribution for the year of Ten per cent.) upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be rar-ABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institu-tion on Monday, the Third day of June next The chair to be taken at One o'clock. Bu order of the Pared

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON. General Manager.

Montreal, 19th April, 1901.



DIVIDEND No 90.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current helf-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT, per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the First day of June next.

First day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first day of May, both days included. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institu-tion on Wednesday, the Ninsteenth day of June next. The Chair to be taken at Noon. By order of the Board, DOULSON

D. COULSON,

General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 24th April, 1901.

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	Es	tablis	hed in	n 1836.		
Incon p Ca	apital,	l by	Royal -	Charter -	in 1840. £1,000,000) stg

Reserve Fund, London Office, - 5 Gracechurch St.. E,C. COURT OF DIRECTORS: Ed. .hur Hoare, H. . B. Kendall, K.ederic Lubbock, George D. Whatman,

COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brodie, Ed. '.hur Hoare, John James Cater, H. .. B. Kendall, Gaspard Farrer, K.ederic Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, Henry R. Farrer, Secrete: A. G. Wallis, Head Office in Cerria, St. James street, Montreal. H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector. BRANCHES IN CANADA: London Out Oueber Brandon.

T 1 0		0 1	and the second second	there are		
London, On		Quebec		Brandon,		
Brantford,	1	Halifax	, N.S.,	Ashcroft,	B.	C.
Hamilton,		Sydney		Atlin,		
Toronto,	1	St. Joh	n, N.B.,	Greenwoo	d,	
Kingston,	1	Frederi	cton,	Victoria,		
Midland,	and the second	Yukon	District,	Vancouve	ř,	
Ottawa,]	Dawson	City,	Rossland,		
Montreal, (Que.,	Winnip	eg, Man.	Kaslo.		
DRAFTS	ON SO	OUTH	AFRICA		BE	OB
TAINE	ED AT	THE	BANK'S	BRANCH	ES.	
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TAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES. Agents in the United States. New York (52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. San Francisco (127 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Lim-ited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. *** Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

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

HEAD OFFICE: MALL
Paid-up Capital, 2,050,000
Reserve Fund, 2,050,000
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 FLLIOT, General Manager.
A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector.
H. Lockwood W. W. L, Chipman, Asst. Inspectors.
BRANCHES: Ont. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q.

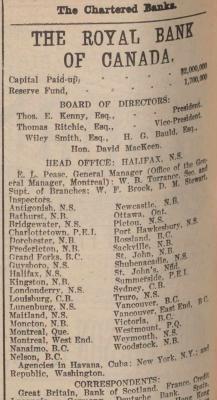
Alvinston,	Ont.	Meaford,	Ont.	Sorel, P.	.Q.
Aylmer,	66	Montreal,	P.Q.	St. Thom	ias, Ont.
	M	Iontreal.	St. Cath	erine St.	Branch.
Brockville,	66	Morrisbur	rg, Ont.	Toronto,	Ont.
Calgary Alb	erta.	Norwich.	66	Toronto	Jc. "
Chesterville	Ont.	Ottawa.	66	Trenton,	66
Clinton.		Owen Sou	nd, "	Valleyfiel	d. Que.
Clinton, Exeter,	46	Port Arth	ur, "	Vancouv	er, B. C.
Fraserville.	Que.	Quebec.]	P.Q.,	Victoria,	B. C.
Hamilton.	Ònt.	Revelstok	ce	Victoriav	rille, Q.
Hensall.	66	Static	on. B.C.	Waterloo	. Ont.
Kingsville.		Ridgetow	m. Ont.	Winnipe	g, Man.
Knowlton, (Jue.	Simcoe.		Woodsto	ck, Ont.
London, On	t.	Smith's	Falls, (Ont.	HILLS.

AGENTS: AGENTS: British Columbia—Canadian Bank of Commerce. Manitoba and North-West—Imperial Bank of

Manntoba Canada. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Newfoundland-Bank of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Bank of

Newfoundland-Bank of Nova Scotla. Nova Scotla-Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth. Ontario-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.L., Summerside Bank. Quebec-Eastern Townships Bank. Yukon Territory, Dawson City-Canadian Bank of Commerce. IN EUROPE:

Cuebes-Eastern Townships Bank.
Takon Torritory, Dawson City-Canadian Bank, of Commerce.
IN EUROPE:
Instant City Commercial Action of the Commerce of C



Republic, Washington. CORRESPONDENTS: Great Britain, Bank of Scotland, France, Greit Lyonnais. Germany, Deutsche Bank. Greidt Lyonnais. China and Japan. Horg Grei & Shanghai Banking Corporation. New York, Gark. National Bank. Boston, National Shawmut Bark. Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Sec Criacisco, First National Bank. Wertland, Or-Francisco, First National Bank. Secting National First National Bank. Sectile. Wational National Collections made at lowest rates and prompti-Collections made at lowest rates and prompti-drafts issued at current rates.

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ST.	STEPHEN'S BANK						
	Incorporated 1836. St. Stephen, N.B. 500.00						
apital, eserve.	ant						
F. I	H. TODD - Cashier.						

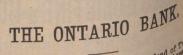
J. F. GRANT, AGENTS: Vork-Bank of New York, N.B.A. National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Ca

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-up, Reserve, Subscribed, Capital Paid-up, Capital Paid-

Reserve, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esq., Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President W. F. Cowan, Esq., Nobert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esg. T. H. McMillan, BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburkers Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene. Port Perry, Ont. Tavistock, Ont. Dafts on New York and Sterling Exchange and Collections solicited and promptly and in graph Correspondents at New York and in graph Merchants Bank of Canada.



NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of re-has been declared upon the capital acok of the Institution, and that the same will be paid so the Bank and its Branches, on and after Saturday, the Saturday the same will be Saturday, the first day of June net

The Transfer Books will be closed from the internet. The Annual Geometry inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share of t

By order of the Board, C. McGILL. General Manager

Toronto, 24th April, 1901.

The Chartered Banks.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 68.

VOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF 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

Saturday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th

¹⁴⁸ Transfer Books will be closed from the ⁰¹ May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the banking house, in of the bank will be held at the banking house, in

Tuesday, the 18th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock.

At this meeting the board will propose for the consideration of the shareholders an amendment of bylaw No. 9 y-law No. 2, providing that the snnual meeting thall thenceforth be held on the second Tuesday in Japaret January in each year.

By order of the board,

B. E. WALKER. Toronto, April 23, 1901. General Manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 31.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the A state is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six FER CENT. Per annum upon the bad up Capital Stock of the Bank has this day the same will be payable at the Head Office and its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, THE IST OF The Branches, on and after SATURDAY, FHE 1ST OF

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist of May, both days inclusive

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders ill be hald to the Distance in Toronto, on Transa Annual General Meeting of the Sharenous. Will be held in the Banking House in Toronto, on Transay, THE 1STH of JUNE. The chair to be taken at twelve close at twelve o'clock noon.

H. S. SFRATHY, Toronto, 16th April, 1901. General Manager.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividead of Three ad one half per part (art) for the current half NOTICE is hereby given that a dividead of Three and one-half per cent. (3½) for the current half-uum, on the paid-up capital stock of this Institu-uon, has been declared, and that the same will be read at the head office or at its B.anches, on ^{Thead} been declared, and that the same series, on ^{Symble at} the head office or at its B.anches, on

Saturday, the 1st day of June next.

Saturday, the 1st day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th The sanual general meeting of the Shareholders and be held at the head-office of this bank, on any, the 15th of June pert, at noon. Bathirday, the 15th of June next, at noon. By order of the Board.

Montreal, April, 19th, 1901. M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Hamilton.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent, for the current half-year has this day been declared, making nine per cent. for the present year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after 1st June next.

The transfer books will be closed from 17th to Sist May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Monday, 17th June, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL, Cashier.

Hamilton, 24th April, 1901.

Eastern Townships Bank.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GEN-ERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, on

Wednesday, the 5th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p.m. By order of the Board. WM. FARWELL,

General Manager. Sherbrooke, 4th May, 1901.

THE DOMINION BANK

THE DUMINION BANK Capital, \$2,400,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2,400,000 DIRECTORS: E.B. OSLER, M.P., President, WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President, WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President, W.M. Auestin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P. A. W. Auestin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Huntsville, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Ses-forth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W. cor. Esther: Dundas St., cor. Queen; Shadina Ave. cor, College St.; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen St. W. cor. College St.; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Diafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Burope. China. Japan and the West Indies.

The Standard Bank of Canada
Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,000
Reserve Fund 700.000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
DIRECTORS,
W. F. COWAN, President.
JOHN BURNS, Vice-President,
W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld,
T. R. Wood, Jas. Scott. A. J. Somerville
AGENCIES.
Ailsa Craig, Cannington, Kingston,
Bowmanville, Chatham, Markham,
Brantford, Colborne, Parkdale, Toronto
Bradford, Durham, Picton,
Brighton, Forest, Richmond Hill,
Ailsa Craig, Cannington, Kingston, Bowmanville, Chatham, Markham, Brantford, Colborne, Parkdale, Toronto Bradford, Durham, Picton, Brighton, Forest, Richmond Hill, Brussels, Harriston, Stouffville.
Campbelliord, BANKERS
New York-Importers and Traders National Bank.
Montreal-Can. Bank of Commerce.
London, England-National Bank of Scotland
All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-
respondence solicited.
GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

Est	ablis	shed, ra	374)	1	
HEAD OFFI	CI	I, Ot	tawa,	Ca	ada.
Capital (authorized)					\$2,000,000
Capital (subscribed)	-			-	1,994,900
Capital (paid up) -					1,993,940
Rest,		-			1,660,455
GEO. BURN, Gen. Mgr	-	D. M.	FINNI	E, Ot	tawa Mgr.
		TO THE			

GEO. BURN, Gen. Mgr.- D. M. FINNIE, Ottawa Mgr. DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE ---- President, GEORGE HAY, ---- Vice-President Hon. Geo. Bryson, Alex. Fraser, David Mac-laren, John Mather, D. Murphy. Branches: Ontario-Alexandria, Arnprior, Av-onmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mattawa, Ottawa, Rideau St., Ottawa, Bank St., Parry Sound, Pem-broke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Toronto Vankleek Hill, Winchester. Que.-Lachute, Hull, Montreal. Shawingan Falls. Manitoba-Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipez. AGENTS-CANAD-Bank of Montreal. New York-Bank of Montreal. Chicage-Bank of Montreal. St. Paul-Merchants NationalBank. Lendon, Eng.-Parr's Bank, Limited

Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000
" PAID-UP · · 2,500,000
REST - 700,000
DIRECTORS :
DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley, C. F. Smith. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager.
JOHN T ROSS, Vice-President.
F. Billingsley, C. F. Smith. THOMAS McDOUGALL, - Gen. Manager.
THOMAS McDOUGALL, - Gen. Manager.
Onches St. Beter St. Branches.
do Upper Town Three Pivers Ore
do St Roch. Toronto Ont
Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q.
THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager. Branches. Quebec, St. Peter St. do Upper Town. Three Rivers, Que. do St. Roch. Toronto, Ont. Montreal, St. James St. do St. Catherine St. E. Ottawa, Ont. Thetford Mines, Que. Pembroke Ont. Agents.
Thetford Mines Que. Victoria ville One.
Pembroke Ont. Agents.
London, Eng., Bank of Scotland,
New York USA Acta Ph of Pair Newblic.
thetford Mines, Que. Pembroke Ont. London, Eng., Boston, New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk. of Brit. North Amer. do State S
- AND TOT AND TOTAL DAILY,
UNTIPAN DANTING GO
HALIFAX BANKING CO.
Incorporated 1872.
Capital Paid-Up,
HEAD OFFICE HATTER 475,000
DIRECTORS:
Robie UNIAORE, President. C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President. JOHN MACNAE, W. J. G. THOMSON. W. N. WICK WIRE H. N. WALLACE, Cashier. A. ALLAN, Inspector.
C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President.
JOHN MACNAB. W. J. G. THOMSON. W. N. WICKWIRE
A. ALLAN.
BRANGHES-Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, An- tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke- port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrs- boro, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John. CORBEFONDENTS-Dominion of Can - Molecus
tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke-
port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrs-
New Brunswick' Sectorille St John, Windsor,
CORRESPONDENTS-Dominion of Can -Molsons
CORRESPONDENTS-Dominion of CanMolsons Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth Nationa) Bank. Boston-Suffolk National Bank London. England-Parr's Bank, Limited.
Bank. Boston-Suffolk National Bank London.
England—I arr s Dank, Limitea.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.
DANA UF NUVA SCIPTA
INCORPORATED 1882.
INCORPORATED 1882, Capital Paid-up.
INCORPORATED 1882. Capital Paid-up
INCORPORATED 1882. Capital Paid-up\$1,860,000.00 Reserve Fund
INCORPORATED 1882. Capital Paid-up

D. WATERS, Chief Inspir. GEO. SANDERSON, Inspir. BRANCHES.

In Nova Scotia — Amheret, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Digby, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glas-gow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth.

westville, Tarmouth. In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fre-dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Wood-stock. In P.E. Island-Charlottetown and Summerside. In Quebec-Montreal and Paspebiac. In Ontario-Almonte, Arnprior, Berlin, Toronto. In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In Wesfundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In United States.-Boston, Mass.: Calais, Maine. hicago, Ill.

The Chartered Banks.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 69

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

Saturday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in this City, on Saturday, the 15th of June.

E. E. WEBB,

QUEBEC BANK.

General Manager.

QUEBEC

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board.

Quebec, April 28rd, 1901.

THE

HEAD OFFICE.



The BRITISH CASH **REGISTER TILLS.**

(Jackson's Patents.)

The Cheapest Cash Register Invented.

18 May. 25 May. 1 June. 8 June. 15 June. Agents Wanted e central y is used hts being our of the m on the cooms are in all Canadian Cities.

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Legal Directory.

Price of Admission to this Directory is \$10 per annum.

NEW YORK STATE. NEW YORK CITY David T. Davis (Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law).

ONTARIO.

AkNPRIOR Thompson & Hunt ARTHUR. M. M. MacMartin AYLMER Miller & Backhouse hARRIE John Dickinson BELLEVILLE Geo. Denmark L'LENHEIM R. L. Gosnell ³⁰WMANVILLE. R. Russell Loscombe URANTFORD Wilkes & Henderson BROCKVILLE..... Wood & Stewart CAMPBELLFORD. . . . A. L. Colville CANNINGTON A. J. Reid CARLETON PLACE .. Colin McIntosh DESERONTO Communication DURHAM DURHAM J. P. Telford GRIMSBY Lancaster & Petit IAMILTON..Lees, Hobson & Stephens ROQUOIS ALMONGTON A. E. OVALUA ALNGSTON A. E. OVALUA ALNGSTON B. M. Britton LUNDSAV MAWA WEN SOUND ETERBOROHOUT ETROLDA COND A. D. O. ... ETROLDA Dawson FTROLEA H. J. Dawson PORT ARTHUR H. J. Contam FORT ELCIN J. C. Dalrymple PORT ELGINJ. C Dalrymple

Legal Directory.

ONTARIO-Continued.

PORT HOPE Chisholm & Chisholm PORT HOPE H. A. Ward PRESCOTT F. J. French, K.C. SARNIA Keir SAULT STE. MARIE . Hearst & McKay SAULT STE. MARIE.Elgin Myers, K.C. SHELBURNE John W. Douglas SMITH'S FALLS

Lavell, Farrell & Lavell ST. CATHARINES.E. A. Lancaster, M.P. ST. MARY'S Armour W. Ford ST. THOMAS J. S. Robertson STRATFORD..MacPherson & Davidson TRENTON MacLellan & MacLellan TEESWATER John J. Stephens THORNBURY T. H. Dyre TILSONBURG Dowler & Sinclair TORONTO Roaf & Roaf TORONTO .. Jones Bros. & McKenzie UXBRIDGE J. A. McGillivray VANKLEEK HILL,

F. W. Thistlethwaite WATFORD .. Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald WELLANDL. Clarke Raymond WINGHAM Myer & Dickinson WINDSOR .. Patterson, Murphy & Sale WALKERTON A. Collins WALKERTON Otto F. Klein

QUEBEC.

BUCKINGHAM F. A. Baudry MONTMAGNY Albert J. Bender PERCE & NEW CARLISLE.Jos. Garon RICHMONDEdward J. Bedard STANSTEAD .. .Hon. M. F. Hackett SWEETSBURG F. X. A. Giroux WATERLOOC. A. Nutting

NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST Townshend & Rogers ANNAPOLIS ROYAL .. H. D. Ruggles ANTIGONISH A. Macgillivray BRIDGETOWN ... T. D. Ruggles & Sons BRIDGEWATER. Jas. A. McLean, K.C. KENTVILLE W. E. Roscoe LUNENBURGS. A. Chesley PORT HOOD S. Macdonnell SYDNEY Crowe & Burchell SYDNEY, C. B. .. MacEchen & McCabe YARMOUTHE. H. Armstrong YARMOUTHSandford H. Pelton

West Parade Works, HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Legal Directory.

NEW BRUNSWICK

CAMPBELLTONH. F. McLatchy EDMUNSTON .. A. Rainsford Balloch HAMPTON A. Le B. Tweedie MONCTON.. Harvey Atkinson SUSSEX..... White & Allison

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

BRI

SOLE MAKERS:

BRITISH MACHINE Co., Ltd.,

McLeod & Bentley CHARLOTTETOWN,

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie

MANITOBA.

PILOT MOUND W. A. Donald SFLKIRK James Heap WAWANESAJos. H. Chambers WINNIPEG Howard & Johnson

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Morrison & Dockrill ROSSLAND P. McL. rorin

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CALGARYLougheed & Bennett CALGARYMcCarthy & Stuart EDMONTON.....Bown & Robertson RED DEER, Alberta .. Geo. W. Greene

Legal.

Toronto, Ont. TONES BROS. & MACKENZIE, Barristers & Solicitors,

Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto. LARKSON JONES, EO. A. MACKENZIE, BEVERLY JONES, C. J. LEONARD.

English Agert: JONAS AF JONES, 99 Cannon St., London, Commissioner for N. Y., Illinois and other States

MACECHEN & MACCABE, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc., MacDonald's Block, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Real Estate and Commercial Law receive Special Attention.

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MCGIBBON, CASGRAIN, RYAN AND MITCHELL, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC. Canada Life Building, Montreal, Canada.

Commissioners for State of New York, U.S.A., Provinces of Quebec, Ontario. Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. R.D.McGrebon, K.C. TH. CHASE-CASGRAIN. K.C., M.P. PEROT O. RYAN. VIOTOR E. MITCHELL. RIGHTARD SURVEYER.

BROSSEAU, LAJOIE & LACOSTE, Advocates.

Banque Jacques Cartier B'dg., 7 Place d'Armes, T. BROSSEAU, LL.B. Montreal, H. GERIN-LAJOIE, LL.L., PAUL LACOSTE, LL.L.

Kingston, Ont. SMYTHE & LYON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., E. H. SMYTHE, LL.D., K.C. H. I. LYON.

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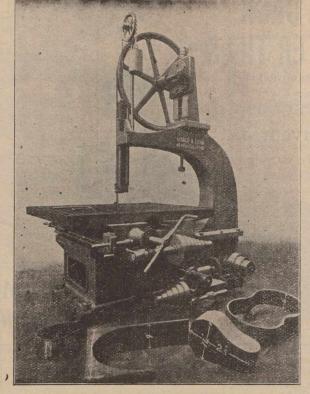
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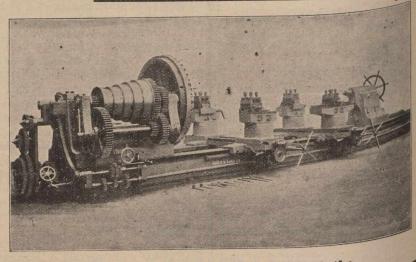
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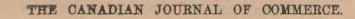
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-A more hopeful feeling is reflected in the financial articles in the morning papers to-day, says a London cable of the 11th instant. It is expected that the bankers will furnish every reasonable facility for meeting the position, but there is certain to be considerable tension till the settlement is past. After hours yesterday there was much commotion in Shorter's Court, but few transactions were executed. All the papers again review the situation editorially. "It is safe to predict that Northern Pacific will be an unpopular stock here for years to come," says the Daily Mail; and most of the papers point the moral of prudence in future dealings in American railroad securities, expressing satisfaction that in the present case the heaviest losses have fallen upon American instead of British shoulders. "We cannot shut our eyes," the Daily Telegraph remarks, "to the blow given the confidence of investors in the durability of railway consolidations; and, despite America's growing prosperity, the prudent will prefer to wait to see how public opinion in the United States regards the latest action of the magnates before investing in more speculative securities." The Economist, which comments upon the dangerous influence that has come to be exercised by the powerful financial groups who in recent years have obtained control of railroads, says: "Fortunately the commitments in 'Yankees' here are small, and the only matter for regret is the effect which the collapse has had on the general market." The Daily Chronicle, which thinks Mr. Morgan's purchase of the Leyland Line a much more serious matter than the Wall street panic, says: "It becomes a serious and urgent question whether the nation will not have to adopt some means to check the process of private barter which may end in general ruin." The Spectator ridicules the existing trade panic in Great Britain and points out that the lucky Leyland shareholders can build new steamers or sell their shares and start the "Green Star Line." There is no doubt but that American competition will be keen, but competition develops, not destroys, All history proves, this paper says, that protected energy. or subsidized trades stagnate, and even now Mr. McKinley, the very apostle of protection, is sighing for reciprocity; that is, for a large although limited measure of free trade. Big combines have never succeeded beyond the life of their founders, and any Napoleon of finance who goes on conquering is sure to in the end to arrive at his Waterloo. While Great Britain's rivals all declare her trade to be decaying, their one endeavor is to capture, at any sacrifice, that decaying trade.



-Particulars of the scheme for the development of the power at the Chats rapids, has been given out by the promoter, Mr. Louis Simpson. An English company has been formed, he states, with the above object in view, and that an outlay of \$5,000,000 or more will be incurred in the work of development. Engineers have been employed during the spring, surveying the falls and making the necessary plans for the work, which, it is stated, will commence in a few weeks. A 41-foot head of water can be obtained with a consequent development of at least 100,000 horse power. The power, it is asserted, can be leased at a rate of \$10 per horse-power. Large industries may be established near the falls by English capitalists. It is not intended at present at least, to develop power for transmission to Hull or Ottawa. The Chats rapids are situated between Pontiat and Fitzroy harbor on the Ottawa, about twenty-eight miles above the city.

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—A Winnipeg dispatch of recent date announces that a by-law was carried on the 9th instant, by a residential vote authorizing the Winnipeg School Board to issue deher tures for fifty years with interest at four per cent. for the purpose of providing increased accommodation. The vote stood 368 for and 83 against, giving a substantial majority in the ordinance's favor Voting also took place on a by law to authorize the city to contract a debt of \$9,000 for the purpose of improving the fire-halls. To make this law it was necessary that three-tenths of the total vote should be cast in any event, and that two-thirds of this should be in favor of the same. This by-law was defeated,

-The Elder-Dempster Steamship Company are having constructed two steamships larger than any now plying in the St. Lawrence. The vessels, Lake Michigan and Lake Manitoba, will be about 11,500 tons, or a thousand tors larger than any steamship now operating from the port Montreal. It is expected that one of these vessels will be ready for service by July or August, and the other a monit or two later.





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-Recent advices from Cornwall, Ont., state that the local cotton mills have both gone on half-time till further notice. They belong to the Canadian Colored Cotton Company and are being operated week about.

-The whaleback steamer, A. D. Thomson, with her whaleback consorts 110 and 127, which sailed from Boston on May 4th arrived in Montreal this week, and are clearing again for Duluth. These vessels came from the Great Lakes last fall, and have been trading on the Atlantic coast all winter, and are returning west to engage in freighting on the lakes.

-The Steel Storage and Elevator Construction Company of Buffalo, is reported to have closed a contract with the R. W. English Refining Company of Montreal, for the erestion of a linseed oil mill of 20-press capacity, which it is said, will be the largest in Canada. The contract also provides for the erection of a steel elevator, with a capacity of 400,-000 bushels, with warehouses for cake and feed.

-The U.S. engineering office at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., reports lake commerce through the American and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Ont., for April ,1901, -Number of net tons, east-bound freight, 880; west-bound freight, 1,665 tons. The total number of craft passing through the United States canal was 2,982 net tons, and through the Canadian canal, 7,139 The number of bushels of grain passing the Canadian canal, west-bound, was 23,-530. The number of passengers through the United States canal, west-bound, was 50, and through the Canadian canal, 450; passengers east-bound through the United States canal, 55, and through the Canadian canal, 230.



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-It is stated in New York shipping circles that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has acquired the Atlas steamship line, which for the past thirty years has plyed between Jamaica, Hayti and Central America. The Atlas line was formerly owned by an English corporation, but under the Hamburg-American line will fly the German flag. This addition to its services, says the despatch, makes the Ramb Hamburg-American steamship line the largest in the world, the tonnage being 630,000 tons, which is divided into 120 Vessels, sailing in 30 different services. By its acquisition of the Atlas line, it has gained seven steamship of an averge tonnage of 3,000 tons. Though not officially announced it is claimed that the Atlas line was sold to the Hamburg-American line for cash, and that the consideration amounts ¹⁰ between four and five million dollars.

ISIOR MIN

COMPANY

It is rumoured at Halifax that the price asked for the Nova Scotia Steel Company's property is \$5,000,000. It is In the sectia Steel Company's property is \$5,000,000. In ther stated by those who appear to know that the Nova Scotia Stated by those who appear to the Morgan syndi-Scotia Steel Company are treating with the Morgan syndithe through a leading firm of Canadian brokers at Montreal. Whether Mr. Morgan is really at the back of the deal can-^{tot} be ascertained. From what can be gathered it appears to be a different syndicate. It is stated that the present ^{and a} different syndicate. It is stated that the per-directors of the Steel Company will remain in the new cor-location ^{Toration}. The deal is consequently rather the strengthening of the deal is consequently rather the structure of the present company by a very large amount of the property. If the deal capital than the total sale of the property. If the deal goes through, as it probably will, a massive steel plant with plant will be started in North Sydney. So many rumours have been afloat of late dealing with steel and shipbuilding plants that the started in North Sydney. So many the started in plants that are been afloat of late dealing with steel and shipbuilding Mants that the public are ready listeners to all, but credit lew as having significance.



-The Peterboro Shovel Company has been organized at Peterboro, Ont., and is seeking a town site, owned by the municipality, on which to erect a building 60 x 150 feet in size. Forty-five hands are to be employed at the commencement of operations.

-Advices from Victoria, B.C., announce the arrival from Hong Kong of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's new steamer Princess May. This boat, formerly called the Hatwa, was purchased recently at Hong Kong, China, and has since been overhauled and refitted. She will be put on the Alaskan service.

-The organization of pulp companies throughout the Dominion does not cease. A Toronto dispatch states that A. T. Mohr, and J. Scovell, of Buffalo, and J. W. Munro, M.L.A.,' were at the Ontario Parliament buildings on the 14th instant, on behalf of the Petewawa Lumber, Pulp and Paper Company, which will revive an old pulp concession on the Petewawa River near the Ottawa, granted some years ago. The company proposes to at once erect a pulp mill, spending between \$200,000 and \$300,000. They will employ hetween 100 and 200 men. Power is to be furnished from a waterfall of 80 feet.

-The New York Shipbuilding Company at its new yard near Gloucester, N.J., says a Philadelphia letter, has begun work on four steel passenger and freight steamships for the Atlantic Transport Co. A large amount of steel has been ordered from Pittsburg for the yard in order that there may be no delay in pushing work on the vessels as speedily as possible. Two of the boats are to be 600 feet long, and the others 500 feet and they are to trade from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore to London. The steamships are not intended to be flyers, but will run at a moderate speed. They will have a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons of cargo and will be ready for delivery in 1902.



-The ordinary revenue of the Dominion for the 10 month ended April 30th was \$41,989,303, as against \$40,880,220, is same period of last year, being an increase in favor of former period of \$1,109,083. The ordinary expenditure is the last ten months was \$31,612,466, an increase of \$2,30 686, over last year, when the total outlay amounted to 795,780. There is an apparent surplus of revenue over is penditure amounting to \$10,376,837 on the nine month During this period, however, there was a capital expenture of \$8,090,494, so that the actual surplus amounts only \$2,286,343 The following is a comparative statemet of the revenue for ten months

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a second second second second	Total. April 30, 1900.	April 30, \$23,479,279 \$23,479,279
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Post Office	2,559,260.91	0×6 3
Public Works, including rail'ys.	4,214,533,40	4,650,0 2,541,001
Miscelaneous	2,228,588.92	
Total It will be seen that customs but other sources of revenue inc	receipts show licate an incre	ease. The
tails of the capital expenditure	e are as follo	WS: 1001

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Public Works, rys. and canals. \$4,702,315.85	\$4,64
Dominion lands 152,055.64	2.43
Railway subsidies 710,560.87	2,40
Militia capital 169.12	80
S. A. contingent 983,874.04	00
Northwest Territories rebellion 1,193,21	

Total \$6,717,153.31

-The Quebec & Lake St. John Railway issued receiption prospectus for their 4 per cent. prior lien bonds at a the value of £170,000 to pay off a mortgage on the term property at Quebec and Hedleyville, and also to import the read





A gun that weighs 130 tons and can throw a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds a distance of twenty-one miles, says a Washington, U.S., dispatch, is being completed at the Watervleit arsenal, under the direction of the War Department. It is an experiment. It will be eighteen inches in muzzle diameter and over forty-nine feet in length. Each shot will ^{consume} a charge of 576 pounds of smokeless powder.

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-Recent advices from Quebec state that the steamship Belgian, one of the new Leyland line boats, purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan, left that port on the 8th instant, with grain conveyed over the new route from the northwest by lake steamers Duluth to Parry Sound, thence by Canada Atlantic and newly-constructed Great Northern Railway of Canada via Ottawa to Quebec, passing north of Montreal. A number of other boats of the same line have been chartered for this route and will quickly follow the pioneer ship.

A translation of an article in a Berlin publication regarding German enterprise in Central America has been received at the State Department, Washington, U.S. article, says a dispatch, sets forth that fully \$60,000,000 of German capital is invested in Central American enterprises. German plantations occupy an area of 740,000 acres. It also is stated that large German business houses in Ni-^{caragua}, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, in addition to the entre traffic between Germany and Central America, control almost the entire foreign trade of the five republics, with England England and California. The shipping trade along the Central American coasts is also, to a large extent, in Ger-

-An order of the Governor-General-in-Council, says a St. Catharines, Ont., dispatch, has been passed authorizing the Niagara-Welland Power Company to commence work. The idea is to tap the Welland River east of the canal and by means of a cut to carry the water of the Niagara and Welland rivers to the high bluff near St. Catharines, where a fall of over 180 feet may be obtained, and thence waste into Lake Ontario. This route also gives three other falls of 33 feet and 56 feet below the bluff, or a total fall of about 300 feet. The capacity of the waterway will be over 100,000 W.H.P., which at the first fall alone will produce over 75,000 E.H.P. at the wheel, still leaving three falls for later development. There would be a primary installation of 30,000 E.H.P., of which 20,000 E.H.P. will be transmitted to Toronto, leaving 10,000 E.H.P. available at once for St. Catharines, which has had a disappointing experience in the transmission of the whole of Decew Falls product to Hamilton, and will at the same time leave the water of the canal free for the purpose for which it was inteded, viz., navigation, and avoid all questions of interference with navigation by diverting the canal water for uses never contemplated.

-The affairs of the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, of Toronto, Montreal and Newburgh, referred to in a recent isste, were discussed at a meeting of the crediters at the company's office in Toronto late last week, but no action was taken, an adjournment being made for two weeks, when a more complete statement may be submitted. The amount involved is about \$250,000, the company's authorized capitalization being \$500,000.





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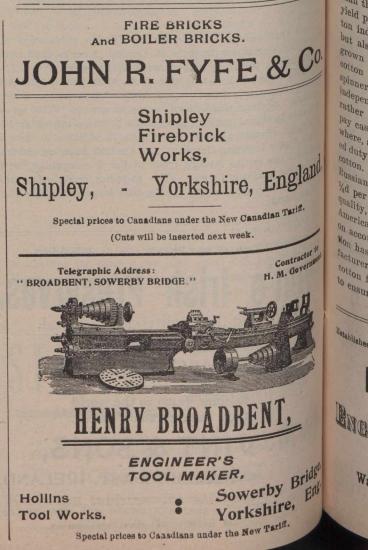


-We learn from Kingston, Ont., that Quebec has offered the Locomotive Works Company, \$300,000 if they will transfer the plant to that city. It is supposed there that Montreal is also after the works One of the reasons is, it is stated, that the Grand Trunk Railway Company charges for pulling engines from Kingston to Montreal, \$12,000 annually, and a similar sum has to be expended in drawing raw material from Quebec to Kingston.

-The Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, says a late Ottawa letter, has presented a petition to the Dominion Government, asking that all duties on agricultural implements impored into the province be removed; and that in case such action be impossible, that the duties charged be reduced to not more than 5 per cent. of the wholesale price, as charged by manufacturers. The petition is signed by the Speaker, and was presented by Mr. Roche, Marquette.

-Supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902, says an Ottawa letter, have been tabled by the Minister of Finance. They amount to \$8,369,241, of which \$4,332,003 is chargeable to consolidated fund and \$3,-699,237 to capital, while \$338,000 is credited to the Halifax provisional garrison. The main estimates for the carrent fiscal year, including the sum chargeable to capital, amount to \$50,398,823, and adding to them the present supplementaries it gives a total estimated expenditure for 1902 of \$58,-768,064. Some of the items are re-votes. Among the leading items are: \$120,000 for the expenses of the reception to the Duke and Duchess of York. \$50,000 towards the construction of a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa, and \$50,000 towards the construction of the Victoria memorial museum at the capital. Toronto gets \$10,000 towards works at the eastern entrance of the harbor, and \$25,000 towards the diversion of the River Don and dredging in the harbor, the latter being a re-vote. For a winter steamer navigation service between Quebec and Murray Bay the sum of \$12,000 is set apart. An item of \$50,000 is wanted for a steamer to replace the Bayfield in hydrographic work. Coldstorage service and expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, \$48,600; Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, \$20,000; improvements at Port Colborne entrance (revote \$150,000)., \$300,000; to deepen portions of long level, \$30,000; to lower mitre sills of entrance lock, Port Colborne, \$15,000; to deepen canal from Port Colborne to Humberstone, \$85,000; Trent Canal construction (re-vote)., \$140,000; Cornwall canal, in full settlement of Gilbert Dredge Company's claim (re-vote), \$10,500), \$16,480; Welland canal, to rebuild Marlatt's bridge, \$10,000; to raise walls of old canal locks, \$7,000; Carillon and Grenville canal, to rebuild guide pier (re-vote), \$30,000; Trent canal, towards rebuilding bridge over Chemong Lake, (re-vote)., \$10,000; Welland canal, to rebuild dam and bridge at Dunnville, \$43,000.

-The British Board of Trade returns for the four m ending April 30 show the following increases in British ports from Canada: Sheep and lambs, £10,000; oats, 000; peas, £44,000; maize, £53,000; cheese, £202,000; pulp, £50,000; hewn wood, £4,000; sawn wood, £ $^{82,00}_{400}$ Decreases—Cattle, £34,000; wheat, £233,000; wheat for £38,000; bacon, £58,000; hams, £48,000; flsh, £60,000; an mals, £10,000. The chief increases in British exports to ada are: Spirits, £14,000; worsted tissues, £12,000; early enware, £12,000; British East Indian tea £11,000. ereases-Wool, £10,000; cotton piece goods, £18,000; jul ditto, £16,000; carpets, £15,000; pig iron, £9,000; tin plate £43,000; cast and wrought iron, £10,000; unwrought side £73,000; apparel and slops, £9,000; haberdashery, $\pounds_{13,00}^{\text{magnet}}$



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THE CANADAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE 1325 (Sterre Soda LIMITEI Inventors of ES&Co SODA WATER, Manufacturers to Dublin, Her Majesty the Queen IRELAND. INVENTORS OF SODA WATER and # H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. 1.97.30 PENTENARY (Established 1799.)

The plentiful crop of cotton gathered in Central Asia last season, says the Textile Mercury, enabled Russian manutacturers to cover their supplies entirely with it in October. The crop was far beyond any previous one, being reckoned at 2 1-3 million cwts., as against 1 2-3 million wits, in the preceding year. Of this 1,500,000 cwts. was from American seed, as against 1,000,000 cwts. in 1899. It is reckoned that the quantity of cotton required in Russia ¹⁸ about 5,000,000 cwts., of which 2 1-3 million cwts. is thus covered ^{covered} by Russian cotton, leaving only 2 2-3 million cwts. to be imported instead of 3½ million cwts. as in 1900. This increase in the cotton crop is due partly to the increased area sown, which was 269,000 acres, or 34.1 per cent. more than the year before, and partly accounted for by a larger yield not ^{yield} per acre. Last year will be memorable for the cot-ton induct ton industry in Russia, not only as a specially bad year, but also h but also because the great rise in the price of foreigngrown cotton led manufacturers to pay more attention to cotton led manufacturers to pay more accounted and the second states of the second states and the second states and the second states of the second states o spinners have preferred to buy American or Indian cotton, independent of quality, as they can obtain it on credit, rather than Transcaspian cotton, for which they have to Pay cash ^{pay} cash. Last season, however, there was no credit anywhere, and this, together with the imposition of an increased duty of ∞ ed duty of 33 per cent., turned the scale in favour of Asiatic cotton. At Lodz all the principal firms agreed to introduce Aussian cotton on to the Lodz Exchange, and to subscribe Ad per spindle for the expense of doing so. Malify, Asiatic cotton is found to be in no way inferior 10 American cotton, but it cannot compete with it at present haccount of inferior cleaning. Up till now little atten-N_{0n has been paid to this drawback, but now that manu-facturers} t_{acturers} are forced to consider the substitution of Asiatic ^{otton} for American, the necessary steps are being taken

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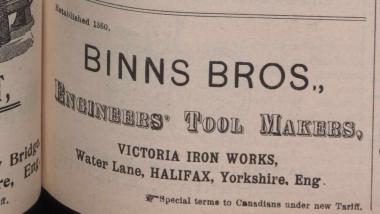
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to ensure its improvement in this respect.



-The International Rapid Transit Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, says a recent dispatch from Buffalo, has taken over the property and franchises of the International Ferry Company and Fort Erie Ferry Company, and will build a system of electric lines connecting Buffalo and Fort Erie with Crystal Beach, the Fort Erie race track, Niagara Falls and Toronto. T. C. Fenvear, general agent of the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Company, is president. The new company, it is said, has secured the rights of way, and the necessary franchise from the Ontario Government for the construction of the new lines, and it is expected that the work of building will be begun in a few weeks.



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(Cut will be inserted as soon as received.)

-Following the recent action in the case of Russia, in which an additional tariff duty was placed by the United States on sugar receiving a bounty, the U.S. Treasury Department has imposed an additional duty of 10 cents per kilogram (2 1-5 pounds) upon Argentine sugar.

A deal involving \$9,250,000, says a St. Louis, Mo., dispatch, was made in insurance circles recently, when the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis sold its business to and reinsured its policies in the National Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. The Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis was organized in 1857, It formerly controlled a very large business.

-St. Petersburg, Russia, advices state that the following ukase was issued on the 11th instant: "The Minister of Finance, in order to restore the treasury advances to railway companies in 1900 and to meet the expenditures of the current year, has authorized the issue of a loan to the nominal amount of 424,000,000 francs, to be called the Russian 4 per cent. consolidated rente, The value of the bonds will be 500, 200, 12,500 francs. The 500 francs are equivalent to \$96.50. The interest is payable quarterly, beginning June The bonds will not be redeemable before January 14, 1960. They are free of all Russian taxes.

-Earl Hopetoun, the Governor of the Australian Com monwealth, says a Melburne dispatch, made a speech be fore the Special Parliament on the 10th instant, in which he referred to the previous day's ceremony as the culmination of the offer tion of the efforts toward the attainment of national representation and the essential progress of Australia. Governor then proceeded to outline the measures which would be introduced in the Parliament. He said they would include the constitution of a High Court, with es tensive appellate and federal jurisdiction, and bills to creat an interstate commission for the purpose of regulating at fairs between the States of the Federal Court; restricting Asiatic immigration, and the importation of labor from the South Sea Islands; providing for arbitration in industrial disputes and for adult suffrage. The Governor also said that steps had already been taken for the purpose of se lecting a federal capital. The Duke of Cornwall and York who opened the Federal Parliament on the 9th instant sent the following cable to the King: "I have just delivered your message and also your message and also read your kind telegram of good wishes, which were done wishes, which were deeply appreciated by your loving Automatical subjects and mere tralian subjects and were received with great enthusiasti-The Argus says that it The Argus says that the King's message goes straight to -The Canadian Fire Engine Company, formerly the Ro

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ald, says a London, Ont., dispatch, have purchased a site for their factory, an across of the satisfier of t their factory, an acre of land, on Simcoe street, adjoint ing the London & Detection N. T. GAGNON, HUBER Sec'y & Selling Agt will be a two-story brick building, probably fifty-six eighty feet, and work on it will HUBERT DESJARDINS, ling Agt. Man. Dir. HON. A. DESJARDINS, President. eighty feet, and work on it will at once be staried. Gold Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1900. ESTABLISHED 1820. Hy. adsworth & Street Watering, Sanding, Sweeping and Cleansing Machines, &c. Sole Manufacturers of Wadsworth's Patent NOTICE-That this is the ONLY system that protects the bottom of the I beams ALL THE BEST BUILDINGS ARE FIRE-PROOFED WITH erra-Cot (Limited.) SANITARY IMPLEMENT WORKS, =Halifax, England 204 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Que. Send Postal for Circular and Estimates.



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Boilers 5 MM Mrs

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

All Wrought WELDED without rivets, and without seams for Hot Water or Steam.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS.

-A London, Eng., circular, date 3rd instant, treating of dairy products, says: Butter-There have been cold days this week and frosty nights have been almost general. There is still an absence of rain, and hot days have baked the grass land hard, especially clay. The lateness of Spring, and consequent short supply of Irish butter are keeping up demand for New Zealand, and although strictly choicest is down to 100s this week, and in some cases even less has been taken, it is going well into consumption and not to old storage, as was thought probable three weeks since. The Banfishire has arrived with 23,977 boxes in addition to the Nai the Nairnshire last week with 6,399. The Aotea is due tonorrow with about 17,000 boxes. The Wakanui has just left New Zealand with 3,000 boxes of butter and 300 tons of cheese theese and is due about middle of June. The Nineveh, from Australia, due about 11th instant, has a small parcel of hut. of butter, about 1,500 boxes of which 500 are from New South w South Wales and balance from Victoria. Arrivals from Canada remains light, but there is a fair enquiry on a c.i.f. ^{Dasis} at about last week's values. The Danish Official Quotation remains unchanged, although very low prices were made at Manchester on Tuesday. In fact, some sold at same price as New Zealand. Just now the quality is irregular Owing to the season of the year and that may acthe relation of the season of the year and the season of t the relatively lower prices of Danish compared with butter in general. ter, for think that markets will soon be flooded with but-Buyers everywhere are in bearish mood and ^{ter}, forgetting that a late spring is very unfavourable for arge sport large supplies in May. The amount of butter that Siberia of buyers of buyers. The arrivals now are of course mostly stored ^{lodd}cr butter, and it will not be until June that genuine Spring for the market in any Spring grass Siberian butter will be on the market in any Juantity. Cheese.—The market continues good for white ^{anadian} and New Zealand, and prices for this kind are bout 4s about 4s per cwt. above those for coloured cheese, which Is a variant with the second is a very unusual circumstance. Values are about the ^{tane} as last week. Present price of Canadian choicest, 47_{8} to 49_{8} ; finest, 44s to 46s. Same week last year choicest w_{as} quoted was quoted at 61s to 63s and finest at 59s to 60s

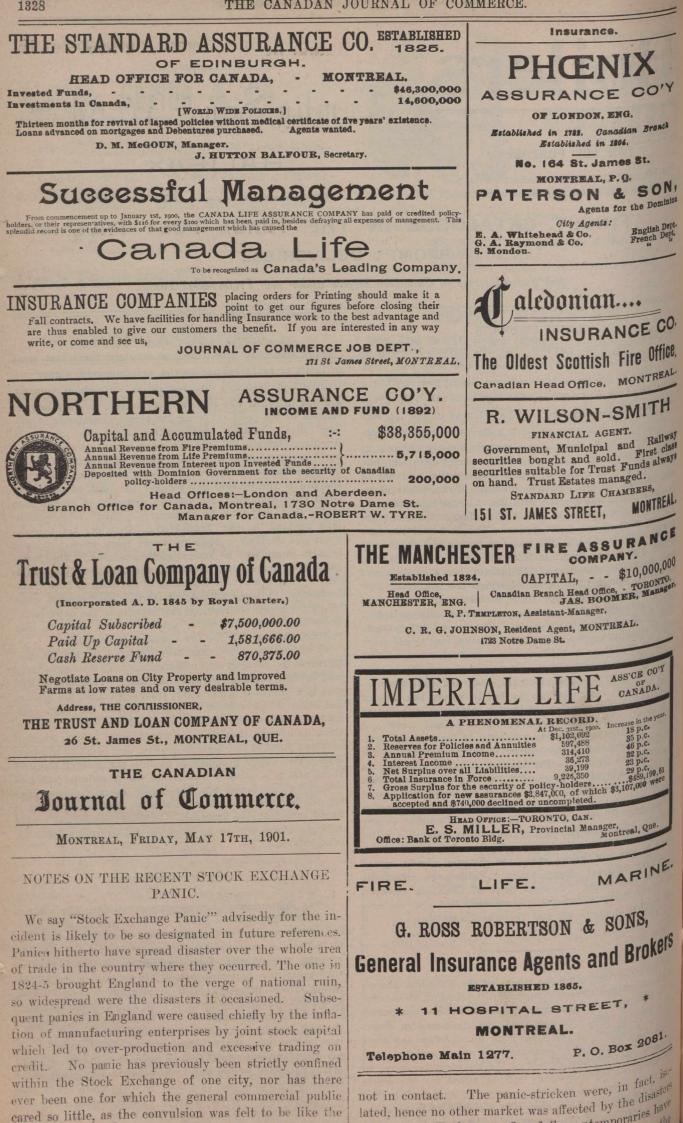
The construction of the works of the Canadian branch the American at Peterboro, ^{The} construction of the works of the Canadian of the Of the American Cereal Company will begin at Peterboro, Ont, this means advices operations. ^{the} American Cereal Company will begin at reterations have been also According to recent advices operations have been delayed through the difficulty found in asceraining the delayed through the difficulty found in an abed bed. The depth of the table rock found below the river and The plans and specifications are completed and aly await: The plans and specifications are completed in the plans and specifications are completed in the secretary-treasurer of the company in the asked for the work. The company, when tenders will be asked for the work. The cost of the dam is estimated by the engineering staff 250,000 and 4t 250,000 and 5t a million is to be spent ¹¹ ^{20st} of the dam is estimated by the engineering on the engineering on the erect; on the erection of the necessary buildings.

FOUNDATION FOR COMFORT.

Many who have grown up and obtained their first ideas of thrift or extravagance on the well-improved, highly cultivated and desirably situated farms throughout Ontario, are apt to recall the chances they missed as they are reminded of the price or terms for these homesteads in pioneer days. Similar opportunities are now offered in Northern Ontario, but with the many advantages of modern machinery, coupled with the results of inventions which the past decades have brought about, and which take from the life of the present-day pioneer the bulk of the hardships once endured. An Ottawa dispatch of recent date states that owing to the number of settlers who wish to take up land in the Temiscaming District, the Government has decided to open up three more townships, and land in them will be immediately available. The townships are Armstrong, Brethour, and Hilliard, lying adjacent to each other, and northeast of the head of Lake Temiscaming. A large number of settlers have already gone into the district this spring, and reports to the department are that during the winter several parties went in over the ice, not waiting for the opening of navigation.

An interesting letter has been received by Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Colonization, from an Englishman who intends settling north of the lake. This new settler, who is a practical brickmaker, travelled round the head of the lake, as he wished to get in before the rush commenced. He writes that he analyzed the clay of the district, and found that all of it would make bricks, some of it sewer pipes of the highest quality, and some of it porcelain. The writer proposes to go into the pottery business there and is inviting a number of his friends to join him and make the nucleus of a new colony. From enquiries coming in the land seekers' excursion to the Temiscaming is likely to be largely attended. Probably quite 200 people will go, which will be as much as can be comfortably accommodated.

-Our Bedford, Que., correspondent writes: The district of Bedford Dairymen's Board of Trade had its first meeting at Cowansville, on the 11th inst. President Foster was all smiles and announced that from the attendance it looked well for the success of the association, and he expected that some new factories would join in, and more buyers would attend the weekly sales. He gave the following figures to show the progress of their organization: Number of boxes of cheese sold since the board has been established: 1895, 11945 boxes; 1896, 20,488; 1897, 38,166; 1898, 30,086; 1899, 34,228; 1900, 65,815. A by-law has been passed obliging every buyer to have a bank guarantee for the amount of his Saturday purchases. A resolution was also put on record authorizing the president to investigate every case of short weight. It being early in the season, there was not much cheese nor butter offered for sale. Cheese brought 81/2c and butter 18c.



outbreak of an acuter stage of fever in a contagious disease hospital with the inmates of which outsiders were

lated, hence no other market was affected by the disaster on the Stock Exchange on the Stock Exchange. Our daily contemporaries have informed us that, the amount of money lost during the

THE CANADAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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panic amounted to from \$500,000,000 to \$700,000,000. If the money existed before the panic it is still in existence, as real money does not evaporate, though its representatives may vanish, leaving "not a wreck behind." The money alleged to have been lost in Wall Street, on the 9th instant, was merely the financial wind in a huge stock balloon. There have been enormous transferences of money from one set of persons to other sets, but the stock of actual money, in the United States is not a dollar less than what existed when stock quotations were at the top notch during the hours preceding the great slump on Change a week ago. Those who, in the third Week in April, began selling Northern Pacific "short" at 101, then, a week later at 109, and ^{on} May 3rd at 115, on the 6th at 133, fancied that they were dead sure of making heavy gains until the collapse came when they discovered that they had engaged to deliver goods that were not in the market at any price within their reach. They had, as it were, made bets that the stock would be procurable for less than they had sold it for, and they lost the bets, but the "other fellow," who bought at from 101 to 133, his gamble being based on an anticipated rise, had a chance of making heavy gains when there was a mad rush for this stock at anything up to \$1,000 a share—that is, if he had bought them from some one who had been able to deliver the goods. In such a case, which is typical of the whole mass of transactions which created the panic, the one person's losses were mainly losses of unrealized profits which went into the pockets of the other operator who realized them by selling at an advance to another specuator who in his turn sacrificed prospective gains, or cleared some hoped-for profits. The whole business, with a small percentage of exceptions, is gambling on chances of the very same nature as what is carried on at

lonte Carlo, or at the roulette tables of a city saloon. The value of any stock as quoted on 'Change is made up of two elements; first, there is its value as an investment which is regulated by the rate of dividend it is ex-Reted to realize, which, under present conditions, puts all stocks upon a basis of from 3 to 4 per cent., or higher if dividends are uncertain. That is, the intrinsic value of any stock is the price to be paid which will yield 3 to h or more per cent. to provide for risks. Thus a stock bying 5 per cent. to provide for roll. at 125, as at that price it will yield 4 per cent. conditions allow of very slight variations in price. These besides this element, there is the strictly speculative feature; that is, the use that can be made of the stock as a sambling instrument by its quotations being run up and down on 'Change by expert manipulators. Some stocks are useless for this purpose, that of banks for instance, ⁴⁸ the range of prices is so narrow as to give no room the bank and the b the banks being to generally known to allow of their shares being to generally known to allow of their shares being to generally known to the down by "bears" bears," The extent of the speculative element in the ^{value} of any stock can be arrived at very closely by calculating what it will return if bought at a certain price. If it varies much from what will bring 3 or 4 per cent. there is a speculative element to the extent of such dif-ference is a speculative element to the extent of such difterence either one way or the other. If the yield will be above uncertainty be above or below 3 per cent. there is some uncertainty felt about the next dividend, or some rumour is afloat which a which depresses the price, or some movement is looked for which will enhance it. Unless a buyers is well-informed as to what is influencing the price he is taking a leap in the second second which heap in the dark, he is gambling on a chance of which

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EICHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT-Dec. 31, 1898 Hade in accordance with Standard used in Schedule "F" of report by New York Insurance Department of Examination, 1898.

Income During 1898, \$6,134,327.37 Death Losses Paid, 1898, \$3,887,500.95 Total Paid Members, 1898, \$4,584,095.13

CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS.

Net Surplus invested and Cash over all Liabilities, actual and contingent, Dec. 81, 1898..... \$1.383.176.38 BUSINESS RECEIVED AND IN FORCE.

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he knows nothing. He may be like a sheep going into the shearing pen, to have his wool taken by a few astute operators who are making business on 'Change solely to throw dust in the eyes of outsiders.

There are speculators who can put prices up and down as easily as moving the hands of a stem-winder watch. The recent panic was the result of a struggle between the Morgan party and the Rockefeller party to acquire or retain control of the Northern Pacific Railway. This was one move in a game of which the stakes were other times of American railway. Their prodigious monetary power may be judged by the one party having bought outright over \$10,000,000 of that stock, and secured much more for future delivery. When men of this class are in the market what chances have those who have only a few hundreds or thousands of dollars? Yet hundreds of such persons went on plunging ahead on the 7th. 8th and 9th instant, buying and selling wildly in complete ignorance of there being a vast underground movement going on that would end in the bottom being knocked out of the entire stock market. A Chicago correspondent tells us of there having been farmers in every western town who sold their wheat, and neglected their business, the to put all money stocks. they could raise into railroad Chicago swarmed with these innocent operators, "many of whom," says our correspondent, "were so cleaned cut by the Northern Pacific affair that they left here literally beggars." The panic will be an object lesson to the country which was going mad with the fever of stock speculation. It is well this was stopped in time to prevent the general trading interests of the country becoming involved,

THE PILOTAGE QUESTION.

It is satisfactory to notice that the pilotage question on the St. Lawrence below this port, which has been a source of trouble for so many years, has, so far as the navigation from Quebec to Montreal is concerned, been now settled on a basis that will prove beneficial to the trade of the country.

For several years back this Journal has consistently advocated that this service should be free and that shipowners should be allowed to employ those pilots in whom they have confidence. This was so reasonable a proposition that it is difficult to understand why it was resisted for so many years. The struggle of the pilots to control the regulations under which the service was carried on has been of long standing and the difficulties have always been accentuated by the strife between the selected pilots for the regular lines and those relegated to the tour-de-It will be in the remembrance of many in the role. trade that some fifteen or twenty years ago, when the agitation of this question was in an acute stage, that it was proposed that the service should be thrown open to all qualified men and all other restrictions abolished. That reasonable proposition was opposed by both sections of the pilots and the Goverment of that day declined to allow it to become law. The pilots wanted incorporation, with powers to control the whole business That the Government also declined to of pilotage. authorize.

So matters drifted until the position became intolerable and the general interests of the country were suffering. Recent decisions of the civil courts made a change of the regulations imperative, and the Harbour Commissioners, after consultation with the departments in Ottawa, have so revised the by-laws and regulations affecting the pilotage, that the service now is practically free and open to all qualified men and the best men will have the best chance for making the largest earnings and the incompetent men will be gradually weeded out of the service and forced to devote themselves to other avocations to which they may be better suited. This is simply the old question of the survival of the fittest.

As far as they go, the new arrangements are on the lines advocated in these columns, from time to time, and should be satisfactory to the owners of the regular lines of vessels coming to this port-they could not possibly desire anything more in this matter as regards the pilots now licensed.

How transient vessels will be affected by the new regulations remains yet to be seen. At the present time that feature is not very clear. As Canadians we are all proud of the many magnificent lines of vessels coming to Montreal, but it is of importance to the trade of the country that the class of independent vessels, generally called tramps, should be encouraged, and have every facility afforded them to come here. In the application of the new regulations it may well be presumed that this important feature in the future traffic on the St. Lawrence route will not be lost sight of.

If we take the great port of New York, as an example, the regular lines are of much importance, but it is the class of tramp vessels that are the chief factors in regulating the rate of freights and making it the great emporium of the shipping trade of the continent it now is.

The Government, having now taken measures for improving the pilotage service from here to Quebec, it would render further service to the trade of the country by dealing in an equally determined manner with the

pilotage system below Quebec. That system is entirely out of date, and should be remodelled to meet modern Having taken one satisfactory step the requirements. Government should take another and place the whele pilotage system from Montreal to the Lower St. Lawrence on a satisfactory basis.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

With its customary and commendable promptitude the Bank of Montreal publishes its annual statement for last year in this issue. The profits are announced to be \$1, 537,522, which exceeds those of 1900 by \$13,134. amount provides for two half yearly 5 per cent. dividends, and leaves \$337,522 to be added to profit and loss, the balance at credit of which account is now, \$764,703, or about 11 per cent. of the Rest, which stands A very heavy increase of over 20 milat \$7,000,000. lions, took place last year in the amount of deposits, the enlargement being from \$52,645,606 in 1900 to \$72,656, 627, at close of last April. The current loans were only increased \$5,420,118, their total now being \$58,850,450, so that \$14,620,900, out of the new deposits, had to find employment in call loans, and other business. profits consequently were not increased in proportion to the enlarged business, indeed there is a point beyond which deposits, cease to have any value as sources of profit and some of the banks are doubtless very indifferent about having any more of these funds added to their ample supply. The statement is gratifying to the share holders.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

The annual meeting of the above bank was held in 15th inst. The statement was sutisfactory in regard to profits realized and the amount of business conducted. The net profits were \$142,730, which is within a fraction of 12 per cent. on the paid up capital, a striking change The two half-yearly divis dends absorbed, \$72,000, leaving a balance of \$70,730 of unappropriated profits. To this sum there was added \$4,270 from the balance at credit of profit and loss which made up an amount of \$75,000, which was transferred to the Reserve Fund which now stands at \$275,000, practically indeed at \$225,000, practically ind cally indeed at \$329,738, for there is also \$54,738 to credit of profit and loss.

The bank holds deposits to extent of \$4,424,964, and its current loans and discounts amount to \$5,838,696. that La Banque Nationale is in a good shape for making profits. The manager, directors and shareholders are to be congratulated on the report for 1901, which appears in full on a later page of this issue.

THE GREAT RAILROAD GAMBLE.

The unwonted excitement and movement in U.S. milway securities which culminated in the collapse of eight days ago found but few of the readers of this Journal in the for warned. As showing how correct were also the fore casts of the Economist, we reproduce some portions of an article on the subject in its issue of the previous Saint day, which article day, which article contains also some hints worth remembering:

The upward movement in the quotations of American railroad securities can railroad securities, good, bad, and indifferent, which entirewhole Law

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has continued with occasional and usually slight interruptions since the early part of last year, has during the past few weeks developed into a wild, indiscriminate inflation which has cast into the shade all previous achievements of the "Yankee" market. In New York the daily volume of transactions has over and over again "beaten records," and although on this side of the Atlantic the speculation is only a faint reflection of the boom in Wall Street, it has sufficed to keep a large body of brokers and jobbers in Shorter's Court each evening for several hours after the closing of the Stock Exchange. Until comparatively recently the gamble was mainly in the hands of professional operators on both sides of the Atlantic chiefly the other side; but within the past few weeks there is no room for doubt that outside speculators in the United States have caught the infection, which has been stimulated by persistent and cleverly-manipulated trumpeting, and the advance in prices has thus been greatly accentuated.

That a considerable appreciation in the market valuations of American railroad securities from the level at which they stood eighteen months ago, has been fully warranted may be readily conceded. As we have been very frequently reminded, the United States have in the past few years, and more especially last year, become very large exporters of iron and steel and other manufactures, and the trade balance in their favor has increased very rapidly. With widespread industrial pros-Perity it is not at all surprising that the gross earnings of nearly all the important railway companies exhibited susbstantial increases last year over the year before, and although large amounts were expended out of revenue upon betterments and improvements, the divisible profits of the great majority of the companies were considerably in excess of those of any recent year, and were in many cases unprecedentedly large. In several instances increased dividends were distributed, but, speaking generally, the directors of the reads pursued a conservative policy, and paid smaller dividends than the net revenues would have allowed. Since the commencement of the present year there has been a further improvement in the gross and met earnings of nearly all the roads, and the prevalent idea that the management of the American railroad undertakings has greatly improved since the era of the unscrupulous "boss" was succeeded by the existing era of control by outside financial groups, appears to be justified. For these several reasons a certain appreciation in the prices of American railroad securities generally is only what might have been expected; but, as the table given above shows very clearly, the actual appreciation has carried quotations to an extremely dangerous height. The improvement in the earnings of the com-Panies has seldom been more than moderate; and the chief influence in lifting price has been the persistent circulation of rumors of amalgamations, combinations, control. controls, and all the rest of it. In a New York cable Published vesterday the sharp advance in Atchison shares is attributed to "reports that the Pennsylvania is buying to secure control in order to make good the break in its western connections, caused by the purchase of the Burlingt Burlington and Quincy by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern." This is only one sample of the statements, many of which have not been justified by events. that have led to the wild gamble in "Yankee" securi-

The inflation lasted so long and had become so rampant that it completely upset the preconceived ideas

and the traditions of market operators; and it would be utterly futile to attempt to gauge the course of prices in the near future. While the industrial conditions in the States remain satisfactory, and money keeps moderately cheap, the speculative fever which appears to have seized the American people may carry quotations to an even giddier height than they have yet reached. It is not to be forgotten, however, that the financial groups which have been prominent in the gamble have very large commitments on their hands, which they will try to market sooner or later, and that attempts to secure control in one direction are being constantly met by the same kind of attempts in other directions, with the result that prices are becoming less and less an indication of intrinsic merits. In the upward movement gigantic profits have been secured by the "bulls," and recently, at all events, the market has had very little of the steadying influence which is often provided by the "bears;" but any accident any appreciable hardening of monetary rates, might very easily cause the pendulum to swing violently in the opposite direction. To preach caution to speculators on this side of the Atlantic who may still be in the gamble, or to endeavor to dissuade enterprising investors from giving way to the temptation furnished by those who have made huge profits in connection with it, would, at this time of day, be a work of supererogation; would

indeed, be merely preaching in the wilderness. Nor do we suppose that it is at all necessary to urge upon bankers the necessity of arranging for very wide margins in advancing upon American railroad issues. The chief interest in the business is the evidence it affords of what a powerful and dangerous influence has come to be exercised by the financial groups who, favored by the wave of industrial expansion, have succeeded in bringing about an absolute revolution in the markets in which American railroad issues are dealt in both in the States and in Europe. For the most part, "Yankees" have long since lost any attractions for prudent investors which they may ever have possessed.

DRIFTING WITH THE BREEZE ...

Tabulated figures of United States exports are just now being circulated by some of the more enthusiastic Americans with the freedom enjoyed by patent medicine almanacs; and the contents would appear to them to call for as much cause for rejoicing "after taking" what they innocently suggest. Before us is a copy of a certain "Buyers' Index," one of the many productions of the American mind in the endeavor to show that country to be first and foremost in all that pertains to speed, accuracy, perfection and growth. The figures, given as official, show the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany, in each calendar year from 1875 to 1900. The following are for each five years:

	a occur arro J.	OUL OF			
Year.	U	nited States. I	United Kingdon	m. Germany.	
1875 .			\$1,087,497,000	\$607,096,000	
1880 .		875,564,075	1,085,521,000	1741,202,000	
1885 .		673,593,506	1,037,124,000	695,892,000	
			1,282,474,000	809,810,000	
		807,742,415	1,100,452,000	807,328,000	
1900 .		.1,453,013,659	1,418,348,000	1,050,611,000	

With ample protection at home and free trade in the principal market abroad, the United States have been able to pile up figures entirely out of proportion to what other circumstances would warrant. The fact of U.S. iron pipe arriving in Canada recently at prices much below what it could be manufactured for either here or

in the producing field, and the further astonishing fact to outsiders that it was being as calmly accepted, helped to raise the U.S. figures as we reproduce them here. But exporters were not aware that the pipe was being re-shipped immediately to Great Britain by Canadian buyers, at a good profit. This one fact is a key to much of the exporting which the more boastful across the border are innocently shouting over. The huge combines in the States hold iron and steel products at their own price for home consumption, while they make prices to foreign countries often much below actual cost at home. They make their own people pay for much of what they send abroad, the accounts when mixed together showing Were other countries to adopt this rule to any a profit. great extent, the above tables might be reversed. Meantime the several leading manufacturing and exporting countries are getting a healthy shaking up, and as such will unearth much beyond iron ore, the near future will, in all probability, reveal facts regarding exports at present mot apparent by the figures for the past decade.

Should some of the superficially observing across the border look a little below the surface instead of allowing themselves to be led by every passing breeze, their innocent contention would be met half way by knowledge. more convincing than mere columns of figures. The following from a late issue of the Springfield Republican, a leading paper published in the heart of the manufacturing district of the Eastern States, throws further light on this subject: "While all Europe is groaning over the demonstrated ability of the United States to manufacture iron and steel in easy competition for the world's markets, the president of the United States steel combination publicly declares that it cannot compete with Europe on equal terms because of the high wages paid. He says that the removal of the customs tariff on iron products would cause the temporary suspension of all plants in this country, and the resumption of work on a wage schedule brought down to the level of Europe.

This is tantamount to saying that the United States cannot, at present wages, produce steel in competition with Europe; that such steel as is produced and exported is sold at a loss, and that such steel as is produced for home consumption is sold at a price high enough not merely to meet the costs and profits on production, but to make good the loss on the export trade.

If this is so, then what of our boasted world supremacy in this underlying factor of modern industry? If this is so, then our increasing export trade in manufactures of which so much is said, and said boastfully and jubilantly, is a loss and injury and not a benefit to the country. The people of the United States are in that case being taxed to support an export trade. This trade is, then, a luxury which is expensive and which benefits only the foreigner, who gets his machines and rails and locomotives for less than cost, and turns the advantage against us in other lines of international trade.

Such a status as that is preposterous and intolerable. It cannot help the position of that party or faction in Congress which opposes the reduction or abolition of steel duties in accordance with the terms of the Babcock bill. Those extremists will stand in the light of maintaining duties for the protection of the huge steel monopoly in exacting monopoly prices and profits at home and taxing the country to give steel to foreigners below cost. This cannot be made a popular attitude for any political party to assume. Furthermore, if what Mr. Schwab says on this point is true, then there cannot be much truth in what he says of the great economy in production effected by such a combination as he represents.

If, with these alleged economies, and with all our boasted natural advantages in iron and steel production, unsurpassed, in all the rest of the world, and the talk and alarm of all European iron countries, the United States is still unable to meet foreign competition on equal terms and without what is the equivalent of the payment of an export bounty, then we had better retire from the export trade for good and all. Let the steel octopus, therefore, be deprived of this legal protection of monopoly in order that the country may know just where it stands in this particular."

MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Were a customer, on selecting a pair of shoes in a retail store, told that the shoes he was deciding on were composed of paper counters which would, in all probabiity, curl down and become useless soon as the single-ply cotton lining wore away, it is scarcely likely he would insist on taking them. Were he to buy them, knowing this which is quite improbable, he would, in all likeliheod, live to regret his purchase and attempt, in so far as his ability and experience guided, to keep aloof from any further such collisions. From this we must conclude that the manufacturer who made this line of paper-counter stock did injury to his trade and to the trade of the retail dealers who, innocently or otherwise, purchased and sold it.

Were a customer, on selecting a pair of shoes, told ital the pair he was deciding on were solid stock through out, that long experience in the shoe trade had tanght him (the dealer) to detect at once any trace of filling, chips, paper or detached pieces in either counter or me ner sole; and that the same experience had taught the manufacturers with whom he dealt that any such myse teriously defective or surreptitiously manipulated goods would be not only returned at once on detection, but them; would forever end any further dealings between them, that the stock he carried was accordingly safe from any such attempts at economy or hidden source of speed wear, and that to buy from him meant good value and good solid stock for his money. This customer had solid stock for his money. lected a pair of shoes that for appearance, finish, appart ent good stock and conscientious make was second to none seen in the shoe windows; he paid a price for them which warranted the receiving of good stock, with a profit to both dealer and maker. He may have been but a poor ly-paid mechanic common ly-paid mechanic ly-paid mechanic or perhaps he was drawing interest on the safe investments and the safe investments are the safe investments and the safe investments are the safe investm safe investments sufficient to pay for many pairs of shots per week, but that could make little difference. fact of how difficult it proved for a man to get hold of mair of money seldom played a part in the selection of a pair of shoes such as he had shoes such as he had always worn. After all that had been told him, both as the sector of a provide the sector and been told him, both as to the manufacturers' fear and the dealer's experience the dealer's experience and determination, he found, he that int fore he had worn these shoes the second month, that in counters were pure bree counters were pure brown paper. To avoid hurting his foot he tore away portions of the curling paper unit, finally, there was no more built of the finally, there was no more left; and the rear half of the shoe settled down as it shoe settled down as it were to premature old age, with the unmistakeable would the unmistakeable wrinkles, denoting past vigor; plunt ness and strength norm tertained by the wearer of these shoes, both of the dealed his who so eloquently sold them and eagerly pocketed his

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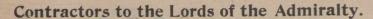
good money, and of the manufacturing firm which made them may readily be imagined.

Here was a retail dealer doing business in a small sity and apparently striving his utmost to gain the good opinion of the community whereby his trade might increase, and bring him greater wealth and reputation. Yet in selling these shoes he was aiming a deadly blow at his personal reputation as a man. His own proffered testimony, proved his guilt, and he had no avenue of escape from the effects of his own deed. course was to take back the shoes and allow the full His only reamount on another pair of different make, or return the money in full providing the customer did not prefer allowing a portion for the wear he received before the shoes became a source of annoyance. In any case, injury was done both the retailer and manufacturer, for the customer's experience would be retold and his friends would beware of both that particular brand of shoes and the dealer who handled them. These are actual experiences which have occurred in Canada within the past year, and the class of goods mentioned were made in Canad Canada, and would readily sell to the unwary public for \$3.50 to \$4 per pair.

Within the memory of every dealer in shoes, of a few years experience, are incidents, while not of this extreme nature, of a kind which will admit of ready sympathy with confiding retailers who, perhaps, for the first time, have encountered such obstacles to trade and reputation. A retailer whose trade demands a men's sewed boot for \$1.35 + \$1.35 to \$1.75 must naturally expect trouble as the result of handling such stock. Ladies' Oxfords at \$1 retail, or ladies' high boots at \$1.35 to \$1.75 are also within the domain of questionable build, and the class of trade seeking these lines, which are usually advertised as leaders : leaders in factory districts, expect more or less irritable dealing, and are prepared for it. accustomed to it, and its harshness does not grate on trained trained ears; they wiggle through such deals, and "patch them up" with more or less faith in the truth of the adage that "mankind loves to be cheated." But the dealers who hold in stock this class of goods depending partly on transient trade and partly on the belief that apparent bargains in any staple commodity will always

find customers, seldom handle the class of shoes which, for price alone, calls for solid stock, and guarantee against inner deception, which might be more correctly termed blind economy.

Canadian eloquence is from time to time wafted on the favorable breezes in behalf of home industries. Writers interested in Canadian affairs, whose willing pens are directing attention to the natural resources of the country, urge the investment of more capital in Canada to the end that the growing population may in turn assist the cities by the purchase of home-made products. as against thoseshipped in from the United States which earn nothing in taxes or labor, or otherwise beyond the customs duties. The payment for American shoes finds its way across to some U.S. factory town, thereby helping to onlarge foreign trade and enrich foreign people as against Canadian manufacturers. Yet in the face of this very grievance there are to be found among Canadian manufacturers one or more so far blind to their own future trade, and to the growing wants and needed reputation of Canadian-made goods, as to deliberately sanction the use of paper in the making of an apparently high class men's shoe to retail at \$3.50 per pair or over. In this assisting Canadian trade as against the inroads being made by U.S. manufacturers, or is it playing into their trained hands the very cards for which they would eagerly seek? Some years ago when leather and findings were advancing steadily some U.S. manufacturers adopted the plan of substituting paper, filings, etc., in certain priced shoes. They could not profitably make the shoes of whole stock and hold all their trade, so they resorted to the above method. With most of them the result was disastrous to their future trade and hurtful alike to their Western jobbers. But this infringement on trade was mot carried to the extent described above. It applied only to shoes to be retailed at \$2.50 or under. Shoes over that figure were guaranteed to be solid stock. When it comes to getting up low price footwear United States manufacturers are not behind, but when it is a case of substituing paper counters for solid leather in what nev be classed high grade shoes, the North half of the continent, we are sorry to say, has in a single instance at least, proved itself capable of carrying off the palm.



Telegraphic Address: "ROPES, SUNDERLAND."

Hemp Pope Department.

Manila Rope, Staple Brand " "Red Star" " 66 " "Blue Star" "

Sisal Rope

New Zealand Rope.

Tarred Russian Hemp Rope. Boltrope& Boltrope Cordage.

AGENCIES : London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Cardiff, Hull.

FOREIGN AGENCIES: Hamburg, Antwerp. SPECIALITY:-Manila Binder Twine "RED STAR" Brand.

THE "CANDID FRIENDS" OF THE EMPIRE.

In Blackwood for May, the author of "Musings Without Method," whom we have learnt to admire, deals with what he calls the "Candid Friend"-he who has been foretelling the ruin of the Empire during the troubles in South Africa, now drawing to a close, and from which he has been obtaining his inspirations. We cannot forbear quoting him :---

"During the past year," says he, "the Pro-Boers, lending an eager ear to every unsupported calumny, have displayed with an acrid insolence the hatred they bear to their own country. England can do no right-that is their motto; and so keen is their joy in what they believe England's failure, that no concession would appease their greedy detestation. Happily they find approval where they pledge their affection-abroad; at home their spiteful ignorance is sternly disregarded save in their own packed and guarded meeting-houses. But there is another cannibal active in the land, who would publicly devour his own kin. And he is more dangerous, because less ingenuous, than the disciples of Stead. For he is a Candid Friend; he wishes mothing but well to the Empire. It is nothing less than patriotism which moves him to reveal the horrid truth that Great Britain is ruined body and soul. Of course, there is one possible method of retrievement. If only the rulers of the empire will listen to the profound advice of the Candid Friend, all will be well. So he wanders up and down, fatuous and irascible. You may hear him in clubs murmuring, "Montrous! monstrous!" He bustles about, prophesying disaster, and growing every day more and more arrogant. Nor can we pass him by with a shrug of contempt, for the man has an easy knack of deceiving the unwary. His noisy protestation of patriotism does not sound so hollow as it should to those who know not the type, while the facile schemes which he sketches to his pleasant quite a whisky-and-soda seem Morefriends through the haze of tobacco-smoke. being over, he loses no opportunity of ill-doing; He is idle, he is preternaturally busy in his idleness. carried hither and thither in a whirlwind of talk; he writes uninformed articles in sensational journals, and he is so desperately in love with himself that he spurns his muffin every day that his name does not shine in print. The Candid Friend, then, is a grotesque figure; His

HEAD OFFICE ;

Sunderland, England

unhappily he is dangerous as well as grotesque. reckless jeremiads are read by thousands ignorant as him self, and since he appeals to the imposing vanity of surge persons, he is sure of a large and appreciative audience. The mob takes a genuine pride in what it believes to be A gentle glow of superiority warms the heart of the citizen when he is told that this general is a madman, or that Minister is a miscreant. Republics have been known to live upon abuse of this kind, and there are many in England who would push their country, if they could, into the lowest pit of democracy. So the Candid Friend, knowing his audience shouts that England is on the is gone to Germany or America; the late war, which has made us the laught made us the laughing-stock of Europe, proves our met pacity to fight; and as for our navy, everybody know that it is a collection of tin-pots. every one warranted of go to the bottom at the mere sight of an enemy. is the story which we read day after day in our news papers, and the Candid Friends, who are never wear, of telling it, reck little operations. telling it, reck little enough of the harm which they may inflict. For even if the charges, thus hastily brought. ""





Wire Rope Department. (COLLIERY SECTION.) Special "C" quality Plough Steel Ropes. "D" quality Plough Steel B.

Ropes. Special "A" quality Patent Improved Steel Wire Ropes. B" quality Pat at Improv-ed Steel Wire Ropes. " B

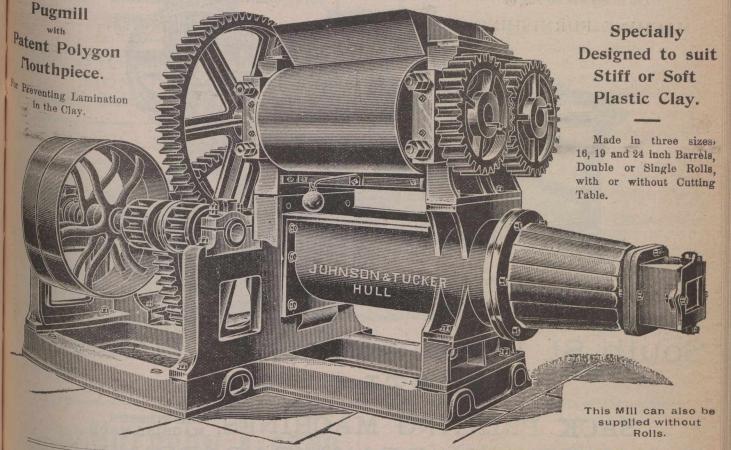
Wire Rope Department.

(SHIPPING SECTION.) Special Flexible Steel Hawsers and Ropes. Extra Special Flexible Steel Wire Hawsers and Ropes. B.B. G. Ivani'd Wire Rigging.

Johnson & Tucker, Wilmington,

(Late SHEPHERD, HILL & Co.,

Hull, England.



true, our Candid Friends would still be the enemies of their country. Policy should dictate a subtler method of reform. Suppose a merchant of the City to feel the sting of competition. Would he straightway proclaim his decadence to the world? Would he confess in the face of all competitors that he knew he was worsted, and though he did not propose to shut up shop, he was eager for the encouragement of his rivals to announce an approaching defeat? The many brawlers who clamour day after day for 'efficiency' assure us that their ambition is to 'run the Empire' upon what they inelegantly describe as 'business lines'; and forthwith they adopt a Policy which would ruin the most prosperous business in Empire, they would publish it abroad that the Empire In brief, had they the management of the Was bankrupt in money and in courage, and leave the Empire's remains to be eaten by the vultures from abroad. But our Candid Friends, were they in loyal earnest, would seek another means of improvement. They would secretly assail the Chambers of Commerce, in whose hand lies the prosperity of our merchants. They would study Our shortcomings, and conceal them until they had discovered covered a quick and perfect remedy. In fact, they would introduce the simple principles of business into their agi-tation tation. They would modestly hide their own head. that the work of their ambition might be the more efficiently accomplished. no one would be the wiser: the Empire only would have Candid Friends. But so quiet a triumph would not suit our earnestly desire, a full and flagrant advertisement. It would not enable them to brag that they alone knew how to save the country. Wherefore, they do their utmost to discredit Great Britain in the eyes of the world,

and are content, because for a brief hour they have themselves posed as patriots-misunderstood.

Mean as their method is, the harm they do is not easily calculable. Commerce, as a wiseacre said of fame, is a very subtle thing; destroy prestige, and you may destroy reality. If articles are published day by day in our papers, signed by alleged patriots, who declare that commerce has deserted us, that we have no ships, and that we are cowards all, our commerce, though not our courage, is already in danger. 'Give a dog a bad name, and hang him,' is a sound motto, and a hundred 'patriots' have done their best during the last year to hang our dog of an Empire. Germany and America have absorbed all our trade-so we read in all the popular prints; and if this falsehood is repeated often enough, the world may begin to believe it. Then the world will cease to regard England as a mart, it will buy no goods that are not made either in Germany or the States, and the Candid Friends will have achieved their purpose nobly. They will whisper a fat and drowsy, I told you so,' and flatter themselves that the country was ruined because the country's Ministers rejected their advice.

For a moment we have supposed that all the complaints which have been made against our Empire found an excuse in fact. But even this vast supposition does not justify the groaners. What, then, shall we say of our critics when we find their figures false and their reproach superfluous? Unhappily we can say nothing, for it is no crime to libel a nation, and the Candid Friend may work his worst, with the full assurance that no punishment will befall him. However, his certain immunity does not touch his honour; it merely makes him more active in defamation, and here is the substance of his England, says he, has lost, or is fast losing charge.

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

her trade. The competition of Germany and America is in his opinion too violent to be withstood. The new commercial Powers, he declares, are 'stealing' our customers; and we might pertinently ask, Why stealing, O Candid Friend, why stealing? His argument is as largely fortified by figures as by venom, and he has no difficulty in proving to his own satisfaction that the trade of our rivals is increasing faster than our own. But the true basis of his argument is terror. He seems to resent a competitor with a craven fear. Yet he should know that competition has always been the impetus of the English trade; and why should we dread without that which we cheerfully accept within? If it be true that Germany and America can supply a more useful 'article' at a lower price than ourselves, by all means let them take the market, or let us bestir our manufacturers to claim supremacy on the only admissible ground of excellence. Nor will our manufacturers, if they be worthy the national esteem, sit down quietly under the first stress of competition. The dastards who air their candour in the press may tremble in their German-made shoes. The manufacturers whose decadence is deplored know far better the meaning of enterprise, and we are pleased to leave the future of England in their hands. The real proof of decay is not in the growing competition, but in the cowardice of those who dread it; and we should be truly miserable if we put the words of our critics higher than the deeds of our industrious manufacturers. In brief, history cannot show a more dastardly episode than that which has lately disgraced us, and the sooner we cease to groan about competition the sooner shall we

tackle it with address, and by our sure success silence the tongues of those who live by pessimism.

Ignorance, a we have said, is the sure mark of 'candour.' There is room upon the surface of the globe for all us. No advantage can be won by the perversely exaggerated jingoism which blenches at the sight of a Ger man outside his own country. We have our Colonies, and we are proud of them, nor do we propose to yield one inch of them to the encroachment of foreigners. we know the value of a colonial policy well enough not to condemn the expansion of our neighbours with a timid hypocrisy. And as we should not shirk competition, as we should not fear the advance of Germany, so we can 0113 not accept the garbled statistics of the grumblers, It is serious fallacy vitiates the most pessimitic figures. obvious that a new firm at the outset of its career will make more processed in make more progress than an old-established rival. and in certain trades both Germany and America are new firms. It brings The new firm starts (so to say) from scratch. The oldestablished firm, on the other hand, if it has done itself into the market something unseen before. justice, has already reached a high point of development: its excellence is known to all customers; and an increase of profit is manifestly more difficult than it was when the trade was young and untried. The most enterprising factory cannot do more than its utmost, and it is no mark of decoder if mark of decadence if, having attained its climax, it rests solidly upon the brief. The real competition, in fact, between England and Germany and America will not solidly upon the heights. begin until Germany or America is so close upon gland's heels that England suffers. But the figures of



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Mr. Broomhall, the statistician, prove that we have not as yet any reason to fear. We are content to take his sigures with his comment, since they show that, if we do not possess the whole earth, we are yet secure against the bankruptcy prophesied by so many previsit 'patricts.'

'The annual gross exports of merchandise from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States of America, as given in the Statistical Abstract of the Board of Trade, divided among the inhabitants of the respective countries, during the period from 1879 to 1899, split up into three equal terms of seven years:

T	U. K. Germany tal expts. Total expts r capita. per capita	s. Total expts.	and U. S. combined Total Expts. per capita.
1879 to 1885 \$4	1.00 \$24.00	\$15.50	\$39.50
1886 to 1892 4	0 00 22.00	13,00	35.00
1893 to 1893 :	37.00 18.00	14.50	32.50

'The ab ve decreases are due to the fall in value of 1 te years; the actual volume of trade has, of course, greatly increased. Besides showing that the Briton is doing more, man for man, than his two great rivals combined, the above statement proven that he is increasing his lead. In the foregoing the export business only has been taken into account, and, moreover, no credit has been taken into account, and, moreover, no credit has been claimed for the great prependerance of the British shipping and financial interests, in which this kingdom is facile princeps.'"

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account,	
brought forward \$1,102,792	\$427,180
Profits for the year ended 30th April,	
after deducting charges of manage-	
ment and making full provision	

for all bad and doubtful debts .. 1,524,388 1,537,522

s, and	\$2,627,180 \$1,964,703 Dividend 5 per cent., paid 1st December. \$600,000 \$600,000 Dividend 5 per cent., payable 1st June 600,000 600,000
Ship-	Amount credited to Rest Account 1,000,000
z. 1887. 38.	Bal. of Profit & Loss carried forward \$427,180 \$764.703 Note—Market price of Bank of Montreal stock, 30th April, 1900—262 per cent.—(equal to \$524 per share); 30th April, 1901, 258, equal to \$516 a share.
	THE GENERAL STATEMENT.
	The general statement of the position of the bank on 30th April, 1901, is as follows:
tod	Liabilities.
ted,	Capital stock \$12,000,000
	Rest \$7,000,000
	Balance of Profits carried forward 764,703
	\$7,764,703
in the	Unclaimed dividends 2,432
ire,	Half-yearly dividend, payable 1st June,
1999	1901 600,000
ire.	8,367,135
	\$20,367,135
в.	Notes of the Bank in circulation \$6,482,214
	Deposits not bearing interest 18,184,774
	Deposits bearing interest 54,501,853
and the	Balances due to other Banks in Canada 46,081
	\$99,582,059
NI.	\$33,00×,003



LA BANQUE NATIONALE-ANNUAL STATEMENT, 1901. The 41st annual general meeting of the Shareholders of this institution was held at the office of the Bank, on Wednesday, the 15th of May, 1901, at three o'clock p.m.

There were present: Hon. Justice A. Chauveau, Rev. F. F. C. Gagnon, and Tancrede, J. Paquet, Messrs. Rodolphe Audette, A. B. Dupuis, Victor Chateauvert, Naz. Fortier. Narc. Rioux, Charles Brochu, Thos. Breen. Charles Jobin. Joshua Thompson, E. Thos. Couillard, N. Arthur Drolet. Ulric Tessier, O. Leon Hardy, Geo. Demers, Jos. Archer, jr., Arthur E. Scott, Cyrille F. Delage, N.P., Dr. G. E. Rene Fortier, J. B. E. Letellier, J. M. Henri Hamel, Jas. McCone, V. E. Paradis, Dr. Cinq-Mars, Dr. Elzear Labrecque, etc., etc.,

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th April, 1901.

tention are largely due our successful operations.

The whole humbly submitted.

numerous staff during the year, and to their zeal and at

\$1,187,828.00

R. AUDETTE, President.

Notes in circulation Deposits bearing interest\$3,709,494.82 \$4,424,964.91 Deposits not bearing interest 715,469.99

Liabilities.



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Dividend No. 20	748.10	
a No. 73, payable 1st May,1901	36,000.00	
Due to other Banks in Canada	12,444.50	36,748.10
United Kingdom	45,046.16	
and the second		57,490.66
Total liabilities to the public Capital paid up Reserve Fund		\$5,707,031.57
CSCPUC T I THE THE THE THE THE THE	1,200,000.00	
Profit and L.	15,000.00	
Profit and Loss Account	54,738.91	
and the state and the strength		1,544,738.91
		37,251,770.48
Specie Assets.		
Specie Assets.	\$80,078.96	
u notes	210,927.00	
Notes of and -		\$291,005.96
Notes of and cheques on other Banks. Balances due from other Banks in Canada	289,155.31	
and a second sec	65,727.99	
Bank in Foreign countries	43,802.66	

398,685.96

Deposit with Dominion Government	
for security of Note circulation	60,000.00
Dominion Debentures	.35,000.00
Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds	382,145.00
Superior Alex and Alexandra	477,145.00
Total Assets immediately available Current loans, discount and advances	\$1,166,836.92
to the public \$	5,838,696.48
(loss provided for) Real Estate, the property of the Bank	22,421.24
(other than Bank premises) Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the	5,909.54
Bank	9,300.00
Bank Premises, Furniture and Sta-	5,876,327.26
tionery	208,606.30
A THE REPORT OF PLANE STRATE WHEN	\$7,251,770.48
N. LAVOIE, P.	. LAFRANCE,
Inspector.	Manager.
Moved by Mr. N Diana and 1 1	35 1 7 7

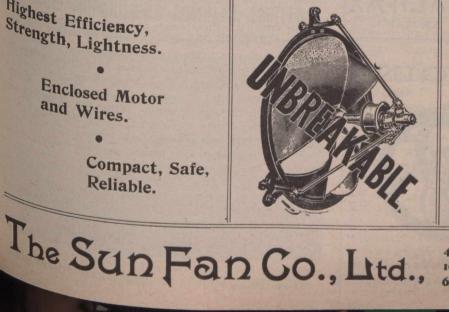
Moved by Mr. N. Rioux, seconded by Mr A. B. Dupuis, "That the report of the Directors and the statement now read, be adopted, printed and published for distribution among the shareholders .- Adopted.

Sun Electric Fan.

Highest Efficiency, Strength, Lightness.

> **Enclosed Motor** and Wires.

> > Compact, Safe, Reliable.



GOLD MEDAL, BRADFORD, 1899.

Ventilating Engineers And Specialists

In the Application of Fans for all Purposes.

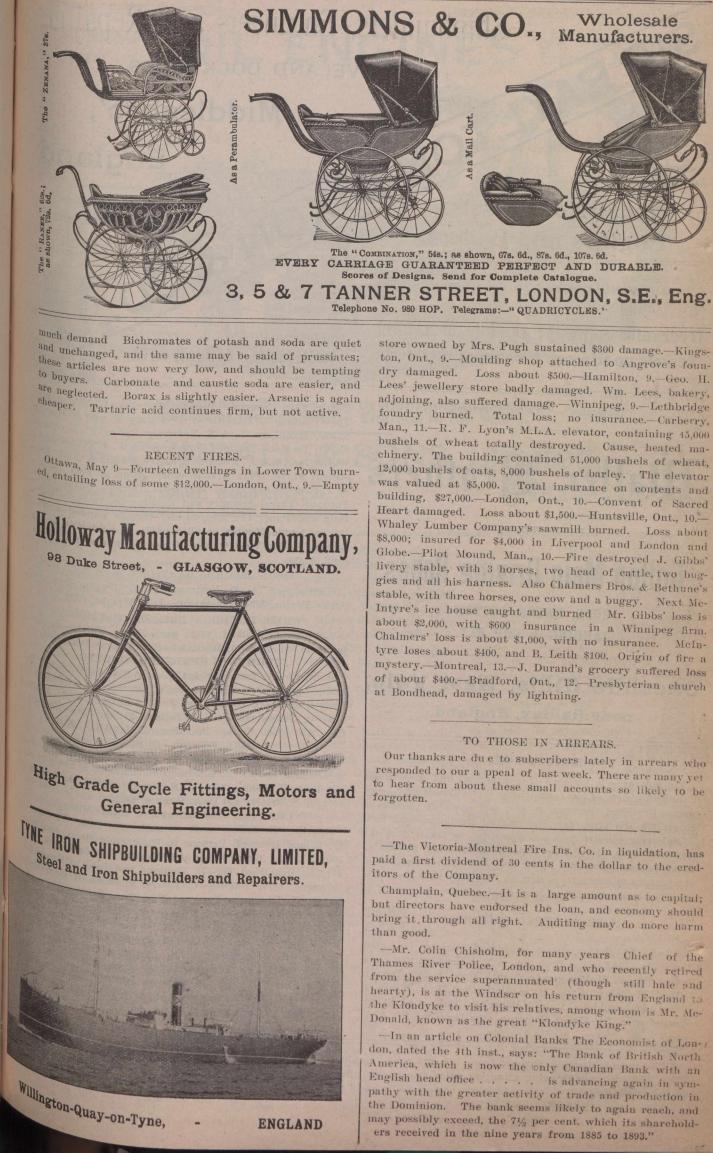
Particulars, Terms and Advice on Applications

4a Thornton Rd., BRADFORD, Eng. 101 Leadenhall St., LONDON, Eng. 65 Waterloo St., GLASGOW, Scot.



SHIPLEY, Yorkshire, England.

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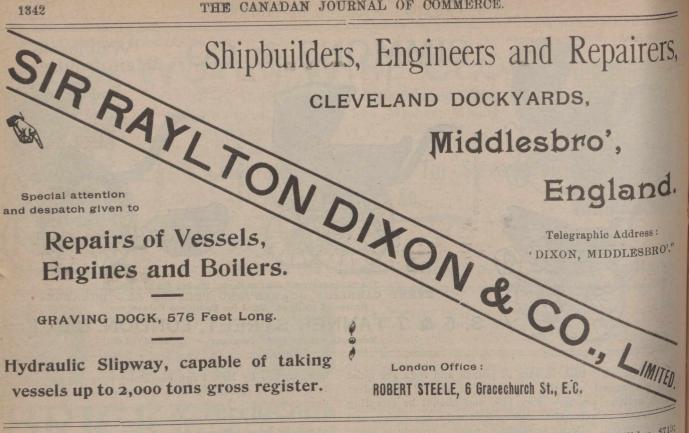
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Dupuis, nager.

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have no.



Telegrams :-- "Waller, Greetland."



Cotton Main Driving Ropes

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROPE, TWINE, COTTON BANDING & COP FLY.

Onecliffe Mills, West Vale, near Halifax, England.

LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale (for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defence may exist in case of writs, etc.

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Amherstburg-A. B Greer vs J. S. Patton, \$3,500; Brantford-F. H. Farnworth vs Brantford Packing Co., \$700; Foley Tp.-T. Long & Bros. Co. vs T. Wilcox, \$1,106; Gloucester Tp.-W. Mulock exr vs Ellen J. Hood, \$1,265; Toronto -W. H. Lailey et al vs City Athletic Club, Ltd., \$7,500; R. Evans vs Consolidated Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., et al, \$1,013; Westminster Tp.-Janet Cameron et al exrx vs P. & D.

Currie, \$938; Cornwall-Isabella Purcell vs G. Milden, \$713 Fort William-G. Christie et al vs Mary E. and O. Hacquit \$3,350; Hamilton-L. & S. Rosemary Co. vs T. H. Lawry \$1,323; London—Bank of Commerce vs W. G. Coles and J. W. Butler, \$2,330; Morrisburgh—O. Bradford vs R. Arm strong, \$2,220; Port Arthur—Corporation of Fort William vs J. Conmee and G. H. Middleton, Durban, Natal, \$5,427 Toronto-Farrel Foundry and Machine Co. vs Consolidated Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd, \$1,644; Canada Landed & N. I. Co. vs Jennie Hunter et al, \$11,457; E. Schmidlin vs Lawry, \$1,059; West Oxford-Grace Shunkers vs J. Well erell, \$1,000.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N.W.T. Winnipeg-S. A. D. Bertrand, \$1,500; Taylor Bros. and Annie Taylor, \$324; Boissevain-J. A. Wright, \$900.

WRITS ISSUED - BRITISH COLUMBIA. Victoria-J. Holland, \$514; and \$1,642; Nelson-S. Net lands, \$1,044 and \$345; Rossland-C. E. Chittendon, \$1,300

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC. Montreal-F. Tremblay agt S. A. Adler, \$400; Margt. Leduc agt A. O. Leduc, \$1,129; C. Dostler agt A. Vincent \$307; Quebec-O. Boisant agt J. G. Lamarche, \$545; Montreal-A. Valiquette act N. D. D. D. Lamarche, privers real-A. Valiquette agt N. F. Bedard, \$1,134; Three Rivers Can. Mill Stock Co. agt Star Iron & Metal Co., \$700.

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Montreal-J. E. Cavanagh agt J. Darlington, \$515; J. A R. Leonard agt De. M. L. Bisson et vir, \$543; S. Craig et al. agt heirs P. Kenny, \$569, J. D. D. The Vir, \$543; S. Craig et al. agt heirs P. Kenny, \$568; J. F. Mackay agt G. A. Hughts, \$458; J. S. Brierly agt G. A. Hughts \$458; J. S. Brierly agt G. A. Hughes, \$465.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES - ON.TARIO. Oakville-D. Collins to E. G. Anderson, \$975; Windson W. L. and Irene M. Perkins to Walkerville Brew. Co. 500;Grace Hospital to Central Canada L. & S. Control 11,236; Brantford Transle H. H. S. \$11,236; Brantford Tp.-H. Hoffman and wife to Emma Edwards, \$824; Dundas-C. Lawry to Bank of Hamilton \$2,281; C. Lawry to Bank of Rank \$2,281; C. Lawry to Bank of Hamilton, \$3,205; Edwards burgh Tp.-Sarab Sharor to J burgh Tp.-Sarah Shaver to Mary A. Selleck, \$1,730; coke Tp.—J. Downs to Toronto Brewing & M. Co., \$1,780; Kincardine—R. Baird to Merchants Bank, \$8,190; Manito waning—H. D. Brainard to M. Tits Bank, \$8,190; Derehad Waning—H. D. Brainard to Merchants Bank, \$8,190; Manual Manu Manual Manu -J. H. Scott to J. Stevens, \$1,750; J. H. Scott to Slow Edgar, \$1,750; Dundas—C. Miller et ux to H. Kuntz, 51,96 Lindsay—G. J. Bramwell to J. P. Ryley, \$4,900; London R. H. Reid to Carling B. & M. C. Ryley, \$4,900; London

Government, municipal and corpora- cent. This well known company pany, Toronto, are drawing attention tion bonds, as offering desirable in- mature judgment in the selection to their holdings of various issues of vestments, to yield from 21/ to Yield in- mature judgment in the selection issues of vestments. to their holdings of various issues of vestments, to yield from 31/2 to 51/2 per such bonds, a guarantee in itself of

1342

PATEMIELS A

OIL ENGINES Are the Simplest Engines Running.

R. CUNDALL & SONS L'

MAKERS SHIPLEY

rers,

Contractors to H. M. Government.

^{Best} Power for FARM, DAIRY, WOOD CUTTING,

- MINING, &c. -

desirability of the issues now offered. Send Post-card for full information.

Our Hamilton , Ont., correspondent

writes: Thomas H. Lawry of this city,

Lawry of the Mr. Lawry of the Mr. Lawry of the Mr.

lawry was formerly connected with

e packing house business of Lawry

& Son, Limited, but some months ago

was dismissed as manager and his

ock attached for debt by people from

whom he had borrowed. The estate

will pay very little, but will put an

and to a host of suits pending against

din.-Re John Calder & Co, stock-tak-

ing is proceeding steadily, but will not

e finished for a fortnight yet.-Re

Geo. W. Lees & Co., this firm suffered

by fire a wek ago, but have been paid

their loss by the insurance companies, and an

and are refitting their factory to re-

anne work at once.—Real estate is mov-

ing here more freely than for years

past. There is a great demand for

Wellings, for workmen in the fac-

tory districts, and rents are being in-

The "CUNDALL"

PATENT

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ess : SBRO'."



len, \$713; Hacquil, . Lawry, es and J. R. Arm. William 1, \$5,427; solidated & N. I. n vs D. J. Weth

Bros. and

_S. Nee-

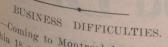
\$1,300 Margt. L. Vincent, 5; Mont Rivers 00.

15; J. A. raig et al Hughes

Vindsor . Co., \$3, & S. Co. Emma J. Hamilton Edwards 0; Etobi D., \$1,748i Manito Derehau 0 W. A. Z, \$1,360

pany use ection elf of the

London



Coming to Montreal from Philadelbia 18 years ago Gustave H. Detlefs ^{began} in a meagre way his trade of ^{baker} and haker and confectioner, with, it is stat-^(q), ^{but} a single barrel of flour, which lis determination to begin procured bin on milling him on credit from a leading milling tompany. He succeeded and contin-stocks provide the succeeded and contine stocks proved too alluring and he in-

been meted out to many more. He arranged some extensions last February. The principal creditors are: E. Karl, \$4,350; the Loynachan Co., \$535; E. Scholes, \$507; C. S. Landau, Toronto, \$500; Laport, Martin & Co., \$302; John T. McBride, \$266; Volkmann, Stollwerch & Co., New York, \$260; Fletcher Mfg. . Co., \$225; Montreal Biscuit Co., \$205, and Joseph Ward & Co., \$201.

Economical, Reliable, Easily Managed and Safe. Makers of the Largest Oil Engines in the World.

-Timmis, Noble & Co., book binders, etc., are in financial difficulties. A meeting of creditors will be held today. The company offered 25c in the dollar and this will be considered. Mr. Timmis was formerly with Robt. Miller & Co, and when this business was liquidated some years ago, started a partnership as above. Some money was sunk recently in the Sunlight Gas Company The company's offer will, it is stated, likely be accepted.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, 16th May, 1901.

After the cyclone of a week ago today, even a stiff breeze seems a zephyr. There have been no slight indications of the disturbance in stocks having by no means quietened down, as variations have occurred this week which ordinarily would be regarded as remarkable. It is stated that, the Northern Pacific is still in control of the old hands, Morgan, et al, though good authorities in New York believe that the Rockefeller party got control of one section of the stock. If this be the case there is still a big fight to be

R. CUNDALL & SONS, Limited, SHIPLEY,

Telegrams: 'CUNDALL, SHIPLEY."

ENGLAND.

"pulled off." The preferred stock of this line is very peculiar. It can be paid off at par any January 1st before 1917, after notice, so the Morgans may take this course and issue new stock to replace the old preferred, It will be well to leave these men and their modes severely alone. Pacific, after touching 1171/2 flopped down to 96 under the panic, then rallied to 105, then sank again, and has been going up and down between 99 and 103. If this stock be kept on a 5 per cent. dividend basis, it is likely to maintain part of the advance, as 4 per cent. net in these days of cheap money satisfies careful investors. The Bank of Montreal statement gratifies the shareholders generally, but some anticipated much larger net earnings, as the monthly statements showed so great an inflow of deposits. As they increased 20 millions of dollars, even 1/2 of 1 per cent. profit on them would have been \$100,-000, whereas the profits were only inincreased \$13,130, over those of last year. Clearly, therefore, these funds yielded an insignificant return, hardly worth the cost of recording them. The Banque Nationale made 12 per cent. last year which is a good showing. There was \$75,000 added out of profits to reserve fund. Consols are down to 94 3-16. Paris, exchange on London, 25f. 161/2c. Montreal Street have sold at 282 to 283, Iron and Steel, 55; Gas, 240; Richelieu, 117 to 11734; Merchants Bank, 160 to 162; Bank of Montreal, 2597/8; Commerce, 156 to 158; Ontario, 123; Hamilton, 2221/2; Dominion Steel bonds, 88 to 903%. Local foreign exchange,



60's, 91/4 to 93/8, demand, 10 to 101/8. Matters are quieting down all along the line, though spurts of trouble are likely to appear for some time to come owing to the disasters of last week.

The folowing is a comparative table of stocks for week ending May 16th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:-

BANKS.	Sharee. Sold.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average same date Last Year
Bank of Montreal		259%	258	255
Molsons Bank	. 43	199	199	175
Bank of B. N. A	1. 10	199 128	128	
Merchants Bank.	.144	102	100	155
Union	10	106	106	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Can. Pacific 1	3174	1071/4	96	93
DuluthS.S.&A.con	a.325	11	10	4
Dul. S.S. & At. Pf.	75	20	20	14
Montreal St. Ry		284	276	252
M. S. R., new	652	278	270	241
Toronto St. Rail'y	1285	110	108	98
Halifax Ry		92	92	92
St. John Ry		1171/2	1171/2	120
Twin City,	1007	76	73	62
" pfd .	25	142		
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	2018	1183/4	117	105
Comm. CableCo	141	185	183	165
Montreal Teleg	33	170	169	162
Bell Telephone	16	1721/4	172	177
Montreal Gas Co.	477	2421/2	240	182
Royal Electric	3	249	245	200
Montreal Cotton	237	128	127	141
Dom. Cot. Mills	1043	71	70	98
Mchts. Cott. Co	35	117		132
War Eagle	0005	22	19	145
Republic	6250	24	21	95
Payne	55008	30	30	110
Virtue Co	1000間。	10	10	104
Dom, Coal Com	810	37	34	37
Dom. Coal pfd Winnip. Elec. Ry.	75	115 1/4	115	
Winnip. Elec. Ry.	75	110	110	

El Padre Needles

10 Cents.

Cents.

CIGARS~

duce.

D'AVIS &

MONTREAL, Que.

Made and Guaranteed by

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The Best____

SITY.

that money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can pro-

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3/4 1/4

1/4

1/2

1/2

Lauren. Pulp, Co 25 Dom, Iron & S. com 400 " pfd 320 Montreal Power Co8078	$110 \\ 35\frac{3}{4} \\ 86\frac{1}{2} \\ 98$		····· ····
Bonds.			
Dom. Coal 5500 Laurentide Pulp2000	110¼ 105	110¼ 105	

Dom. Iron & Steel. 27000 881/2 88

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE

For week ending May 14th, 1901:

May	813d
66	912%d
66	10
66	1112 13-16d
66	13
66	1412 13 16d

MONTREA	L CLEA	RING	HOUSE.
	Cle	arings.	Balances.
Total for week			
ing May 16,	1901. 20,	389,339	2,697,416
Corresponding			
week 1900	15	,208,193	2,185,865
" 1899	15	,821,294	2,093,305
" 1898	12	,797,403	1,424,648

The second large season's auction sale of Mediterranean fruit per dire steamers to Montreal, took place the 15th and a third is following to day. Many outside buyers have tended, principally from New You Boston and Toronto. At yesterday sale lemons declined about 15 per 200 while oranges advanced 15 to 20 pr cent., from the prices paid at at This proves strength of the markets even again unprecedented receipts In dairy p ducts butter has suddenly shown h interest for exporters, which, with good local demand, has advanced pro and placed the market in good shalf Cheese is also recovering as regar movement. Hardware and groeen are steady. Leather and cements a

MONTREAL WHOLESALE

MARKETS.

Thursday, May 16th, 1901.



Telegraphic Address :--- " Greenwood," Halifax, Eng.

Greenwood Bros.

ENG NEERS' TOOL MAKERS, ... DEAL STREET, HALIFAX, Eng

Planing Machines, Slotting Machines, Radial Drilling Machines In stock and ready for delivery the following New Tools : Pillar Drilling Machine, Punching and Shearing Lathes, etc., etc.

Send for Price Lists.___



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine.

extremely quiet in a local way. The first Ontario erop report speaks favorably of seed crops, live stock and fruit. No large failures are reported.

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16th, 1901.

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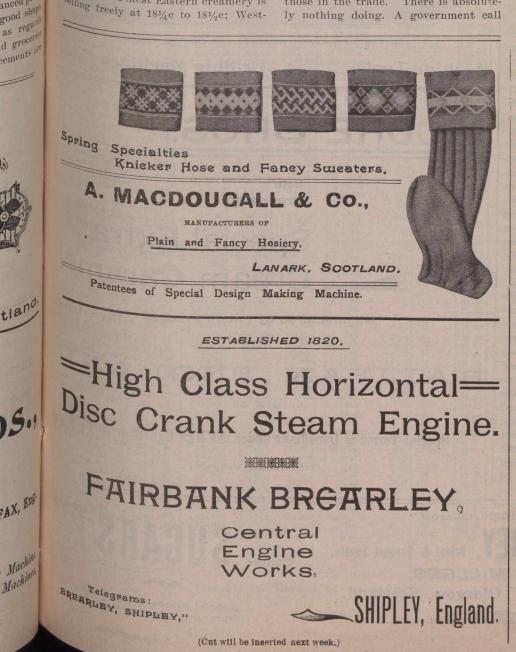
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BUTTER.—There appears to be a good business passing, the demand being The active both for export and local account. Prices are firmer, showing an advance of 1/2 e above quotations of ast week. Finest Eastern creamery is selling freely at 181/4 c to 181/2 c; Western, 173/1c to 18c. There is also considerable doing in dairy; Townships bringing 16c to 17c, and Western, 131/2c to 141/2 c. Receipts are light and insufficient for requirements. The market is in good shape.

CEMENTS, FIREBRICKS, ETC.-There is a mysterious quietness hovering over the local market, unaccounted for by those in the trade. There is absolutely nothing doing. A government call



for the Trent Valley canal, mentioned in last week's report, is thought to have been awarded to some Western manufacturing firm. The Ontario concerns, lately springing into existence, appear to be capturing much of the cement trade which formerly was distributed through this port. At the least, it speaks well for native energy and production. Arrivals at port of Montreal for week ending 15th May were: Belgian cement, 2,727 brls.; English cement, 1,400 brls.; 226,000 firebricks.

Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.

CHEESE.—Although the market is still quiet, there is more business passing. Finest white is in light supply and under ready sale at 81/2 to 83/4 c, with colored selling at 8c to 81/4c. Quality under finest brings, 61/2c to 71/2c. Liverpool cable on 15th was steady at 46s for colored and 47s for white.

DRUGS .- Makers of citric acid are firm in their views, although locally it is sold lower than makers' prices warrant. Cocaine hyd. has advanced about 50c oz. Cr. tartar is slightly easier. A glycerine combine has been formed in England, but the export price is 2s per 100 less than the home quotations. Some holders of stocks on the Montreal market are selling at prices below what it can be imported for. Menthol is easier. Morphia makers in England have advanced prices 2d to 3d per oz. There was a considerable drop in opium but it has reacted somewhat. Potassium iodide still remains low.

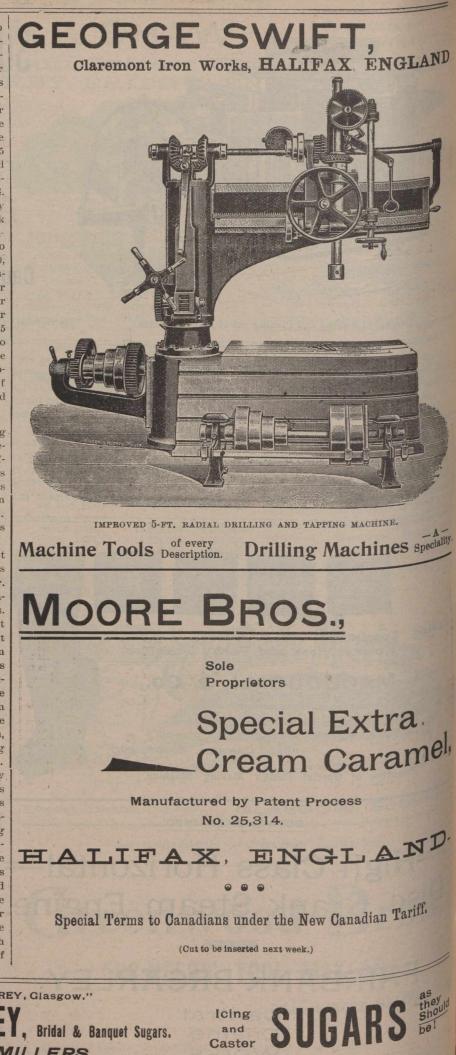
Eggs .--- The market is being more liberally supplied and prices are easier. New laid are quoted at 11c to 111/4c; No. 2, 10c to 101/2c.

FLOUR AND FEED.-A good local de mand exists for flour, leading millers reporting home demand so active that they are not looking for any export business. Prices are firm at quotations as given on another page.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- The second large fruit sale, of the season, per direct steamers, took place at Montreal on the 15th instant. The offerings consisted of 32,000 boxes lemons, and 16,000 package oranges, consisting of the Messina cargo, and the withdrawn portion of oranges on the steamship Bellona and the lemons on the steamship Tiverton. The entire lot amounting to 48,000 packages was disposed or in four hours. The market for oranges was stronger, the prices realized showing an advance of from 15 to 20 per cent. over the previous sale, while the market for lemons ruled lower, the prices realized showing a decline of 15 per cent. as compared with those paid on the 8th instant. Buyers were present from various centres in the U.S. and Canada. The bidding was very spirited throughout the sale. The bulk was bought by local dealers. Sorrento oranges 300 size, sold at \$1.90 to \$2.15 per box; 200 size, at \$1.65 to \$190, and half-boxes at \$1.10 to \$130. Messina oranges brought \$1.70 to \$2.50 per box; Messina ovals, \$1.15 to \$1.70 per half box, and bloods, \$1.20 to \$1.40 per half-box. Lemons, fancy sold at \$2.25 to \$2.65, and first choice at \$1.75 to \$2.15 per box. The largest buyers were Montreal, New York, Boston and To-ronto dealers. The orange cargo of the steamship Tiverton is being sold to-day.

GREEN HIDES.-Somewhat more doing but no interest developing either in regard to prices or prospects. Calfskins are in more liberal supply. Prices on another page. New York reports on dry hides that tanners have been liberal buyers at full quoted values. Poth Chicago and New York markets were firm on green hides.

GROCERIES .- Sugars hold steady at \$4.60 for granulated. Molasses sells freely at 29c in puncheons or over. Rice is unchanged. Currants are firmer in sympathy with primary markets. Teas are quiet. The Japan market opened for high grade leaf at about equal to last season. Advices from Liverpool regarding currants report as follows: "There has been a steady demand during the last month, and the continued satisfactory consumption has caused increased confidence on the part of holders, the reduced stocks, both in England and elsewhere, making the statistical position very strong. On this market especially the scarcity is very apparent, and already buyers have had to supply their requirements from London, and this, from the present outlook, must be an increasing business, as it does not appear probable that sufficient remains in Greece to supply the shortage. The result has been gradually hardening prices, and the last sales of better growths are at an advance of fully 1s to 2s per cwt. at which little offers, as some holders, especially of Zante, have much higher pretensions. The scarcity of



Telegrams:-"PUMPHREY, Glasgow." W. & M. PUMPHR Bridal & Banquet Sugars. SUGAR MILLERS, **Crownpoint** Road, Glasgow, Scotland. And at Thornaby-on-Tees, London & Manchester England.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.-

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REGISTERED BRAND

"WAVERLEY."

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Waverley Iron & Steel Co., COATBRIDGE, SCOTLAND, Manufacturors of

HIGHEST CLASS SCOTCH IRON & FINEST INGOT STEEL.

Iron and Steel tested with "Buckton's" latest machine, and certified accordingly, if required, before leaving the Works. Special attention given to the quality for Horse-Shoeing, Rivet, and all other purposes.

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

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribsd.	Capital paid-up,	Reet.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates		Per Cent. Price May 16. (Bid)	Cash value per F
British North Am Can, Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor	948	4 988 568	4 988 808	1 250 000		Anl	Oct	127%	809 8
Commercial, Windsor	248 50	4,865,666 8,000,000 500,000	4,\$65,666 8,000,000 350,000	1,750,000 2,000,000	84	Apl. June	Dec	147	78 50
48ton ' *** **	40	500,000	350,000	80,000	8			105	42 00
Halls 10Whebing	50 50	2,483,700	2 400,000	2,400.000		May Jan	Tula	244 150	122 (0
Halifax Banking Co Hamilton Hocholaga	20	1,838,930	1,646,280	- Lint & A		Feb.	July	158	79 00
Hochelaga Imperial Merchante' Can,	100	600,000 1,981,900	1.900.000	1.400.000	4	June	Aug Dec	2041/2	204 50
Maral	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	680,000 1,721,508	3%	June	Dec	152	152 00
Marchants' Can. Moisons Montreal.	100	2,500,030		1,721,508	4 8 1	June	Dec	229	229 00
	100 50	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000 2,050,000 7,000,000 275,000	81/2 4 8 1	June	Dec	159%	159 7
Nationale New Brunswick. Nova Scotta.	200	2,500,000	2,500,000 12,000,000 1,200.000	7,000,000	4001	Oct June	April Dec	1971/2 2541/4	508 E
Now Brunswick	30	12,090,000 1,200,000	1.200.000	275,000	3	May	Nov	95	28 5
Nova Scotia Ontario	100	500,000	500,000	700,000	7.	Jan	July	800	300 0
	100	1,360,000 1,388,500 1,994,900	1, 3 60,000 1,340,328	2,418,000	41/2 2/4	Feb.	Aug.	232	282 00
People's called	100	1,388,500	1,340,328	200,000	24	June	Dec	124	124 00
IUM- VIN D	100 150	1,994,900 180,000	1,993,940	1,660,455 155,000	4 8 1	June	Dec	205 250	205 00
Roadec	25	873,387	180,000 743,558	100,000	3	June	Dec	155	155 00
St 0. ****	100	2,500,000	%,000,000	700,000	3	June	Dec	122	122 00
Star PUAD'	100	2,000.000	2 000,000 200,000 1,000,000	1,700,000	31%	Feb	Aug	175	175 00
foronto	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	24	April	Oct		
Toronto Traders	50 100	1,000.000 2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000 45,000 700,000 1,900,000	4	April June	Oct Dec	232 240	116 0
	100	1,260,000	1,251,510	150,000	81/8	June	Dec	1121	240 00
Union (Halifax) Western	50	800,000	800,000	455,000	31/8	Mch	Sept	150	75 00
name	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	8	June	Dec		10 0
Western	100	500,000	2,000,000 400,789	500,000 184,000	31/2	Apl	Oct		
	50	630,200	680,200	192,000	3	Jan	July		PUPPE
Mont Loan & Tanta	100	5.000,000	5,000,000	192,000 800,000 120,000	4814	Jan *		172	172 00
Caphone Co Mortg. Loan & Inv. Co Vortg. Loan Co Colored Cot, Mills Co Per & W.Can. M. Corpn. Sav, & Can. M. Corpn.	100	5.000,000 1,937,900 450 000	398,481	120,000	2%	Jan	July		
anded & ot. Mills Co	100 100	450 000 2,700,000	680,200 5,000,000 398,481 389,214 2,700,000	180,000	3	Jan Jan *	July	128 63	128 00 63 00
W.Can W That'l Inv'tCo.	100	2.008.0001	1,004,000	350,000	8	Jan	July	90	90 00
al Con Loan Coorpn.	50	5,951.350 750,000 2,500,000	1,004,000 5,951,350 750,000 1,250,000 224,900	1.490.057	8	Jan	July	115	57 50
nion Say Loan & Say Co	50&71 100	750,000	750,000	250,000 450,000		Jan Jan	July	114 136	57 0
Landed Cot. Mills Co Per & Mc an. M. Corpn. al Can. Loan & Sav. Co Inion Sav. and Inv. Co. Inion Sav. and Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000	934,200	30,000	*11/2	July	July	72	136 07 86 00
al Can. Loan Co Ialon Sav. and Inv. Co. Ialon Sav. and Inv. Co. Ialon Cottor ph. Co	50	1,000,000	1,000,000			Jan •	200	124	62 00
inton Say. and Inv. Co. inton Telegraph Co. inton Telegraph Co. inton Cotton Mills Co and Loan and Say. Co.	100	3,333,600	3 333 60 0		6	Mar *		70	70 00
ation Cotton Mills Co hold Loan and Sav. Co diton Prov. and Sav. Co le Sav. and Loan	100	3,221,500 1,500,000	1,319,100 1,100,000	300,000		June	Dec		
	100		1,100,000	356,752	10000	Jan	July		112 00
In Loan & Say Co	10 50	2,000,000	200,000 1,400,000 720,647 700,000	200,000		Jan Jan	July	185 179	135 00
	100	3,000,000	720,647	890,000 160,000 175,000 210,000	3	Jan	July	70	89 50 70 00
lon Loan and Loan	100	732,724 700,000 1,000,000	700,000 877,267	175,000	3	Jan	July	111	111 00
eria i Loan de Sav.Co ded Banking and Inv. Co d. d. Can and Inv. Co d. d. Can and Ag. d. and Co dan Loan Co lioba & v. Inv. Co	50	1,000,000	877,267	210,000		Jan	July	68	84 00
tread & North Inv. Co.	50 100	679,700 2,750,000 1,500,000	678,550.	87,500		Jan. Jan	July	110	50 00
don Loan , Loan and Ag. d. and Co. d. and d. an	100	2,750,000	559,000 375,000	160,000 50,000		Jan	July	55	55 0
Ireal Gas Co threal Street Ry. Co threal Street Ry. Co threal Street Ry. Co threal Loan and Me	40	2,000,000	2,000,000			Jan	oury	168	67 20
treal Correct Ry	40	3,000,000	2,998,640		5	April	Oct	2411/	96 50
trants Cotton Co.	50	5,000,000	4.500.000	560,318	21/8	Feb. *		284	42 CO
Ind Loan and Co.	100 100	1,400,000	1,400,000	600,000	4	Mch. *	13.63	128	128 00
chante Coto Hy. Co threat Loan and Mortg Loan and Mortg Loan and Deb. Co.	25	1,250,000 500,000	$1,400,000 \\1 250,000 \\500,000$	360,000	34.81	Feb Mch	Aug	1371/2	111 0° 34 37
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* Paying quarterly dividends.

TO LET.

One Suite of Rooms in ... Bellevue Apartments, METOALFE ST. Apply for Permit to M. S. FOLEY 171 St. James St.

Provincial is more marked, and even common, which lately was such a drug, has disappeared and nothing now offers under 27s, which from the lowest point is an advance of 3s to 4s per cwt. At the close, owing to advices from Greece, the market is very strong, at advancing prices. Quotations are: Vostizza and Panariti, 34s to 38s; Patras, and Amalias, 29s to 33s; Zante, 30s 33s 6d; Provincial, 27s to 29s."

HARDWARE & METALS .- With the exception of Canada plates, which are easier, there is no change in listed hardware. Trade is good and favorable country prospects is keeping it in this groove. Tin showed an advance of 5s in London on Tuesday, spot closing at £122 10s, with 200 tons sold; futures closed at £3 less, with 500 tons sold. Soft Spanish lead was quoted at £12 3s 9d. G.M.B. spelter at £17 5s. Iron and steel are unchanged. Closing prices of pig iron warrants in the Glasgow market on Tuesday were: Scotch, 54s 7d; Middlesboro, No. 3, 46s Wire nails are quoted in U.S. at \$2.30 f.o.b., Pittsburg, Bessemer iron same market, \$16.75 to \$17.

LEATHER & SHOES.—Locally, the leather trade is extremely quiet, but this is betwen seasons and little buying is looked for. Prices keep firm in sympathy with the tone of the dry hide market. The export demand for sole leather holds brisk. Some local shoe manufacturers are preparing to take stock and accordingly no news is forthcoming beyond favorable orders from travellers for fall goods.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Market dull, with demand light. Prices, as a result, have dropped. Syrup in tins is dealt



Grantham Road Crown Works,

Halifax, England

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in at 65c to 75c per wine gallon and in wood is quoted at 61/4 c to 7 c lb. Maple sugar, 9c to 10c lb.

1348

OILS & PAINTS .- Linseed oils are steady at last week's heavy advance. Turpentine seems deterimned to create a wide breach, having dropped another point this week and is now quoted at 52c to 53c. Paints are moving freely at unchanged prices.

POTATOES .- The market is showing a steadily strengthening attitude, and as new stock is not declaring itself with any degree of haste, the good quality old is in brisker demand. Prices are 43c to 45c per bag of 80 lbs in lots, and 5c more in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS .- Prices have grown firmer since last report, transactions now being at outside prices for local needs. Arrivals are light, which helps the situation. The quotations are as follows: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20.00; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, \$20.50

to \$21.00; family short cut back pork, \$19.50 to \$20.00; heavy short cut clear pork, \$19.00 to \$19.50, pure Canadian lard, in 375 lb. tierces, 111/2c; parchment lined, 50 lb. boxes, 1134c; parchment lined pails, 20 lbs., 12c; tin pails, 1134e; tins, 3, 5 and 10 lbs., 12c to 121/4c; compound refined lard in 375lb. tierces, 71/4c; parchment lined wood pails, 20 Ib., 73/4c; tin pails, 20 lb., 71/2c. Hams, 121/2c to 14c; and bacon 11c to 14c per pound.

WOOL.-Local trade is endeavoring to rise beyond the dragging state too apparent for many months, and is partially succeeding. Some wooollen manufacturers are in the city this week, and are selecting apparently with an eye to drift of the present London auctions. Fine merinos have been advanced 5 to 10 per cent. here in accordance with the rise in London. Canadian fleece is not under inquiry and some 800,000 lbs. of last year's clip is still in sight

-Grand Trunk Railway System Earnings 1st to 7th May, 1901, \$51 321; 1900, \$467,728; increase, \$42,5%

-The Provincial Light, Heat Power Company, are applying for pr corporation, with a capital of \$500.00 and chief place of business at Thr Rivers, Que. The incorporators are Messrs, Alian MacDougall, of Three Rivers; John Hyde, of Montreal; Alex ander Falconer, of Westmount; ward Ronayne, of Montreal; Jame Galbraith, of Lachine, and Henry je Harrison, of Montreal.

"GENERAL PANDO."

Messrs. Cochran & Co., Annan, Lin ited, Annan, Scotland, have recent completed a large stern-wheeler service on the River Amazon and it tributaries. The "General Paple has been built to the order of Messon Avelino Aramayo & Co, of London

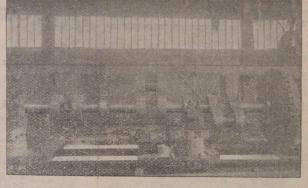




Single Plated Built Rudder

FINISHED COMPLETE **READY FOR SHIPPING**

Manufactured in 8 DaysBy.....



1349

Fownes Forge & Engineering Company, LIMITED. ST. BEDE WORKS, TYNE DOCK, South Shields, Eng.

System

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RS KERS.

Heat and ing for in of \$500,000. s at Three tors are: of Three real; Ales ount; Edal; James Henry Jos

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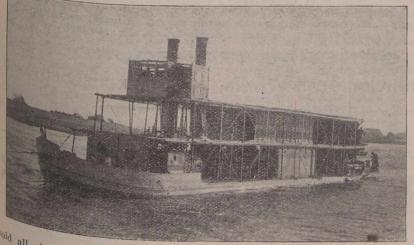
on.

1901, \$510; e, \$42,593.

tom designs, and under the superinendence of Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., LP, for the Bolivian Government. The boat is 129 ft. over all, 22 ft. beam, and 4 ft. deep, and is of the usual stern-wheel type ,the engines and boiler placed at the extreme ends of the vessel; the strains on the hull being borne by a system of kingposts and the rods. The hull, which is of kalvanian Ralvanized steel, and arranged in eight ^{sections}, is specially strengthened to

to the upper deck. The refrigerating engine is placed on deck, and the cold chamber is in the hull of the ship; it is worked on the Linde system, and is of ample size so as to always ensure a sufficiency of fresh food. At the bow a steam windless is fitted for raising the ship's anchors.

The upper deck extends from the sternwall bulkhead to the fore end of the boilers, and on it the principal accommodation is provided in teak



hyoid all risk of damage in case of angle obstatriking against any submerged obsta-

On the rivers. Indishing deck, which is of teak, anidships there are two steel deck contains a lavatory and shower for The one on the port side the officers of the ship, and their mess-Toom and pantry. In the starboard ^{and} pantry. In the starrower for there is a lavatory and shower tor there is a lavatory and showed strength the use of the crew; lamp and secon-^{nodation} is provided for the crew by the material states and states an ¹⁰ the under side of upper deck. Porward of the two deck houses are the gain.

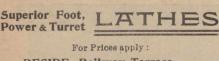
galleys and refrigerator. The salleys and refrigerator. Far Ralleys are two in number; one for natives. The England a second for natives. The European galley has a lift fitted alongside to the food alongside it so as to convey the food

deckhouses. The small house attached to sternwall bulkhead contains a lavatory and shower and pantry. In the space between this house and the main cabins, the dining table is placed, arranged with cane seats and a punkah overhead to provide draught. The large deck house contains cabins of the Commissioner, chief and second engineer, secretary's cabin, 3 spare cabins, a library and chronometer room, private bathroom and shower for use of Commissioner and chief engineer. All these cabins are fitted in the usual manner for hot climates, all the internal fittings being of best finished mahogany, and consist of berths, fitted with spring mattresses, with drawers underneath, wardrobes, and folding lavatories The bath, showers, and lavatories are all provided with a plen-

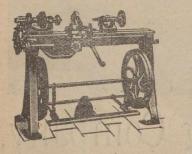
tiful supply of water from three service tanks placed on the sun deck and which are filled by the donkey engine. A supply of cool air is provided in cabins by a small fan, the air being carried in a steel trunk and sliding louvres fitted for regulating the draught.

A light sun deck, to suit the climate, is fitted over upper deck, and on the forward end is a teak house containing the steering wheel, compass and binnacle telegraph and speaking tube to the engineer. In the same house there are the cabins of captain, pilot and mate. The after part of the sun deck is in two parts, there being a perforated pipe running fore and aft between the two and which is used for spraying water over the bottom sun deck, the rapid evaporation of which keeps the cabins and upper deck cool in the hot climate. The machinery which is situated at the extreme aft end of the vessel is of the horizontal compound surface condensing type. cylinders being 15 and 32 by 4 ft. stroke. The condenser and pumps which are worked by a separate engine are placed just forward of the main engines. The boilers, which are two in number of the loco type, are 4 ft. 8 in. diameter x 13 ft. long, and worked at a pressure of 180 lbs., per square inch. Forced draught is provided by a small fan fitted at fore end of stoke hold.

The trials of the vessel, which were held in the latter part of February, were very successful, the "General Pando" averaging a speed of over 12 miles an hour on a mean of six runs on the measured half mile on the Solway Firth, the weather conditions being very favorable. The engines, during the whole trial, which lasted about three hours, worked without a hitch, and gave every satisfaction both to the contractors and Mr. Forbes, the representative of Sir E. J. Reed. The illustrations show the general appearance of the vessel.



RESIDE, Railway Terrace, BRIGHOUSE, Yorks, England.



CHUCKS, TAPS AND DIES.

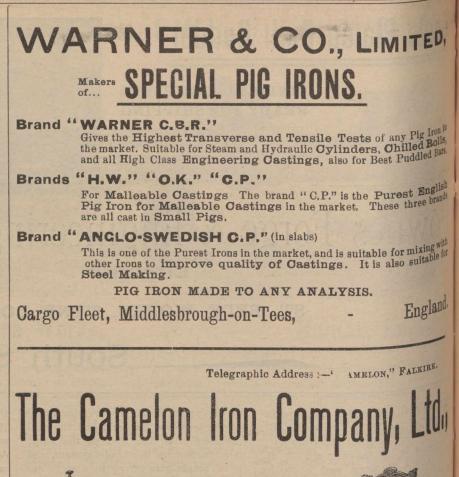
THE CANADIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The initials N.E.S. represent and have the meaning of the words "not elsewhere specified."

The initials N.O.P. represent and have the meaning of the words "not otherwist provided for."

(Continued from Page 1279.)

Amber, Manufactures of, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Amethyst, see Precious Stones: American Fashion Review, free; Ammonia, Aromatic Spirits of (see Spirits), \$2.40 ets. per proof gal, and 30 p.c.; Ammonia, sulphate of, free; Ammonia, Nitrate of, free; Ammo niac, sal, free; Ammunition for army, navy and militia, free; Ammunition, other, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Amyl, Alcohol, see Spirits; Amyl acetate or pearl oil, 20 p.c.; Anaglypta wall decorations, 35 p.c.; Anatomical Preparations and Skeletons or parts of, free: Anatomical Charts, 20 p.c.: Analgesin, 20 p.c.; Analgen, 20 p.c.; Anchors for vessels, free; Anchors, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Anchovies, see Fish in Oils: Anchovie paste, 30 p.c.; Angles, iron or steel, for ships, see item Masts. free: Angle Iron or Steel, see Angles in steel; Angles, brass, see Brass; Angle Iron for Bedsteads, see item Tubing, etc.; Angora Goat Hair, unmanufactured, see Hair and Wool, free; Angora Goat Hair, manufactures of.see Wool; Angora Goat Hair Yarn of, for braids, etc., see Yarn: Angostura Bitters, see Spirits; Animal Stearine, see Lard, 2 cts. per lb.; Animals. of Settlers in Manitoba, see Settlers' Effects: Animals, Living, viz.: Cattle and Sheep, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Animals, Hogs, live hogs, 11/2 cts. per lb.; Animals, Horses, Cattle, Sheep.Swine, and Dogs, for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor-in-Council, free: Animals, domestic fowls, pure bred, for the improvement of stock, homing or messenger pigeons, and pheasants and quails, free: Animals, horses and cattle of menageries, carriages and harness of, see Menageries; Animals brought into Canada, temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three





Lambhill Street, Paisley Road,

GLASGOW

SCOTLAND

1350





months, for the purpose of exhibition or of competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other associations (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond), free; Animals, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Animal Albumen, see Albumen; Animal Manures, see Fertilizers; Aniline Dyes, and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, free: Aniline Dyes, N.O.P., 20 p.c.; Aniline 0il, Crude, free: Aniline Salts, and Arseniate of Aniline, free; Anise Star Seed, crude, see Seeds, free; Anise Star Seed, other, see Seeds: Anise Seed, crude, see Seeds, free; Anise Seed, other, see Seeds; Annato, liquid or solid, free; Annato Seed, see Seeds: Annato-ine, or Extract of Annato, 20 p.c.; Annual Reports of religlous or benevolent associations, see Books, etc.; Anodes, nickel, 10 p.c.; Anodyne, see Medicines, etc.; Ante-

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lope Skins (Glove Leather), see Leather: Antifebrin, see Medicines; Antipyrine, see Medicines; Antithermin, see Medicines; Antigalline, 20 pc.; Antimony, or regulus of, not ground, pulverized, or otherwise manufactured, free; Antimony, or regulus of, N. E.S., 20 p.c.; Antimony Salts, free; Antiquities, collections of, see Coins; Antiseptic, surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lambs' wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated, 20 p.c.; Antiseptine, see Medicines; Antitoxine, see item Serum; Anthracite Coal, free; Anthracite Coal Dust, free; Anvils, 30 p.c.; Apparatus when imported for use in universities, colleges, public hospitals, schools, and scientific societies, such as are not manufactured in Canada, free; Apparatus for Electric Light, N.E.S., see Telephone, 25 p.c.; Apparatus for Colleges and Schools, manufactured in Canada, viz., Philosophical and Mathematical Instruments, etc., 25 p.c.; Apparatus, life saving, etc., see Life Boats, etc.; Apparel, wearing, and other personal articles and household effects (not merchandise), of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada, books, pictures, family plates, or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest, free; Apparel, Wearing, or Travellers' Luggage, see Travellers' Baggage; Apparel of Settlers, see Settlers' Effects; Apparel, Wearing, &c., N.E.S., see Clothing; Appleton Railway Guide, 15c per lb.; Apples, dried, 25 p.c.; Apples, dessicated or evaporated, 25 p.c.; Apples, green, imported in barrels, including duty on barrel, 40 cents per barrel; Apples, green, imported in boxes, three boxes of 60 lbs. each to be computed as one barrel, viz., 180 lbs., on the value of boxes, 20 p.c., and boxes of 60 lbs., to be valued at 20 cts. each; Apple Juice, N.E.S., see item Lime Juice; Apple Juice, if sweetened, as Fruit Syrup, see Lime Juice; Apple, Essence of, see Spirits; Apple, Pine, free; Apple Trees of all kinds, 3 cents each; Apricots, green, 20 p.c.; Aqua Marine, see Precious Stones; Arc Lamps, see Lamps; Archill, extract of, free Argentine, in pulp, 20 p.c.; Argols, or Argals, free; Aristol, see Medicine; Arms, includ-



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Locomotive Engineers, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE ENGLAND. Manufacturers of Locomotives to suit any gauge of Railway and adapted to every variety of service. To burn Coal, Coke, Wood or Petroleum.

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for itself. "The Scottish non-slipper is really a non-slipper." The

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This little joint

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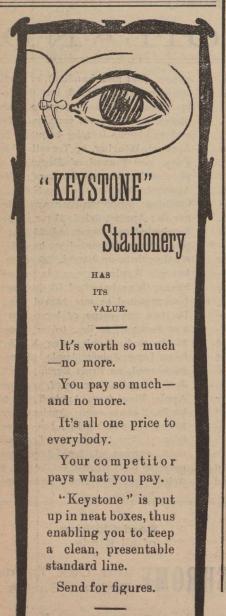
of detaching the

Scottish Tyre.

Cyclist.

ing muskets, rifles and other fire arms, not elsewhere specified, 30 p.c.; Arms and munitions of war, imported by and for use of army and navy free; Arms for Canadian militia, see articles for Dominion Government; Arnica, Extract of, see Spirits; Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, see Spirits; Aromatic Seeds, &c., see Seeds; Arrow Root, 20 p.c.; Arsenic, free; Arseniate of Aniline, free; Arseniate of Soda, free; Artificial Brandy, \$2.40 per gal.; Artificial Gum Arabic or Dextrine, 10 p.c.; Artificial Flowers, 25 p.c. (To be Continued.)

-Out in Kansas a boy not long since -at least a man from there said soclimbed a corn stalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the



Journal of Commerce Job Dept.

ITIST. JAMES ST.

"ODIC" PLASTIC CEMENT For Steam Joints, Boller Seams, Etc. Non-Poisonous. AGENTS WANTED IN CANADA. stalk is growing up quicker than the boy can climb down. Three men have undertaken to cut down the stalk to save the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast that they can't strike

Tel. Add.: "Odic," Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The boy living on raw corn, and it is estimated ed that he has already thrown down over four bushels of cobs; and is spin

Combined with

superfine quality

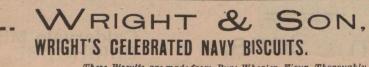
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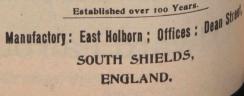
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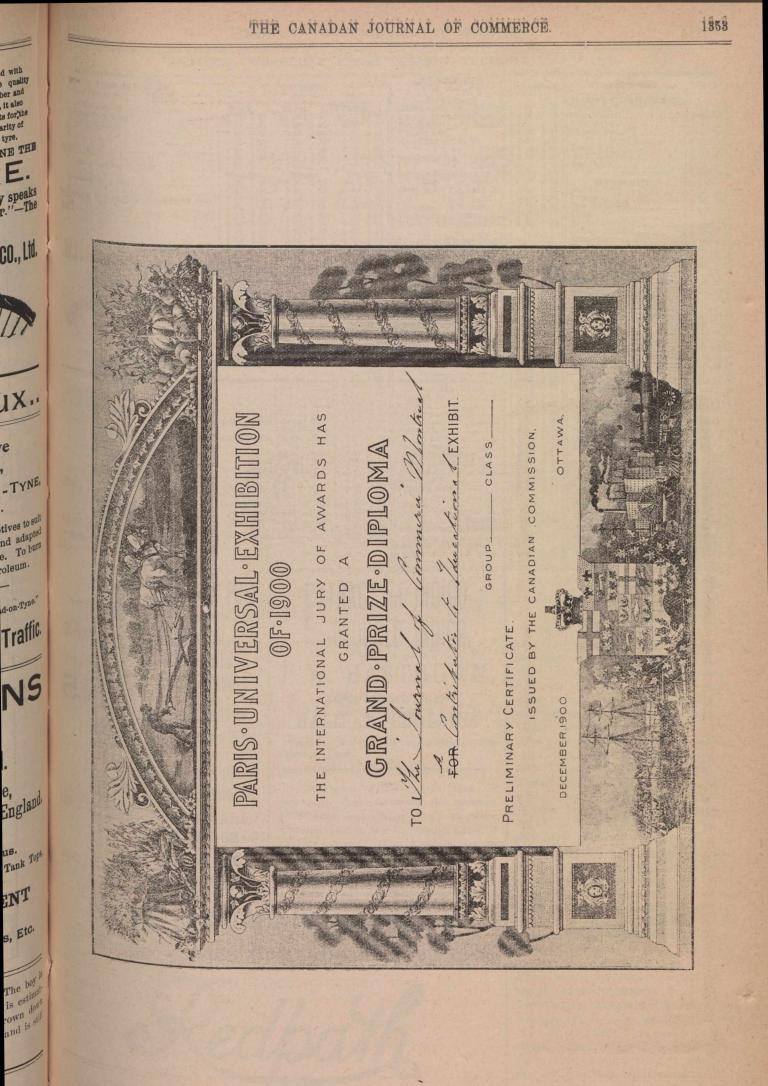
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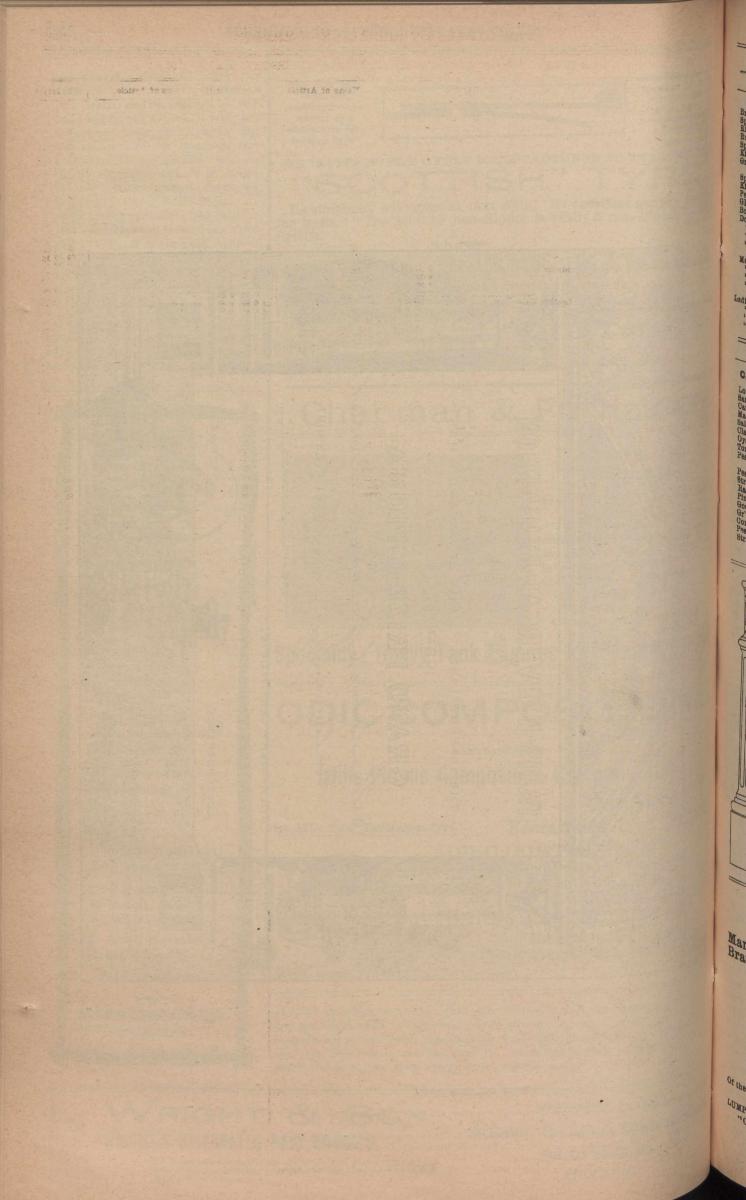


These Biscuits are made from Pure Whea!en Fiour, Thoroughly Kiln Dried and specially prepared for long voyages, and are of World-Wide renown.

1352

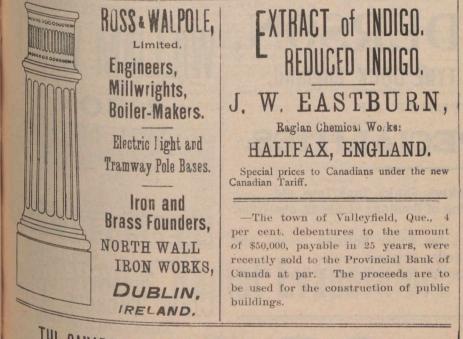


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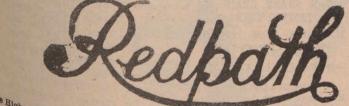


MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

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t Shoos. Congress \$2.00. * Bals tchine Sewed " " tity " tity tity tity tity tity tity tity tit	Mens. Boys. \$0 75 0 \$\$ 0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 0 0 90 1 10 1 20 0 95 1 00 1 20 1 50 1 00 1 20 1 20 1 75 1 50 1 75 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 0 75 80 0 65 0 70 0 75 80 0 65 0 70 9 00 1 00 900 1 00 1 00 1 10 0 90 0 100 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 1 00 1 00 90 1 00 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 1 25 1 60 1 15 1 25 900 2 50 1 55 1 75 2 00 2 50 1 55 0 1 75 2 25 8 00 2 00 2 25 y Sewn Butt, 60 dyear Welt	2 00 2 50 2 50 8 50 2 00 2 55 3 50 4 50 2 00 2 50 1 60 1 75 1 50 1 75 1 50 1 75 1 00 1 25 Wholesale Ca. Amr. 1 45 1 65 2 62 8 00 5 42 0 02 1 9 00 21 60 8 60 9 75 19 00 21 60 8 00 10 80	Name of Article. Brooms. Union Jack No. 5, pl. light Rose 4 varn. nand heavy Pansy 4 " " medium Thistle 4 " stained Shamcok 4 " varn han " B 4 " stained " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 13 st. med It. " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 13 st. med It. " 23 " light Curling 4 " ord. Warehouse 4 heavy B. 3 str. hamboo handle B. 3 str. hamboo handle Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape Aloes, Cape Camphor. Ref Rings Cocaine Hyd. (os) Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar. Epom Salts Giverine Gum Arabic per Ib " Trag. Insect Powder Ib do per keg. 1b Menthol, 1b Menthol, 1b Menthol, 1b Menthol, 2000 Norphis	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Article. Heavy Chemicals. Bile Vitriol. Brimstone. Caustic Soda 60. " " 70. Soda Ash	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
loz. 0 60 0 90 1 65 0 90	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0 00 1 65 0 00 3 00	Potash Bichromate Potash Iodide. Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid Licorice Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 10., 5 lb. boxes Acme Licorice Pellets, cans Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans.	0 08 0 12 3 00 3 40 0 35 0 45 0 65 0 80 0 30 0 35 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00	Fiour. Winter What patents Manitoba patents Straight roller do bags Strong Bakers Superine Rolled Oats Conn meal, bag Bran bulk Shorts Moullie	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



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Name of A

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Boots and Insor Cobourge Balmorals t Rel

t Batts or Bals Pebbled or Buff bled Button, Ma re Grain Button Calf

tens' Calf, Bals. Co Tan Russia Ca Ladies, French Pat. C.

Name of Article. Canned Good ere, %s to 1 lb. an Sardines s, 1-lb tins, per 98, 38. per de -lb. p b. tins, p

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s,2-lb.tins, tins....

Ot the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Late Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, n LUMP SUGAR to a Surpassed anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 1001b. boxes. "CROWN" GRANULATED, Sugardal Double Alex Sugar which the Special Brand, the finest which can be made. S EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality. YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standards. SYRUPS of all grades in bris. and half bris. SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrup in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each. CRAVEN & SPEEDING BROTHERS.

Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty, Sunderland, England.

Manilla, sisal, hemp ropes and steel hawsers.-Agencies-London, Liverpool. Birmingham, Glasgow, Cardiff, Hull. Head Offices - Sunderland. Foreign Agencies-Hamburg, Antwerp. - Wire Rope Department. - Galvanized steel wire hawsers, guaranteed to pass Lloyd's and Admiralty tests. -Mild steel galvanized wire rope, for sailing ships, to Lloyd's tests, dated April 13, 1893-Lloyd's breaking strain: 11/4 in., 3 tons; 11/2 in., 4 tons; 13/4 in., 51/2 tons; 2 in., 7 tons; 21/4 in., 9 tons; 21/2 in., 11 tons; 23/4 in., 13 tons; 3 in., 16 tons; 31/4 in., 19 tons; 31/2 in., 22 tons; 33/4 in., 26 tons; 4 in., 30 tons; 41/4 in., 34 tons; 41/2 in., 38 tons; 5 in., 48 tons; 51/4 in., 53 tons; 51/2 in., 58 tons. In addition, the following rules apply: The steel wire ropes to be guaranteed to withstand breaking stress given in the table, and no hemp is to be used in the strand, a hemp core only to be fitted. A short length of each of the wires composing the rigging will be required after being galvanized, to withstand a tensile stress equivalent to that set forth in the table, and the aggregate strength of the wires must not be less than 10 per cent. in excess of that Each wire will be required to stress. be capable of being twisted round itself not less than eight times, and of being untwisted and straightened without breaking. In the hemp rope department the following are among this well known firm's specialties: Manilla rope, ordinary quality; Manilla rope, red star quality; Manilla rope, blue star quality; Manilla yacht rope; Rus-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.										
Name of Article.	Wholesale Nam	ne of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.					
ard, per D Can pure. " Com. Refined BDS: Inver, red, per lb " alske Imothy, (Can'n) per bsh " Wester Tax 56 lbs all Rye. Iungarian. NDRIES:- Otatoes, per bag Otatoes, per bag Cotasy, White Clov., Comi " Extracted Seeswax a. Best hand-picked ugar Maple vrn Maple.tins	0 0.71 0.83 0 0.00 0.00 0.024 No. 2. 0 0.00 0.00 0.024 No. 2. 0 0.00 0.00 Barley, N No. 3. 0 0.00 0.00 Barley, N No. 3. 0 0.00 0.00 Barley, N Peas. weights 0 0.01 0.01 Barley, N Peas. weights 0 0.00 0.00 Barley, N Peas. weights 0 0.054 0.053 Cat 0 0.00 0.00 44 0.00 0 0.14 0.14 0.14 44 0 0.018 0.26 Colong. 0 1.20 0.14 4	Crain. rd.Man.Lake & R. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Molasses (Barbados) do bris. & ½s Evaporated Apples, Raisins: Sultanas. Loose Musc. Malaga. Layers, London. Con. Cluster. Royal Bucking'm '' Selected '' Grenoble '' Grenoble '' Grenoble '' Selected '' Selected	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, "Italian Psel-Citron Chacolate Vanilla, yel, wrap. 24 x % lb do Chamois do do do Pink do do Trib, Yan. Green do do o do Lilac do do o do Lilac do do o do Lilac do do uo do Bronze do do to do Bronze do do Can. Lanndry Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn " Sat. Chr. Iabel Can. Pure Corn " Sat. Chr. Iabel Vinegar : less 10 p.c. dis. Imp Trib. Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XXX Soap : Best Laundry " Telephone " Telephone " Telephone " Telephone " Telephone " Telephone " Comson Matches : Telegraph " Telephone " Telephone " Telephone " Comson Matches : Telegraph " Telephone " Teleph				

J. T. HENDERSON, Works and Offices - TYNE DOCK, England, MANUFACTURER OF

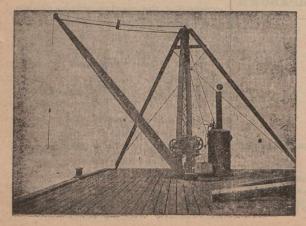
"HAROC" ALTTIES SPECI

"HAROC" Enamels for Holds, Bunkers, Tanks, Tank Tops. etc.

"HAROC" Enamels for the Covering of Roofings of Sheds, etc. (either Wood or Iron).

- "HAROC" Metallic Elastic Cement for Boiler Bottoms (inside), and Silicate Cotton Mattresses for Boiler Bottoms (outside).
- "HAROC" Non-Conducting Composition for Covering Boilers, Pipes, etc., etc.





Engineers, Crane & Chain Makers, GOVAN CRANE, CHAIN and TESTING WORKS, Harmony Row, Govan, GLASGOW. ∦Scotland.⊬

SPECIALTIES: Hand and Steam Scotch Der rick Cranes, Ship's Deck Cranes, Hand and Steam Por table Cranes, Wharf Cranes Mortar Mills, Pileing En-gines, Hoisting Engines, and al kinds of Contractors' Plant. Extra B Best Short Link Crane and Stud Cable Chains Pitch Chains, Messenger Chains, and Anchors of every description. SPECIALTIES:

PPE PIPES Glasgow, Scotland, THE LARGEST Pipe Clay Topac Manufacturers in the World. OFALL DEALERS, sian hemp cordage (tarred and white) Russian box Russian hemp boltrope (tarred and we and white). white)., Russian hemp boltrope (tarreu sie cial," sisal cial," sisal rope, coir rope, coir rope, this fine yarn; New Zealand rope, white Russian hemp rope, Manilla cord, ² and 3 ply, and 6 3 ply, and 6 and 9 thread, sisal cord, and 3 ply and 3 ply, and 6 and 9 thread, sisal correction of the start of the st Lines, for serving purposes, hambre

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line, 3, 6, and 9 thread; houseline, a variation marline, spun-yarn, fine, 2 and 3 yars spun-yarn, ordinary, 2 and 3 yard, Small White right Small White Lines.—Patent Plaited leaf lines, signal haliards, deep set lines, hand log lines, boat lacings Reaping Twines, in Manilla and side

Name of Article.	Wholesele	Name of Antiolo	Wholesale	Nome of Asticle	Whalesale		1
	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesal
Mardware. nimony. Block, L&F, W.D Btrins. Btrins. Btrins. Mardware. Strins. Mardware. Strins. Mardware. Strins.	S C S C 0 091 0 10	<i>Coil Chain</i> —No. ½ 9-16 %	3 65 0 00 3 60 0 00	Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs	7 09 0 00 less 25 p.c.	Tallow, cake	0 00 0 00
Block,L&F, W D	0 00 0 80	**	8 50 0 00	Zinc:	100000	" Ordinary	0 041 0 04
Strip	0 00 0 00	*	8 35 0 00	Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet, Zinc "	0 00 4 75 5 75 6 00	" rough	0 02 0 05
CUT NAIL SOHEDULE.	C 00 0 00	78 78 76 1 in	8 85 0 00			Leather	11 La Des Str
as Price, per Keg, car lots	2 25 0 00	Galvanized Staples-	3 50 0 00	Black Sheet Iron. Per 100 lbs.		Leather No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole	0 26 0 2
tras-Over and above 30d, 0d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails.	2 35 0 00	100 lb. box, 1½ to 1½ Bright, 1½ to 1½	3 25 0 00	Sto 16 gnage	2 85 0 00	No. \$ B.A. Spanish Sole	024 02
tand n. 60d and 70d Nails.	49202500	Halmangged Iron .	and the second s	18 to 20 do 22 to 24 do	2 55 0 00 2 60 0 00	Slaughter, No. 1	0 97 0 0
Indos rence Naile_	0.05 0.00	Queen's Head, } or equal } gauge 28	4 50 4 75	20 ao	2 75 0 00	light medium & heavy No. 2	
and 22d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs and 12d """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	0 05 0 00 0 10 0 00	Comet do 28 gauge	4 40 4 65	28 do	2 85 0 00	Harness	0 25 0 8
ad 7d	0 15 0 00	Iron Horse Shoes:	Contract 11 19	Plain galv'd, No. 5 do do No. 6, 7, 8	4 00 0 00	Upper, light. Grained Upper	0 84 0 84 0 85 0 85
	0 30 0 00 0 40 0 00	No. 2 and larger	0 00 8 50 0 00 8 75	do do No. 6, 7, 8 do do No. 9	8 50 0 00 2 85 0 00	Grained Upper	0 84 0 8
······ ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	0 65 0 00	No. 1 and smaller	and the second se	ao ao No. 10	3 60 0 00	Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French	0 35 0 38
spikes 10c, per Keg ad-	1 00 0 00	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Car lots	1 70 1 75 0 00 0 00	do do No. 11	3 10 0 00 1		
bland main	A CONTRACTOR	Norway, base	0 00 4 25	do do No. 13	8 10 0 00	Canada Kip Hemlock Calf ⁶⁶ Light Franch Calf	0 50 0 6
	1 00 0 0	Car lots Norway, base Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2; ft., 18 (' '' '' '' '' '' ''' ''''''''''''''''	0 00 2 95	do do No. 14 do do No. 15	4 10 0 00 4 60 0 00	French Calt	0 50 0 8
Topage Dor	1 00 0 00 1	60	0 00 0 10		4 85 0 00	Splits, light and medium.	0 22 0 2
0 30d Dong Nails-		66 66 60 24 66 66 67 26	0 00 8 20	Barbed Wire- Spring Wire per 100, 1.00	3 05 f.o.b. Montreal.	" heavy	0 17 0 9 0 18 0 2
to 30d per 100 lbs	0 55 0 00	66 66 64 28	0 00 8 45	net extra.	1. N. 19		0 00 0 1
ad 9d st	0 65 0 00	Boiler plates, iron, ½ in.	0 00 0 00	Iron and Steel Wire pl'n 6 to 9	2 80 base.	Pebble Grain	0 16 0 1
. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 70 0 00	Hoop Iron, base for 2 in.	0 00 2 65	Pone	Section 1		
	0 95 0 00 1 20 0 00	and larger Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in.	0 00 2 00	Sisal, base	0 00	B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid	0 15 0 2 0 11 0 1
th and longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	30c ; over base of ordin-	111	16 3K 61	0 10 0 091		
and 2% inch	0 00 0 00 1	iron, smaller size Extras Canada Plates:	STREET E	¹¹ 5-16 ¹¹	0 10	Russetts, light	0 85 0 4 0 25 0 3
and 1%	0 70 0 00	Full Polish	8 95	" 3-16 " "	0 10 0 10	⁶⁶ heavy ⁶⁶ No. 2.	0 85 0 4
tin 16 **** 66		Ord. 52 sheets	2 50	Manilla, 7-16 & lor.	0 13	Imt Franch Calf	7 50 9 0
ting nails_ "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	1 50 0 00	" 75 do	2 55 2 60	" <u>%</u> "	0 14 0 14	Budding Oak ID	0 80 0 8
in per 100 lbs	0 95 0 00	and the second	1. C 1 2 2 1 1 1 . S 3	11 1/ 11	0 14	DOUDOIR BALLE	0 28 6 4
Nm- 66 65	1 20 0 00 1	Black Iron pipe, 1 in 1 in.	2 95	Lath yarn	0 15 0 094	" No. I	0 14 0 1
nmon barrel nails-	100 000	½ in % in	8 20			Colored Pebbles	0 18 0 10
4 **** 46 *********	1 00 0 00 1 00 0 00	1 in 1½ in	4 50 6 20	Wire Nalls. Base Price carload	2 771	Contraction of the second second	010 0 0
101 **** 65	1 25 0 00	1½ in 1½ in	7 45	Less than " 2d extra	2 85 1 00	Cod Oil.	0 35 0 40
121 12118	1 50 0 00	2in	Strange and the State of the	20 r	1 00	Cod Oil. S. R. Pale Seal.	0 00 0 6
	0 60 0 00	Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd "Spring, 100 lbs	0 08 base	3d "	0 65 0 40	Cod Liver Oil, Niid. Norw	0 45 0 50
and 12 inch 65	0 65 0 00	" Tire, "	1 95 base	6d and 7d "	0 30	Process	0 90 1 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 95 0 00	" Tire, " " Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs " Toe Calk	1 85 base	10d and 12d "	0 15	Castor Oil.	1 00 1 10
M	1 20 0 00	** Machinery	2 75 base	16d and 20d **	0 05	Castor Oll bris	0 00 0 09
ch and longer per localis		" Harrow Tooth Tin Plates :	2 50		Base	Lard Oil, Extra	0 75 0 8
and 21% inch 66	1 85 0 00	IC Coke, 14 x 20	8 75	Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides		Linseed, raw, nett.	0 76 0 7
and 1%	1 65 0 00	IC Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 25 5 25	66 No.1	0 064 0 00	Olive, pure	0 90 1 10
66 ** 66 103 56 *** 65	1 85 0 00	IYY 66	6 25	44 No. 2	0 061 0 00 0 051 0 00 0 041 0 00	Linseed, raw, nett " bolled, nett Bxtra, qt., per case. Turpentine, nett	0 00 3 70
Chain-No. 6.	3 00 0 00		8 00 hor	l'anners pay \$1 extra for	0 0 x 0 00		
11 B		Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts		sorted, cured di inspect'd	0 00 0 90	Benzine	0 18 0 20
4 8 14 inch 5-16	0 09 0 00	22 and 24 onage case lota	0 00 7 50	Clips	0 00 0 10	Silver Star	0 141 0 15
Tinch """	0 09 0 00 1	26 guage	3 70 3 80	Lambskins each	0 00 0 10	Silver Star Imperial Acme American W. W	0 16 0 17
2/	4 644 () () ()	Sheet,	00 0 00	66 No. 2		Astral	0 18 0 19
7-16	05 0 00	Shot, 100 lb., less 15 p c (00 6 50	Horse hides	1 50 2 00	A STATISTICS IN THE REAL PROPERTY OF	L. Martin Contraction

and all other fibres, manufactured and balled on the very latest American machinery. Prices, weight in feet per h, and breaking strains, on application Special terms to Canadians under new tariff. Send for illustrated

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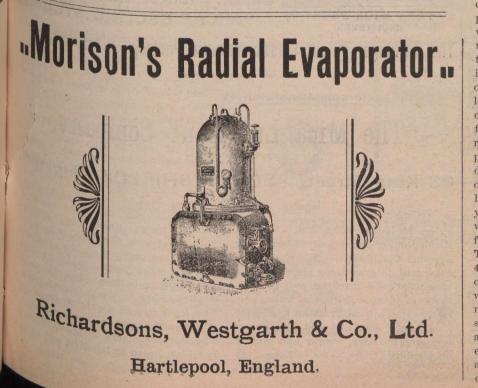
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SUTCLIFFE BROS.,

Wood-Working Machine Makers, Causeway, Halifax, Yorks, England.

Among the various improved machines manufactured by this wellknown firm and as shown in catalogue, sent free upon request, we describe a



few, as a guide for prospective purchasers, feeling confident that all interested in the securing of the latest and best wood-working machinery will correspond with the above firm before closing contracts. Small Planing and Thicknessing Machine .- The above machine has been introduced specially for planing thin wood, either hard or soft, which it does in a very efficient manner, from 1-32 inch up to 6 inches thick, full width of machine, 12 inches, and is self- feeding at the rate of 10 feet per minute. It will do any length, and as short as 6 inches. The cutter spindle is all in one piece, of forged steel, triangular in shape, and runs in long self-oiling bearings, composed of our mixed metals, which for durability are unsurpassed, in proof of which we can show machines which have been running for the last eight years, with scarcely any perceptible wear. The spindle carries 3 knives, fastened on with bowling iron screws. The wood is fed through by means of 4 steel rollers, two before cutter(one of which is fluted) and two behind, which take the wood out. The steel feed motion can be stopped or started instantly without stopping the spindle, and runs in cast-iron box, which is covered so that chippings cannot get in. and should be kept charged with thick common oil. The table raises and

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

Name of Article Wholesale . Name of Article Wholesale . Name of Article . Wholesale . Name of Article								
	Vholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Hame of Articis.		
Class. United inches,00 to 25 0 do 26 to 40 0 do 41 to 50 0 do 51 to 60 0	0 00 2 10	Salt-Continued. Special Dairy, per brl. quarters Spl Cheese Salt p bag 2001b Turk's Island per bush	0 45 0 50	Capstan Cigarettes, 10s, 50s. Gold Flake, 10s, 50s Three Castles, 10s, 50s Gold Tip, 50s, 100s Gerth's Smoking, per lb	0 15 0 75 0 20 1 00 1 25 2 50	Ports- Tarragona. Sandeman Warter & May sPorts gai Sherries-Pen artin		
do No. 1	0 00 6 25 0 00 5 874 0 00 5 50	Tobacco-Cut Smoking. No. 1 Black Chewing, cads	0 501 0 651 0 59 0 00	F166C0	0 15 0 16	Wisdom de Warter's Sher riesper gal god is Clarets		
do No. 4	50 5 75 09 5 50	Old Chum, in pkg., 10s and 12s Old Chum, in tins, 1bs. and 45	0 00 0 82	North West Unwashed Pulled, combing do super	0 16 0 17 0 08 0 09 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	St. Juliene Barton & Guestier		
Venetian Red Eng'h 1 Yel. Ochre, French 1 Whiting, ordinary 0 do Gilders	75 2 00 50 3 25 45 0 50 60 0 70	Old Chum, 1-6 tins Puritan, in pkgs., 1-11s do ½ lb. tins do 1 lb tins	0 00 0 95	do extra B. A. Scoured Natal Cape, greasy.	0 00 0 21 0 25 0 35 0 15 0 16 0 14 0 15	Champagnes- Pommery, Fils & Co 28 00 10		
English Cement, cask 2 Belgian do 1 German do 2	70 1 95 30 2 50	Cut Cavendish, in pkg., 1-10s Durham, in bags, 1-12s and 1-6s Durham, 1 lb. drums	0 00 0 80 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 00	Australian greasy	0 12 0 18	G. H. Munm		
American do	25 2 50 1 00 22 00 50 1 75	Ritchie's Navy Cut, 1-5 tins. do Smoking Mixture, % tins. Ritchie's Smoking Mixture	0 00 1 05	Building Paper. Tarred felt, per 100 lbs 2 ply, Ready R'f'g., roll 8 "" " " " "	1 70 0 00 0 80 0 00	Scotch Whiskeys		
Glue: Domestic Broken Sheet French Casks0 do bris0	18 0 15 11 0 18 00 0 14	1-10s Unique, 1-15 pkgs do in pkgs., 1 lb do in pkgs., ½ lb	0 00 0 80 0 00 0 66 0 00 0 61 0 00 0 61	Wines, Liquors, &c.	ALL STREET	Spl. Liqueur		
American White, brls C C copers' Glue 0 Golden Ochre 0 Brunswick Green 0	20 0 26 04 0 04 04 0 10	O. K. Mixture, in pks., 15s <i>Plug Tobaccos</i> — Ritchie's Derby Smoking, Solace, 3s, 8s and 16s	0 00 0 61	Ale-Englishqts Porter- Dublin Stoutqts		De Kuyper red cases 00 do green do 00 do violet		
French Imperial Green 0 Genuine Quicksilver 0 No.1 Furnit'e Varn'h, pr.gl 0	12 0 16 90 0 95 65 0 70	Ritchie's Old Virginia Smok- ing Twist, 3½ s Old Virginia Solace, 3½ s Ritchie's Old Chum Chewing	ALC: NOT SHALL BE	do dopts Spirits Canadian—per gal. Alcohol	1 57 1 62 1 4 50 4 60	Irish Whisky- Geo Roe & Co. 1 star, dts do do \$ stars, dts 00 11		
Brown Japan	60 0 75 50 0 75 70 1 80	Solace, Thick and Thin 98, (6 lb. cads) Standard, 9 1-38, 6 lb. cads do Thin, 98	0 00 0 67 0 00 0 67 0 00 0 67	do	2 20 2 80 3 60 0 00	John Jamieson & Co		
White do	25 2 40 00 2 00 181 0 191	W. D. & H. O. Wills. (E. A. Gerth, agent.) Westward Ho, ½ lb. tins Meridian (Cavendish ½ lb	0.00 0.50	Canadian Wines	gal.2.202.30	Angostura Bittors, per case of 2 doz Banagher Irish Whisky,dr do do do per gai 675 Watson eOldIrish,qts,pr cs do do pts per cs.		
Liverpool per bag 0 Canadian, in small bags 2 Canadian, Quarters 0 wactory Filled per bag 0	40 0 45 10 3 00 271 0 50 90 1 25	Traveller Three Castles Bristol Birds Eye Capstan Navy Cut	0 00 0 50 0 00 50 0 00 0 50	Golden Diana, qts Fine Old Port " Niagara " Burgundy " Claret "	5 00 1 25 5 00 1 25 4 50 1 00			
do Quarters 0	2/1 0 35 11		See all	Claret "	4 50 1 00			



TRADE MARK. PATENT MICA GREASE

Patent Mica-Gotton Packing. Patent Mica-Asbestos Packing. Patent Mica-Flax Packing. Patent Mica-India-Rubber Packing S

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Will stand any degree of Heat and are Self-Lubric cating. The advantages of these Packings or dinary Packings are: They do not harden is Glands. They are more durable. They do similar the Rods, but put a Mica Surface on them ser appearance to Electro Plate. They are 25 per our lighter than ordinary Packings. All kinds of our Packnigs, I. K. Valves, &c., in stock and made to MICA the second

"MICA" BELTING SYRUP PATENT MICA PACKING Is Absolutely the Bes and Cheapest, The Harbinger Patent Elastic Metallic Packing

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

The Mica Lubricant Company, (Registered.) SOUTH SHIELDS, England. 63 King Street,

Price, 12 inches wide, £30. - Small Planing-out-of-Twist and Thicknessing Machine Combined. - The above machine will do everything similar to the aforementioned machine, and in addition will plane wood out of twist, perfectly true, square, or at an angle, for glue joints, &c.; and will also chamfer, stop chamfer, tongue and groove, rabbet, &c, or &c. Long or

with safety, as the top tables whe planing are only 11/2 inches open, are very quickly made wider to and for moulding Moulds can be worked either on top or bottom table. The fence The fence can be altered to any age or fastened anywhere across the table The machine planes from 1-32 in ¹⁰ in. thick, up to 12 in. wide, and in jis

Sole Manufacturer . . .

AIMER'S

JAMES AIMER. Cowgate. DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Special Rates to Canadians ... Under the New Tariff

lowers by hand wheel on one side, and there is a rule fixed at the side of machine on which attendant stands, and a pointer fitted to table, which shows thickness of wood being planed. There is a bar on each side of cutter for holding down the wood, which can be readily taken out, without disturbing the necks, then any kind of mouldings can be worked (where the mould is not more than half inch deep) any width, on any thickness of wood, by merely taking one knife off and substituting the moulding cutter, and fastening on spindle the proper distance out. It will then plane the wood and put the mould on at same time. The machine is guaranteed for six months. Driving pulley 31/2 in. wide, and should run 3,200 revolutions per minute. Weight about 101% cwt.



COMMISSION AGENT WANTED

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To represent well known, long-established Scotch House in Harness, Leather and Leather Belting, must be respectable and trustworthy and have a good connection in all Canada. Apply with copies of tes-timonials and state what terms are expected to "Ladybank."

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

WANTED

A respectable agent to represent the Glencadam Distillery, of which the pro-Prietors are Messrs, A. G. Thomson & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

Address: "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," Montreal. or A. G. THOMSON & CO., Glasgow, Scotland.

entirety will be found to be very cheap, useful and durable, every part being exira well made, and thoroughly tested before leaving works. Guaranteed for six months. Driving pulley 31/2 in. diameter, 31/4 in. wide, and should run at 3,200 revolutions per minute. Weight about 111/2 cwt. Price, 12 in. wide, £40. Vertical Spindle Moulding Machine. This machine will work any kind of moulding, either straight, circular or Tregular, in hard or soft wood. The spindle is of steel and runs in long phosphor bronze bearings, mounted on a slide that can be raised or lowered by hand wheel and screw motion. The spindle carries the cutters held between groved washers but is also arranged to take groved cutter block, a spindle spindle with slot in to hold cutters, or solid ^{solid} steel cutters, thus giving four ways of working on the one machine. The machine is also supplied with a the two lence of improved pattern, the two halves of the fence being mounted on a base a base plate, and each half has a separate plate, and each hall has this fence screw adjustment, with this fence, wood up to 4 in. deep may be planed to a glue joint, etc. The table ^{1s} 30in, square, and has large hole in ^{centro} of a square. ^{centre}, fitted with three loose plates. The countershaft has pulleys for open and and cross belts, with belt striker, so that the that the spindle may be reversed to ^{run} in either direction to follow the grain grain of wood., Weight about 9 cwt.,

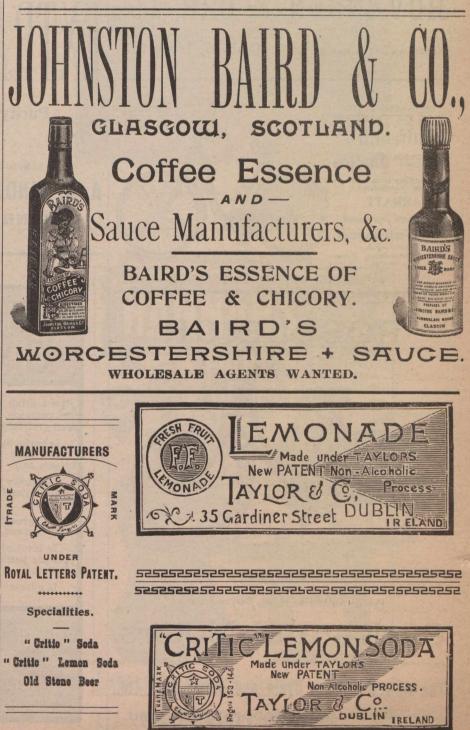
average power ½-horse, size of driving

pulleys 8in. x 21/2in. Speed, 750 revolutions per minute. Price, including counter-shaft, improved fence, groved washers, and slot spindle, £25. Special terms to Canadians under new tariff.

ACROSS THE COUNTER. I called on a man who makes my

clear Havana goods the other day, says a writer in the Tobacco Leaf, and found him in a chatting mood. We had a smoke together, and incidentally he

1359



asked me how the goods were going at my store. I told him they were giving the best of satisfaction, and had been ever since I put them in.

"Well," he remarked, "nearly everyone speaks highly of the goods, and I know they must be all right. We never have any trouble with our established trade, and very little with the new people we are putting on our books daily. The worst kickers -in fact, about the only kickers-are the fellows who are hard pushed and find it difficult to pay their bills. I remember we sold a man down in Kansas last October. It was a little bill amounting to \$200.50, and we gave him thirty days' time with the usual discount. At the expiration of that time we heard nothing from the party and sent him a statement. He re-



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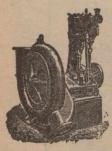
THE CANADAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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	SECURITIES.		ondon lay 2.	
	ritish Columbia, 1877 6 p.c.	106	110	1000
C	1887, 4½ per cent 1891-9, 3 p.c anada, 4 per cent. loan, 1860	91 106	98 108	
	\$ per cent. loan, 1888-99	99	101	
м	Debs. 1884, 3½ per cent 2½ p.c. loan, 1897 anitoba. 1885-6, 5 p.c	103 88 107	105 90 109	
	Railway and other Stocks.	1	ay 2.	
10 11 10 80	0 Buffalo & Lake Huron £10 shr do 5% p.c. 1st mort do 2nd mort Can. Central 6 p.c. M Bds. Int. guar. by Gov	137	141 141	
100	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c 1st M.	112	114	-
100 100 100 100 100 100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord, stock, 2nd equip, mtg. bds. 6 p.c. 1st pref. stock 5 p.c. 2nd pref. stock 3rd pref. stock 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock	1114		
100 100 100 100 100 100	Hamilton & N. W., 6 p.c. M. of Canada Stg. ist Mort. 5 p.c. Montreal & Champlain 5 p. c. ist mtg. bds. N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c. Quebec Central, 5 p.c. ist Inc. Bde. T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort. Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds 1st Mort	127 105 100 10J 45 103 112 100	130 107 102 102 47 105 116 107	
	MUNICIPAL LOANS.		2.00	
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100	City of Quebec, 6 p.c. redeem 1876.	107	109	
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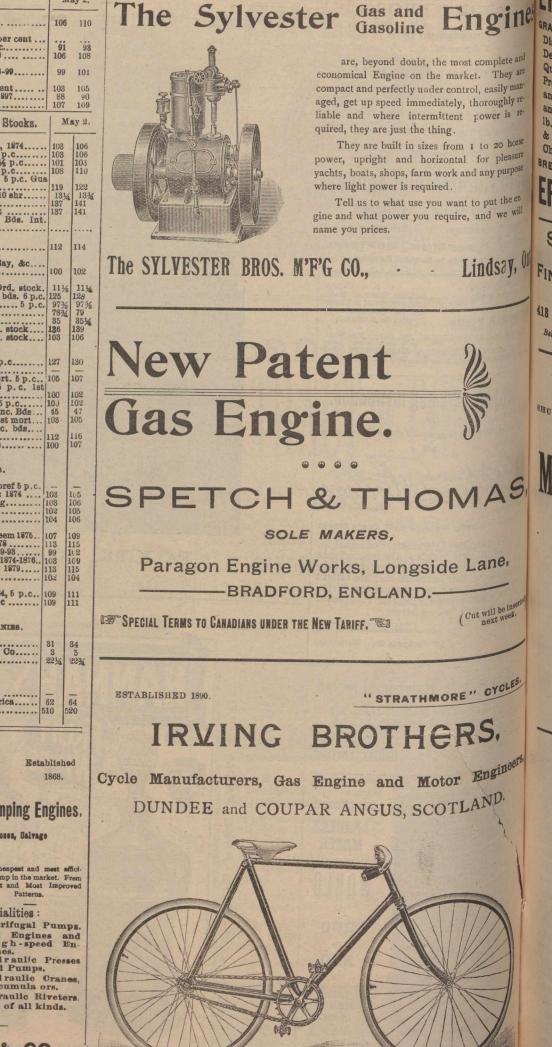


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plied, enclosing a cheque for \$100 on account, and asking for our indulgence and an extension on the balance. At the end of the following month we wrote him for the balance. No reply. The matter ran along in this fashion until the last of March, when we wrote him again, saying we would draw. No answer. We drew. In response we received a letter and a cheque for the amount." My manufacturer smiled laconically and reached for his letter file. "Here is the letter," he said; "what do you think of it?" And he read as follows:

April 16, 1901.

"Gentlemen: We enclose exchange for \$100.50 to cover our balance, and have no doubt that you will say you are glad to get it. But we also wish

"Messrs. -

to have a say, namely, that we never before paid so much money for so little value. Of all the bum cigars in our stock, yours easily, in our opinion, take first rank—with accent on the rank.

"Yours, Dash & Co." I laughed heartily at this neat attempt at sarcasm on Mr. Dash's part, and the manufacturer joined in.

"Pretty rough on me, wasn't it? But here's where I got back at him," and picking up his copy book he read his reply:

"Messrs. Dash & Co.-

"Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your draft for \$100.50 being balance of account overdue about three months, and we certainly agree with you, as expressed in your letter, that we are glad to get it. Your remarks in ref-

erence to bum cigars are very aproas they certainly belong to and have finally been paid for by, in our estimate, a bum concern; and we desire to express to express our opinion that you get tainly rank first with our bun counts. We usually hear expression of the kind you have uttered from p ple who are slow and unable to their bills when they mature and we never expect anything else from the First-class concerns who have handling our goods for years, and their still handling still handling them, and who pay their accounts who accounts when due, never couch their letters in such letters in such terms as you have adopted. ed. However, we care very little your opinion, and are only too gain that we have received our money full, for we feel well satisfied that and we not pushed the claim we would H

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ESTABLISHED 1870. HIGH-CLASS LANGASHIRE

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certainly not have received it yet. If you so desire you may frame this letter and hang it on the wall. "Yours, etc.,

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Modern business houses are always In the lookout to enlarge the scope of their business and increase their clientage. Messrs, G. W. Reed & Co., No. Cross 185 Craig street, Montreal, have com-Meted arrangements with the Luxfer Prism Co., Limited, who had their offices at 1833 Notre Dame street, and hereafter Messrs. Reed & Co. will handle Luxfer Prisms and Art Glass Work, in connection with their other lines.

By placing their goods in the hands of a well known firm like G. W. Reed & Co., the Luxfer Prism Company feel sure that their customers will have the best attention paid to their wants. and thorough satisfaction will result.

"Luxfer Prisms" have been thoroughly established as a staple feature in all first class commercial buildings where space is valuable, and everyone

knows of the wonderful effect produced by them. There is no feature in a building that gives such a bona fide and constant benefit as Luxfer Prisms. The improvement in light in business premises to say nothing of the direct saving in gas or electric light bills during daylight hours soon repays the initial expense of Luxfer Prisms.

Electro Glazed Art Glass is another feature that Messrs. Reed & Co. will introduce to the building trade. This is a new style of glazing exclusively done by the Luxfed Prism Company. Their work in this line is unique.



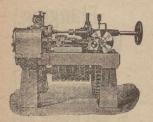
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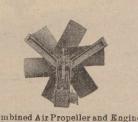
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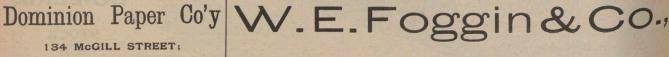
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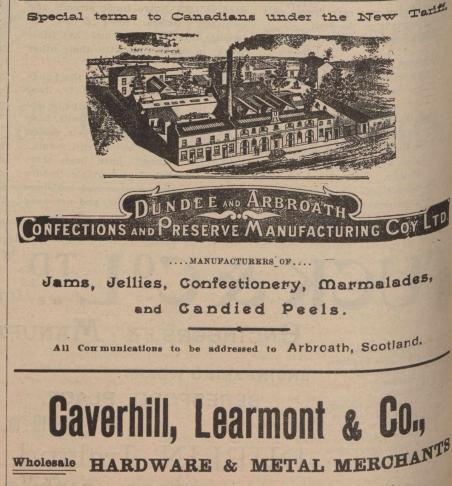


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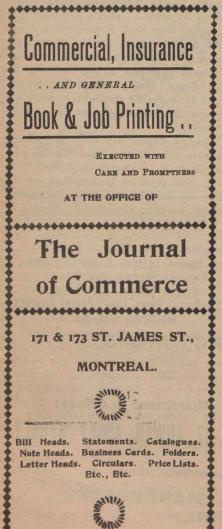
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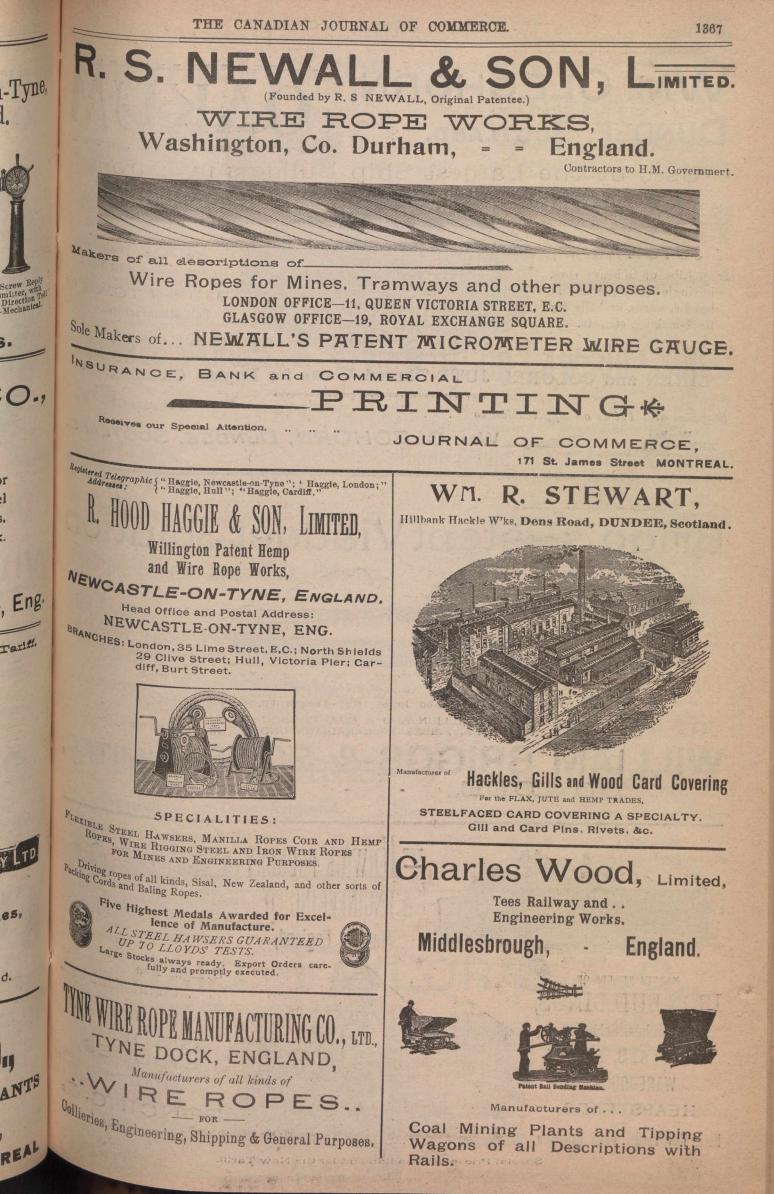
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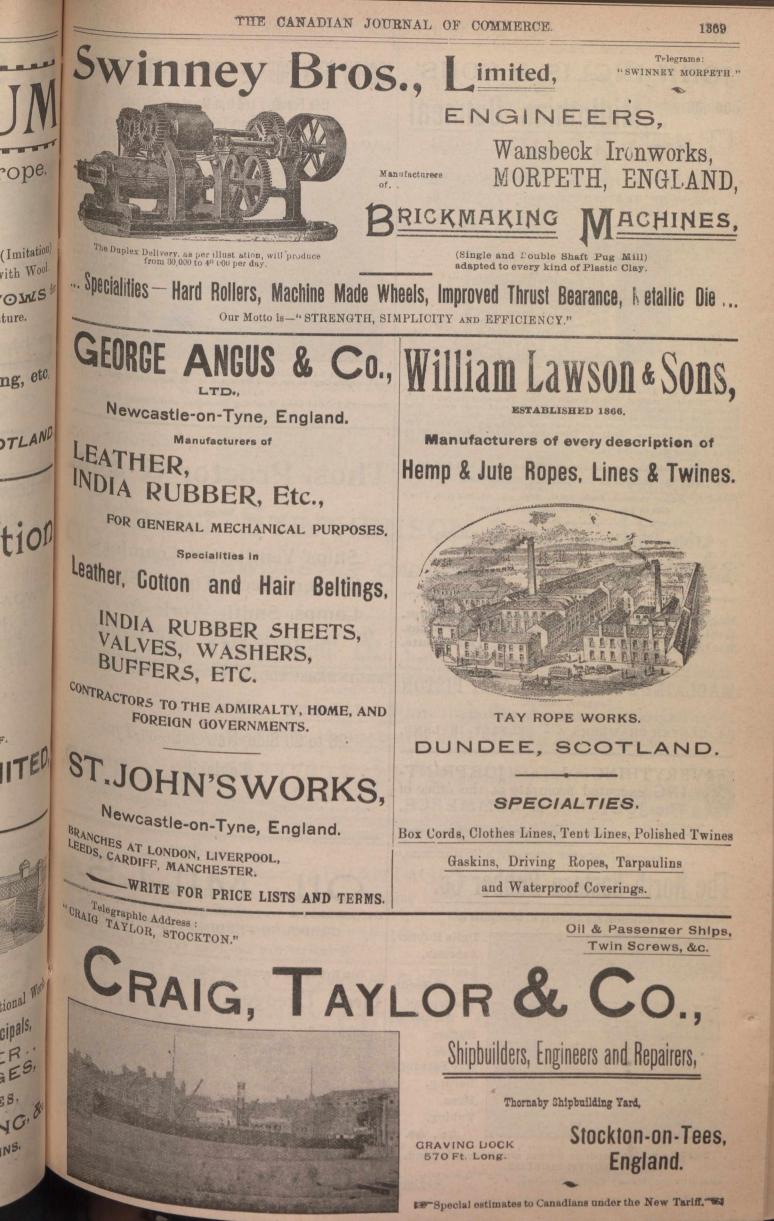


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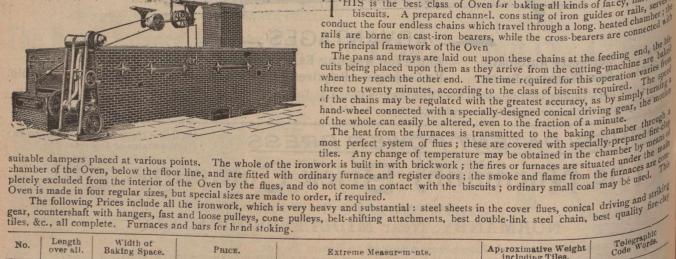
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