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Self Colouring and Self Wiping.

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This Machine will work a die 5 inches long by 3"wide & has been de signed and constructed by us specially for Large Crests and Elaborate Business Headings, which can be done at one working, with the result that Relief Stamped Addresses, &c., far superior in appearance to either Copper-plate or Litho. Printing, can be produced in many instances at less cost than either of the latter named processes,

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The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five PERCENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, for the current half year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its oranches, on and after MONDAY the FIRST DAY OF DE-CEMBER, next.

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

E. S. CLOUSTON. General Manager.

Montreal, 14th Octobor, 1902.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FVE PERCENT, and a BONUS OF ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT, for the current half-year, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this yable at the Bank and its branches on and after onday, the First day of December. THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the seventeenth to the Twenty-ninth days of oxemoer, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF HAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking phones of the Institution, on Wedneeday the porteenth day chanary next. The chair to be the Bonte of the Board.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON. General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 29th of October, 1902,

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established in 1836, Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840, Paid up Capital, 21,000,000 stg. Reserve Fund, 365,000 stg. Head Office, 5 Gracechurch St., London, R.C. A. G. Wallis. W. S. Goldby, Scretary Manager. COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brodie, J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare, John James Cater, H.J. S. Kendall, Henry R Farrer, Frederic Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, Goerge D. Whatman, M. G. C. Glyn. Montreal H. STIKEMAN, Ganeral Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector. BRANCHES IN CANADA: London, Ont.

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Hamilton,	St. John, N.B.,	Victoria,				
Toronto,						
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THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. Capital, all paid-up, - - \$2,500,000 Reserve Fund, - - \$,250,000 Reserve Fund, 2,250,000

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Caraquet, N.B.	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Dalbonsio N. P.E.I.	Rexton, N.B.
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Dorchester, N.B.	Sackville, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.	St. John, N.B.
Grand Forks, B.C.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Guysboro, N.S.	St. John's, Nfid.
Halifax, N.S.	Summerside, P.E.I.
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Louisburg, C.B.	Truro, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.
Maitland, N.S.	
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Incorporated 1886.

St. Stephen, N.B. Capital, Reserve. \$200,000 45,000

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

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized. Capital Subscribed, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esq., W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Cowan, Esq., T. H. McMillan, T. H. McMillan, T. H. McMillan, BAANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Elmvale, Paisley, Pearianguilahene, Pickerins, Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont. Datis on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

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

Menday, the first day of December next.

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

Toronto, October 20th, 1902. General Manager

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce DIVIDEND No. 71.

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

Monday. the 1st day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th

to 30th November, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of January next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock, noon. The chair will be taken. By order of the Board, B, E. WALKER, Congral Ma

General Manager. Toronto, October 28th, 1902.

The Traders' Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 34.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three North the issues of the same will be payable of the Bank, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and its Branches, on and after Monnay, the issues of the Bank at the Same back MONDAY, the 1ST DAY of DECEMBER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th

to the 29th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. S. STRATHY,

General Manager. The Traders' Bank of Canada,

Toronto, 21st October, 1902.

BANK OF HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½p.c.) for the current half year year, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this Ins⁻ titution titution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its head office or at it branches, on and after

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

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

Bank of Hamilton.

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

> By order of the Board, J. TURNBULL,

General Manager.

Hamilton, 22nd October, 1902.

THE DOMINION BANK.

THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$2,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2,500,000 DIRECTORS: R. B. OSLER, M.P. President. WILMOT D. MATT THWS, Vice-President. MEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. The Arches. - Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Gravenhurst, Guelph, Hunteville, Lindssy, Nap-anee, Oshawa, Orillis, Seaforth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W. Cor. Esther: Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadins Ave. cor, College St.; Sher-bounde St., cor. Queen: Market Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts.; Monireal, Que.; Stanstead, Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Dafis 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.

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The BANK OF OTTAWA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE · · · President, GEORGE HAY, · · · Vice-President Management of the second se

AGENTS IN CANADA. -- BANK OF MONTREAL

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

GEO. S. CAMPBELL, DENOMINATION CONTROLOGICAL General Office, - TORONTO, Ont. H. C. McLEOD, Gen, Manager. D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. GEO. SANDERSON, Insp'r. BRANCHES. In Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown Dartmouth. Digby, Glace Bay, Granville Ferry, Halifax, Kentville Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Parreboro, Picton, Pugwash, Stel-larton. Sydney Mines, Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick—Campbellion, Chatbam, Fre-dericton, Moncton. Newcestile, Port Eigin, St. John, St Stephen. St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Snssex, Woodstock. In P.E. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside. In Quebec—Montreal and Paspeblac. In Ontario—Araptior, Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba—Winnipeg. In Newfoundiand—St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies—Kingston, Jamsic. In United States.—Restm Mass. Chicago. THE OUEBEC BANK. THE UUEBEU BANK. HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1828. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP - 2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN BREAKEY, President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Markh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingeley, Edson Fitch. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager. Branches. Quebec, St. Peter St. Pembroke Ont. THOMAS MoDOUGALL, - Gen. Manager. Branches. Quebec, St. Peter St. Pembroke Ont. do Upper Town. Thoroid, Ont. do St. Roch. Three Rivers, Que. Montresl, St. James St. Toronto, Ont. do St. Catherine St. E. Shaweneyan Falls, Q. Ottawa. Ont. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. Romusld, Que. St. Henry, Que. Thetford Mines. Que. Victoriaville, Que. London, Eng., Bank of Scotland. New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk. of Brit. North Amer. do Hanover National Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. INCORPORATED 1882.

HALIFAX BANKING CO

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 72.

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

Monday, the First Day of December next.

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

E. E. WEBB,

General Manager. Quebec, October 21st, 1902.

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ches. Agents in London, Eng., National Bank of Scotland. Agents in Soston, National Exchange Bank. Agents in New York, National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and remitted.

	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.			
The Chartered Banks.	Ocean Steamships.	Ocean Steamships.		
Imperial Bank of Canada. Capital authorized Capital (paid up) Rest 2,485, Rest	DOMINION LINE	ALLAN LINE		
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Essoz, Niagara Falla, Sault Ste. Mar forgus, North Bay, Ont. St. Thomas,	Colonian, Nov. 15 *Norseman, Dec. 6 *Irishman, Nov. 22 *Torcoman, Dec. 13 Calif rnian, Nov. 29 Colonian, Dec. 20	Bavarian, 10.375 Tong Twin Sorows		
Galt, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Colborne, Welland, Ingersoll, Rat Portsge, Woodstock.	*These steamers do not carry passengers.	Corinthian, 6226 Tons. Pretorian, 5800 Tons.		
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Portage La Prairie, Man. Wetaskiwin, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask Winnipeg, Man. AGENTELondon, Eng., Lioyde Sank Limited	*Ottoman. Nov 15 Merion, Nov. 12 *Roman, Nov. 19 Merion, Dec. 19	The Saloons and Stateman and in the Saloons		
AGENTSLondon, Eng., Libyds Bank Limited New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of the Man hattan Co Bank of America. Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters o		for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the personners at the command of the personners at the command of the personners at the common of the		
realt issued available in any part of the world.	Midship saloons, electric light, spacious prom-	night. Music rooms and smoking room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.		
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St. Francois, Beauce, Que,, Fraserville, Que. St. Marie, do St. Casimir, Que., Chicoutimi, Que., Nicolet, Que.	Corner King and Victoria Streets, Toronto HON, GEO A. COX, President.	Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry \$28.00		
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- erenet weitente per nere bieter unpresent wie	The Dominion Savings	Opportunities for safe investments in		
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this ins- titution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking	& Investment Society	Canada, at 4 to 5 per cent. Corres pondence invited.		
house in this City, and at its Agencies, on and after Monday, the 1st Day of December	MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, London, Canada.	Address : INTEREST,		
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th	Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00 Total Assets, 81st Dec'br, 1900 2,272,980 88	P.O. Box 576,		
By order of the Board,	T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.	Montreal, Canada		
GEORGE P. REID, General Manager. Toronto, 24th October, 1902.	The second secon	THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.		
	JAMES MURRAY, of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,	EPPS'S COCOA		
THE SOL OF	GENERAL * COMMISSION * AGENT.	An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact,		
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The Editor cannot under' any circumstances un- dertake to return unused manuscripts, or enter into any correspondence concerning it.	JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary. J. K. MYBRS, Ass't Treas.	246 St. James Street, MONTREAL		
and the opposite the set of the s	and the second	Attention Given to Special Reporting.		

1978



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Patent Improved Non-Conducting Compound, for covering Boilers, Steam Pipes, and all super-heated surfaces. For the Prevention of Freezing in Cold Water Pipes our Compound has no equal.

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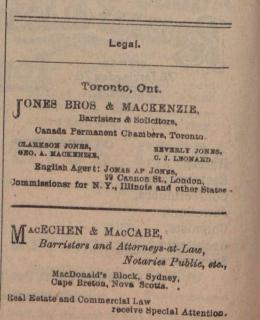
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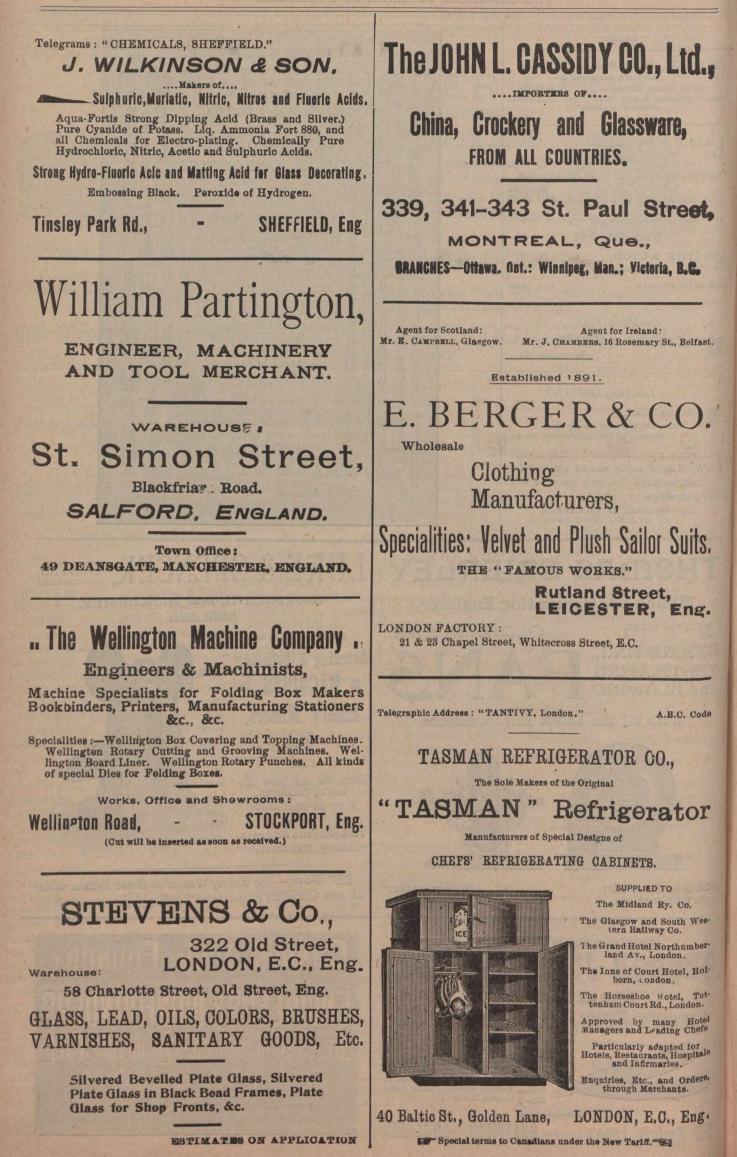
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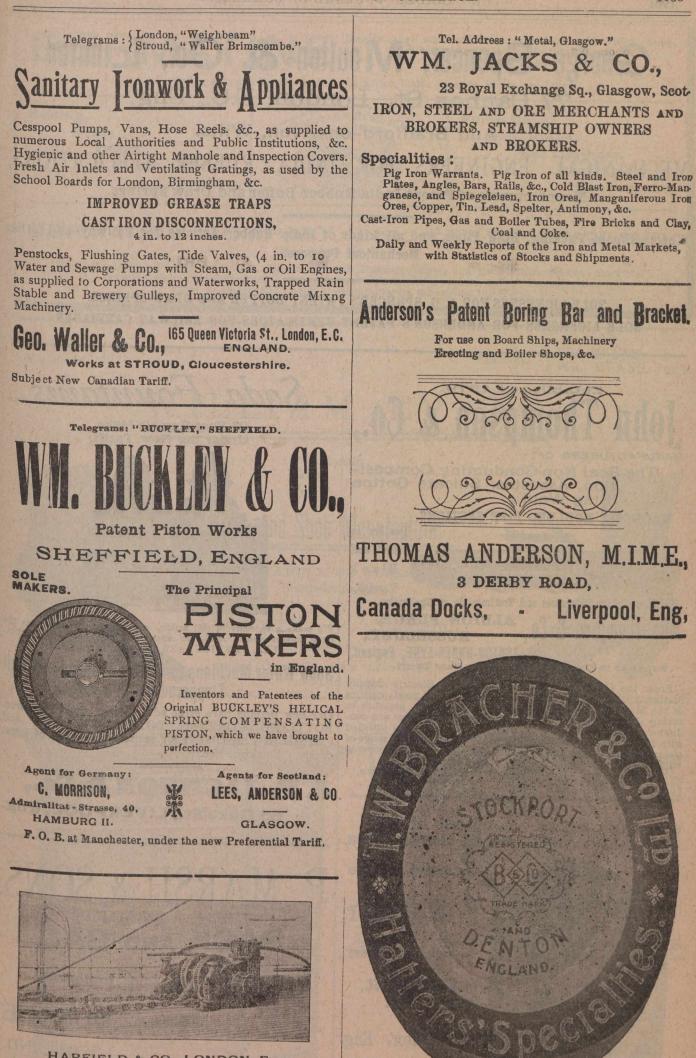
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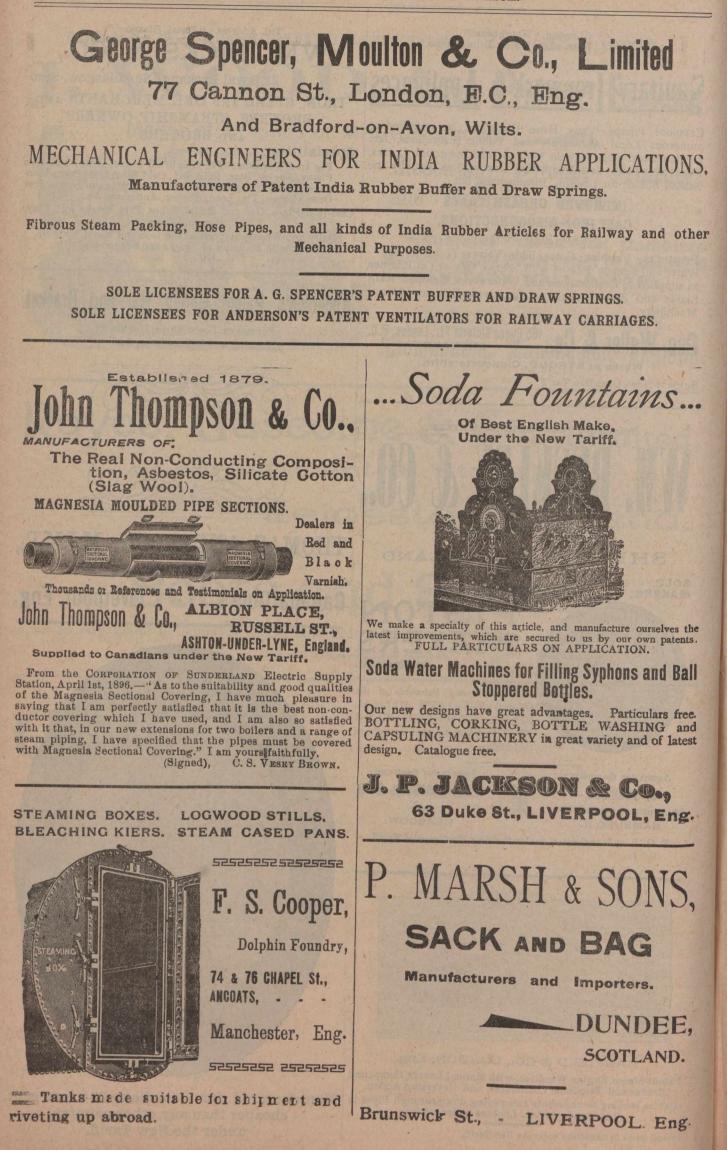
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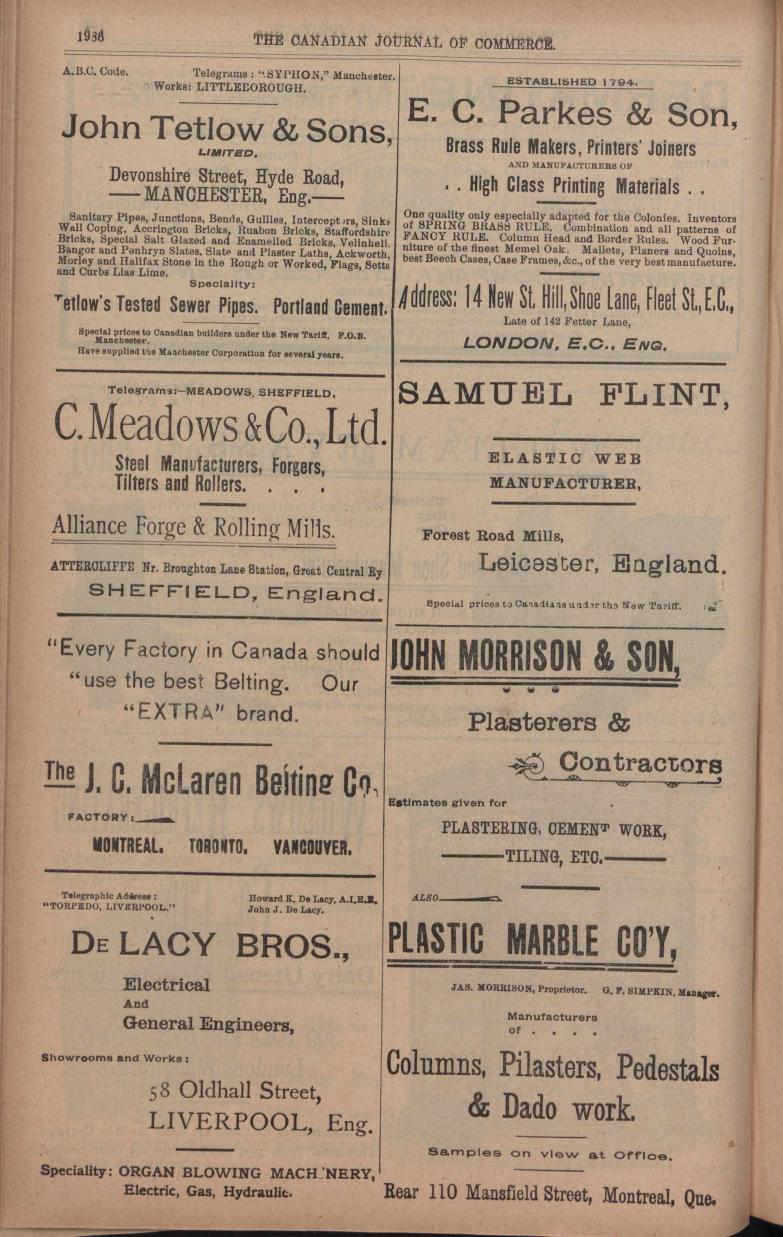
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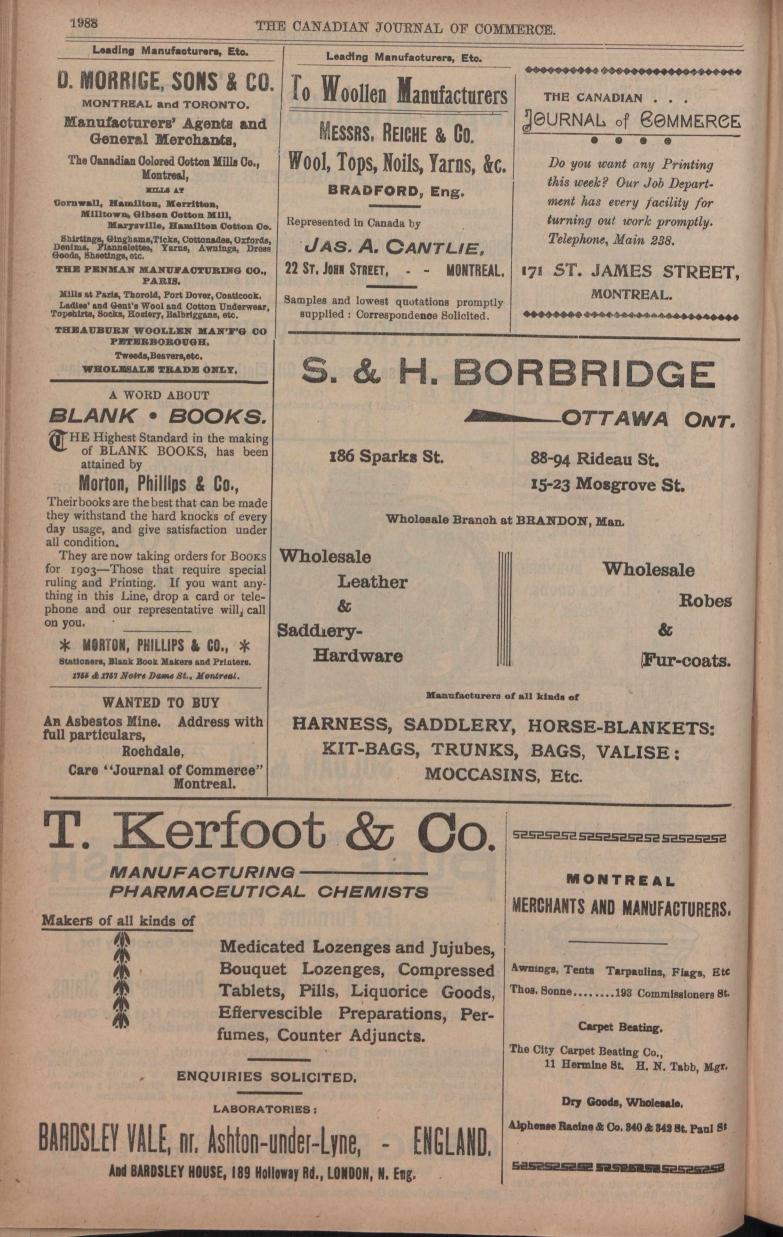


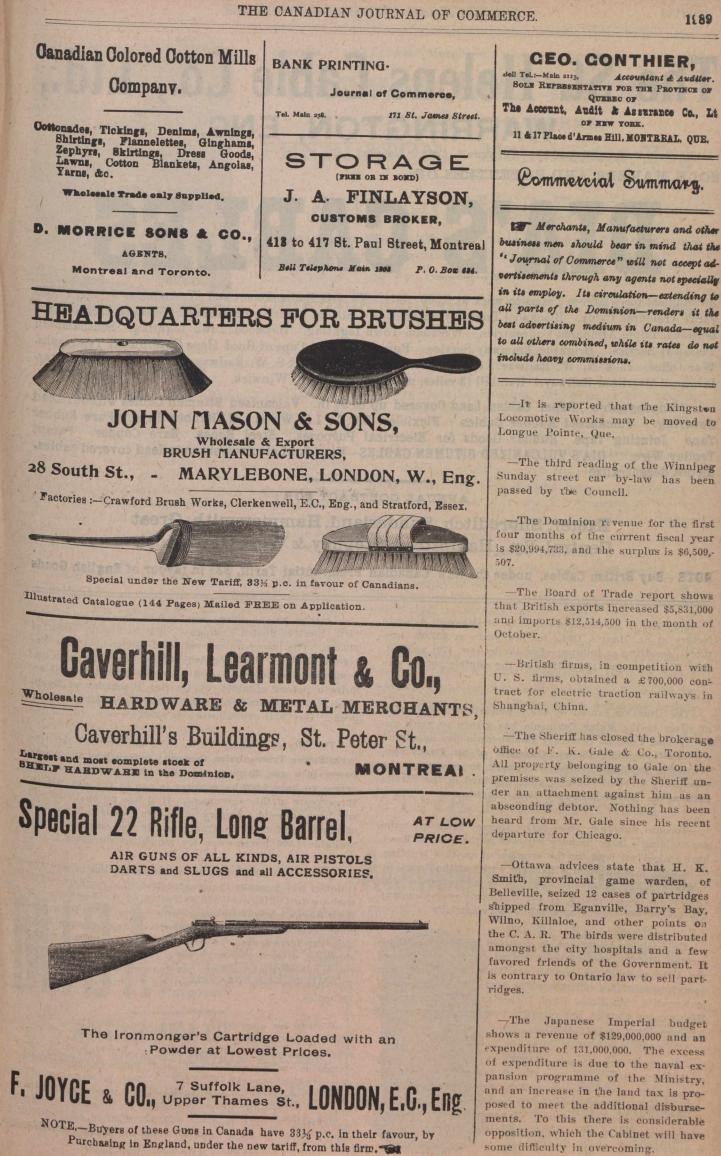






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-lA by-law to fix the assessment on D. Maxwell & Son's factory at St. Many's, Ont., for ten years at \$25,000 was voted, resulting as follows:—For the by-law, 470; against, 104. The necessary three-fifths of the eligible voters was 445.

-The situation caused by the depreciation in the value of silver in the Malay Peninsula has grown so acute recently that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir David Barbour, the well-known financial expert, to report on the expediency of establishing a gold standard in the Straits Settlements and neighboring Malay States.

-Toronto Junction Notes.-The Gurney Company, who are building a large foundry adjacent to the Weston Road, have staked out land for the erection of another building, to be used in connection with their works at the Junction. -Many of the merchants are taking advantage of the electric current supplied by the Humber Power Company and are having their stores lighted by electricity.

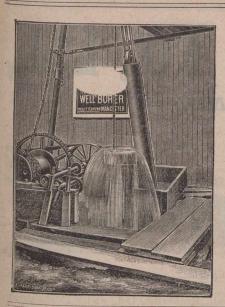
-Gold mining operations are reported brisk in the Michipicoten district, Ont., largely owing to the working of the Glace Gold Mine by the syndicate, who have been operating a stamp mill there for some time with excellent results. Mr. E. G. Boyd. Inspector of Mining for the Michipicoten district, has returned home, and reports that business there is very lively.

-We learn from Arcola. N.W.T., that the Union Bank at that point was burned on the 5th instant. All valuable papers were saved. The cause of the fire is unknown. The accountant and junior clerk were rooming above, and they lost all their personal effects. Manager Stewart also lost his personal property, valued at about \$400, with \$200 insurance. -Letters patent have been issued incorporating the "Hill Electric Switch Company," with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators reside in Montreal.—"The Reversible Rubber Heel Company of Canada" has been incomporated by letters patent. The incorporators will acquire a patent obtained by Charles Blackadar of Lynn, Mass., and manufacture and trade in reversible rubber heels. The total capital stock is \$40,000.

-The City of Niagara Falls, N.Y., has granted the Ontario Power Transmission Company a franchise to convey power into and through the city. The power company agrees to have 5,000 horsepower in use in the city within three years of this agreement. If it has no customers it will have to build a factory of its own to use this amount of power, or forfeit the franchise. It also agrees to have available 1,000 horsepower for municipal purposes.

-A railway extension is under contemplation in western Ontario, which means the construction of a road from Tilsonburg to Collingwood, an extension of the line between Port Burwell and Tilsonburg, now being built to Ingersoll. This line would be an important link between Lake Eric car ferries and the Georgian Bay Counties for the shipment of coal and for general communication between the northern and southern sections of western Ontario. The distance from Port Burwell to Collingwood is about 135 miles.

-Voting for officers of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association will not take place this year. All the officers nominated on the Sth instant were elected by acclamation, as follows: -President, J. Robinson, re-elected; vice-president, George A, Mann, re-elected; treasurer, J. S. N. Dougall, re-elected; Directors, J. Paterson, (A. D. Gall, P. J. Paradis, R. Booth, jun., S. A. Agnew; dinner committee, L. O. Demers, Leseur, Beauchamp, Mann, Dwyer, Cote, Murdock, Agnew, Dougall, Paradis, Doutre,



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Robertson, Paterson, Lefebvre, Gall and Evans. The annual meeting will be held on Saturday, Dec. 13.

-Recent Washington advices state that Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Sir Michael Herbert, representing the British Government and the Government of Newfoundland, at the State Department signed what is known as the Bond-Hay treaty, providing for reciprocity between the U. S. and Newfoundland, covering fish products and bait. The treaty will be submitted to the United States Senate immediately upon its re-assembling, and meanwhile, following the rule in such cases, the State Department refrains from making public the details of the instrument.

Application is to be made to Parliament by the Niagara-Welland Power Co., Limited, for an act increasing the capital stock, changing the name and bonding powers of the company, authorizing the issue of paid-up stock for certain purposes, changing the number of directors, defining the powers of the company as to expropriation and entering on lands and the purposes thereof, extending the time for completion of the works, making certain sections of the companies clauses act applicable to the works of the company, and limiting the application of the railway act thereto, and for other purposes.

-At the instance of the Minister of the Interior arrangements have been made for prolonging the season of navigation on the upper lakes in order that every possible facility may be provided for the transportation of the enormous erop of Manitoba and the Territories. Mr. Sifton recently received a wire from Mr. C. C. Castle, warehouse commis-

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Telegrams: "AWAKE, Lendon."

sioner, urging the maintenance of upper Lake Superior lighthouses till December 12th, and pointing out that the navigation season must be prolonged or the loss to the farmers would be enormous. Mr. Sifton at once took up the matter, the result being an arrangement by the Minister of Marine on the lines suggested.

-Collingwood, Ont., is to be the headquarters for a new line of freight steamers, which are to be put on between Georgian Bay and Lake Superior ports. The provisional directors are:-Jas. W. Curry, K.C., Toronto; F. V. Clesdill, president People's Coal Company, Toronto; Michael Strauss, grain exporter, Chicago; J. R. Bond, druggist, Toronto; H. Pedwell, mayor, Thornbury; J. Murphy, lumberman, Owen Sound; A. A. Bond, Collingwood; Capt. F. A. Bassett, Collingwood; and J. J. Daley, Chicago. The capitalization of the company will be \$1,000,000, of which stock to the amount of \$500,000 only will be issued at the present.

-The Director of the United States Mint, at Washington, made public his final statement of the gold output of Alaska for the ten months ending Oct 31. These figures, which are based on the receipts at San Francisco, Seattle,

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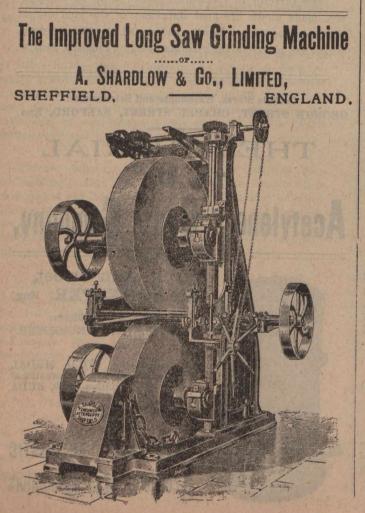
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and the Selby refinery, show a total of \$18,870,075, as follows:—Klondike (Canadiar), \$13,861,095; Nome, \$5003,980. This is something over \$4,000,000 in excess of the Alaska output for the entire calendar year 1901, the figures for that year being \$14,675,675. In the output for the last ten months is included \$250,000 expected to arrive from the Klondike before January 1, and \$1,350,000 expected from Nome.

-From New York it is learned that a consolidation of leading manufacturers of axes and certain lines of edge tools is in prospect. A meeting of the various parties interested has been held in that city, but nothing official was given out. The new company, if formed, will be known as the International Axe and Tool Company, and will have a stock capital of about \$30,000,000. Companies in the following citiles are likely to be included in the combination:--New York: Alexandria, Ind.; Lewiston, Pa.; Warren, Pa.; Ridgeway, Pa.; Cattaraugus, N.Y.; Gas City, Ind.; Philadelphia, Dunkirk, N.Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Cohoes, N.Y.; Cleveland, O.; Winsted, Conn.; Louisville, Ky.; Huntsville, Ala.; Oakland, Me.; Ashburn,



N.Y.; Jonesboro, Ind.; Evansville, Ind., and St. Catharines, Ont.

-Recent reports to the Crown Lands Department indicate that the present is the busiest season in the history of the Ontario lumber woods. An official, returned from the north, says there are 10,000 men in the woods between Mattawa and Sault Ste. Marie, 3,500 of whom are in the vicnity of Sudbury alone, while the limits east and west of that territory were equally crowded. Many limits on which no cutting has taken place for years are now yielding their portion, owing to the strong demand for lumber in connection with the building operations throughout Canada. All this is not being done without feeling the pinch of the scarcity of labor. In far western Ontario it has been found necessary to import hundreds of French-Canadians from as far east as Gaspe. Wages are from \$25 to \$35 a month and board, and many who are mere lads are taken for \$20 to \$22 a month.

-Messrs. J. S. Sharon, B. A. Payson, F. Litchfield, J. L. P. Duncan, Engin County, Ont., farmers, have been incorporated as the Chinese-Ontario Ginseng Co., Limited, to grow and deal in ginseng roots. The share capital is \$50,000, and the head office at Dutton .- Messrs. G. H. Page and S. T. Page, of Cohoes, N.J.; H. Westoby, W. W. Near, and R. Hersey, of Montreal, have been incorporated as the Page-Hersey Iron and Tube Co., Limited, of Guelph., Ont., with a share capital of \$500,000 .- Messrs. W. A. Grant, R. Doyle, T. L. Cochrane, G. W. Babbitt, W. M. Guy, and J. A. Darrach, of St. Thomas; G. B. Elliott, and R. W. Hayne, of Toronto; and G. A. Turner, of Brucefield, have been incorporated as the Grant Acetylene Generator Co., limited, with a share capital of \$100,000, and a head office at St. Thomas.-Messrs. E. E. Slaught, J. F. Cattermole, M.D., and W. D. Taylor, of Toronto, and A. A. Mahaffy, of Bracebridge, have been incorporated as the Standard Meter Company, Limited, with a share capital of \$60,000 .- Other companies incorporated are: - The Culverhouse Optical Co., Limited, Toronto; the Sanderson Harold Co., Limited, furniture manufacturers, Paris; Biggar-Samuel, Limited, publishers, Toronto.-The Dominion Compressed Air Dustless House Cleaning Co., Limited, has been authorized under the Extra Provincial Companies Act.

-The British Board of Trade returns for ten months ending October show the following increases: -British, imports from Canada-Cattle, £28,000; bacon, £25,000; hams, £120,000; butter, £218,000; cheese, £312,000; wheat, £841,000; wheat flour, £238,000; sawn wood, £307,000; horses, £10,000. The decreases were: Sheep and lambs, £3,000; eggs, £50,000; oats, £179,000; peas, £127,000; maize, £38,000; sawn wood, £37,000.-Imports of canned salmon totalled £1,042,000; canned lobsters, £154,000. Ex-



ports to Canada increased as follows: Sait, £5,000; wool, 4,000; cotton piece goods, £149,000; linen piece goods, $\pounds 5,000$; silk, $\pounds 6,000$; woollen tissues, $\pounds 98,000$; worsted tissues, £72 000; carpets, £8,000; cutlery, £11,000; hardware, £7,000; pig iron, £91,000; bar iron, £46,000; railroad iron, £107,000; sheets boiler plates, £47,000; galvanized sheets, £74,000; tin plates, £69,000; cast wrought iron. £45,000; unwrougat steel, £221,000; unwrought tin, £8 000; 28000; haberdashery, £75,000.—The decreases were: Spirits, £1,000; cement, £21,000; earthenware, £6,000.— Exports of apparel and slops, waterproofs, totaled £24,000; not waterproofed, £248,000.—The October statement of the general trade of Britain shows increases of \$12,514,500 in imports, and \$5.831,000 in exports.-The most significant feature of the import side of the Board of Trade returns is the increase of \$6,820,765 in the value of raw materials for textile manufactures. Other large increases are \$2,833,770, in dutiable articles of food and drink, and \$2,960,840 in manufactured articles. The largest increase in exports is \$2,886,960 in metals and articles manufactured therefrom.

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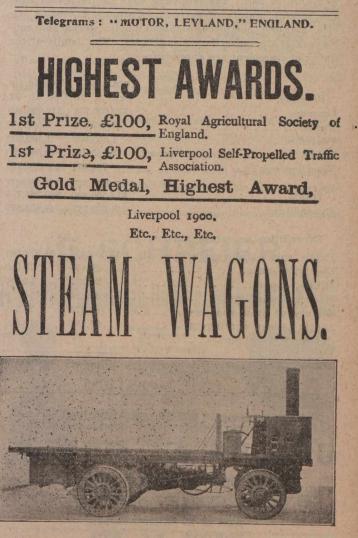
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-Collectors of Customs have been officially advised that until otherwise provided, granulated sugar may be rated for duty purposes as testing 99 degrees by polariscope, and subject to duty at the rate of \$1.241/2 per 100 pounds, unless the collector is of opinion that the sugar will test over 99.5 by polariscope, or unless the importer desires samples to be forwarded to the department for test. When samples are thus forwarded to the Customs Department for test the granulated sugar may be delivered to the importer, if desired, on payment of \$1.26 per 100 pounds for duty, subject to adjustment afterwards, according to the test as ascertained by the polariscope. This instruction is issued for the reason that imported granulated sugar, with rare exceptions, has been found to test under 99.60 by polariscope.- An order-in-Council has been passed providing that as respects the entry of goods into Canada under the British preferential tariff a reduction of onethird the usual duties may be allowed by collectors in respect of parcels (not being merchandise for sale) valued at not more than \$25, when imported direct from a British country, entitled to preference under the tariff, if the Customs officer is reasonably satisfied that the goods have heen manufactured in such country, notwithstanding the absence of the prescribed certificates of origin. Officers are permitted to use their discretion in allowing a rebate for the preferential duty in respect of parcels as abovementioned, whether arriving by post, express or freight. The origin of the goods it is explained, may frequently be fairly indicated by the maker's name on the articles, or through the position of the sender, or by the place of posting or exportation.

-The statement of Canada's revenue and expenditure for the first four months of the present fiscal year, which closed on October 31, disclosed the fact that the ordinary

receipts exceeded expenditures of all kinds by \$6,509,567. Of recipts over disbursements on consolidated fund account there was a surplus of \$9,489,874. While the revenue has increased by \$2,438,243, the expenditure has been reduced by \$180,514, and the public debt by \$1,475,763, making an aggregate improvement of \$4,094,520. The total



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revenue on consolidated account was \$20,944,733, and the expenditure \$11,454,859. For the first four months of 1901 the revenue was \$18,506,490, and the expenditure \$11,635,-373. The capital expenditure was \$2,980,307 as against \$4,456,070 in 1901. The following were the increases from the several sources of revenue:—Customs, \$1,616,045; excise, \$248,096; postoffice, \$145,000; public works and railways, \$251,375; miscellaneous, \$177,727. The details of the financial statement are appended:—

	Totals to	Totals to
Revenue.	Oct. 31, '01.	Oct. 31, '02.
Customs	\$10,690,761	\$12,306,806
Excise		3,947,357
Postoffice		1,190,000
Public works, including railways	2,310,215	2,561,590
Miscellaneous	761,251	938,978
Totals	\$18,506,490	\$20,944,733
Expenditure	11.635.373	11 454 859

Expenditure on capital account:-

Public works, railways and canals	\$3,060,354	\$1,973,801
Dominion lands	80,146	78,022
Militia, capital	26,332	12,657
Railway subsidieis	1,009,947	714,759
Bounty on iron and steel	180,579	82,710
South African contingent	98,753	118,653
N. W. T. rebellion	43	297
Totals	\$4,456,070	\$2,980,307

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-Ottawa advices refer to the return of Mr. W. J. Wilson, of the Geological Survey, from the country lying to the south-west of James Bay. Mr. Wilson was accompanied by Mr. Owen O'Sullivan, and had been instructed by Dr. Bell to work along a heretofore unsurveyed river lying between the Albany on the south and the Ottawapiskat on the north. This proved to be a large river having a course of at least 300 miles. At no great distance from the sea it divides into two almost equal branches. Mr.

TELEGRAMS : "HOSIERS, LEICESTER." A.B.C. Code, 4th Ed. A. B. HUGHES & CO.,

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Electrical Glass, Machinery Glass, Table Glass, Ship Glass, Confectionery Glass, Cut land Engraved Glass, Etc., Etc.

Wilson made an instrumental survey of the northern branch, while Mr. O'Sullivan made a similar survey of the southern for a distance of about 200 miles in each case. After exploring the upper waters beyond the surveyed portions and discovering a number of lakes, both gentlemen returned to Moose Factory, making a survey of the intervening coast of James' Bay as they went along. Mr. Wilson also surveyed one of the principal northern branches of the Moose River for a distance of about 100 miles, while Mr. O'Sullivan at the same time made a traverse of a large southern branch of the Albany for an almost equal distance. At the close of the season the party returned by the commonly-travelled route via the Missinable River, to the main line of the C. P. R.

--The Hungarian Government, according to a late Vienna dispatch, has introduced in the Reichstag an emigration reform bill of sweeping character. One of the main provisions strikes a blow at the North Atlantic steamship lines, by empowering the Government to route emigrants

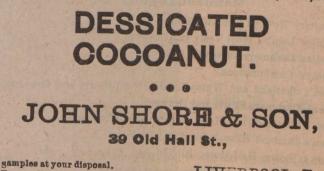
E. SCHREIER,

23 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, LONDON, Eng.



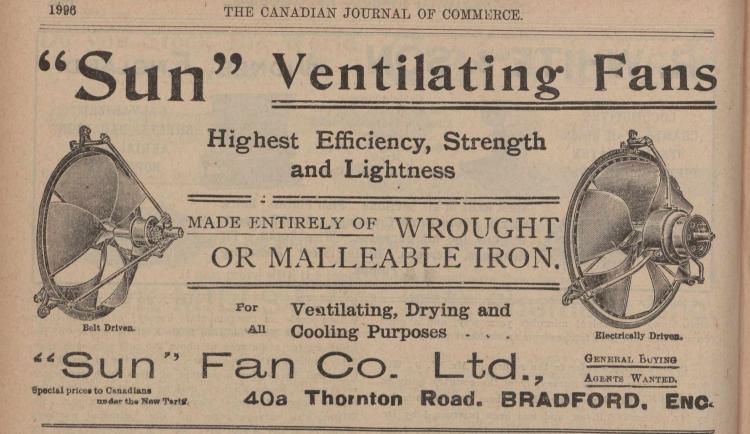
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Terms: Cash against B. Lading.

LIVERPOOL, Eng.



through the Hungarian port of Fiume. Up to the present Hungarian emigrants have sailed chiefly from the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp, and last year a total of 70.941 Hungarian emigrants left these ports. The prospective loss to the German and other steamship lines sailing from the ports mentioned is likely to be even greater, because Austria is now preparing a bill similar to the one introduced by Hungary, by which it is expected to send Austrian emigrants through Trieste. The Hun-

Wooding & Teasdale, Wooding a transformer will be read with

> Hosiery Manufacturers,

> > CHURCH GATE,

LEICESTER, = England.

WORKS :

Fleckney and Leicester.

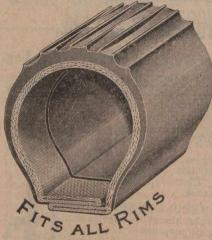
MANUFACTURERS OF

Sanitary Woollen Underclothing.
Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers.
Ladies' Cashmere Vests and Drawers.
Ladies' Combinations.
Men's Shetland and White Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Men's Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.
Men's Shetland Half-Hose, Ribbed and Plain.
Men's Shetland Hose, Ribbed and Plain.
Men's Fancy Half-Hose, Ribbed and Plain, etc., etc.
Cut will appear when received.

garian bill specifically prohibits the emigration of certain classes of the people, including men who have not performed military service, parents who leave their children under fifteen years of age, and persons without adequate travelling money, or whose expenses are paid by foreign States or colonization societies. Under the bill the Government can forbid emigration to certain countries entirely or provisionally, and it can prevent the emigration of certain classes of artisans when this is deemed expedient.

-Everything relating to the more economical use of coal or improvements in the utilization of soft coal is of especial interest at this time, and the announcement of the invention of a system of burning soft coal insuring perfect combustion and thus avoiding the smoke nuisance and effecting a large saving in the amount of coal used, will be read with satisfaction. Such a system has, says the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, been perfected and put

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



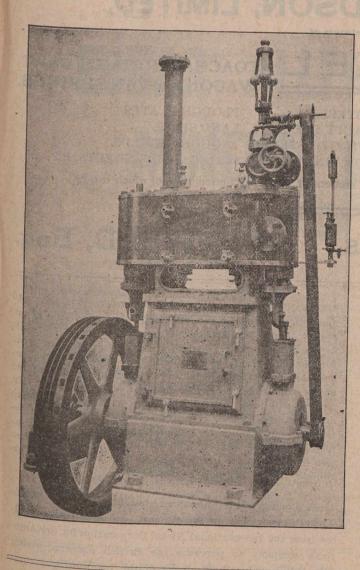
T IS the simplest and most easy tyre to attach or detach. Self gripping. It i⁸ manufactured of the very best material the English Market can offer. The Para rubber superfine is specially prepared to stand all extremes of climate It is fitted to Cycles— Motor Cycles—Carriages of every description.

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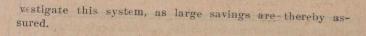
Eighteen Months' Guarantee with every Tyre.

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LONDON, W.C., ENG. Special Rates to Canadians under the newstariff



in practical operation by C. O. Bartlett, Cleveland, O. T_{TL} There are further advantages in that there are no cinders and very little ashes. It requires no change in the grates used under any ordinary boiler. The supply of feed can be changed at a minute's notice, the doors not being opened, and no fireman is required. The inventor appears to have solved the problem of satisfactorily utilizing soft coal, securing the entire heat producing power, while at the same time avoiding the disadvantages and objectionable features heretofore encountered. This is because the inventor secures complete combustion. The importance of this invention can scarcely be overestimated. Every user of coal in the generation of steam should in-



These Engines are manufactured from 30 horse to 150 horse power under the new Canadian Pre-

BENJ[®] GOODHELLON,

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HYDE, nr. MANCHFSTER,

ENGLAND

-Secretary Stouffer of the Chicago Fire Insurance Patrol has completed his compilation of city premiums for the first half of 1902. The amount is \$4,176,688, an increase from \$3,449,977 in the similar six months of 1901, showing the gain from the recent schedules and flat advances. The stock yards premiums are figured separately, and the premiums for the first half of 1902 are \$168,467, while for the



GEORGE SWIFT, Ltd., Manufacturers or and Faience. Tariff.

Tiles for Floor and Wall Decorations, Mosaics Swan Tile Works, Liverpool E., Eng. Special prices to Cana-

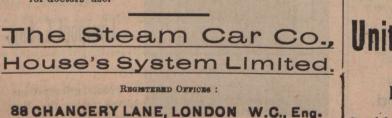
dians under the New

AUSTIN & DODSON, LIMITED, FOR SPRING ST COACH, CARRIAGE, CART WAGON and VAN SPRINGS. Loco SPRING STEEL PLOUGH PLATES. TYRE STEEL Spiral and Volute SPRING STEEL. TOE CAULK STEEL. LAND SIDES. Timmis's Section SPRING STEEL. RAKE TOOTH STEEL. PLOUGH MOULDS. HARROW TINE STEEL. SLEIGH SHOE STEEL SPRING STEEL SHEETS. Machinery and Agricultural Implement Steels in sections of every description, lists of which can be had on application. Cambria Steel Works,

last half of the preceding year they were \$157,803, making a total of \$306,270 for the year ending June 30, 1902. Officials of the Chicago Underwriters' Association say that with the way premiums are coming in so far this year the total premiums for 1902 will be over \$8,000,000, and with the stock yards premiums, \$8,500,000. The Chicago losses up to June 30 were \$2,700 000, and to November 1 are \$4,000,000. As the heaviest lesses usually come during the last two months of the year, this indicates a loss for the year of at least \$5,000,000, making a loss ratio of approximately 60 per cent., which means no profit in Chicago, with the high expense ratio prevailing.

-That Canadians should considerably increase their trade with Barbadoes is the view of Mr. R. Arthur, who is on a visit from those islands to Canada. There are two causes given for the small trade between Canada and Barbadoes; first, the United States takes nearly all Barbadoes products, especially sugar; and, second, Canadians





are, it is reported, so slow in filling orders that time and again they have been cancelled after they have been given. Since coming, Mr. Arthur has received a letter from his firm stating that they had been forced to cancel an order for Canadian flour, which should have been in Barbadoes and sold to consumers (as were American goods ordered at the same time) but which had not yet left Canada. Mr. Arthur will look into these things with some Canadian manufacturers before returning south. Trade in the islands is now in a rather depressed state, but the sugar planters believe that things will right themselves when the sugar bounties are abrogated next Septmber, as arranged at the Brussels conferences.

SHEFFIELD, Eng.

-A London cable announces that at a meeting of the Nickel Corporation on the 4th inst., an offer 'was submitted from the International Nickel Corporation for the American company to purchase the 'British concern, giving fifty shillings' worth of shares of the International company for every five-pound share of the English company. A meeting of the shareholders of the latter concern has been called to act on the proposition, which, it is believed,





will be accepted. The Internation Nickel Company controls the New Caledonia nickel fields, and has large interests in those of the Sudbury district, Canada.-A civil service estimate has been issued placing the additional amount required as a grant to aid the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies during the present financial year at \$40,000,000. The sum of \$15,000,000 is to be devoted to grants to burghers. \$10,000,000 to British sufferers by the war, and \$15,000,000 is to be used for loans promised by the terms of surrender to aid in resettling the colonies.

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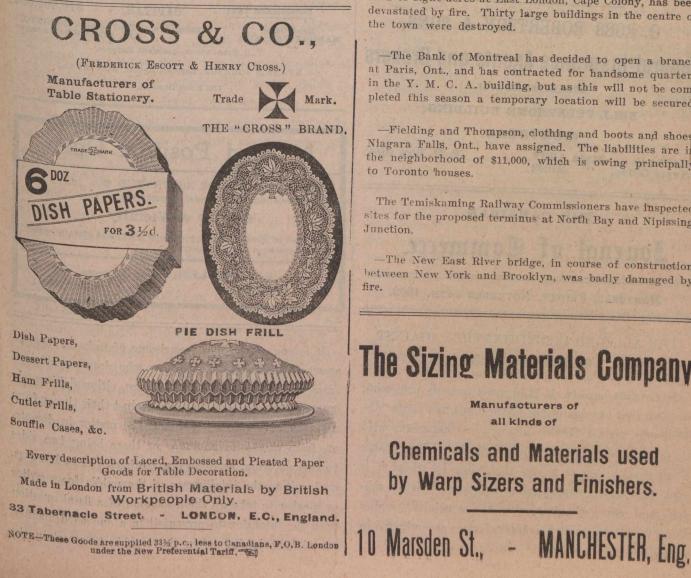
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-Mr. George H. Wilson, Public school trustee, has returned from Toronto, and reports being well satisfied with his investigations into the working of the free school-book system there. A movement is on foot to adopt this system in Ottawa. 1 1 1



-The British steamer Elingamite, bound from Sydney N.S.W., for Auckland, has been wrecked on Three Kings' Islands. Ninety of the crew perished. The steamer belonged to Huddart, Berker & Co. of Melbourne, was built in 1887 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was of 1,675 tons net register.

1999

-Chatham, Ont., advices state that oil has been struck in paying quantities on the Seaman farm, nine miles south. The estimated yield is a barrel a minute, but its capacity has not been tested, owing to lack of tanks. Messrs. Kittermaster, Gurd & Woodward, of Petrolea, are the owners.

-A despatch from Cape Town, S. A., announces that an area of eight acres at East London, Cape Colony, has been devastated by fire. Thirty large buildings in the centre of the town were destroyed.

-The Bank of Montreal has decided to open a branch at Paris, Ont., and has contracted for handsome quarters in the Y. M. C. A. building, but as this will not be com. pleted this season a temporary location will be secured.

-Fielding and Thompson, clothing and boots and shoes, Niagara Falls, Ont., have assigned. The liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$11,000, which is owing principally to Toronto houses.

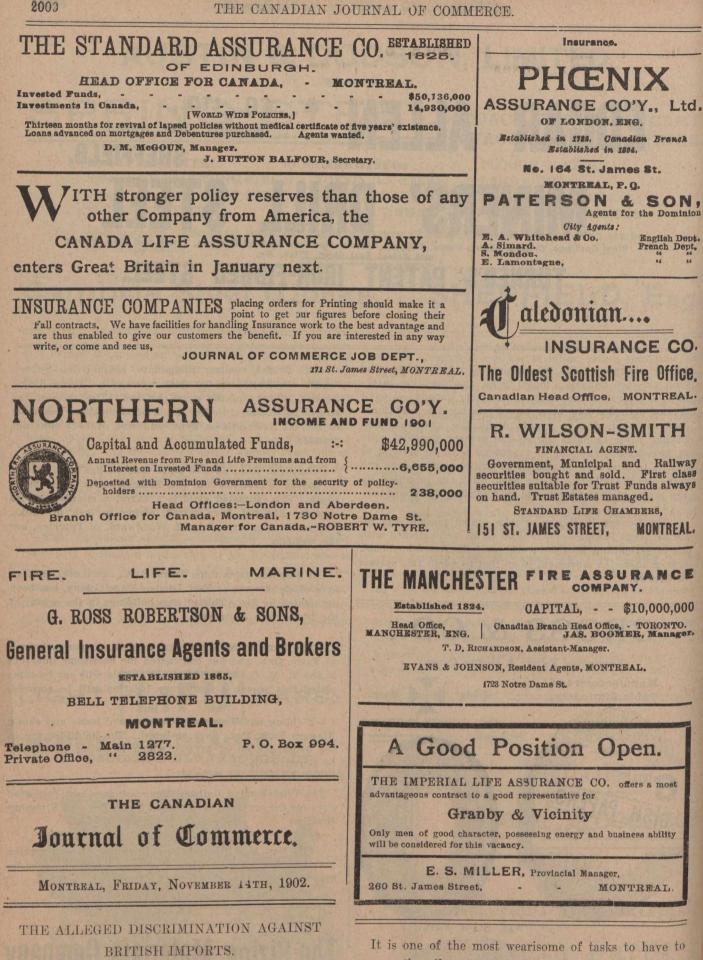
The Temiskaming Railway Commissioners have inspected sites for the proposed terminus at North Bay and Nipissing Junction

-The New East River bridge, in course of construction between New York and Brooklyn, was badly damaged by fire.

The Sizing Materials Company

Manufacturers of

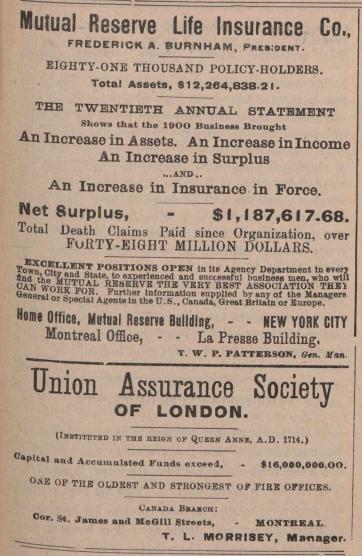
all kinds of Chemicals and Materials used by Warp Sizers and Finishers.



Statements have freely been made recently professing to show that the operations of the Canadian tariff "discriminate against British imports in comparison with those received from the United States." The charge is no novelty, but it proves that those by whom it is made have only a superficial acquaintance with the subject, and none whatever with the conclusive replies which have been made to similar charges promulgated in past years.

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answer the allegations of those who draw conclusions from imperfect, one-sided data, who, either deliberately ignore all the evidence that tells against their theory from a determination to misrepresent the matter in dispute, or, from complete ignorance of there being two sides to this question, as to so many others. It is, however, an insult to the intelligence of the public for a writer or speaker to take up the discussion of a fiscal question with the intention to present it in a one-sided manner, or, without having taken the trouble to ascertain the



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facts relevant to the issue. As we have no supernatural powers we are unable to select the horn of the dilemma upon which those must be impaled who make the unfounded statement that British imports are discriminated against by the tariff of Canada, their fate is either to be fixed on the horn of fraud, or, of ignorance.

The object of circulating the statement in question is, to convey the impression to English manufacturers and merchants that, in spite of the preference given by our tariff favouring British goods by a rebate of one-third the duty, these goods by some unexplained hocus-pocus of the Canadian Customs, pay heavier duties than those brought into Canada from the United States. Such statement is of the class of falsehoods which Tennyson calls "the worst of lies," because it is sugar-coated, like a foul pill, with a sprinkling of truth.

The imports into Canada are divided by the Tariff Act into two main divisions; first, those subject to duties; second, those not subject to duties, or free goods. The first main division is again divided into two sections; first, those subject to the entire schedule of duties; second, those, of British origin, which are subject to only two-thirds of the duties. Now, so far as "free goods" are concerned, there can be no discrimination against any country, as the list applies to every country, that is, the goods named in the schedule of "free goods" in the Canadian tariff are admitted free of duty let them reach up whence they may. That is perfectly clear, and the position is such as to render any form of discrimination, in favour of, or against any country, wholly impossible.

The other goods, those subject to duties, are divided only into two parts, the one part being those sent from countries outside Great Britain, on which full duties are imposed all along the line, and the remainder being those goods sent from Great Britain, of British origin, which are granted a rebate of one-third the ordinary duties. In this second division of imports there cannot by any possibility be any discrimination, for or against any country, for all are subject to the same definite, clearly-expressed, treatment.

Having shown that discrimination against British goods is utterly impossible in regard to those admitted free, and equally impossible in regard to those on which Great Britain is allowed a rebate of one-third per cent., we should like to ask, "On what class of goods admitted into Canada does the tariff of this country discriminate against those from Great Britain?" No rational answer could be given to this question, for not one British artiele could be named which is discriminated against.

On what ground, then, is the charge based that our tariff discriminates against British imports? Simply this, the goods admitted free under Canadian tariff are, coal and certain crude, raw materials, which are not exported by Great Britain to this country, or only in triffing quantities. Hence, when the total imports from the United States are lumped together, free and dutiable, and their aggregate value is divided into the total duties collected on American imports, the result shows an average of so much per cent. on the aggregate value of the total imports. This is an absurd conclusion, because goods on which not a cent of duty has been paid, are, by this mode of calculation, declared to have paid an average per cent. equal to those on which duty was charged. Any school-boy would deserve a thrashing who so muddled up a problem as to bring out se ridiculous an average as those rely upon who charge that the tariff discriminates against British goods. A course of elementary arithmetic is commended to such as make this charge.

Another point is of vital importance in judging this question. There are certain classes of imports which are luxuries, on which, naturally, heavier duties are charged than on goods of a different class. If, then, any country sends goods chiefly of the luxury class, the imports from that country will inevitably bear higher average duties than those of a country sending goods that bear lower duties. A superficial observer would say, on noticing the high average of duties paid by one country as compared with the low average of the other country, that the former country was discriminated against, which would be a gross mistake, yet it is one commonly made.

There is one fundamental fact which cannot be mistaken, denied, controverted, or in any way set aside, which is this: whatever goods on which duties are paid, are sent from the United States are subject to onethird more duties than the same goods would be if they were sent from great Britain as of British origin. As all goods made wholly in Great Britain, or, to a large extent the product of the labour of the Old Land, are admitted into Canada at one-third less duty than the same class of goods are charged when sent from the United States, it is a gross absurdity to charge the tariff of Canada with discriminating against Great Britain in favour of the United States. As Lord Strathcona said a few days ago, the British trade with Canada was developing under the preferential tariff. British exporters are enlarging their sales in our markets, and they will continue to do so if they cater to the needs and the tastes of the people of Canada.

THE FORGED CHEQUE.

It might almost seem an idle performance, drawing attention to the cashing of bank cheques for unidentified strangers were it not that within the past few weeks some hundreds of dollars has been freely and easily removed from a number of merchants (some twenty in all) in a couple of the smaller cities of Western Ontario. The art employed by the "slick" individual was not original by any means, but the same by which various other merchants have, from time to time, been victimized. It almost seems like a story too old to be resurrected, the telling of how a perfect stranger enters a store on a busy Saturday evening, and, after purchasing goods to the value of a few dollars, tenders a cheque for \$15 or \$20 on a local bank, drawn, apparently, by some prominent local manufacturing concern, whose offices are at the time closed. The acceptance of such paper from an entire stranger is so far removed from what any man has been taught who ever presented a cheque to a bank, in city or town, that further comment is scarcely necessary.

Yet, we do not always hear of the "green goods" victim being from the green fields, as a Guelph case of some years ago disclosed, and it is not at all improbable that the "man who is ahead" after the little experience at Guelph, Ont., `on Saturday evening last, may be fresh from those haunts where guile is little known. The old story about "fleecing the farmer" may shortly require to be revised.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

Half-yearly Statement to 31st October, 1902. The very excellent custom established by the Bank of Montreal of issuing a statement for the first half of the current year, enables an estimate to be made of the probable results of the year's business, and is an exhibit of the prevailing conditions of trade in the Fall of each year. The following comparisons will be found an interesting exhibit of the position of the bank and results of its business at the close of the first half of several past years.

Oct. 31	, Oct. 31,	Oct. 31,	Oct. 31,
1902.	1901.	1900.	1897.
Capital\$12,000,0		\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000
Rest 8,000,0		7,000,000	6,000,000
Circulation 11,289,4	84 8,308,340	7,384,408	6,137,950
Deposits, demand,			
or, not bearing		·	
interest 21,166,3	03 24,178,169	18,104,058	23,481,136
Deposits, after			
notice, or bear-			
ing interest 67,233,0	00 60,415,804	49,127,812	16,583,377
	And A share to		

Current loans 66,025,550	60,023,661	58,621,304	33,791,905
Profits for 1/2 year 869,842	711,823	682,903	
Share quotations 265-268	260-280	262-275	239-243

The extraordinary height to which the circulation rose in October last, an advance in one month of over two millions and a half, shows how heavy was the pressure for currency required for moving and handling the crops. As so many banks were up to, or near, the limit of their note issues in September, they had to use the notes of those few banks whose margin was larger. The October circulation will be found to have come much nearer to the limit than ever before, nearer, indeed, than was agreeable, and the condition thus created imperatively demands an extension of the note issuing powers of the banks.

The statement of the Bank of Montreal reflects the highest credit upon the management generally, and forecasts results for the year that will give the greatest satisfaction to the stockholders and the country, which has every reason to be proud of this great institution.

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THE INFLUENCES OF TRUSTS.

Of all the causes that conspire to affect trade for the worse and bring to pass those recurring eras of depression which seem almost periodic, the worst, it may safely be claimed, is overproduction. This has been pointed out from time to time in these columns for upwards of a quarter of a century. It did not follow, however, that knowledge brought the power to put a stop to the evil. Every manufacturer recognized the mischief and believed it to be the duty of every competitor except himself to reduce his output. It was not, however, so easy of accomplishment as it appeared; the natural anxiety to keep machinery running, to keep skilled hands from seeking employment elsewhere, to make a show of prosperity, led many a manufacturer to strain a point or more and run his mill beyond the limit of demand. The shrewd buyer sometimes assisted; he timed his visit to the immediate close of the factory's operations, made an offer for the output of a few days longer, the cut price of which enabled him to injure every man who had bought from the regular make, and thus laid the foundations of the immense departmental warehouse, which gradually extended over the whole of the block in a small corner of which he began operations some years before.

But as a practical Senator—himself at the head of one of the most prosperous businesses in the Dominion once said, "Everything comes to him who waits—and works,"—time brought about the needed remedy, a remedy which, however, was shortly turned to evil purposes. The establishment of Combines with the early object of economizing in the number of office hands and destroying competition among rival manufacturers led on gradually to the more comprehensive so-called "Trust" and the creation of almost limitless fictitious capital. The gigantic Trust could control business in every direction; it dazzled business people by its arrays

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of figures, its master-minds and their enormous salaries, its capture of new markets at home and abroad. It was vain to attempt to withstand it.

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But just here was discovered another feature for good or evil. The promoters and manipulators were so busy making millions on paper that they neglected due consideration of the increasing demand at home and abroad for the goods they combined to keep on making. The rapid increase in demand for the purposes of railways in new fields as well as old, for ships of peace and war, for bridges, for sky-scrapers in all the large cities, the substitution of steel and iron in thousands of ways where other materials were formerly employed, all gave an undreamt of impetus to the new organizations, and a power to their associated owners the like of which the world had never seen or imagined. A new light broke upon men's minds; the gigantic Trust could beat all suppliers out of the markets long controlled; they could afford to begin selling goods for little over cost to secure an inlet, as, for example, the wire-nail business in Turkey—as Austrian and German manufacturers learnt to their cost a few years ago-but they could do much more, they could raise prices as circumstances warranted; they could curtail production and produce a scarcity, as witnessed in the iron and steel output for some time past, until the quantities in Middlesborough and Glasgow have fallen to a degree seldom or never witnessed since the establishment of Warrant-yards in those great centres. Such a condition of market affairs as now confronts the large users of iron and steel is too abounding in temptations to be neglected by those who can do and dare do. The old couplet applies to a monopoly of another kind, but on a small scale in what is sometimes termed the "attic" of Great Britain, is suggestive:

> Sufficeth them, the simple plan, That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can."

That the power will be applied ere long is probable. Far-seeing bussiness men on both sides of the ocean are watching with more or less anxiety the "open door" as inviting entrance. Statesmen like Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who recently described Trust-evils so aptly, are those best fitted to find a remedy, as living among the very hot-beds of the organizations. The Senator epitomizes the evils as (1) "Destruction of competition; (2) the management of industries by absentee capital; (3) destruction of local public spirit; (4) fraudulent capitalization; (5) secrecy; (6) mangement for the private benefit of the officers; (7) the power to corrupt elections, and in some cases to corrupt the Courts; (8) indifference to public sentiment." Although it is boldly claimed by one at least of the great Trusts in the neighbouring republic that it is in a position to defy any diminution in tariff rates, or even a total removal of duties, it is the belief among a great many of those who are giving their best attention to the situation, that a reduction in duties must seriously affect their strength.

THE BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

In their annual review, Ellison and Co., of Liverpool, state that to European cotton spinners and manufacturers the business of the past season has been more or less unsatisfactory, owing to the inability of the ma-

jority of producers to sell the output of their mills at profitable prices. The main, or at all events the most apparent, cause of this unremunerative state of affairs is the fact that, as in the previous two seasons, the supply of cotton, while very little smaller than the current rate of consumption, has been small enough to give to sellers a distinct advantage in fixing prices; whereas, the supply of yarns and goods, chough not greatly in excess of the current wants of consumers, has so far exceeded those wants as to give buyers an advantage over sellers in bargain-The underlying cause of the present unsatising. factory condition of business, however, dates back to 1897-8, and 1898-9, in which seasons the American crops averaged 11,250,000 bales, and "middling" upland cotton averaged only 31d and 3 5-32d per lb. respectively. These low prices stimulated consumption to an abnormal extent, and cotton was used for many purposes for which it will not be used at $4\frac{1}{2}d$ to 5d per lb. The result was an enormous expansion of the cotton spinning industry, especially on the Continent, and particularly in Germany, to say nothing of the large increase in the production of yarns and goods in the Far East; and the refusal of buyers to purchase the increased output of the mills as readily at $4\frac{1}{2}d$ to 5d as they did at 3 5-32d to 31d accounts for the unsatisfactory character of the past three seasons. Producers here and there have tried to improve their position by a resort to "short time," but as yet without bringing about a better state of things; and what they all hope for is a large American crop and a lower range of prices. Spinners of Egyptian cotton have been more favourably situated than the users of other growths, owing to the readiness with which their products have found buyers, and the consumption of the raw material has reached 876,000 bales, against 623,000 in 1900-1, 834,000 in 1899-0, and 743,000 in 1898-9. The spinners and manufacturers of the United States have done a larger and more satisfactory business than in the previous season, owing to the spell of exceptional prosperity which has pervaded every department of industry in that country, and which has led to a home consumption of cotton goods "above the normal." The quantity of cotton consumed in Europe, the United States, and India compares as follows, with the figures of the previous two seasons, and those of

Image:	4,784 4,005	1900-1. 3,269 4,576 3,635 1,060	1899-0. 3,334 4,576 3,830 1,139	1890-1. 3,384 3,630 2,406 923	1880-1. 2,858 2,365 1,694 297
Total	13,142	12,540	12,879	10,343	7,214

Next, as to the prospects of the coming season, Messrs. Ellison write: It is in many quarters thought doubtful if the consumption will exceed the 12,365,000 bales of 500 lbs. spun in the old season. Russia will take less American and more Asiatic cotton (which is not included in our figures), and it is thought not unlikely that the consumption of the United States will shrink a little, after the extraordinary and unexpected expansion experienced last season. At present, therefore, 12,500,000 bales looks like a full estimate of the probable requirements for 1902-3, against 12,305,000, in 1901-2. Towards this India will probably supply

850,000 bales of 400 lbs., Egypt 850,000 of 730 lbs., and sundries 350,000 of 290 lbs.—say, a total of 2,050,000 actual bales (against 2,028,000 used last season), equal to 2,130,000 of 500 lbs., leaving 10,370,000 bales of 500 lbs. to be supplied by the United States, say, 10,800,000 bales of last year's average weight of 480 lbs., or 10,700,000 of the previous season's average of 484 lbs.—or an average of 10,750,000 of 482 lbs. The prospects of supply from India are very favourable. The Egyptian advices are fairly good, but less certain than those from India. About the probable outturn of the American crop there is the usual conflict of opinion, but we expect at least 500,000 bales more than the estimater requirement, that is to say, a crop of 11,250,000 bales, or more. Everything will depend upon the weather conditions of the coming few weeks. Last season the average price of middling American was about 4 11-16d per lb., and the range of 4¹/₄d to 5³/₈d. For the new season, if the American crop exceeds the requirements of consumers by some 400,000 or 500,000 bales, we should look for a distinctly lower average and a narrower range of fluctuations than the figures given above. Much will depend not only upon the size of the crop, but upon the course of trade and financial affairs in the United States, about which there is in some quarters a good deal of pessimistic talk. But in any case, even with a larger crop than 11,250,000, there is no likelihood of there being witnessed a decline to the low prices current during the two 11,250,000 crop seasons. The general talk amongst consumers is that 4d to 41d per lb. would lead to an improved business in yarns and goods; but whether these or lower prices will be seen or not it is impossible to say, inasmuch as the size of the American crop is a question about which there is still a wide difference of opinion. One can only hope for a crop not only large enough to meet the requirements of consumers, but also sufficient to prevent a repetition of the squeezes and speculative manipulations which for the past three seasons have played havoc with the business of both spinners and importers.

THE REPLY OF THE COAL OPERATORS.

President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company, which owns thirty-seven anthracite collieries and employed before the strike 26,830 people, has given a reply to the strike commission appointed by recommendation of the President of the United States' with the view of arriving at some settlement of the difficulties in the way. The reply, which takes up the charges made by Mr. Mitchell, the coal president, is summorized as follows:—"The demand for 20 per cent. increase in wages on piece work is denounced as "arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust." The company contends that after making all necessary allowance for different conditions, that the rate of wages paid for the mining of anthracite coal is as high as that paid in the bituminous coal fields..

--The company denies that the present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations in the same locality and controlled by like conditions.

-Mr. Baer denies that the earnings of the anthracite workers are less than average earnings for other occupations requiring skill and training, and also the charge that the earnings are insufficient because of the dangerous character of the work in the anthracite mines.

—This specification made by Mr. Mitchell is referred to as too vague for specific answer, but in a general way it is stated that the anthracite regions are among the most prosperous in the United States.

—The company pronounces as unjust and inequitable the demand for a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labour, without a reduction of earnings for time employes, and this demand is pronounced impracticable. In this connection the following statement is made: 'Because of the injury to the mines by the strike of the United Mine Workers, the cost of producing coal has been greatly increased and a temporary advance in price was made by this company, but it will be impracticable to continue such increase when mining operations become normal.'

Mr. Baer says that his company has no disagreement with any of its employes about the weighing of coal, because the quantity is usually determined by measurement and not by weight.

Replying to the fourth demand made by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Baer says, since the advent of the United Mine Workers' organization into the anthracite fields, business conditions there have been intolerable; that the output of the mines has decreased; that discipline has been destroyed; that strikes have been of almost daily occurrence; that men have worked when and as they pleased, and that the cost of mining has been greatly increased. He also takes the position that the jurisdiction of the commission is limited to the conditions names by the coal company presidents which excludes the United Mine Workers from any recognition in the proceedings. He says, however, that when a labour organization, limited to anthracite mine workers is created which shall obey the law, respect the right of every man is work and honestly co-operate with employers, trade agreements will become practicable."

Mr. W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware and Lackawanna, says that the company owns 25 anthracite collieries and employs 12,000 workmen in this branch of its business. Mr. Truesdale, like Mr. Baer, objects to making the recognition of the Union one of the issues to be considered by the commission, saying that in the proposition made by the company for arbitration one of the express conditions was that "the findings of the commission should govern the conditions of employment between it and its employes." He adds: "This company unequivocally asserts that it will under no condition recognize or enter into any agreement with the association known as the United Mine Workers of America or any branch thereof. Nor will it permit said association or its officers to dictate terms and conditions under which it shall conduct its business."

Referring to the recent strike, Mr. Truesdale says that he is reliably informed that eighty percent of its employes were opposed to the strike, but were forced to enter upon it by a majority vote of the mine workers in other fields. Mr. Truesdale follows closely the lines of Mr. Baer's arguments as to the dissimilarity between the work in the anthracite mines and that in bituminous mines.

He declares that it is impossible to adopt a uniform rate to be paid to the miners for a unit of coal mined at all mines. The declaration is made that the anthracite miners, as a rule, do not work as many hours a day as do the bituminous miners, and the opinion is advanced that if the wages of the anthracite miners had been less than that of other workingmen they would have found employment elsewhere, which they did not do. On the point of general prosperity, he says that prior to the introduction of agitators and mischief-makers, the anthracite workers were on an average as prosperous, comfortable and contented as any body of workers in similar employment in this country. The wages, it is added, are such that frugal employes have saved a substantial amount every year.

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Mr. Truesdale resists the demand for a reduction of twenty per cent. in hours of labour, saying that no branch of business employing thousands of men can hope to compete successfully in the markets of the world if its hours of labour are restricted. He declares that there is no unjust discrimination in the weighing of coal, as it is measured rather than weighed, and he asserts that the demand is "out of all reason, and its effect, so far as this company is concerned, is a demand for an additional increase in the wages now paid miners of from five to forty per cent." The present method of measuring is declared to be the result of long usage, and fair to all concerned.

Mr. Olyphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, in his reply declares that the wages paid by his company are just and adequate. He also says that "those of its employees who perform contract or piecework, as a matter of their own volition, work only about six hours a day, and take numerous holidays without the consent or the approval of this respondent, and the earnings by hours of actual work are, therefore, much higher than those in any other similar employment."

Denial is made of all the allegations relative to the demand for shorter hours, and it is contended that such a reduction necessarily would increase the price of coal. While admitting that the mine owners sell their coal by the ton, he says that the coal thus sold is a different article from that taken out of the mine. Hence, he argues against the change from the present system of payment to that of paying by the ton.

Mr. Olyphant also takes exception to the proposition to arbitrate the question of the recognition of the miners' union. This position is taken on the ground that the organization seeks to control the entire fuel supply of the country; that as the union is unincorporated it is incapable of making a binding contract, and that the association has shown its inability to control its own members. He says his company has no desire to discriminate againt members of the union.

Mr. T. P. Fowler, president of the Scranton Coal Company and the Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company, speaks for those companies. He says they own ten collieries and employ five thousand men. He asserts that if the average wage earned by the anthracite piece-workers is less than that paid to workers in other employments, it it because "they fix their own hours of labour and the amount of their earnings without any regard of the interests or wishes of their employers, and in total disregard of the earnings and welfare of every other class of employes."

He declares that the men in the mines do not work to exceed four or five hours a day. All other charges made by Mr. Mitchell are combated, and on the question of miners' unions Mr. Fowler says: "We deny that agreements between employers and employes through workingmen's organizations are beneficial and successful in the bituminous coal fields or elsewhere, and assert that any such agreement as a method of regulating production would be and is injurious to the best interests of the public."

The statements made for the Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania companies cover the same ground as the other statements.

Meantime the strike would seem to have had the effear of establishing the price of furnace coal (egg) in Canada at about one-third higher than in former years— \$7.75 per ton in Montreal, while Maritime Province coal (screened) is delivered at \$6.50.

LIFE COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS.

A director of a prominent Life Assurance Company has taken a position on the board of a local traction institution with the object, it must be inferred, of looking more closely after the Company's interests therein. Life companies, through managers or directors, or both, are surely as careful with trust funds as they are with their own money. There are investments which they should leave severely alone unless they are prepared to make good out of their own pockets any losses sustained by the policyholders who, after all, are the real owners of the business, whether joint or mutual. We have sounded many a note of warning on this head, and trust they may not prove to have been uttered in vain. Let us hope the incident is not a case of locking the stable-door when it is too late.

FRENCH SUGAR DUTIES.

The new sugar duties in France, proposed by the Minister of Finance in his Budget for 1903, to be applied from September 1st next, as a consequence of the abolition of the bounties, both direct and indirect, resulting from the decisions of the Brussels Conference, are as follows: We quote from the Economist:-The excise duty, which is at present 60f per 100 kilos (2 cwts. English), will be reduced to 25f. The tax of 1f per 100 kilos on the manufacture created in 1897 will be abolished, and that of 4f on refining be reduced to 2f. The surtax on foreign sugar, maintained as a protection to home-grown, is fixed at 6f per 100 kilos on refined, and 5f 50c on raw, in addition to the excise duty. Those are the maximum surtaxes permitted by the Brussels Conference. Sugar-candy will be charged an addional 7 per cent. on refined, by taxing every 100 kilos made or imported as 107 kilos. Molasses for cattle food will be free of duty, provided they do not contain 50 per cent. of saccharine. The rebates for the distance between the seaports for foreign sugar and the refineries and between the manufactoriies of French sugar are maintained. A general inventory of the sugar in the bonding warehouses, manufactories, and refineries will be made by the Customs and Excise officers during the fortnight preceding September 1, 1903, providing, of course, that the law to ratify the Brussels Convention is passed before February 1st next.

CONSOLS.

Logical though the weakness of Consols may be considered by the light of circumstances, so strongly against the price of Goschen's, it is difficult to refrain from a sort of sympathy with the large number of disappointed holders who are again faced with another Consol settlement. This is the opinion of the London "Economist" of the 1st inst., which goes on to say:-""The financial stars in their courses have fought against the Funds so persistently during the last few months that it is difficult to realize how the price touched nearly 98 earlier in the year. At the end of June Consols commanded 96, while now the quotation is less than 93, which was the making-up price at the October settlement four Moreover, it must be remembered, that weeks ago. in the present level there is included nearly 7-16 per cent. of dividend, and the price has completely failed to automatically advance with the advent of the interest, as in the ordinary way it should have done. Those who carried over the stock at the preceding Consol account had to pay 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the privilege of contangoing a security, the return on which is only 2% per cent., allowing for the incidence of income-tax. The onerous burden of contango adds a further $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the price, so that the carry-over of October virtually amounted to about 931 for the despondent bulls, who will again have to pay a heavy difference next Thursday It was thought that Consols were wofully low at the beginning of the year, when they stood at 94, but those who took advantage of the pre-Peace booms, which carriied the price up to 98, can now re-purchase at a profit of a full five points Many people are watching the Funds with a critical eye, and when once a turn of the tide begins to manifest itself, the recovery is likely to attract a number of new buyers .In the hope of these coming in must lie the salvation of the market, for the bull account has now become so stale, so all but waterlogged, that only an inrush of fresh interests is likely to have any material influence on the price. Whether Consols will go lower still remains a problem, as to the solution of which opinion in the Stock Exchange and outside is sharply divided. To buy or not to buy-and now: that last is the question. On the one hand, the possibility of the usual end-of-the-year window-dressing makes it conceivable that the January Consol account may see the carry-over rate yet stiffer. On the other, such a financial stringency is not likely to be more than a temporary matter. The Government purchases which have to be made early next year and the tired-out bull account at present existent must be thrown into opposite sides of the scale. The reduction of interest next year, and the idea that such a factor has been fully discounted in the present price of the funds, are two other opposing quantities, and there are besides a number of quite unknown forces, such as the results likely to be produced by the Transvaal issue, or by the course of the New York money market, which has to be taken into consideration by the prospective proprietor of Consols Each argument in favour either of a rise or fall can be met without difficulty by an equally plausible theory on the other side. Looking at the matter in the gloomiest light, the investor may ask whether Consols are worth buying at about $92\frac{1}{2}$, in view of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .to which the interest falls next year. At such price the return works out at £2 14s per cent. on money put into what is soberly and unquestionably regarded as the

finest security in the world, possessing a degree of negotiability to which hardly another stock can lay a shadow of claim. An old Stock Exchange axiom, still quoted in Throgmorton street, says that a member of the "House" is as bad a person as can be chosen from whom to obtain advice on a point where far-seeing is necessary. Perhaps brokers are not the only ones whose counsel is liable to be led astray by the transitionary look of the market; at all events, the capitalist, with all his facts in front of him, may be left to use his discretion without very great fear of the consequences when Consols are the debateable stock.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

We reproduce from the London "Economist" the Index number table of prices:—A relapse has occurred during the past month, which has almost exactly counteracted the effect of the recovery recorded in September, and brings the average level to about the same point at which it stood two months ago. The range of variation within the last eighteen months has been comparatively narrow, the tendency being towards steadiness. As measured by our Index-Number, which shows the net effect of the movements in a number of selected commodities, the variations during the current year, and at intervals since the end of 1899, have been as follow:—

		Total
-	Inde	ex-Number.
End	of October, 1902	1,969
1.2.	September, 1902	2,002
•6	August, 1902	1,968
66	July, 1902	1,987
66	June, 1902	1,995
66	May, 1902	2,021
	April, 1902	2,021
46	March, 1902	2,020
66	February 1002	1,983
66	February, 1902	1,979
"	January, 1902	1,977
"	December, 1901	1,948
c4	September, 1901	1,980
64	June, 1901	2,007
	March, 1901	2,018
66	December, 1900	2,125
66	Tune 1000	and the second of the
66	December, 1899	
46	December, 1899	2,211 2,145

The decline during October has been widespread, extending to a large number of commodities Nearly all the articles of domestic consumption are lower. Wheat, owing to the abundant harvest all over the world, has dropped to the lowest figure recorded in the past six years, and meat, though still at a high level, is lower on the month. Coffee also has fallen in price. Textiles have declined generally, the most important movement being in cotton, which is materially cheaper, as a big American crop is now practically assured. In metals iron and steel are pretty well maintained, lead and tin are slightly lower, while copper has hardened to a small extent on balance. The principal exception to the general movement is a smart rise in the prices of timber, and another less important advance has occurred in indigo.

-Fournieir, the automobilist, broke the record of W. K. Vanderbilt, jun., at Paris, recently. He made a kilometer (six-tenths of a mile) in 291-4 seconds and a mile in 472-5 seconds. Mr. Vanderbilt made a kilometer in 292-5 seconds and a mile in 482-5 seconds.

WHAT CANADA BUYS-(18).

We continue publication of a list of the goods imported by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current half-year; but it should prove most valuable to

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manufacturers in the United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff which, it may be seen, allows one-third off the ordinary duty on goods of British manufacture exported to Caneda. Any information which, alphabetically, must recur later on in our tables will be furnished meantime on application to the office of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce," Montreal:

DUTIABLE GOODS-(Continued.)

ARTICLES IMPORTED.					ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.					
	—T	otal Impo	rts—	Gene	General Tariff			Fariff.		
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.		
Caller Contraction	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$		
Cotton, manufactures of-7	Tape, dved o	or colored.								
Great Britain		21,676		4,946	1 721 10		10 000	ntri lugal di		
riance		39		1,540 39	1,731.10		16,730	3,903.82		
Germany		595		595	13.65					
United States		3,179		3,179	208.25 1,112.65		••••••			
						,				
Total		25,489		8,759	3,065.65		16,730	3,903.82		
Towels-	Constanting in the	a Besserad		- North	202 10	and the second		and a second		
Great Britain		25,195		941	272.30		OL PLC	1.010.00		
-ustria-Hungary		4		4			24,746	4,949.20		
oning		1		1	1.20					
		275		275	0.30			•••••		
		7		7	82.50					
-Pall		15			2.10					
secosita		21		15	4.50	×				
rezerrand		2		21 ,	6.30			······		
United States				2	0.60	······				
		1,445		1,343	402.90					
Total		26,965		2,609	782.70		24,746	4,949.20		
Undershirts and drawers-	The second second	nas Al and				1				
Great Britain										
China China		1,743		182	63.70		1,561	364.28		
China	.,	9		9	3.15					
France		12	*	12	4.20					
- add II V		1,918	· · · · · · · · · ·	1,918	671.30					
11800		62		62	21.70					
United States		3,960		4,185	1,464.75					
Total		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		The second second		1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-		in the second		
and the second second second		7,704		6,368	2,228.80		1,561	364.28		
Uncolored cotton fabrics, bl	leached viz	· soring	anmhria ala	the muslie		1 . 1. 111 (· ····································		
0	Yds.	serims,	Yds.	cus, mushn	apron chec	webs, brilliants	s, cords, et	te.—		
areat Britain	1 217 489		A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A			L us.				
France	9.217	119,078	37,016	3,804	951.00	1,184,903	115,894	19,316.14		
	100,983	1,213	9,217	1.213	303.25					
	37,271	3,483	100,983	3,483	870.75					
United States	104.187	4.500	27,271	2,720	680.00					
	101.101	6,481	103,803	6,472	1,618.00					
	1,469,140	134,755	278,290	17,692	4,423.00	1,184,903	115,894	19,316.14		
Velvets, velveteens and plush Great Britein	fabrics N	FS				The second se	The second second	A CONTRACTOR OF		
Great Britain	abiles, N.	12.0	al and the set			and the second second				

Great B	sh fabrics,	N.E.S.—					S. Ball	
Cal Britain	1	230,459	63,379	20,184	6,055.20	987,735	212,909	42,581.79
		187	1,102	187	56.10			
		6,065	7,843	3,034	910.20			
		22,161	72,420	22,123	6,636.90			
Switzerland	1,079	309	1,079	309	92.70			
United States	105,899	37,728	106,156	37,824	11,347.20			
Total	1,246,900	296,909	251,979	83,661	25,098.30	987,735	212,900	42,581.79

DUTTIADT	E COODE	Continue IN
DUTIABL	E GUUDS	(Continued.)

MABE INTER LEAD		DUTL	ABLE GOOI	DS.—(Contir	nued.)				
ARTICL	es Imported				ENTERED FOI	R HOME CONS	SUMPTION.		
a faith in a start to an insert	r_	otal Impo	orts—	General Tariff. Pr			referential Tariff.		
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	
Cotton-manufactures of-	-Other articl	es made b	y the seam	stress from	cotton fabri	cs, N.O.P.—			
teal of Commences Morth		\$	to the second	\$	\$		\$	\$	
Great Britain		24,316		4,053	1,418.55	bitavita ib 1	20,557	4,796.82	
· Newfoundland		16		16	5.60			+,150.02	
China France	1.10	24		24	8.60				
Germany		861 3,626		861	301.35				
Japan	· · · · · · · ·	61		3,944 61	1,380.40 21.35		••••••		
Switzerland		695		695	243.25		••••••		
Turkey		265		265	92.75				
United States ,		43,237		43,031	15,064.01				
Total		73,101		52,960	18,535.86		20,557	4,796.82	
Crape, black—		and the	A hard			The formation	a george	In Street	
7 508.8 657,874									
Great Britain		20,127	·····	1,238	247.60		18,989	2,531.99	
Austria-Hungary		88		88	17.60			,	
France		1,414 207		1,414 207	282.80			÷ · · · · · · · ·	
United States		502		502	41.40 100.40	••••	•••••		
Total		22,338		·	689.80				
the state of the second second	the second second				089.80	••••••	18,989	2,531.99	
Great Britain	Pairs. 4,453	756	Pairs.			Pairs. 4,583	777	181.30	
Switzerland	312	58	312	58	20.30				
United States	3,152	559	2,408	466				······	
Total	7,917	1,373	2,720		183.40	4,583	777	181.30	
Curtains and shams, when m	ade up, trim	med or ur	ntrimmed —						
Great Britain		304.598		31,117	10,890.95		274,506	64 059 94	
Hong-Kong		6		6	2.10		·····	64,052.84	
Austria-Hungary		270		270	94.50				
China		75		75	26.25	••••••			
Egypt		42		42	14.70			······	
Germany		30,138 3,709		30,103 3,709	10,536.05 1,298.15	•••	•••••		
Japan		1,417		1,355	474.25		·····		
Switzerland		40,113		40,324	14,113.40				
United States		55,437		55,443	19,405.05				
Total	······	435,805		162,444	56,855.40		274,506	64,052.84	
Cyclometers and pedometers-	and the same	· · ·	-12.4						
		100			A CONSTRUCTION	and the second			
United States		168		168	42.00	······			
Dressing, harness, leather at	nd shoe—							The state	
Great Britain		1,158		7	1.75		1 000		
Belgium		134		134	33.50		1,208	201.49	
France		295		295	73.75				
Germany		1,067		1.067	266.75				
United States		47,910		47,765	11,941.25	·····			
Total		50,564		49,268	12,317.00		1,208	201.49	

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DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 31st ult., treating of the dairy produce situation, says:—Butter.—The temperature in the United Kingdom has been mild in the day time with cold nights and a slight occasional frost but not of sufficient severity to damage vegetation. In Canada, according to cable advices yesterday, unusual cold is shrinking the supply of milk, and rather severe frost for the time of year is being experiened in Denmark.

Canadian butter during the week has met a fair demand and prices remain unaltered on best brands. On secondary quality there is a weaker tone. "Choicest" salt makes 98s to 102s per ewt., and unsalted 102s to 104s. "Finest" is selling at 2s to 4s below these figures. A fair amount of Canadian butter is being shipped to South Africa in the new line of steamers from Montreal and shipping will continue up to Christmas. The imports from Canada last week into the United Kingdom were only 4,619 cwts., which is the smallest arrival since the middle of June.

The first shipment of new season's Australian butter left Melbourne last Tuesday in the "Omrah," and is due in London on 6th December. It consists of 1,493 cwt. against a first shipment of 1,561 cwt. last year. Although there is little difference in the quantity the date of arrival is very much later. Last year the first 'Australian butter arrived on October 26th, and thus the "Omrah's" butter will be six weeks behind the first arrival last year, and will create a record in late arrivals. In previous years the first shipment of Australian has always arrived in October. "The "Whakatane," from New Zealand, is due on November 5th with the first arrival was on 24th November. The following are the dates of arrival in London of Australian and New Zealand butters since 1898:—

Austral	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Australian New Zealand	Oct. 10	Oct. 20	Oct. 12	Oct. 26	Dec. 6
New Zealand	Dec. 3	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Nov. 24	Nov. 5

By the time the first Australian butter arrives this year, 188,822 boxes had been received in 1899, 170,782 boxes in 1900, and 63,272 boxes last year.

The Copenhagen official quotation again remains unchanged as prices on the landed markets do not yet warrant any advance. French baskets, both fresh and salt and also firkins, have advanced 6s per cwt., and fresh rolls have risen by sixpence per dozen. Russian prices are somewhat easier as quality is falling off, and buyers are more particular in their selection. The total import of all kinds of butter last week was the smallest for many months, being only 34,786 cwts., but this is most probably due to some unusual delay in entry at the various custom houses.

Cheese.—The market for Canadian cheese was very good at the beginning of the week but slackened during the last day or two, although there has been no falling off in spot prices. Cables from Canada have shown a weakening tendency and c.i.f. quotations are about 1s lower on the week. Reports from Canada state that notwithstanding the high prices for cheese, farmers, having generally done well, will probably close the milking season sooner than usual rather than exhaust their cows by milking long into November. New Zealand cheese has risen in price owing to the demand from Australia. Canadian choicest 55s to 56s; finest, 52s to 53s. Corresponding week, 1901, choicest sold at 45s, to 46s, and finest at 43s to 44s.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Messrs. A. G. Thomson & Co., Ltd., the well-known Highland whisky distillers of Glasgow, Scotland, announce that owing to the inconvenience caused them by the frequently confusing of their name with others of the "Thomson Clan," the firm will hereafter be known as Gilmour, Thomson & Co., Ltd.

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

Atwood-Hobbs, Hardware Co. vs George Anderson \$428; Caledonia-W. Renwick vs Geo. Renwick \$314; Madoc-J. Sanford vs A. W. Coe, T. G. Whitfield, A. W. Hawley and John Gun \$20,000 damages; Odessa-H. B. Asselstein vs Byron Derbyshire \$6,319; Ottawa-P. McEvoy vs Thos. Babin \$1,000 damages; F. A. Heney vs C. A. Moore \$400;

HAM, BAKER & Co.

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Special Rates to Canadians, under the New Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted when received.

Owen Sound-Randall & Muir vs Vair & McDougall \$344; Rat Portage-Colonial I. & L. Co. vs S. C. McGimsie et al. \$756; Colonial I. & L. Co. vs S. C. McGimsie et al. \$451; Colonial I. & L. Co. vs P. R. and Mary Savage \$550; St. Thomas-G. Axford vs E. H. Pink \$400; Stratford-I. Aves vs A. E. Matthew \$385; Toronto-S. W. Hallen vs David Hanna et al \$4,765; G. F. Sproule vs A. G. Strathy et al \$5,000 damages; Wiarton-A. Megraw vs C. F. Campbell \$680;J. J. Teeple vs Martha J. Sherk et al, 448; Blyth-J. Lennox vs M. Jessop & Co. \$596; Brantford-Dominion Brew. Co. vs Elizth. Benwell exr. \$380; Brockville-I. E. Hamilton vs W. H. Lumb \$2,000 damages; Chinguacousy Tp.-A. Susan vs Robt. Wilson et ux. \$5,002; Ottawa-Annie R. Wright vs LeRoy and Anna Foote \$700; Paris-Bank of Commerce vs Alex. Easton \$354; simcoe-S. M. Sovereen vs C. G. Sovereen \$431; Toronto-R. A. and A. D. Pringle vs Sophie Macdonell \$311; Toronto Gore Tp-Sarah Beamish vs James Shaw et al \$1,400; Brampton-Merchants Bank vs G. H. Grimshaw et al. \$750; Galt-Hartman Lyceum Bureau vs John Sinclair \$350; Holland Landing-W. W. Pegg vs Geo. Scanlon \$339; Lindsay Tp.-C. Reckin vs J. W. Jermyn \$319; Midland-Colonial I. & L. Co. vs J. H. and Mary Griffith \$392; Minnico-Colonial I. & L. Co. vs W. A. & M. E. Hill \$893; Rat Portage-Colonial I. & L. Co. vs Wm. & Hannah Campbell \$305; Toronto-A. G. Thomson vs John Stevenson \$1.725; Windsor-Murphy, Sale & O'Connor vs J. A. Smith et al \$500;J. J. B. Flint vs Bank of Montreal \$865;Lizzie Ofield vs Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Elec. Ry. \$2,000 damages; Hamilton Bridge Works Co. vs Montreal Transportation Co. \$15.068.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Rossland-Hugh Henderson \$1,071; Victoria-Lenora Mt. Sicker Copper Mining Co. \$2,822, \$703 and \$1,318.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Cumberland-W. D. T. Jones \$1,553.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Belleville-C. B. Armstrong agt J. F. Jeffers \$1,283; Brantford-Lailey, Watson & Bond agt W. J. Curran \$706; Cartier-Pembroke Lumber Co. agt J. S. & R. G. Robinson \$414; Goderich-E. Downing et al exrs agt Robt. Imrie \$910; Port Perry-H. G. Smith agt R. I. Gregg \$670; St. Thomas—Annie L. and Jane D. Barker agt Alex. Darrach \$1,193; Sault Ste. Marie-Armour Packing Co. agt W. P. & S. Cock \$691; J. Breen agt John Hogg \$1,000; Toronto-J. H. Morin agt J. D. Hamburger \$310; United Electric Import Co. agt W. A. Johnson \$1,199; F. W. Johnston agt W. H. McFarlane \$950; Grant-Hamilton Oil Co. agt James McSherry \$393; Winchester Tp.-J. H. Meskle agt Rodman Annabel and wife \$4,765; Canada Cycle & Motor Co. agt W. S. Wilson \$1,000; Roxborough Tp.-D. McRae agt Norman Morrison admr. \$851; Walsingham N.-Lelia B. Dent agt Martha Sutherland \$401;J. C. Gagnon agt Michl. and Eliza Murphy \$862; Galt-R. Ferrah agt R. T. Randall and wife \$4,256; R. Ferrah agt R. T. Randall and wife \$4,256; Hamilton-G. A. Dick agt Amos Potts \$545; Mara Tp-Ontario Loan & Sav. Co. agt Patrick Kelly \$430; Ottawa-La Banque Nationale agt Wright Manfg. Co. et al \$525.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED — QUEBEC.

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Montreal—Pennsylvania Coal Co. agt Can. Forwarding & Express Co. \$762; J. Morin agt Dominion Cotton Mills Co. \$200; A. Mell agt T. Middleton \$200; Sherrington— Dme. H. Desparois agt F. X. Lachapelle \$1,003; Montreal -C. H. Carrier agt Shawinigan W. & Power Co. \$1,302; Sherbrooke-W. L. Dutill agt F. X. Haens \$537; Mon[†] The Gardner Oil & Gas Engines,

GARDNER & SONS LIMITED.

Telegrams :- Theorem Patricroft, Codes :- A. B. C. 4th Edition and Engineering.

Patricroft, Manchester, England.

Makers of:

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

real—Merchants Bank agt Joshua IA. Bell \$28,002; Town of Westmount agt Joshua A. Bell \$573; L. I. Boivin agt Emilien Cadieux \$249; T. Bougie agt Alcide Gordon \$250; De Z. Brosseau agt L. A. Henry, Jr. \$409; A. Ramsay agt Walter Martin \$270; De S. Aligny agt Adelard Savard \$3,650.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax—Richard Shepheard, Sr. \$908; Springhill—F. K. McLeod \$921; Sydney—Wallace Pickard \$613; Port Hood J. J. Fynn \$1,696.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal—E. H. Hebert agt France Gendron \$502; J. A. C. Madore et al. agt H. Jeannotte \$335; St. Lambert— Credit Foncier agt De D. Barron et al \$10,956; Montreal— J. B. Major agt Nap. Guilbault \$209; G. B. Burland agt J. A. Bell \$4,807; Trust & Loan Co. agt G. T. White \$214.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES--ONTARIO.

Brant Tp.—Thos McMyler to J. McMyler \$600; Hamilton —Daniel Smith to Grant Spring Brewery Co. \$3,000; Lindsay Tp.—James Fletcher to J. H. Johnston \$700; Otonabee Tp.—Curtis Bros. to G. A. Cox \$2,607; Ottawa—G. A. Booth to Mary Booth \$800; Ridgtown—Alex. & D. H. Leitch to T. Craig \$3,000; St. Catharines—Edmund Hartnett to Taylor & Bate \$635; Winchester—Rodman Annable and wife to J. H. Meickle \$4,765;Leitia J. and C. E. Johnson to Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co. \$2,700; Bracebridge—Mrs. Janet Hart to J. Edgar \$948; Cornwall—S., M. and A. B. Warner to E. H. Brown \$660; Elora—F.

Photo of 20 B. H. P. Oil Engine.
Engines from % B. H. P.
Horizontal and Vertical.
Tube Ignition with Ignition Valves.
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More than 2000 Engines Sold and Working Suecessfully in all Parts of the World.
200 Engines Always in Progress.

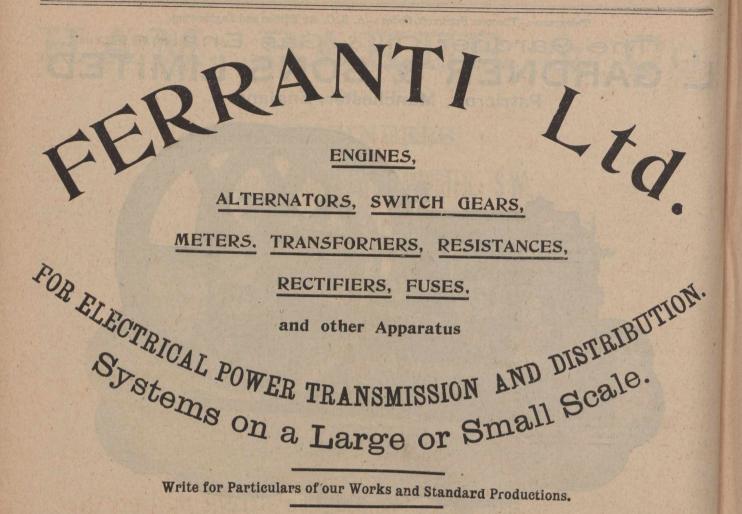
87 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

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Capell to Dominion Drug Co. \$2,780; Fort William-Rudolph Guerard to A. Guerard \$2,268; Goulbourne Tp .---Jas. Colline to T. Miller \$700; Guelph-David Martin to Sleeman Brew. & M. Co. \$4,385; Harriston-A. M. Moore to J. Mieklejohn \$1,170; Ottawa-Mary Gordon et al. to L. C. Mitchell \$559; Emile Robitaille to R. P. Gilmour \$569; Chas. Vanderberg to Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co .\$1,500; Seneca-L. A. Herod to Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co. \$1,575; Simcoe-Robt. Hawthorne to J. Hawthorne \$625; Stamford-James Marsh to Imperial Bank \$18,000; Stratford-G. E. Tune to Walsh Bros. \$1,500; Sudbury-L. I. & Thos. Fournier to J. Anctil \$635; Toronto-J. J. Clinkerbroomer to F. Tremble \$15,000; J. J. Clinkerbroomer to L. Reinhardt \$2,500; J. J. Clinkerbroomer to Cosgrave Brew Co. \$2,500; J. & T. Martin to G. Brown \$1,819; Williamsburg Tp.-G. M. Fusee to D. Sutherland \$915; Arran Tp.-Joseph Byers to J. M. F. Kilbourn \$604; Ottawa-N. J. Swigny to G. Lebel \$2,219; Owen Sound-Herbert Murray to G. S. Kennedy \$2,000; Paisley-J. M. Hargreaves to W. D. Bell \$1,263; Pembroke-E. A. Nickle to C. Chapman \$1,100; Renfrew-M. C. Purvis to W. E. Jones \$1,018; St. Thomas-W. O. Foster & Co. to Star Loan Co. \$2,181; Sault Ste. Marie-Cook Bros. to First National Bank, Milwaukee \$20,000; Stratford-T. F. Hook to W. Gordon, \$3,000; Toronto — A. J. Horley to R. Davies \$3,698;Α. J. Horley to Dominion Brew. Co. \$1,456; H. J. Rea to E. F. Rea \$2,121; Waterloo Tp.-Henry Schaumberg to J. M. Irwin \$677.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

St. Anne-Occidental Dairy Co., Ltd. \$3,000; Grenfell-R. Copeland et al \$2,500.



ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, HOLLINWOOD, Lancashire, Eng.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Grand Forks-T. W. Holland \$1,800; Nanaimo-W. H. Morton \$6,000; Wuilchena-Archd. Jackson \$3,449.

BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

Bayfield—C. M. Dykes to Laura Murray \$550; Laura Murray to Mary Fletcher \$1,100; London—Richd. Warwick to London Builders' Supply & Mfg. Co. \$2 000; Ottawa— Hugh Alexander to J. K. Paisley \$16,400; Meaford—H. E. Bywater to Emma L. Dean \$2,400; Brantford—J. H. Hobbs to J. D. Montgomery \$850; Lochiel—D. I. McGillivray to A. I. McGillivray \$1,000; Walkerton—Albert Gibbon to J. Rich \$800; Windsor—J. C. White to J. H. McKee \$1,400.

BILLS OF SALE-NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John-F. S. Purdy \$1,400.

-A deal has been consummated, says a Buffalo dispatch, which will connect the Erie Railroad and the Great Northern Railroad, forming a short and most direct line across the continent. This entire line is constructed, with guidance, principally, of James J. Hill. In the past two months rumors have reached here regarding the entrance of the Pere Marquette to this city by way of Canada, and the report is now credited in all railroad circles in this city. It was known that the road would enter here by way of Black Rock, running parallel with the Grand Trunk from Canada. The Pere Marquette Railroad belongs to Hill and extends across Michigan to Port Huron, where the line connects with another road extending from Port Huron to St. Thomas and which has lately been acquired by the Erie Railroad, it is said. The Erie Railroad and the Great Northern now form an almost straight line across the continent. This entire line is constructed, with the exception of a short line connecting St. Thomas to Buffalo, so it becomes necessary to construct a line from that point to this city, and this line is under construction at the present time. The completion of this line will result in the establishment of a short line from coast to coast.

-According to the Manchester Guardian, an enterprise of great moment to Manchester has been planned and will, in all likelihood, shortly be carried out by a syndicate of well known New York capitalists. Arrangements, the paper says, have already been made for the purchase of S0 acres of land on the south bank of the Manchester Ship Canal, upon which it is proposed to construct wharves and large docks for the accommodation of ocean-going steamers, and erect warehouses for the storage of cotton and other produce. This, however, is only part of the scheme. The company owning the dock and warehouses will also furnish mercantile and financial machinery enabling United States holders of cotton or other produce to sell it directly from the warehouse in Manchester to the English spinners, and making it possible for the spin ners on this side to hold cotton in stock until required for consumption, without locking up an equivalent amount of capital. It is intended to establish similar warehouses at Havre, Bremen and one or two other European ports.

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-Farmers of Essex County who were lucky enough ^{to} grow tobacco this year, says a Windsor, Ont., 1 tter, now have cause to congratulate themselves. Owing to comp^e



tition the prices paid this fall for the raw leaf are far in excess of former years, and the prospects are that the buyers will further advance the price. The tobacco crop this year was not affected by the rains, as other farm crops were, and consequently the growers have a fairly good crop. This year the southern part of Essex County, where the tobacco was mostly grown, is overrun with buyern from the different manufacturing concerns, and they are willing to pay ten cents a pound for the leaf. Many of the farmers took the price offered but many refused even this advance over the prices of other years. The price has now advanced to 10½ cents, and present indications are that buyers wil run close to twelve cents a pound for the crop before they will secure a supply of the weed from the growers.

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-Lord George Hamilton, the Indian Secretary, in submitting the Indian budget statement in the House of Commons, London, some days ago, pictured the increasing prosperity of India, in spite of the ravages of famine, and said that the only item showing a decrease in revenue was opium. The income for the current year was so ample that the Government had decided to make a special grant of $\pounds 7,500,000$ for the relief of the sufferers from drouth and famine, and the Secretary expected that the surplus would exceed $\pounds 8,500,000$. The Secretary paid a high tribute to the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who, he said, had infused fresh vitality into every branch of the Indian Administration, and who would see that the coronation durbar was celebrated with all the pomp and magnificence worthy of the nation he represented.

-Life Insurance Decisions.-Where a policy was made payable to a creditor of insured to indemnify him, a parole agreement by the creditor to hold the remainder of the proceeds of the policy, after satisfying his debt, for the benefit of the wife of insured, is enforceable as a trust, being a reasonable provision or the widow and her infant children; and therefore they are entitled to the fund as against the administrators of insured. Crews vs. Crews' Adm'r., 67 S. W. Rep. (Ky). 276.-The fact that the physician who makes the medical examination has knowledge of the untruthfulness of the representations will not affect the company's right to the cancellation of the policy, he not having any power to enter into a contract of insurance or to make a waiver. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Houpt, 113 Fed. Rep. (U. S. C. C., Pa.), 572.

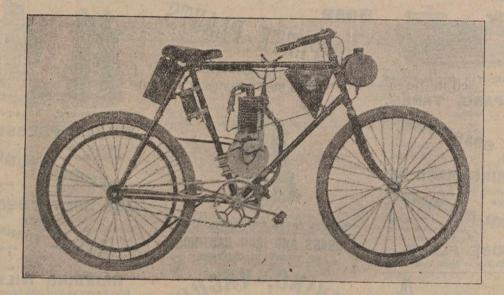
-St. John's, Nfld., notes.-Reports received here by mail show the big fire which partically destroyed the town of St. Pierre, Miquelon, last Saturday night, to have been due FACTORS OF : Motor Accessories, Motor Bodies in Wood and Aluminum, Electrical Parts. Rubber Goods, Lubricating Oils, &c.

Telegraphic Address : "AUTOLATRY."

AUTOMOBILE COMPONENTS, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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



18-20 Church St., Islington, N., - London, England.

NOTE—These Cars are supplied 33¹/₃ p.c., less to Canadians, F.O.B. London, under the New Preferential Tariff.

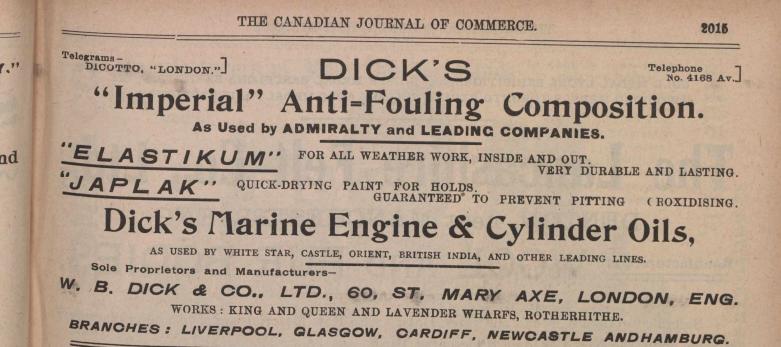
to incendiarism. The fire originated in the Catholic Cathedral. The service vessels were all destroyed. The Government will shortly rebuild its destroyed establishments. These buildings were not insured. The cathedral was insured for \$10,000 and was valued at \$60,000. Other church property valued at \$40,000 was destroyed.—Owing to the congested condition of the dried fish market in Europe and Brazil, the price of dried codfish has dropped from 15 to 25 per cent. in the local market, and some grades of codfish are virtually unsaleable. This situation results in serious loss to Newfoundland fishermen, and a general shrinkage in the value of the season's catch.

-Two hundred and sixty vessels, representing a total tonnage of 28,288, were built in Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30th, an increase of 20 vessels and 6,332 tons, as compared with the previous year. Of this number 89 were steamers and 171 sailing vessels, as against S4 steamers and 156 sailing vessels built in the year preceding. The number of vessels registered was 316, aggregating 34,236 tons. In 1901, 327 vessels were registered, aggregating 35,156 tons. Last year 5 steamers and 22 sailing vessels were sold to other countries. The figures indicate that the wooden shipbuilding industry is by no means on the decline. Twenty steamships, aggregating 5,510 tons, were built in Toronto, and in Montreal 8 steamships of 387 tons. Most of the sailing vessels came from the shipyards in the Maritime Provinces.

-It is said in Ottawa that the Government have in view the erection of a park, national in character, at the eastern end of Ottawa. equal in size to the Experimental Farm, which comprises 450 acres. The scheme is intended to embrace Rideau Hall grounds, composed of 82 acres, and the Rockliffe ranges, about 350 acres in extent. The Ottawa Improvement Commission has secured options on all the property at the rear of the Government House grounds, some 100 acres. Part of the property acquired would be levelled and converted into an immense plain, on which it would be possible to review at least 20,000 troops. At present there is no suitable ground on which such a large body of men can be manoeuvred. The field would be adjacent to the Rockliffe ranges.

-Winnipeg Notes.-Long distance telephone connection has been made with Morden. This week the line will be completed to the boundary, and Winnipeggers may then talk with Chicago and the southeast.-The Massey-Harris Company have decided to divide their western territory, owing to rapid expansion of business, and will establish headquarters at Calgary similar to Winnipeg. Mr. I. W. Housser, of Winnipeg, will be manager of the Calgary branch.-The total sales of land made by the Manitoba land department this year for the ten months ending October 31 amount to 270,132 acres, inclusive of Provincial lands proper and the M. & N. W. lands acquired by the Greenway Government. These lands average a price of about \$3.65 an acre, or a total of \$985,170.

-It is rumored that there is a probability of the King ston Locomotive Works being removed to Longue Pointe, a Montreal suburb, within the near future. The Dixon farm there, containing some 250 arpents, is reported to have been purchased for \$\$0,000, and many of the capitalists for whom the land has been secured are stated to be interested in the Kingston concern. The intention is to manufacture largely for export as well as for home consumption. The area of land purchased runs from the river three-quarters of a mile back to the line of the Mon^{t-} real Terminal Ry. The municipality of Longue Pointe has it is understood, granted exemption from taxation for te^A



years, and work will be commenced as soon as the preliminary details are arranged.

-We learn from London that Generals Botha and Delarey and ex-President Schalburgher were present at the recent debate in the House of Commons over the civil service estimate, placing the additional amount required as a grant to aid the Transvaal and Orange River colonies during the present financial year at \$40,000,000, which ended in an agreement to vote the sum in question. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in response to criticism of the measure from the Opposition, deprecated pessimism over South African affairs. He said the fact that the Boer prisoners would all be repatriated this year exceeded the most sanguine expectations. He declared that his sole desire in going to South Africa was to bring together a kindred people.

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A case of general interest to lumbermen was decided this week by Mr. Justice Osler at the Sault Ste. Marie Assizes in an action by one Lockerby against the Mond Nickel Company. Lockerby was the patentee under the mines act of certain lands near Victoria Mines, the patent containing the usual reservation of the pine timber. The Mond Nickel Company holds a timber license covering the lands in question. The main question was as to whether the licensee had the right to cut the dry pine. The plaintiff claimed that only green pine suitable for merchantable timber was covered by the license. The licensee claimed the right to cut all pine. The action, which involved other minor points, was dismissed with costs.

-The total freight carried by the two Soo canals, Canadian and United States, during October, was 4,618,291 tons. This is 443,746 tons more than were carried in October, 1901, and 1,428,998 tons more than October, 1900. Of the

Telegrams :-GOODWIN, IRONFOUNDER, LEICESTER." The fatent "Acme" Stone Breaker, AS USED FOR Mining and Quarry Work, and slag Breaking. Patentees and Sole Makers:--Goodwin, Barsby & Co., St. Margaret's Ironworks, Leicester, Eng. Special prices under the New Tariff. Cuts will be inserted when received. total, the Canadian "Soo" carried 604,713 tons, which exceeds the freight carried in October, 1901, by 250,330, and October, 1900, by 261,781 tons. The registered tonnage of vessels using the Canadian "Soo" during October last was 617,740 tons, an increase of 325,833 tons. Taking the seven months of the present and two previous seasons the total freight carried east and west by the two canals was: 1902 30,931,216 tons 1901, 24,543,610 tons, and 1900, 23,090,766 tons.

-It is reported at San Francisco that a deal is practically accomplished for the amalgamation of all the extensive flouring interests on the Pacific coast. It will take in the large plants of Washington, Oregon and California, and will call into existence one large corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000, and facilities equal to supplying the present and prospectively greater demands of the Pacific coast and of the Orient. William Thomson of San Francciso is now in the east in connection with the deal. The preliminary advances were made a few weeks ago by Mr. Thomson of the Continental Mills of Seattle and Mr. Wilcox of the Portland Flour Mills Company.



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

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

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

-The Minnesota Harvester Company has been incorporated at St. Paul, with a capital of \$6,000,000. The incorporators, says a St. Paul letter, are:-C. A. Seveance, Robert E. Olds and Charles W. Withee, who, with F. B. Kellog and Alfred T. Eisberg, compose the board of directors. There are all St. Paul men, and the identity of the real promoters, who are said to be eastern capitalists, is not disclosed. Vice-President O'Shaugnessy of the American Grass Twine Company issued a statement yesterday that the new company will be independent of the recently formed combination of harvester companies.

--Stratford, Ont., advices state that Messrs. John Charlton, M.P., president, and John Teall, general manager of the Port Burwel, Lake Erie, and Pacific Railway, were present by invitation at a joint meting of the Board of Trade, the City Council, and representative bodies from Embro, Wellesley, and West Zorra, and laid before them the scheme of their railway to reach Collingwood by one of two routes by Stratford or by Woodstock and Berlin. The road is already completed to Ingersoll. After explaining the advantages of the road passing through Stratford, the railway gentlem n intimated that in that case a considerable cash bonus would be expected. -British firms have scored a success at Shanghai over United States competitors in the far east. Two English houses have secured the contract for the construction and operation of the electric traction system to be built in the foreign settlements of Shanghai. Work will be begun almost immediately on the construction of nine and a half miles of double lines and eight miles of single line. Between fifty and sixty cars will be running at first. The work will be completed by the end of 1904, and the cost is estimated at £700,000. The Shanghai Municipal Courcil reserves the right to take over the lines at the end of 21 years on certain terms.

-Mr. A. W. Grundley, Government agent at Liverpool, reports, under date of Oct. 29, that the grading of Canadian apples this year is much better than any American apples arriving at Liverpool, many of the latter being "faced" in a shameful way. He draws attention to the fact that in the Liverpool market the grade marks are not seriously considered, as all fruit is exposed by sample in an open basket. Mr. Gundley quotes a typical case of an exaggerated American grade, and observes that the chances are that this particular barrel will not realize half the price of the "Canadian XX."

GUNTON & CO'Y Engineers and Knife Makers.

Cut will be inserted next week.

ST. JAMES' WORKS, LEICESTER, England.

Manufacturers for Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

The Speedwell Juvenile Clothing Company.

Cut will be inserted when received.

Manufacturers of Sailor and Fancy Suits in Velvets, Plushes, Tweeds, and Serges, for Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff of 33½ p.c.

WORKS AND OFFICES :

Fleet Street, LEICESTER, England.



-The creditors of F. K. Gale & Co., the Toronto brokers who failed recently, are likely to realize little or nothing from the estate. The only assets are some furniture and fittings in the place, which might bring a few hundred dollars. Gale & Company had eight employees, and under the abscending debtors' act these have applied for three months' wages, which under the act they claim they are entitled to. The lease of the offices with the Canadian Pacific Railway is likely to be taken off their 'ands, as several brok rage firms are said to be after the premises.

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-From Hamilton we learn that the Carpenter system of tell roads including the toll roads on Main street and King street and the Barton and Glanford road has been purchased by the County Council and city representatives. Mr. A. E. Carpenter was handed a check for \$46,000. The city's share of this was \$4,000, for the freeing of the Barton and Glanford road. The County Councillors also paid for the Waterdown and Port Flamboro' road, \$1,000. As soon as Halton County is ready to pay its share Wentworth will buy the Hamilton and Nelson.

At a recent meeting of No. 1 Committee of the St. Thomas, Ont., City Council it was decided the St. Thomas Electric Railway, which has not been operated for sixty days, will become city property on Nov. 17h. It was agreed that under present conditions it will be almost impossible to give the citizens a first-class service before spring. Not only will the roadb d, cars, lines, and motors have to be attended to before operation, but the money for this work, which will cost thousands of dollars, will have to be raised by debentures, and then only by special Act of the Legislature.

Popular criticism of the restrictions plac d by the licensing magistrates upon music at certain hours in the Liverpool cafes has, says a London letter, induced these officials to reconsider their determination not to grant licenses. Accordingly, they granted applications to be allowed to have music from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The magistrates had announced that they would grant no licenses on the ground that the music furnished from noon to 2.30 p.m. tempted clerks and others who left their offices for lunch to neglect their work. -Members of the Temiskaming railway commission left recently for North Bay and Nipissing Junction to inspect the advantages and facilities afforded by these rival places as terminal points of the new colonization railway. They will be interviewed by deputations from the Town Council and Board of Trade of North Bay, who will present the advantages of that town. The commissioners will drive to Trout Lake to inspect the work of grading now in progress.

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-The Weston Shoe Co., lately incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, have been bonused by Campbellford, Ont., to the extent of \$12,000. They are now purchasing the Campbellford Woollen Mills, intending to operate them. They commence work in about one month. The building is being changed to suit their business.-Mr. J. W. Anderson, boot and shoe dealer, has left town.-Mr. Thos. Blute, of the Windsor Hotel, has gone out of business, having rented his hotel to Mr. German for five years.

—The secretary of the Dominion Live Stock Association, back from a trip to British Columbia, where he was endeavoring to interest the eattle men of the far West in the buying of their breeding stock from Eastern Canada, reports the cattle business of British Columbia and the Territories as very active, and expects to see a decidedly strong interchange of commerce between the West and the East in this line of enterprise during the next few years.

-Mr. William Mackenzie states that the Canadian Northern Railway is now practically located to Edmonton. The line, when built to that point, will bring Edmonton within 800 miles of Winnipeg, as against 840 miles from Caloary to Winnipeg, via the C. P. R., although Edmonton is 190 miles farther north. The grade from Edmonton to Lake Superior, a distance of 1,225 miles, will not be onehalf per cent.

-Traffic at the Port of Montreal has increased largely this year as compared with last. From the opening of vavigation to the 1st of November the harbor dues collected amounted to \$240.534, as compared with \$196,446 for the same period last year. This makes an increase of \$44.000 for the present year. The increase was nearly altogether in the imports, the exports increasing only \$3,000 on the season.



Telegrams: "ISOLABLE, LONDON."

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-A Berlin correspondent states that the electric traction trials on the military railway between Berlin and Zossen have now concluded for this season. The result of the trials has been to prove beyond doubt that express trains can easily run by electric power at a speed of 75 miles per hour on the ordinary permanent way. A higher rate of speed required a heavier and firmer permanent way, and this is to be prepared in time for the recommncement of the trials in the spring.

-Recent Halifax advices state that the Halifax Electric Tram Company, that also owns the gas works, have decided to abandon the works on the north-west arm and erect new works on the right of the old gas-house at Freshwater. They will erect a carburetted gas plant, with a capacity of 450,000 cubic feet of gas daily, and another

Cut will be inserted next week.

Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

plant for ordinary coal gas with a capacity of 360,000 feet daily. They are to be ready in February next.

-A recent cable from Havana, Cuba, states that the Railroad Commission has granted to the Cuba Company the right to register, in the name of the Cuba Railway Company, \$20,000,000 of capital stock. It is expected that the construction of the railroad through Cuba will be completed before the end of December. This railway is the one in which Sir William C. Van Horne and a number of other Canadians are interested.

-The agreement between the City of Hull, Que., and the International Portland Cement Company, Limited, has been signed. The city promises to exempt the company from the payment of all municipal taxes whatsoever for a period of fifteen years from date. The company must

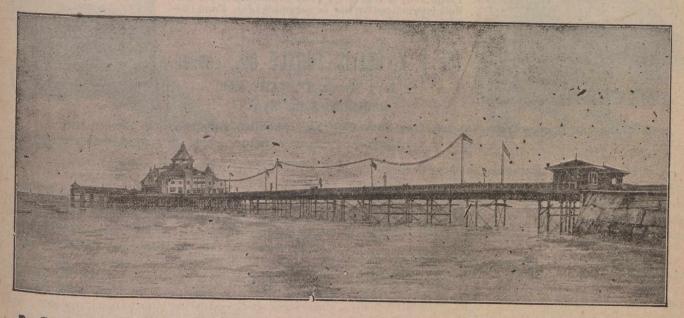
Sedgley, Tyler & Co., ľHR Wholesale and Export Manufacturers, English Made. Fleet Street Building, - LEICESTER, England. Hall Marked. OF THE CENTURY. Has no Equal. Prices to all Classes, \$1.00 each. Writes Easily, Smoothly and Fluently. Every dealer should SPECIALITIES : stock them. Popular Prices. Ladies' Fine Boots and Shoes. THE IMPERIAL PEN Co'y., School Boots :- Boys' and Girls'. 78 Newgate Street, LONDON, E.C., England. Manufactured for the Canadian Market, in England, 331/3 p.c. less, under the New Preferential Tariff. These Shoes are made for the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff of 331/3 p.c. in favour of Canadians.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

2018

Widnes Foundry Company. ESTABLISHED

1841.



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

keep constantly engaged not less than 100 men, and these men, so far as practicable, are to be residents of the City of Hull.

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> -A London cable states that Commissioner Preston has returned from Canada with glowing reports of the rapid settlement of Manitoba and the North-west Territories and the progressive character and energy of the recruits from the western States of the United States. He predicts an unprecedented emigration movement from Europe

-Brantford, Ont., Notes .- City Council recently passed a by-law preventing the sale of meat in quantities less than one-eighth of a carcass in the city without a license costing \$5. Meat sold must be approved by the inspector. The contract for the building of the new works of the Cockshutt Plough Company has been awarded to the Canadian Construction Company of Toronto, and the permit shows the cost of the buildings to be \$100,000.

-We learn from Toronto that the wholesale millinery firm of J. W. Pennock & Co. are in financial difficulties, and are offering to compromise with their creditors. The firm have been in business about three years. The liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$16,000. Mr. J. W. Pennock, the senior member of the firm, is at present in England consulting with the old country creditors, who are chiefly interested.

-There is no direct confirmation of Birmingham reports that the coal-mining interests of the United Kingdom will be pooled in opposition to the United States trust. The colliery owners are conferring among themselves, and discussing the expediency of forming a closer organization for the regulation of the product and prices.



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

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



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

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

The T. K. BELLIS TURTLE CO., Limited, 15 Bury Street, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON E.C., Eng.

Oanadian Buyers are reminded, they have 33½ p.c., in their favor, under the New Tariff.

-The Gee Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, Toronto, have assigned. Mr. George A. Harper is president of the company and Mr. William Gee managing director. No statement of liabilities is ready, but the assets, consisting of stock and plant, are valued at about \$15,000.

-A cable message was received at Ottawa recently from Lord Strathcona stating that the charge for cables from all points in Canada to all points in Australia and New Zealand over the new established Pacific cable is to be 56 cents per word, every word to be counted.

A London cable announces that the committee appointed by the Nickel Comporation to consider the offer of the International Nickel Co., an American concern, to purchase the shares of the Nickel Corporation, has approved the offer, and recommended the shareholders to accept it. The acceptances must be received not later than Nov. 25.

-Canadian Northern Railway surveyors are at work in both directions from Edmonton, N.W.T., locating the route for the road to the Pacific coast.

-Grand Trunk Railway System.-Earnings 1st to 7th November, 1902, \$626,467; 1901, \$552,912; increase, \$73,555.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

An ending is now in sight to the litigation over the John Eaton Co., Toronto, which began in 1895, when the company failed for \$340,000, and also was forced to sue the insurance companies after a fire, the latter resisting the claim and pleading the the proprietors started the fire. The Bank of Toronto carried on the litigation on behalf of the liquidator, agreeing to pay the estate ten per cent. of what might be recovered. The bank got judgment for \$209,503. The liquidator issued a writ last January for the ten per cent. of this amount, claiming that he had never received an itemized statement. The bank claims, however, to have paid \$54,634 in law costs, of which \$42,000 went to Beatty, Blackhouse & Co., and \$9,750 to the Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., leaving a balance of about \$154 000, on which percentage was due, about \$15,400. Of this the bank claim to have already advanced \$9,000, and that a balance was due of \$5,400. Rather, however, than go to trial to investigate the legal expenditure of \$54,684, the bank has agreed to pay the estate \$9,000 in settlement of the action.

BOOK SENT FREE.

By Royal Appointment to the late Queen Victoria

THE CHOICES

LE JELLY

K. BELLIS, LONDO

ONS: May be taken co or used hot as a So

ists. Grocers of

--What to do in cases of accidents, before the physician arrives, is told in a compact little volume, "Accidents, Illnesses and Emergencies," issued by the Medical Department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. This book is sent on request to those who address the Home Office of the Company, Nassau, Cedar, William and Liberty Street, New York City. The book makes suggestions about diet, ventilation, disinfectants, drainage, and gives hints on first aid to the injured and the general care of health.

THE NEW MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The resignation of Hon. Mr. Tarte has led to the choosing of ex-Mayor Prefontaine of Montreal to fill the vacant position in the Dominion Cabinet. The choice has fallen upon one whose additional duties in connection with those heretofore devolving upon the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will enable him to prove himself eminently worthy of the place. The close attention given to harbour improvements and river navigation by our patriotic new minister, while performing the duties of Chief Magistrate of Montreal, and assisting at the deliberations of the Harbour Board, qualify him for proving himself worthy of his leader's discrimination. Hon Mr. Sutherland takes the portfolio of Public Works, which, now, that so much has been transferred to the Marine Department, will not be so onerous as heretofore.

NORTH AMERICAN VS. EQUITABLE.

An agent of the North America Life of Toronto, is breaking a lance with the Equitable of New York. This is how he does it: He refers to an advertisement of the Equitable, which gives results for a \$10,000 20-year Endow ment Policy, investment period 20 years taking credit for the large return to be made the insured this month for his Thanksgiving dinner. "The Equitable Life has thought it necessary of late to made an invidious comparison with this company, by eircular and otherwiseas to the amount of business written, volume of assetsincome derived annually, surplus, etc., which any man of experience knows can easily be made with any company



MANUFACTURERS OF

Ladies' High Class Boots and Shoes. LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

We make only the Highest Grades, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff of 331/3 p.c., in favour of Canada.

over 21 years younger and having only a limited field to work in. Hence, I thought it advisable, and take pleasure in calling your attention to actual cash results of both companies under a similar policy. Here they are: \$10,000, age 31, 20-year Endowment, 20-year investment period. Both policies issued the same year, same age, and maturing November and December of this year:

Equitable Life No. 25427.. Premium \$487.40 annually. North American Life No. 1140 .. 66 469.50

(Raised to \$10,000 for comparison.)

Amount saved yearly in N. A. L... . \$17.90 This amount improved at 5 per cent inter-

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- est for the period of 20 years.. .. \$621.47 North American Life,
- Cash value to be paid in Dec., 1902..\$14,910.00 Equitable Life,

Cash value to be paid in Nov., 1902. 14,885.30

Difference in favor of N. A. L..... Add to which, the difference in premiums, \$24.70 improved at 5 per cent. compound in-

621 47

terest, as above..... Investment in favor of N. A. L. .. \$646.17

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday evening, 13th Nov., 1902.

The market here and in New York continues to be in a cisturbed state, it is "sick," and nobody knows what the complaint is, or what has caused the trouble. On Moteday last the stock market in New York threatened to de $ve_{10}p$ a panic, so wild was the excitement and the rush to liquiJate was so severe. There were several causes alleged, such as, an unfavourable bank statement, fears of a heavy export of gold, and rumours of an extensive strike on the railways bringing produce for shipment to Europe. The bears used those to trample down prices and to bring weak holders in for liquidating, which they did on a large scale. The market seemed to have no supporters, so a general slump took place until noon on Monday, When things began to quieten down. Chicago and the West generally unloaded stocks wholesale and sales became impossible until a rally occurred. Up to noon on

Menday over 250,000 shares of long stocks were liquidated on 'Change, New York, most of which the sellers would be glad to have back again. A very uneasy feeling is abroad that the issue of trust stocks has been carried to an extent that threatens danger. Enormous sums invested in them will never be realized, nor any return on them received. When holders of these watered stocks begin to find out that their shares are-what they are, there may be such a stampede to get something for them as will create a serious disturbance of credit. If trade had not been so active in the States-and the outlook less bright-there would have been a disastrous panic caused by the liquidating movement to realize on trust stocks. The local market followed New York's lead. Stocks good, bad and indifferent alike have been running down this week. Some operators have been nearly "bled white;" to find more margins has been for many an impossibility without the heavy sacrifices, which have been made. A drop in aggregate value of the stocks dealt in on local 'Change has taken place this Fall to over 20 millions of dollars. Of course, this is not lost money, it is merely the measure of the difference between what holders of stocks imagined they were worth and what the values of their holdings are today, or, it may be termed, the amount of gas let out of the stock market balloon. Sales of Pacific have been large at 129 to 12934, 5 points lower than on the 5th; Montreal Street Railway, 2711/2 to 278; Dominion Iron 53 to 54; Twin City, 1131/4 to 1141/4; Nova Scotia Steel, 100 to 1003/4; Montreal Power, 921/2 to 941/2; Dominion Coal 129; Richelieu, 92 to 96; Toronto Railway 114. A few bank shares have been sold, Hochelaga, 140; Commerce, 1621/4; Imperial, 240; Hamilton, 236; Traders, 125. The market is steadier to-day with signs of a reaction. Paris, exchange on London, 25f 121/2c.; Berlin, 20 m 451/2pf. Local foreign exchange, 60's, $8\%_8$; demand, $9\%_2$. New York, call money, 4 to 7 per cent., trade paper, $5\%_2$ to 6. London, 3mo's bills 3 7-16 per cent. Local money rates as last week.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Nov. 13th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

Banks.		Share	es.		Average same date 'st. 1901.
Montreal	bit'	. 133	270	265	260
Molsons		45	216	216	205
Toronto	1.00	1	261	251	2321/2
Merchants		1	163	163	152
Commerce	5.50	3	162	162	157
Hochelaga		90	140	140	



To prevent the hand slipping on the blade, and to aid and relieve the hand in cutting. Attached to Butchers', Sticking, Siding and Seymeter Knives; also to Ham and Beef Slicers, Cloth Cutting Knives, Bread Knives, Fishmongers' Knives, Carvers, Choppers, etc.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

E. T. Markham & Co., 42-41, Cloth Fair, West Smithfield, LONDON, E.C., England.

Inventors and Patentees of Oval Duplex Steels, and of Cruets with Mustard Lids HINGED on the stem of the Cruets instead of being fixed on the glass.

Miscellaneous.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co	14252	1341/2	129	1147/8
Ditto. new	65	1293/4	129	
Montreal Street Railway	251	278	2711/2	274
Montreal Power Co		961/4	921/2	94/3/4
Toronto Street Railway	933	1171/4	114	1161/4
Halifax Street Railway	50	1021/2	1021/2	98
Toledo Ry	206	35	31	
Twin City Transit		118	1121/2	1013/4
hamilton Electric, pfd	50	85	85	
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co	779	991/2	92	115
Commercial Cable	277	1741/2	170	1811/2
Bell Telephone	25	165	165	1711/4
Dominion Cotton	350	56	54	47
Lake of the Woods	2267	170	165	
Dom. Coal, common	. 917	131	125	471/4
ditto. pref	41	118	118	118
Detroit United Sl. Ry		871/2	84	
Dominion Iron & Steel, common.	.11342	583/4	531/4	25
Ditto. pfd	1333	961/2	92	80
Nova Scotia	775	1061/4	100	
Ditto. new		100	100	

Bonds.

Montreal Street Ry	7700	105	104	·
Ogilvie	1000	119	119	
Can. Col Cotton	1500	1001/2	99	98

El Padre Needles 10 CENTS. VARSITY. 5 CENTS

The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly half a century's experience can produce.

Made and Guaranteed by S. Davis & Sons,

MONTREAL, Que.

893/4

London Clearing House .- Total for week ending Nov. 6, 1902: Clearings, \$820,034; balances, \$156,357.

-Ottawa Clearing House.-Total for week ending Nov. 6, 1902: Clearings, \$1,972,102.08; balances, \$552,279.53; corresponding week last year, clearings, \$2,199,776, balances, \$604,433.88.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 13, 1902.

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The sort of weather which makes early and speedy purchase of warm winter wear a necessity appears to have given the province something more than a gentle hint of its approach this week. As a result new rubbers are seen on every foot and the necessity for these safeguards always brings about the need of general comfort covering. What will tend to more general buying of winter goods now is the fact that all classes have been steadily employed and ready cash for necessities is comparatively easy. Values hold firm for most commodities. Food products are generally high. Wool is becoming gradually firmer. Leather is in good movement. Sugars are 5c per 100 lbs. lower. Dry goods are moving well.

BUTTER .- Demand is fairly active, with prices averaging same as last week. U. S. enquiries for low grade dairy have been a feature of the week. These are accordingly some firmer and scarce. Choicest creamery 21 to 22c as per quantity; 2nd class 191/2 to 201/2c; dairy 151/2 to 17c as to kind.

CEMENTS, ETC .- The past few weeks, the closing of the season, have been exceedingly lively in the cement trade. Ontario makers being unable to supply western needs, since early in September, this market was sought and practically all the old trade was, temporarily at least, regained. Arrivals for week were 1,300 barrels and 2,225 bags Belgian and German cement and 77,300 fire bricks. The cold, slushy weather now prevailing will wind up the demand for the season, dealers being now busy storing what stocks are held over.

CHEESE .- Prices are going soaring as the season closes and country holders are now asking 121/2c, and waiting to

2022

A Make of Goods that has won High Renown ! MEDIUM AND HIGH-CLASS

Boots and Shoes

For Ladies, Youths, and Children.

Ease, Elegance, and Durability.

-SOLE MANUFACTURERS-

John Turner & Son, Ltd., Havelock Street Works, Leicester, England.

Special Department for Bespoke Orders.

Telegrams—"HAVELOCK, LEICESTER." Cut will be inserted when received.

set it. Sales are made here at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c for finest Western and 12c to $12\frac{1}{8}$ c for Eastern.

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DRESSED POULTRY.—A good demand exists and prices hold steady. Turkeys 10 to 11½ c lb.; geese 7 to 9c lb.; fowls, 8 to 10c lb.; chickens 9 to 12c lb., as to quality. Partridge season is closed.

Eqgs.—Prices hold firm, with best stock in light supply. Select sell at 22 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ c; candled 19 to $19\frac{1}{2}$ c; Montreal limed $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c; cold storage 17 to 18c, and Western limed lc less.

FISH.-The reported congested situation of dry cod in Newfoundland would have little effect here, as this fish is sold almost entirely as skinned, boneless and packed. There is no salt salmon coming up this year, and salt herring are very slow in arriving, with prices accordingly higher. Quotations:-Salt Fish.-Lock Fyne herirngs, \$1.15 per keg; salt herrings, held over stock, barrels, \$4.50 to \$4.75; new Labrador herrings. barrels, \$5.25; do., half-barrels, \$3.00; green cod, No. 1, \$5.75; do. No. 2, \$4.75; large, \$6.00. Fresh fish.-Frozen Restigouche or Gaspe salmon, 16c to 17c; B.C. saimon, 13c. to 14e; haddock, express stock, 4c pound; pike, 6c; pickerel or dore, 8c pound; halibut 12c pound. Smoked. -Smoked herrings, 10c per box; finnan haddies, new stock by express, 61/2c lb.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.10 box; St. John bloaters, \$1.00 per box. Kippered herring, 90c per half-box. Prepared fish-Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c 1b.; boneless fish, in bricks, 5c; dry cod, in cwts.; \$5.00 per cwt.; skinless cod in cases \$5.00 per case.

FLOUR AND FEED.-As the close of navigation and higher freight rates arrive flour shipments are being eagerly pushed forward both on local and foreign account. While this is but natural from an economical point of view the present month discloses it in a much larger degree than usual, which speaks well for financial conditions generally and the expectations for the winter season. Flour prices are firm but unchanged from last week. In feed, however, both bran and shorts have been advanced \$1.00 per ton. Controlling millers deemed this course justifiable in view of the general shortage of feed stuffs. Bran is now quoted at \$18 per ton bulk, and shorts \$20. Flour prices on another page. Winnipeg closing prices of No. 1 hard, new crop, Manitoba wheat, 731/2c and No. 1 northern at 711/2c afloat, Fort William, for immediate delivery. Active trade in baled hay on both local and export account. We quote:-No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50: No. 2. \$8 to \$8.75; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- A prominent Hull, Eng., buyer, on a purchasing tour through Ontario, reports that he finds apples large enough-in fact, almost as large as in the big season six years ago. The apples, however, are of a poor quality, being spotted, which will spoil the shipments to England this fall. The spots on the fruit were due to the wet season. Quotations:-Jamaica oranges, \$6.00 per brl.; ditto, boxes, 150 to 200 size, \$2.75 box; do., 216 to 250 size, \$2.50; lemons, 360s, \$3.00 to \$3.50; do., 300s, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.75; new figs, mats $3\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; do. boxes 10e to 14e per lb.; new dates, 5c per lb.; cranberries, \$9 to \$10; 50-lb. crates Spanish onions, 50c to 60c crate; large cases \$2.25 per case; bbls. apples, \$2.00 to \$3.00; extra Spy apples, \$4.50 per barrel; extra russetts, Baldwins and Greenings, \$3.50; choice Spies, Baldwins, Greenings, \$2.75; all varieties of fall apples, \$2 to \$2.25; sweet potatoes, \$2.75 per barrel; Almeria grapes, extra fancy tinted stock, \$7.50 per keg; fancy heavy weights, \$7.00 per keg; choice heavy weights, \$6.50 per keg; choice ordinary for immediate use, \$5.50 per keg; Tokay grapes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 4 basket crate; almonds, 13c; shelled do. in 28-lb. boxes, 29c lb.; walnuts, 13c; pecans 16c; peanuts, Bon Ton, 12c; Sun, 10c; Coon, 71/4c; chestnuts, 11c Ib.; filberts, 11c; pineapples, 24 to case, \$5.00; 30 to case, \$4.25; 36 to case, \$4; red onions, \$2.00 per barrel; wax beans \$2.00; green beans, \$2.00; Boston lettuce, 90c dozen; Cal. pears \$3.50 box.

GREEN HIDES.—Receipts show a fair average. Prices have not changed from the lower range announced a week ago. Beef hides 8, 7 and 6c lb., for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; calfskins 10 and 8c lb.; lambskins 60c.

GROCERIES .- Another decline of 5 points in sugars this week has brought prices again dangerously near the record low values reached early in the year. The present low level, however, appears to be more a result of the inroads of foreign sugar, for the price of raw beet is much higher than ruled formerly when refined reached present prices. There is very little inferior or second grade granulated on the market; the refiners evidently using it more as filling certain quotations than as any merchantable need. The Berlin, Ont., product has found its way on the Western market. It is the opinion of the trade here that its mission will be confined to the West, for some time at least, as freights would tell against it here. It is also said that the price is being listed same as No. 1 granulated. To obtain a good foothold this sugar will need to be fully up to standard, for since sugars have become so cheap quality is first and last in selection. Molasses is firm at

Telegrams: "GKOVES," Salford, England.

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BREWERS & BOTTLERS,

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Shippers of EXPORT ALES and STOUTS in Cask or Bottle, Champagne Ginger Ale and other Specialities.

Enquiries invited as to AGENCIES or DIRECT SUPPLY through THE CORPORATION OF COLONIAL AGENCIES Toronto or Montreal.

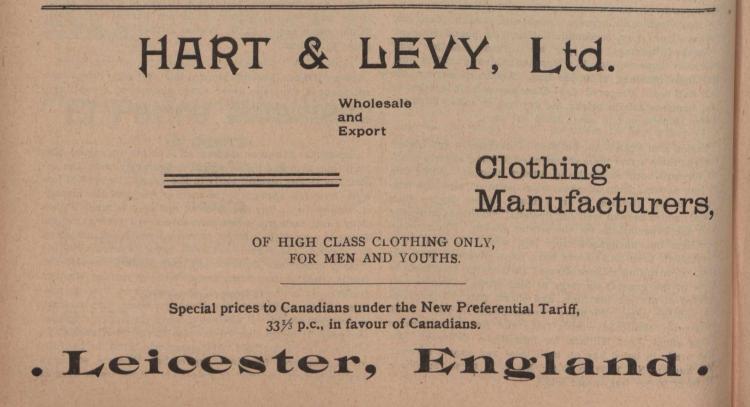
24 to 25c for puncheons and smaller quantities at the usual advance. Canned salmon is very firm at the advanced prices. Canned tomatoes are almost out of question. It is elaimed the canners have treated the jobbers in anything but a desirable way, owing to the shortage of the crop. Prices are 1.50 to \$1.75 per doz. wherever the goods can be found for sale. Like conditions prevail in the tea market. A private Yokohama letter received here this week says that nothing can be picked up under 18 to 20c. Figs are in very short supply and higher, the market being almost bare. First shipments of new dates, via New York, are now arriving. A new feature of the home market is putting up of dates in 1 lb. packages, which is much appreciated by the trade. Salt fish is arriving very slowly ,and no salt salmon is really available.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Jobbing leather is still in short supply. The movement to England is expressed through rushing loads towards the wharves for the last season's vessels. Prices keep firm with a fairly good business noted. Shoe manufacturers report good orders and spring prospects are bright.

OILS, PAINTS, ETC.—The chief feature of the market has been a drop of 3c gallon in linseed oils, which are now quoted at 67c to 69e for raw and 70c to 72c for boiled. Turpentine holds steady at 75 to76c. There is no change in the white lead situation, prices being given on another page. As freights advance 20 to 25 per cent. on the 14th inst., all are now hurrying heavy goods forward. Tin crystals are slightly higher.

PROVISIONS.—The advancing season appears to have finally regulated trade for during the past week there has been more regularity of movement observed. Prices of fresh killed hogs hold up better than had been expected, being \$7.75 to \$8 for country killed and \$8.50 to \$8.75 for abattoir dressed. A prominent firm here quote slightly reduced prices for compound lard, hams and sausages.

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New English mince meat 5 lb. pails 8c lb.; 10-lb. do. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; 25 lb. 7c; 65 to 200 lb. tubs $6\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. We quote:-Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$24.50 to \$25; Canada short cut back pork, \$23.50 to \$24; light Canada short eut clear pork, \$23.50 to \$24; finest kettle lard 20-1b. pails, 121/4e to 121/2e; extra pure lard, in 20-lb. pails, 103/4c to 11% c; choice refined compound lard, 9c to 91/2c; Boar's Head brand, in 20-lb. wood pails, \$2 to \$2.08; Globe, at \$1.80 to \$1.90; 20-lb. tin pails, 4c less per lb.; hams, 12c to 14c, and bacon, 14c to 15c per lb. Chicago, Nov. 12 .-January provisions closed 21/2 to 10c lower. Future quotations closed. Pork, January, \$15.10; May, \$14.321/2. Lard, November, \$10.171/2; December, \$9.40; January, \$9.05; May, \$3.45. Ribs. January, \$7.95; May, \$7.60. Cash quotations closed: Mess pork, per barrel, \$16.871/2 to \$17; lard. \$10.371/2 to \$10.40; short ribs, \$10.10 to \$10.30; dry salted shoulders, \$9.50 to \$9.671/2; short clear sides, \$10 to \$10.25. Liverpool, Nov. 12.-Bacon, Cumberland cut, easy, 58s; short ribs, easy, 62s.

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Wool.-Importers speak of encountering more or less difficulty in effecting sales. They find manufacturers in the market all right and their sarly words denote a need of wool; but subsequent conversation, instead of bringing business , seems inclined, on the manufacturers' part, to hings on an unsatisfactory state of tariff regulations, which recent moves on the political checker-board appear to keep stirred up. While a few lots of Cape wool are being put through at 17c to 171/2c, these prices are 2c higher than manufacturers want; and, as a consequence, $ch \in ap$ lots of foreign wool which perhaps the owners in Liverpool or elsewhere had tired looking at, are secured here at low figures and this helps to fill the gap meantime. The low

pickings originate in China or elsewhere, and find an utlet wherever conditions are as we have them just now. The Australian sales are on and prices are very firm. Buenos Ayres wool has advanced 20 per cent. recently, and the U. S. markets show a firmness which warrants holders in calmly awaiting what they feel confident will be their gain. Montreal holders are not pushing sales, for this would be contrary to what would be expected of present conditions generally. The 6th and closing series of London auction opens on the 25th inst., the offerings will be small.

2025

-The firm of Stewart, Allan and Le Maistre, shirt manufacturers, Montreal, has assigned. The total liabilities amount to about \$45,000. There are ninety-four creditors in all, the principal being: Dominion Cotton Mills, \$4,543; Huilburt, Mills and York, Ltd., \$1.352; S. Greenshields, Son & Co., \$1,017; S. Hird, \$2,119; Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., \$1,200 on special account; L. Roessel & Co., New York, \$1,070; Wm. Anderson Co., Ltd., Glasgow, \$1,873; Toodel, Broadhurst and Lee Company, Manchester, Eng., \$1,-596 74. The Quebec Bank, secured, \$11,180.-The J. Me-Arthur Co., retail paints and varnishes, Montreal, previousy referred to, have consented to assign.

-F. Slater's Shoe Store, 249 St. James street, Montreal, was slightly damaged by a fire which started in the offices over the store, damaging the stock and office fixtures to the extent of about \$3,000.

Marion & Co's "Folding Imperial" Cameras

No. 20 Folding Imperial.

Cut will be inserted as soon as received.

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

Price complete as described above, 5 by 4 plate, $\pounds 6$ 10 0 Extra Plate-Holders, 5 by 4, each 2 9

No.'21 Folding Imperial.

As above No. 20, but for 7 by 5 or ½-plates..... £8 19 0 Extra Plate-Holders, 7 by 5 or ½-plateseach Illustrated Oatalogue, 300 pages, post free, 1/- Booklets Free. Manufacturers of Photo-graphic Plates, Papers, Mounts, Apparatus and Materials of Unsurpassed Excellence.

MARION & CO., Ltd., - 22, 23 Soho Sq., LONDON, W., England.

Established 1828.

2026



Cable Address : "DUCHY," Liverpool.

LARD.

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

LARD OIL.

For delicate machinery is the finest known.

BAR MOTTLED SOAP.

IRVEN LIVERPOOL. ENG: Under New Canadian Tariff Law.

-A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Calgary, Alberta, under the management of Mr. C. W. Rowley.

T. SHEPPARD & CO.

Prominent among manufacturers of shoe making machinery is the Leicester Eng. firm of Messrs. T. Sheppard & Co., engineers and shoe machinists, whose offices and works are situated at 315a Belgrave Gate. Canadian manufactur-

their interests by consulting this firm satisfaction. We claim this machine in their machinery requirements, as to be the quickest on the market. It the firm, so fell known throughout can be operated by either boy or girl Europe, possesses the sole right to labor. All the operator has to do is to manufacture and dispose of some new place the mould on the stand and bring devices which are at once a saving in the machine into motion by pressing time and labor, besides doing the work the foot upon the treadle. The mould with an accuracy which cannot be surpassed. Among the machines controlled by Messrs. T. Sheppard & Co. is a patent power heel building machine. This machine is built on exactly the

ers of boots and shoes would serve machine, which is giving the greatest pads are made to slide into foot of machine which obviates danger of placing the pads upon the mould, also a great saving of time is effected, as the pad is always in its position, The moulds are same principle as the heel attaching filled with the lifts or sections by as



TELEGRAMS : RIBOTINE, LEICESTER.

WATERHOUSE REYNOLDS & CO., Corset Manufacturers. .

MANUFACTURERS

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MADAME JEANN MADAME LIEDER ANGLO FRENCH RIBOLINE

Brown Street, LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

Cuts will be inserted when received.

many boys or girls as requisite, ac- ting, besides nabling this important In many cases the operator can keep four or five boys or girls feeding the moulds, and can produce from the one machine 16 cwt. of women's section heels, or 15 cwt. girls' do. per week.

Another machine, unique in its saving qualities, as well as in its cheapness compared with its durability of construction, is the powerful double open-ended cutting press. This press is the heaviest and post powerful on the market. It is of the very best material and workmanship. The iron tables are truly planed and fitted. It is provided with extra bearings at the extreme ends of the eccentrics, which this firm's new designs in clicking and

cording to the speed of the operator. part to wear longer. A very important item in the construction of this press is the distance from the base of the head to the centre of the buffer, it being two inches longer than any other press upon the market, which allows of more space for the material and is a great advantage to the operator. It is fitted with Helical gear wheels, which render it noiseless and less liable to breakages. It is fitted with flanged pulley and belt guide, the wheels are guarded with an improved guard, rendering the press perfectly safe from accidents.

Every manufacturer should know of makes the press very rigid when cut- revolution presses. They claim to make

a stronger and heavier machine, and charge less money for it, than any other house in the trade. Sole cutting knives a specialty. Their deep knives for the revolution press are guaranteed to be of the best steel and workmanship. Depth 5 inches and 41/8 ins. Factories fitted throughout. Price list on application. The new preferential tariff admits English machinery into Canada at a discount of 33 1-3 in the duty and Messrs. T. Sheppard & Co. feel confident that they can interest users of such machinery as they manufacture, in so far as price, capacity and durability are conerned. Address for free price list:-T. Sheppard & Co., engineers, 315a Belgrave Gate, Leicester, Eng.



JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO., LIMITED.

2028

At No. 30 Kirby street. London, Eng., may be seen some modern improved presses for which are claimed by the makers, Messrs. Richmond &. Co., merits heretofore not reached. One of these machines is the "Gough" Patent Relief Colour Stamping Press.

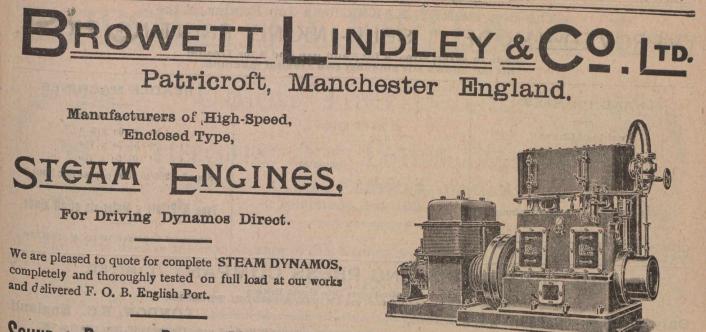
The attention of relief stampers and stationers is particularly directed to the important advantages combined in this n w patent press; all the several operations of wiping, coloring, and stamping are effected in the same manner as plain stamping has hitherto been done-by one half swing of th ball lever, and with provision made to ensuring the constant supply of color of a uniform consistency, whatever description may be used. These highly important features-which have not hitherto been accomplished automatically in one machine-it is consider ed, must command its general adoption by the trade. Price £25. Further particulars and prices may be obtained of Joseph Richmond & Co., Ltd., 30 Kirby street, Hatton Garden, E.C., London, and New Sun Iron Works, Burdett Road, Bow, E.

Important notice to manufacturing and wholesale stationers, relief stampers, etc. Richmond & 'Co.'s patent cameo color stamping press. The attention of the above trades is particularly directed to the important advantages combined in this new patent press. Price £20.

This firm are makers of every description of machinery and appliances used by bookbinders and stationers. Book-cover (cloth) printing and blocking presses, arming presses (Imperial and Albion), guillotine cutting machines, hydraulic and screw presses. backing machines, rolling machines, millboard cutting machines (for steam or hand power), trimming machines, steam saw benches (bookbinders), envelope folding machines, envelope cutting machines, envelope cutting machines, envelope cutting machines, envelope cutting (envelope) hand cutters, perforat-



Out will be inserted when made.



Sound & Reliable British Manufacture.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed,	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends	Per Cent Price Nov. 13 (Bid)	Cash value per S.
British North Am.	248 50	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,776,338 2,000,000	8	Apl. C	let 186	380 48
Commercial, Windsor	40	500,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	31/2	June D	ec 160	80 00
Dominion Bastern Townships	50	2,500,000	2,500,000	60,000 2,500,000	•21/2	May	105	42 00
Halifax Banking Co	50	2,000,000			31/5	Jan Ju	ly 166	50 00
Hamilton	20	\$00,000 2,000,000	600,000	500,000	31/2		ng 135	35 00
Hochelaga	1 100	2,000,000	1.981.000	1,600,000 950,000	314	June D June D	ec 2321/2 ec 138	232 50
	100	2,868,000	2,000 93%	1 2,20,090	5		ec 940	240 00
Merchants' Can Moisons Montreal	100 50	6,000,000	6,090,000 2,500,000	2,600,000	31/2	June D	ec 163	162 00
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Nationale New Brunswick.	30	1,469,700	1,430,550	350,000	3	May No	V 195	536 00 58 50
Nove Soots	100	500,000	500.000	700,000	6	Jan Ju		300 00
Ontario	100	2,000,000 1,400,000	2,000,000 1,400 000	3,800,000 425,000	24	Feb. Au June D		260 00
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* Paying quarterly dividends,

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ing machines, paging machines, quire folding machines, relief stamping machines, cameo stamping machines, 'heading machines (for account books), plain stamping presses, etc. Electrotyping and stereotyping machinery. Boilers, engines, shafting and riggers. Lifts (steam, hydraulic, or hand). Estimates given for every description of work in connection with the above.

2029

Another machine shown in the firm's works is Gough's Patent Automatic Relief Color Stamping Press. This is made in extra large size. Will work a die 5 inches long and 3 inches wide. Self coloring and self wiping. Less than a revolution of the hand wheel for each complete impression. This machine has been designed and constructed especially for large crests and elaborate business headings, which can be done at one working, with the result that relief stamped addresses, etc., far superior in appearance to either copper plate or litho printing, can be produced in many instances, at less cost than by either of the latter-named processes. Machines can be shown in operation at any time by appointment. Samples of work or particulars on application. Price £50.

As this is a new feature in relief stamping, and consequently of much importance to the stationery printing trade, all interested would do well to correspond with this firm. Under the new Canadian tariff there is a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. in duty, so that goods of English manufacture may be sent in here at a much lower rate. Address—Joseph Richmond & Co., Ltd., 30 Kirby street, Hatton Garden, E.C., and New Sun Iron Works, Bow, E., London, Eng.

IMPROVED EXPERT CHAIN MORTISER.

Since the day when the earliest pioneer attempted to cross the stream on

The Best MONEY MAKER for a Job Printer, is the "MODEL" SELF-INKING PRINTING PRESS. IMPROVED Made in seven sizes—4 for hand use and 3 for Treadle. This cut shows our smallest size Treadle Machine.

HAND PRESSES.

Inside of Chase. No. 1-31/8" x 51/8" " 2-5 " x 71/2" " 3-6 "x9 " 4-7 "x10 "

Speed: 800 to 1000 copies per hour.

GOMPLETE PRINTING OUTFITS

TREADLE MACHINES.

Inside of Chase. No. 3-6" x 9 " 5-7" x 11" " 6-9" x 13"

Speed: 1200 to 1500 copies per hour.

Type & Printi g Materials of all kinds.

Illustrated Catalogue, 140 pp. 4d. post free

THE MODEL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,

Original Introducers into Great Britain. Patentees and Manufacturers of the IMPROVED MODEL PRESSES.

Only Address-63 Farringdon Street,

LONDON, E.C., England.

NOTE-Buyers of these Presses in Canada have 83½ p.c. in their favour, by purchasing in England, under the new tariff, from this firm. 🐨 (Cut will be inserted as soon as received.)

the first temporary bridge, made by placing the ends of three planks together, unfastened except by their own weight, in such way as to bear him over, man's skill has been at work devising (or trying to devise) improved tools, machinery, etc., with which to build better, speedier and more economical.

Among the various duties falling to the lot of the builder none may be said to have all along defeated his hurried expectations and worried his skillful mind as much as that of mortising. True, the auger could bore away a portion of what he wanted to remove, but a square stick of timber would not fit a round hole, neither would it lay flat and secure across in building without patient toil and accurate measurement with the chisel and square. Thus it has been that much of the builders' work with wood has been almost as tedious as that of the stone-cutter where the skilled labor of hours is often scarcely discernible by the casual passer-by.

However, the long day of slow labor

or mortising has finally come to an end. In a catalogue before us is shown a cut of what is termed the "Expert"

chain mortising machine, patented, manufactured and sold by The Safety Tread Syndicate, Limited, 15 Barbican,

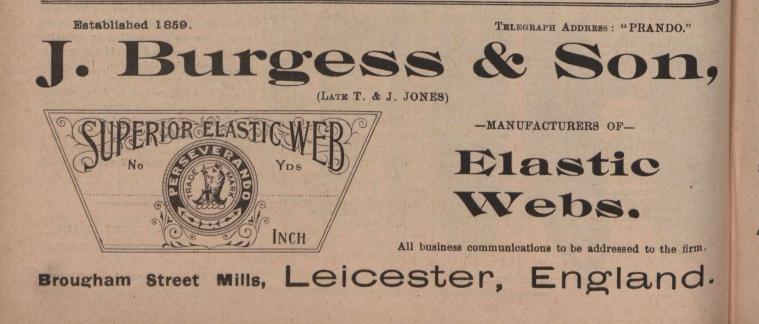


Boys' BOOTS & SHOES,

GAITERS A SPECIALITY.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted next week.



2080



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

Address: Waterloo Mills, Oldham, England.

10 Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

E.C., London, England. This machine is pronounced throughout Great Britain as the greatest success, and is universally acknowledged to be the only reliable machine on the market for good and expeditious work. The "Expert" chain mortising machine will cut 300 mortises per hour in "hard, soft or knotty woods. No boring or core driving .- One operation produces a clean, square and perfect mortise.-Taper or parallel mortises at a single cut.-Supplied to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the Park Saw Mills, Bingley, Great Western Railway Works, Swindon, the Airedale Saw Mills, Bingley, Herrmann, Ltd., Limehouse, E., and many other important firms. May be seen in operation by calling at 15 Barbican, London, E.C., or full information sent by addressing as above.

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While the world is generally slow in taking up improvements, more particularly when not actually seen at work



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with which 300 mortises are made in one hour. No boring or core driving.

One operation only in soft, hard or knotty wood.

The Improved Expert Chain Mortiser 15 Barbican, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

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

Refrigerating & Ice Making Machinery.

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

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

We Undertake the Following in any part of the World :

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

ARTHUR G. ENOCK & CO., REFRIGERATING 407 to 409 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C., Eng. And Hampsons Buildings, (Box 471), DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA JOHANNESBURG, BOX 5463

(Cuts will be inserted as soun as received.)



and their full superiority displayed face to face, here is a machine, so simple, so perfect, so durable and so economical that no builder, in small or large contract, can really afford to be without. Each year we live and each task we perform proves to us more forcibly the growing necessity of SAVING TIME. The man who wastes time today is "behind the times" in the strictest sense of that pointed term. He is daily losing ground because what might be accomplished in five minutes he wastes hours or days over. And when his job is completed his work is defective in comparison with that turned out by machinery. To send for details, price, etc., of this improved Expert chain mortiser should be the first duty of every interested reader of this article, and we will back up our assertion by saying that every reader of this journal interested in building, in builders' machinery, or in introducing in a new country an article of undoubted merit and universal approbation, will hail with keener delight the succeed-

ing weekly numbers of this journal in which was found notice and $r_{\rm c}$ commendation of this machine.

Those unacquainted with the new Canadian tariff should remember that there is now a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. off the duty on all goods arriving here from Great Britain, which is a strong incentive to purchasing such supplies in that market as we cannot as suitably manufacture at home. The Safety Tread Syndicate, Limited, will be pleased to mail full particulars of this improved mortiser to all interested applicants, and we feel safe in saying that such inquiries must result in business, which will prove highly satisfactory to any who give it a trial.

In a future article we may draw attention to another valuable patent manufactured and sold very widely by The Safety Tread Syndicate, Limited. This is the article from which the firm name is derived. Meantime, we shall be pleased with the publication of this article if it shall be the means of introducing to the Canadian people a machine which will vastly reduce the hours of skilled labor, thereby earning for its users many dollars per day. Address:—The Safety Tread Syndicate, Limited, 15 Barbican, London, E.C., Eng.

JAMES B. PETTER & SONS, LTD.

(Of interest to Canadians.)

Those who have watched the swift march of progress during the past thirty years cannot but be impressed with the marvellous improvement of the conditions which make for man's daily sustenance. The ease with which work is accomplished to-day in the production of the first necessaries of life, and their kindred duties by the wide-awake agriculturist, can be attributed solely to the patient toil and ceaseless endeavors of the great minds which planned the automatic machinery which does with ease, perfection, speed and econo-

Boot & Shoe Manufacturers,

HEAD OFFICE :

CHURCEGATE, Leicester, England.

Over 130 Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

Agents and Travellers in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, &c

(Cuts will be inserted when received.

2082



my the work of many hands. That we have arrived at a point which admits of little improvement is at once attested by a glance at the latest power machinery now available for individual use, from working a churn, a stable cut-box, fanning mill, turnip slicer, or wood sawing machine, to that of the largest thresher, road roller or other self-propelling invention.

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Prominent among those who have made it easier for the industrial world to accomplish much with little effort or expense in the way of machine power, is the well-known English firm of James B. Petter & Sons, Ltd., whose extensive offices are situated at 73a Queen Victoria street, London, E.C., and at 140 Victoria Street, Bristol, combined with which are also the Nautilus Works, Yeovil, Eng. This firm placed on the market some years ago a petroleum engine, which for simplicity of construction, economy of fuel cost, durability and freedom from wear and tear, has proved such a success that testimonials by the hundred have been received testifying to their merits and placing the firm in communication with new business. Now, a reader of this might be inclined to ask: Where do these points come in? To this we will merely say at the outset, that those engines have been so constructed for the use of petroleum (oil) that its use as fuel does away, in the first place, with much cumbersome construction material, in the second place it is much cheaper, third, self-feeding;

fourth, regularity in power. Combined with these are the various improvements which have so simplified these engines that their durability is as great as their workings are simple.

The "Petter" patent petroleum engine is now fitted with a new patent automatic igniter, which while retaining the approved principle of tube ignition, renders the use of any lamp or outside flame unnecessary, except at starting. A new form of governor has also been adopted, which ensures great regularity of motion. These valuable improvements have also secured an even greater economy in oil consumption than that hitherto attained.

Guarantee.—The engines are made throughout of the highest class of workmanship, material and finish, and special attention is given to the painting nd varnishing Wi h ord nary care they will prove most durable and such parts as are liable to wear can be easily renewed. The firm will replace free of charge, any parts which may break or show undue wear within six months after delivery, provided such parts are sent for inspection to their works, unless such failure be due to improper use or neglect.

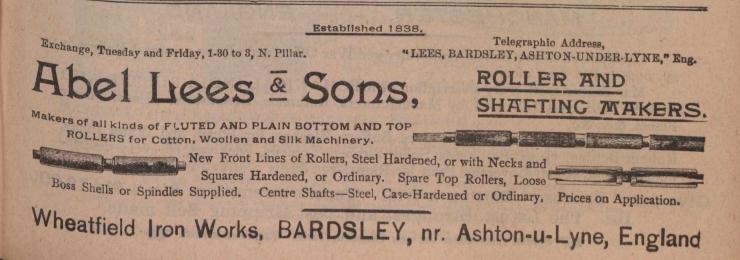
To intending Purchasers.—The "Petter" Patent Petroleum Engine has now been on the market for about six years. a sufficient time to prove whether the elaims which are made for it are justifiable. The very large number of letters of approval (some of which are included in this list) which have been received from users is strong evidence of the satisfaction which these engines are giving in everyday use.

2033

The New Patent Automatic Ignitor is the greatest improvement in oil engines of recent years. This invention must not be confounded with the system adopted by those makers who by keeping the vapourizer continually red hot dispense with the continuously burning lamp, because we retain the most approved system of tube ignition only.

The experience of the past has been that the continuous burning lamp has been the greatest source of trouble with oil engines. Hence the efforts which have been made to dispense with it. The "petter" Patent Automatic Tube Ignition not only dispenses with the lamp, saving the oil which would otherwise be consumed in heating the tube, but indirectly secures the greatest possible ease of starting, the form of the vaporizer being such that the starting tube is first heated, and being quite red hot by the time the vaporizer is ready for starting, the engine starts with absolute certainty and ease.

The un qualled simplicity of this en gine renders it extremely suitable for export as well as for use by farm servants and others who have had no previous experience with machinery. It can be started in from five to ten minutes, and after starting will go on working hour after hour without attention.



Balata Belting

T. H. Haagen, Son & Co.,

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

Specialities:

Leather Link, Balata Cotton & Hair Belts,

HOSE, PUMP and HYDRAULIC BUTTS.

Only manufacturers of the Original Genuine Helvetia Leather, forLaces, Belting, &c.

PRICES AND SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

(Cut will be inserted as soon as received.)

It has been especially designed to meet the requirements of small power users, and has been adopted in all parts of the world for driving mills, chaffcutters, cream separators, pumps, saw machinery, sheep shearing machines, electric dynamos, printing machines, forced draught plants, for propelling launches, barges, etc., and for many other purposes.

The Portable Engines have recently been remodelled, and are strongly recommended where it is desired to work machines in different parts of a farm or estate. The wheel tyres are very wide, and the centre of gravity is kept as low as possible so as to ensure steady running.

The Combined Engines and Pumps are most convenient and compact, and have been greatly appreciated. A very large number of these machines have been sold for pumping the water supply for country houses, gardens, estates, villages, etc. The pump, which is of strong design, has brass valves, seats and plunger. The gear wheels are cut out of solid blanks by special machinery. This self-contained pumping engine is strongly recommended for all cases where water is obtainable within 25ft. of the surface of the ground.

In other circumstances we supply special forms of pumps for use in conjunction with our engines.

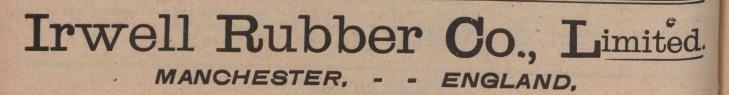
The satisfactory working of an engine very often depends largely on the careful arrangement of the machinery which it is required to drive. Intending purchasers who are in any difficulty as to the selection or arrangement of machinery or shafting, etc., for use in conjunction with an engines, are invited to write us fully, when it is probable that the unique experience which we have had in erecting every description of machinery in conjunction with our engines may be of service.

These engines are now in use in almost every part of the globe, and agencies have been arranged in many countries. Engines for abroad are packed in strong wood cases, and may be relied upon to reach their destination in good condition.

Full instructions for fixing and working are sent with every engine.

On an illustrated leaf of the firm's catalogue we find the following:-The "Petter" Patent Self-Propelled Portable Petroleum Engine or Tractor.

less ignition. No continuous burning lamp. Cost of working, 3/4d per h.p. per hour. Ordinary paraffin oil only is used, not spirit. The "Petter" Patent Petroleum Engine has now a worldwide reputation, and the machine illus. trated above is the latest product of the makers' unique experience in the successful development of oil engines. It supplies a long-felt want. In its main object it is a self-propelled portable oil engine. It is suitable for all purposes for which a stationary engine would be used, such as driving barn machinery, threshing, pumping. etc. It can be worked from dawn to dusk with the greatest economy and the minimum of attention. The tractor is fitted with compensating gear and drives from both the rear wheels. It is fitted with powerful brakes, forward and reversing motion. It can, in addition to propelling itself from place to place, be used to draw light loads and also agricultural implements, such as mowers, reapers, cultivators, etc. It can be started in ten minutes and can be handled and steered by a lad. Prices: 5 B. H. P., complete in all respects, £210; 8 B. H. P., complete in An all respects, £300. Carriage paid to epoch marking invention. Patent lamp- any railway station in England.



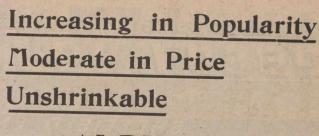
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Designs and quotations submitted for the above engines in any of the following combinations: Engines and dynomos, coupled direct or belt driven, for electric lighting, accumulator charging, etc. Engines combined with ram pumps, or direct coupled to centrifugal pumps, with capacities up to 1,000 gallons per minute. Engines and deep well pumps for all lifts. Engines and estate or farming plants, for driving wood-working machinery, threshing and food preparing machinery, ice making plants, sheep shearing, etc. Portable engines with shafts for horse traction, or self-propelled. Tngines and

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fans or blowers for foundry purposes, also for forced draught, drying and ventilating plants. Engines mounted on platforms for slinging from crane jibs, scaffolding, and for driving hoisting machinery, compressed air plants for riveting, painting, etc. And also many other combinations for engineers, contractors, estate owners, agricultur-ists, market gardeners, etc. The "Petter" Patent Petroleum Engines, of which some hundreds are in constant use, are now in demand throughout the continents of Europe and Australasia, and in the following amongst other countries: India, Egypt, moroc-

co, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, ar-

gentine Republic, Uruguay, Chili. Extract from "The Implement and Machinery Review" (August 1st, 1902). The leading Agricultural Implement Paper. Implements and machinery at the Carlisle meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. "Very busy on home and foreign orders" is the excellent report which, in reply to our enquiries as to how they found trade, was given us at the stand of Messrs. J. B. Petter & Sons, Ltd., of London, Bristol and Yeovil. Three oil engines were at work of a character well calculated by their merits to ex-



GALA MINERS DRILL STEELS HUSSON H: SHFF FIFID GLAN Sole Manufacturers of Steel Forgings HOBSON'S "CHOICE" And Castings. (XX) Extra Best & "Warranted" Best Cas Steels. Horse Rasps, Files, Etc. FOR TOOLS, &c., &c. Sole Manufacturers of "SOHO" Special Self-Hardening Steel HOBSON'S "CHOICE" Extra Quality NEEDLE WIRE, Best and Cheapest on the Market. as supplied to leading consumers for 90 years, in the United States of America. Canadians have 33½ p.c., in their favour, by purchasing these English goods from us, under the new Canadian Preferential Specialty for Machine or Hand Drilling Tariff. Established upwards of 100 Years. New York Office and Warehouse.

plain the firm's increasing activity, and one of them was sold to Messrs. G. C. Ogle & Son, for the Nottingham Corporation Stoke Farm, where it will doubtless do yeoman service of a municipal nature. This, a 3 b.h.p. portable oil engine, equipped with shafts for a horse, is a most convenient motor, and shares, with others of the "Petter" series, the great advantage of being easy to use and economical. The other two engines exhibited were of 11/4 and 3 b.h.p. of the "Petter" horizontal or fixed type-engines deserving genuine commendation on account of the special automatic ignition arrangements with which they are equipped, no continuous burning lamp being employed.

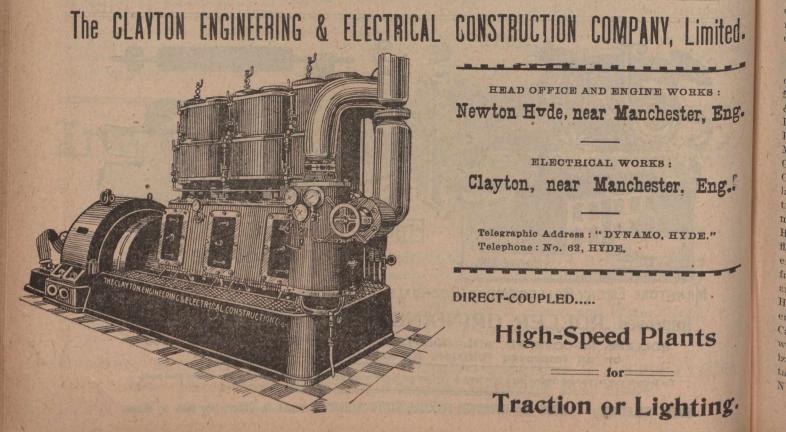
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Of Petter's horizontal it has been said that it is an engine "admirably adapted for the times," and never were truer works spoken. "After two years I consider it has paid for itself in the saving of labor," says a customer. Of the highest class of workmanship and finish throughout, the Petter engine has won golden opinions for its trustworthiness even in unskilled hands. James B. Petter & Sons, Ltd., Nautilus Works, Yeovil. Showrooms: 73 Queen Victoria street, London; 140 Victoria street, Bristol."

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PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted to Canadians:—United States.—Screw-making machine, Frank Curtis; duplicating book, L. Huffman; double window and blind fastener, W. M. F. Kelly; porcelain facing for crown and bridge work W. H. Mosley and H. G. Robb. Canada.— Horse-shoeing stands, C. Mc Quire; safety envelopes, A. O. (Anderson; ballot registers, G. E. Meyer and A. W. White; adjustable clamps for





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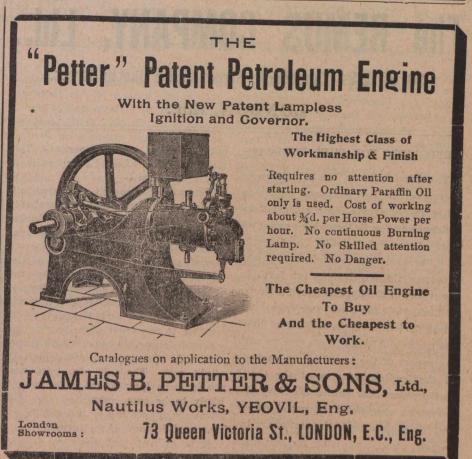
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holding books during embossing, L. J. A. Haniewicz; dust guard for carriage axles, H. D. Ells; feed water purifiers, H. E. Moffat food cutters, C. J. Shirreff; nut locks, O. Feher; compound steam engines, Wm. T. Bennett; spinning heads, F. A. Breeze; dust collectors ,H. F. Bailey.

The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building .: -- Canadian patents .-- R. W. King ventilating apparatus; W. A. Milne, composite peat blocks; A. F. Griffiths, log rafts; J. Harrison and G. Hinch, disc ploughs; H. Derror, lathe attachments; J. W. Jack, mouse traps; G. L. Garland, electric current meters; S. May, billiard cushions; D. H. Ferguson, cigar boxes; J. Arnold, fly traps; H. Mann, nut locks; N. Cameron, seed planters; L. H. Morgan, fastenings for leggings; A. E. Bakes and A. Baker, cattle guards; G. W. Hillier, steam engines. American patents.-H. Barnard, wheel-tire; A. G. Campball, Barnard, wheel-tire; A. G. Campbell, drier for ores; R. H. Casswell, strainer; J. Elliott, clay pulver-izer; C. W. Schultz, ventilating at-tachysic weight. tachment for water closet bowls; H. N. Whitcomb, gun-rack.



2087



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LONDON, Eng.

PETROLEUM FOR FUEL PURPOSES.

The importance of the utilization of petroleum for fuel purposes, emphasized by recent events, lends a special significance to the forthcoming annual report of Armiral Melville, Chief of the U. S.Bureau of steam engineering, who discusses the conclusions set forth in the report of the Special Board on Tests of Liuid Fuel for Naval Purposes. Admiral Melville supplements the brief comments published in connection with the report of the board by an analysis of the leading features of the liquid fuel problem now before the Navy Department, the merchant vessel owner and the proprietor of the stationary industrial plant, and points out the lines along which progress must be made strong desire and purpose upon the in order to render the use of oil fuel

both practical and economical. This feature of the admiral's report is in part as follows:-

"The use of crude oil as a combustible for marine purposes has probably increased to a greater extent during the past two years than during the previous century. This has been due to several causes. The character of the oil lately discovered throughout the world is particularly applicable for use as a fuel. The oil fields are likewise near tide water, and therefore it is possible to construct pipe lines to the sea and deliver the product on board the tank steamers at comparatively slight cost. There is also good reason for believing that the wells are not likely to be soon exhausted and that an ample supply can be assured for an increased demand of the future.

It is evident that there is a very part of many ship owners to substiWrite for Particulars and Price Lists to

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tute oil for coal. The thermal, mechanical and commercial advantages that would result from a change are so well known that it is unnecessary to recount them. Nearly every reason that can be advanced for using oil as a fuel in the mercantile marine is also applicable to the navy. In the case of warships, however, there are also military benefits to be secured that are as important as the commercial and mechanical advantages.

Any fuel installation which will obviate the smoke nuisance, reduce the complement in the fire room, extend the steaming radius of the war vessels, and permit maximum speed to be obtained at shorter notice, increases the efficiency and value of the fighting ship.

The numerous experiments that have been made by several naval powers during the past forty years in the attempt to use oil as a fuel show how important this question is regarded by military experts. It is now plain why success was not attained. There was too much effort exerted to burn oil in the same manner as coal. It is now realized that the oil should be atomized (it is impossible to completely gasify it) before ignition, and that the length of the furnace, the volume of the combustion chamber, and the calorimetric area are factors which must be considered. In fact, it is highly probable that it may be found advisable to de-

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sign a special boiler for burning oil. As more time, talent, and money are now being devoted to the solution of the problem, the hope of securing success has been greatly strengthened. Many unreliable statements have been published as to the success secured, but careful investigation shows that they were inspired by interested parties. It can be well understood that it is exceedingly difficult to secure reliable data at the present time. The several ship owners, manufacturers and inventors are not inclined to tell of their disappointments, reverses, or failures. Those who have attained success as a result of experiment and experience do not feel called upon to give the world information that has been obtained at considerable cost and trouble. Expert testimony is often of doubt-

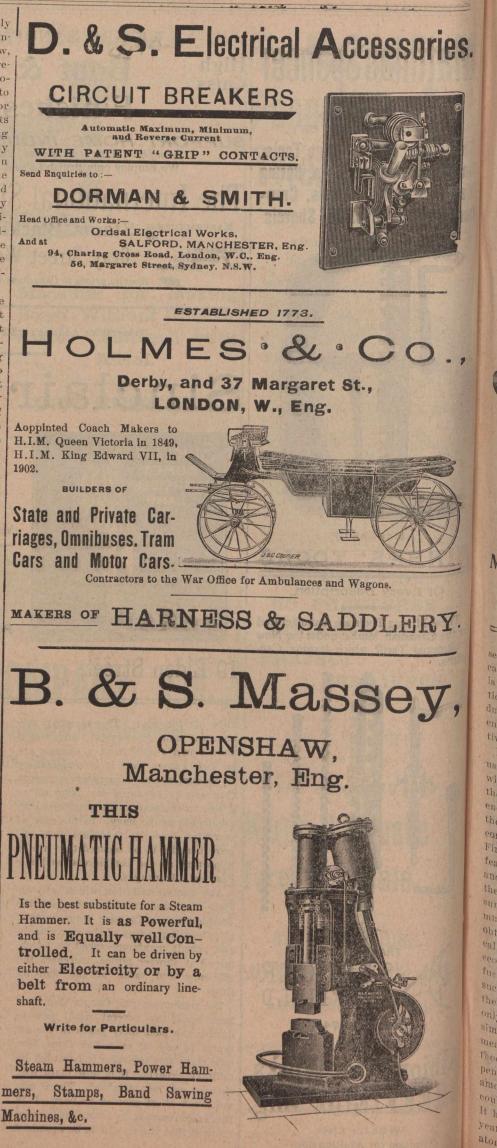
ful value. With regard to such testimony, a distinguished jurist once re-

marked that its character frequently depended upon who paid the retaining and professional fee. In view, therefore, of the trifling amount of reliable data extant, the bureau had projected an extended series of tests to determine the value of liquid fuels for naval purposes. These erperiments commenced a few months ago. Taking into consideration the inevitable delay that must result from the installation of various burners, and recognizing the fact that competitors expect and should be permitted to make preliminary trials, it can be stated that the experiments have been conducted with considerable rapidity. It takes about one week to install a new burner, make preliminary tests, and conduct two official trials.

In some quarters there seems to be a prevailing idea that the Government has established an experimental plant where inventors can have the opportunity of developing and perfecting their appliances. The bureau has no such purpose, for it is expected that each competitor will carefully study the detailed drawings furnished him of the experimental plant, and therefore be prepared to fit his appliance and be ready for a preliminary trial in two days from the time the plant is placed at his disposal.

The problem of using liquid fuel for naval purposes is quite distinct from the problem of its use in the mercantile marine, although the conditions on passenger and freight ships approximate very closely in some respects to service requirements. For ships of war the problem can therefore be solved only by the department making its own tests and experiments. The performances, however, of the merchant ships having oil-fuel installations have been carefully observed. Representatives of the bureau have been officially directed to report and observe upon the efficiency and sufficiency of such installations. Some of the most succussful marine installations on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been examined. The liquid-fuel board has also examined the method of refining the oil, and the department has communicated with scores of individuals and corporations who have demonstrated by actual experience that their appliances possess merit.

The more this question is investigated the more intricate seems the problem of successfully installing an oilfuel appliance on board a battle-ship. It ought to be successfully used on the torpedo boats, as well as upon auxiliary naval vessels that steam between regular ports. For the army transport service it might prove very desirable, since a supply of oil could be maintained at the several coaling ports. In, regard to the installation on the large powered battleships and armored cruisers, there are three distinct features which must be considered, viz .:- The mechanical, commercial and the structural. Regarded from two of these view points it seems as if it would be some time before 'coaling ship' ceases to be an evolution upon the war ves-



204 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Three Gold Medals Awarded, 1899. Telegrams: Silver Medal, Highest Award, Al-"CHALLINER," Manchester. "INAUDIBLE," London. trincham Show, 1900. IF Shrewsbury & Challiner Tyre Co., Ltd., MANUFACTURERS O INDIA RUBBER CARRIAGE MOTOR CAR TYRES EVERY DESCRIPTION. INCLUDING THE TYRE UP Specially adapted for Motor ANTEED NOT TO CREEP Cars, Omnibuses, &c. Over 1,000 tons supplied during the HALLINERS last 12 months. Made in eight N 269340 sizes to suit all classes of Vehicles. NOTED FOR Comfort, Combined with Strength and Durability. The King of the Wired-on-Tyres.

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sel. While both the naval and mercantile vessels traverse the ocean, ther, is a wide difference in their construction as well as in the nature of the duty performed, and this must be taken into account in designing the motive plant.

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In the investigation of the subject of using liquid fuel for naval purposes it will be necessary to give due weight to the various features that will influence, if not determine, the solution of the problem. The question, therefore, comprises the following divisions: First. The engineering or mechanical feature. This relates to the efficient and economical burning of oil, and to the possibilities of increasing the consumption at short notice, so that maximam power can be readily and easily obtained. From the time the mechanical experts realized that the efficient, economical, and rapid burning of liquid fuel was greatly dependent upon the success secured in atomizing the oil there was rapid development. It was only a few y ars ago when the oil was simply thrown into the furnace by means of an injector. When that methed was used the evaporation was dependent to a large extent upon the amount of incandescent surface that could be secured to ignite the fuel. It has only been within the last three years that the exceeding importance of atomizing the oil has been recognized.

It may therefore be affirmed that the efficiency of the burner is simply proportionate to its power to atomize the oil and then to turn these minute particles of oil into a mixture of combustible gas and fine particles of carbon, so that complete combustion, as well as ability to force the consumption of the oil, can be secured. There are many burners which can atomize the oil quite satisfactorily, and, as constant and progressive improvement is being made in this direction, the enginnering and mechanical problem is nearing solution. The heating of the oil. as well as the heating of the air required for combustion, must be provided for, and extended experiments should be made to determine the simplest and the cheapest methods of attaining these objects.

The necessity for heating the air requisite for combustion should be impressed upon all contemplating the use of liquid fuel as a combustible. It would be best to force the passage of this air over heated surfaces, but as this might involve considerable expenditure for installation, it is possible that simpler means might be effectual. The bureau hopes before these experiments are concluded to make a special series of tests showing the evaporative efficiency secured when admitting the air to the furnace at different degrees of temperature.

The mechanical method of introducing the oil was so inefficient in the past that even experts were not able to burn the amount of oil desired. It has always been possible to burn some oil and to secure nearly the full thermal efficiency of the combustible. The great difficulty in the past was due to the fact that no one seemed to know how to burn enough oil and yet have it under control. There is therefore no record that, previous to two years ago, any boiler ever evaporated the amount of water with oil as a combustible thas was secured under forceddraft conditions with coal as a fuel. Stated in another way, the boiler could not be forced with oil to the same extent as with coal. The experiments conducted by the liquid-fuel board have been shown that it is now possible to force the combustion of oil, and that the greatest evaporation per square foot of heating surface secured with coal can be greatly exceeded by an oil-fuel installation of modern design where provision has been made for atomizing the combustible and heating the air and oil. Continued experiments should therefore be conducted under Government supersision.

The liquid-fuel board has already secured valuable information upon most of these points. A great service will be rendered the engineering interests of the country if further experiments 2042

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

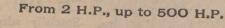
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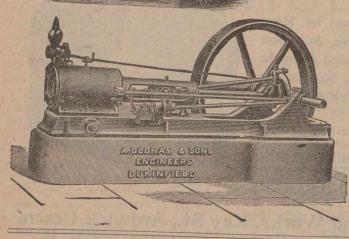
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can be conducted under the auspices of disinterested officials of the Navy, who, by reason of their training and experience, should be particularly qualified to carry on such tests. The engineering or mechanical features of the problem will undoubtedly be solved in a degree materially satisfactory to maritime and manufacturing interests, if not to naval experts, by further experimental work of the character that has been performed.

Second. The commercial feature. This relates to the question of cost and supply. It may be regarded as a certainty that, except wherein unusual conditions prevail, the cost of oil for marine purposes will generally be greater than that of coal. The cost may be less for vessels departing from the Gulf and California seaports, but the rule will hold elsewhere. While the question of cost should be of secondary importance in military matters, it must be taken into consideration. It is the expense of transportation that will always prevent the oil from being a cheap combustible. While it may be put on a tank steamer very cheaply at ports like Port Sabine, its commercial value will be determined by the cost of delivery at commercial and maritime centres. This feature of the problem is beyond the ability of the Navy to control, but it must be regarded as an important phase of the subject.

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comparatively few tank steamers are carrying oil between Point Sabine and the North Atlantic seaports. The expense of fitting up these vessels has been very heavy, due to the fact that unexpected difficulties developed in the cost of making the installation. This has compelled the owners of the oil steamers to charge comparatively high prices for transportation of the fuel. It. can certainly be expected that when a large fleet of vessels are used for carrying oil and when terminal facilities are provided that there will be a material decrease in the price of oil in the leading cities on the coast. This is a very important commercial phase of the question, and should be care-fully considered in determining the probable relative value of the two combustibles in the early future.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the transportation charges per mile for oil at the present time are excessive compared with the freightage for coal, and this incongruity of expense account against oil cannot continue much longer. As regards the question of supply, it may be more expensive if not diffiult to transport and to store oil than coal. The fumes of all petroleum compounds have great searching qualities, and therefore extreme precaution will have to be taken to guard the storage tanks. If it be true that for military purposes it is best in time of war to keep all reserve fuel afloat, then liquid fuel is at a disadvantage in this respect. The mining and railroad companies have invested so heavily in the coal industry, and the transportation facilities have been so perfected, that it is now possible to quickly deliver a cargo of coal at any point in the world. There has been, likewise, a development in the method of loading and unloading cargoes of coal. Since it will require progressive deMONTREAL WHOL SSALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1908,

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Antimony. Tin. Block, L & F, W D. "Straits" Straits" Copper: Ingot"	0 091 0 10 0 00 0 81 0 00 0 00
	0 00 0 82 C 00 0 00
COT NALL SOREDULE. Base Frice, per Keg, car lots Less quantity & xtras—Over and above 80d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails Cut and Fence Nails— 16 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs	2 40 0 00 2 45 0 00
Cut and Fence Nails- 16 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs	0 05 0 00
10 and 12d 66 10	0 10 0 00 0 15 0 00 0 30 0 00
2d 55 57 57	0 40 0 00 0 65 0 00 1 00 0 00
vance, Fine blued nails-	Section of
2d per 1001bs 3d " Casing, Box, Tobacco Box and Flooring Nails-	1 00 0 01 1 50 0 00
Flooring Nails	0 55 0 00
14	0 65 0 00 0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00
\$ inch and longer per 100 lbs	1 20 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 65 0 00
34 and 24 inch	0 65 0 00 0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00 1 20 0 00
Slating nails-	1 50 0 00 0 95 0 00
Common barrel nails-	1 20 0 00 1 50 0 00
X	1 00 0 00 1 00 0 06 1 25 0 00
linch netle	1 50 0 00 0 60 0 00
% and 1% "	0 65 0 00 0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00
Sharp and flat pressed nails	1 20 0 00 1 50 0 00
	1 35 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00 1 85 0 00
Toil Chain-No. 5.	2 50 0 00 3 00 0 00
* 5	

7-16	00 0 00



SPECIAL NOTE: Buyers of Rubber Machinery, have 33¹/₃ p.c. in their favor by purchasing from the Makers and Inventor^s n England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRE! T THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1902.

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- And State I would all a manufacture	1398	Star 1
Name of Article.	Whe	olesal
HardwareCon.	18	5 S C
Coil Chain-No. 14	8 8	
9-16	3 7	0 0
*	3 65 8 76	0 0
% & 1 in	8 70	
Galvanized Staples-	0.00	
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1%	3 25	
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1½ Bright, 1½ to 1½ Gaivanized Iron:	2 90	0 0
Gueen's Heed	1.172	
or equal gauge 28	4 40	4 6
Queen's Head, or equal} gauge 28 Comet do 28 gauge	4 10	
Iron Horse' Shoes :		
No. 2 and larger	0 00	3 35
No. 1 and smaller	0 00	
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	1 90	1 95
Car lota	0 00	0 00
	0 00	4 25
Am, Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x 21 ft., 18	0 00	3 20 8 20
<i>u u u 20</i>	0 00	8 20
Norway, base Am, Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x 24 ft., 18 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	0 00	8 30
	0 00	8 40
45 65 67 28	0 00	3 50
Boller plates, iron, ½ in.	0 00	2 10
Hoop Tron, base for 2 in. and		~ 10
larger Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in. 30c : over	0 00	2 90
Band Canadian. 1 to 6 in. 30c : over		
base of ordinary iron, smaller size		
Extras. Canada Plates:		
Full Polish	4 00	
Ord. 52 sheets	2 65	
" 60 do	2 70 2 75	
Black Iron pipe. 4 In	2 22	
1 in,	2 45	
10 m.	2 65	
* 10	3 40	
	4 80 6 80	
11% in	8 30	
210.	1 60	
per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd	0.00	
** Spring, itel lbg	0 08	base 0 00
" TIPO.	2 30	base
" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs	2 20	base
" Toe Call	2 90	Liter
MIGULIANOLY	2 75 2 50	base
	~ 50	
	4 25	
C Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 50	
TX Charcoal	5 50	
1 Toutte teristist	699	

velopment to perfect the transportation and the storage of oil, and as the world's supply is still an unknown quantity, it will be some time before there may be a reserve supply of oil at the principal seaports.

It must also be remembered, when considering the problem of supply, that the naval vessel must be kept in readiness for orders to proceed at any time to any point within her steaming radius. The merchant vessel steams between regular seaports, where It would not be difficult to keep a supply of oil as soon as there is a regu-lar and constant demand for it. The question of supply for battleships and eruisers may therefore not only be a commercial affair, but prove to be a military problem, since the oil requirements of naval vessels for service conditions might only be met by the Government establishing oil-fuel stations.

Third. While the engineer may be most interested in the mechanical features and the ship owner in the commercial aspect, the constructor will meet with difficulties in solving the structural problem relating to the installation of oil fuel on board ship.

'In all probality the great bulk of the oil in the warship would have to be kept in the double bottoms. As the petroleum vapors are quite 'heavy, it may be a difficult matter to free these compartments of explosive gases, especially when the compartments are partly empty. By reason of the great number of electrical appliances in use on board the warship, thousands of sparks are likely to be caused, and one of which might cause an explosion and

MONTREAL	WHOLESAL	B PRICES	CURREN
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THURSDAY, NOV 13, 1902.

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N	ame of Article.	Wholesale.			
Russ. Shee Lion & Cro 22 and 24 g 26 guage Lead : Pig, Sheet, Shot, 100 ll Lead Pipe, Zinc:	te IC, 2013\$. t Iron wn th'deh'ts. uage case lots. per 100 lbs; per 100 lbs. er 100 lbs. c	\$ c. \$ c. \$ c. 7 50 000 0 00 0 0 10 0775 0 775 0 775 25 835 000 083 0 00 633 0 00 633 709 000 1688 8710.6 1 000 535 575 600 555			
8 to 16 gms 18 to 20 dc 22 to 24 dc 28 dc 28 dc 40 dc	Per 100 lbs. 	2 40 000 2 3 1 000 2 3 5 000 2 41 000 3 45 000 3 45 000 3 45 000 3 55 000 3 55 000 3 55 000 3 55 000 3 55 000 4 05 000 4 00 000 2 90 1.00 Montresi			
	Rope.				
" 7-16 " 36 " 5-16 " 36 " 36 " 36 " 36 " 36 " 36 " 36 " 3	and up	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 124 \\ 0 & 134 \\ 0 & 134 \\ 0 & 134 \\ 0 & 134 \\ 0 & 154 \\ 0 & 154 \\ 0 & 155 \\ 0 & 165 \\ 0 & 166 \\ 0 & 164 \\ 0 & 114 \\ \end{array}$			

The	General Incandescent Co., Ltd
	92a Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.
	(SOLD UNDER LICENSE FROM THE WELSBACH COMPANY,)
	PRICE LIST.
	1. G.I.C. Best Quality High Candle Power Warth
	3. G.I.C. Special Double Woven Mantle, Double Strength,
	4. G.I.C. Extra Long High-Pressure Mantle, suitable for all High-Pressure Burners 5. C.I.C. Gore Burners 7/6 **
	5. G.I.C. Gem Mantle
	6. G.I.C. Mantle for No. 4 Kern Burner
	6/- «

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

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 13 1902.			
Name of Article.	Wholesal		
Wire Nails. Base Price carload Less than " 2d t " 3d t " 4d and 5d " 6d and 7d " 3d and 9d " 10d and 12d " 16d and 20d "	0 40		
Building Paper. Dry Sheeting (roll) Tarred '' ''	0 35 0 00 0 45 0 00		
aontreal Green Hides (No. 1 No. 2 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted	0 08 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 06 9 00 0 00 0 00 0 09 0 00		
Ulps sinspect'd Sheepskins Lambakins each Oafakins, No. 1 Korsehides No. 1 B. A. Sole. No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 00 6 60 0 00 0 19 0 00 0 8 1 50 2 00		
Leather No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy Harness Upper, heavy Grained Upper	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Harness Harness No. 2 Upper, heavy. Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skina, French. Ragelish Ganada Kip Hemick Calf Hench Calf Splita, light and medium. (1) Heavy (1) Heavy (2) Heavy (3) Heavy (4) Heavy (4) Heavy (5)	0 34 0 35 0 35 0 38 0 60 0 65 0 45 0 55 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 70 0 50 0 60		
Lesather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft Glove Grain B. Calt Burgin (Cow) Kid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
ti heavy ti heavy is No.2 Imt. Freeddiora doz Bagliah Oak Ib Dongola, extra	0 13 9 16 0 35 0 40 0 25 0 30 0 35 0 40 0 35 0 40 0 35 0 9 00 0 65 0 75 0 30 3 35 0 38 0 42 0 20 0 22		
Colored Pebbles	18 0 16		

set the oil fuel on fire. Our limited experience with submarine boats may give us an obejct lesson as to the liability of hydrocarbon gases to explode.

In the merchant service the oil is often stored in expansion tanks or trunks which rise to the height of the deck, and on some of the vessels there is a coffer-dam around these tanks so that any leakage of oil can be quickly discovered It is also a comparatively easy matter to free such tanks of any dangerous gases that may accumulate. Inspection of the tanks at all times can also be readily accomplished. The bureau is not inclined to be pessimistic in regard to the successful solution of the problem. It believes that it is expedient to frankly state the difficulties that are likely to be encountered sc that every means can be ascertained for overcoming them. The bureau has no hesitation, however, in declaring that in view of the results already secured by the liquid-fuel board an installation should be effected without delay on at least a third of the torpedo boats are equipped with oil-fuel applificers of the service are very much interested in the matter, and if several boats are equippd with oil-fuel appliances, a spirited and keen but friendly rivalry will be created, which will result in a material increase in the efficiency of the torpedo-boat flotilla. such an installation would also permit a competition to be established between the boats using coal and those using oil, and this would be another incentive to cause systematic and careful study of the subject upon the part of all connected with the torpedo fleet. The data which have been secured by the liquid-fuel board will be exceedingly appreciated in maritime and industrial circles. While the information secured may not hasten the introduction of oil as a fuel in armored cruisers and battle-ships, it will materially increase oil-fuel installation in ships

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1902.

	the second s	Nº Contraction
- indiana	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	Olis	ant the site
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S. R. P	ale Seal	085 0 40
Straw S	eal	0 00 0 65
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	Process	1 1 10 1 10
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Castor O	I hala	. 0 08 0 10
Lard Oil	ll brls	0 071 0 081
66		0 80 0 00
Linseed,	raw, nett bolled, nett re. ctrs.qt., per case.	0 70 0 80 0 69
011	boiled, nett	0 70 0072
Onve, pt	Lre	1 05 1 15
Turnenti	ne, nett	0 00 8 70
Petroleun		0 75 0 76
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United in	ches, 00 to 25	0.00 0.00
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do	\$1 to 50	0 00 ~ ~0
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	Paints, &c.	
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80 00	the second se	00 5 25
do No.	2 3 4. ad dry	4 621/4 871
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Whiting.	ordinary.	5 00 5 50 1 75 2 00 1 50 \$ 25
40	Gilders	0 45 0 50
đo	Paris, do	0 60 0 70 0 85 1 00
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Belgian German		1 65 1 90
American	do	2 25 2 45
Fire Brick	do s per 1000.	2 00 2 40
Fire Clay	*****************************	16 00 22 00
Rosin		
		2 75 5 50
	Broken Sheet	0 13 0 15
de	bris. White, bris.	0 11 0 18
American	White, bris.	0 00 0 14
Coopers'	Glue	O WU
Branswich	k Green	0 27 0 26 0 04 0 10
French Im	the Warmith	0 12 0 16
a o.i r urn	do do do	0 65 0 70
Brown Jan		0 75 1 00
Black Jap	an	0 60 0 75
)range Sh	ellac, No. 1	0 50 0 75 2 00 2 25
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waite di	100 Ib bal	2 25 2 75 2 75 8 00
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of the merchant marine and in shore establishments. It is the engineering or mechanical feature which is of commanding importance in the industrial or mercantile marine world. The structural disadvantages which are so serious as regards development will only be encountered in a lesser degree in ships of the mercantile marine. The structural disadvantages that may prove so serious in the Navy will not be encountered in the installation of liquid-fuel appliances in shore establishments. The insuring of a reserve supply of the fuel ought also to be an easy matter for industrial plants."

PREPARATION OF ROSIN FOR SIZING.

Many rosins, but more especially common rosin, readily dissolve in alkaline solutions, such as lye made of caustic soda; the compound thus formed is an alkaline resinate of soda, which remains in liquid form, but by the adtition to such fluid of a solution of a metallic salt, such as sulphate of aluminum, sugar of lead, etc., the resin is precipitated from the alkaline solution in the form of a resinous mass. It is, in fact, become a resinate of alumina or of lead, because the resin as resin has forsaken the soda salt to combine with the metallic base of the aluminum sulphate or lead acetate. Divested of technical language the semi-solid precipitate is virtually a metallic soap of alumina or of lead. Now most of these metallic soaps are insoluble in water and, therefore, are made use of by the paper maker as a sizing compound for rendering paper non-bibulous, by which the paper is rendered more or less waterproof. By dissolving resinates in oil of turpentine very useful soap varnishes are obtained, which can be utilized in coating the surface of paper to render same waterproof.

The difference between rosin when dissolved in any of the spirituous fluids, and that obtained by the action of alkaloids, says a writer in the Paper Makers' Journal, is this: The spirituous solution is a mechanical one, that is. it simply breaks down the resin into fine particles, whereby they remain suspended in the fluid to form a liquid solution; whereas alkalide solvents chemically combine with the rosin to saponify it, that is, there is a veritable chemical reaction, when the alkalines unite with the rosin to form a soap (i.e., resinate). On an average 1,000 parts of rosin will require about 170 parts of pure caustic potash to com. pletely saponify the rosin. The solution exhibits a fluorescence or bloom, and such solutions when mixed with salts of various metals, such as sulphate of alumina, sulphate of copper, or sulphate of iron. etc., undergo a chemical change, whereby the metal base of such salt combines with the resinate and imparts a color to it, namely, aluminum sulphate will give a white resinate of alumina (aluminum soap),



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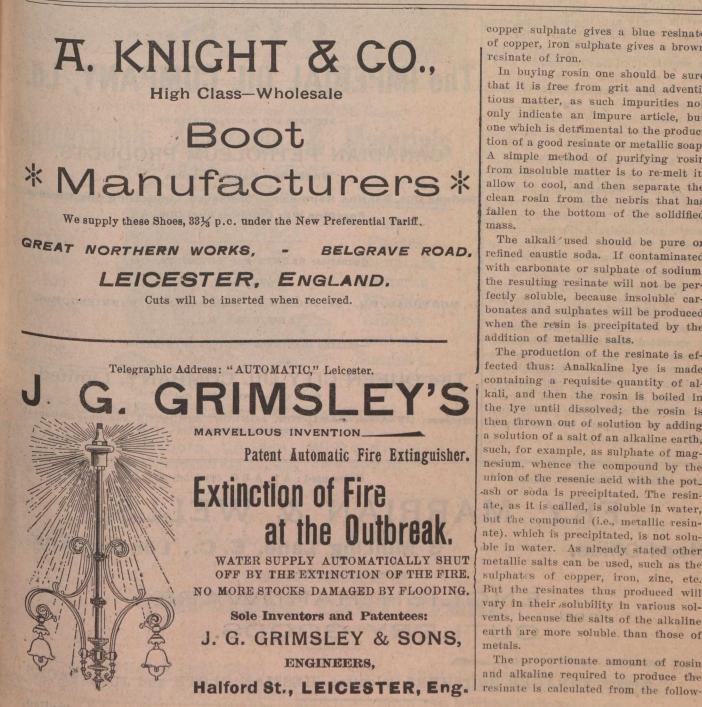
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Steel Moulders' Composition for Castings of every description. Ground Ganister for Cupolas, Bessemers, Crucible Steel Melting Holes, etc. Patent Non-Conducting Cement for Steam Pipes and Boilers superior to Felt and Compositions for preventing the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



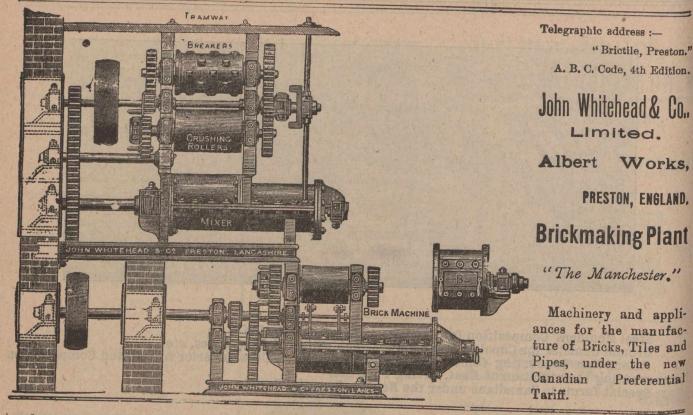
copper sulphate gives a blue resinate of copper, iron sulphate gives a brown resinate of iron.

In buying rosin one should be sure that it is free from grit and adventitious matter, as such impurities not only indicate an impure article, but one which is detrimental to the production of a good resinate or metallic soap. A simple method of purifying rosin from insoluble matter is to re-melt it, allow to cool, and then separate the clean rosin from the nebris that has fallen to the bottom of the solidified ma'ss.

The alkali used should be pure or refined caustic soda. If contaminated with carbonate or sulphate of sodium, the resulting resinate will not be perfectly soluble, because insoluble carbonates and sulphates will be produced when the resin is precipitated by the addition of metallic salts.

The production of the resinate is effected thus: Analkaline lye is made containing a requisite quantity of alkali, and then the rosin is boiled in the lye until dissolved; the rosin is then thrown out of solution by adding a solution of a salt of an alkaline earth, such, for example, as sulphate of magnesium, whence the compound by the union of the resenic acid with the potash or soda is precipitated. The resinate, as it is called, is soluble in water, but the compound (i.e., metallic resinate). which is precipitated, is not soluble in water. As already stated other metallic salts can be used, such as the sulphates of copper, iron, zinc, etc. But the resinates thus produced will vary in their solubility in various solvents, because the salts of the alkaline earth are more soluble than those of metals.

The proportionate amount of rosin and alkaline required to produce the



ing data: First, test the caustic alkali for its purity and freedom from carbonates, sulphates, silicates, sulphides, etc. and then ascertain the exact value in caustic alkali Na2O of caustic soda. This is ascertained by taking its specific gravity, whence reference to a table of such values will give the actual amount of sodium oxide present in the caustic alkali. Separately a sample of the rosin should also be tested so as to ascertain exactly the quantity of alkali necessary to saponify it completely. The richness in caustic alkali is calculated in percentage of Na20that is to say, 80 per cent. from the caustic soda analyzed, the soda corresponding to silicate of soda must be deducted, as the resinic acids have no action on it.

Supposing therefore in the analysis 1,000 parts by weight of rosin has been completely saponified by 190 parts of pure caustic potash, this quantity is converted into soda by calculation therefrom. As the soda used contains only 80 per cent. of true alkali, we shall have to use 25 per cent. more of this soda, and we know that 62 parts of soda have saponifying power equal to that of 112.2 parts of caustic potash. OILS. The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Ld.

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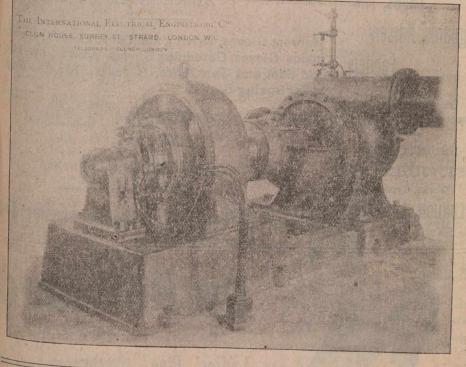
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Telegrams : "CLUNCH, LONDON."

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



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Manufacturers of **Electric Lighting Trac**tion and Power Transmission Plant.

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

Special prices to Canadians under



MARINE ANIMAL OILS.

Marine animal oils are obtained either from the fat layers of the big fish mammalia, or from the livers of certain smaller fish, or from the whole body of other fish, as herrings, sardines, etc. All marine animal oils, says the Leather Trades Review, are more or less fluid at ordinary temperature. Their color ranges from a light yellow to a dark black-brown, and they have generally a marked smell and taste, which is more or less disagreeable. Most of Ithem become black when brought into contact with chlorine gas, whereas all other oils and fats are bleached with this same gas. The marine oils give characteristic color reactions.

Caustic soda, of specific gravity 1.34, gives a red coloring; nitric, sulphuric and both these acids combined, produce

Eclectic Steer Co., Limited,

Princess Street Works. SHEFFIELD, Eng.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL

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A Reliable, Cheap and Correct Motor Meter.

English made Arc Lamps, open and enclosed types, Continuous and Alternating Currents, also the new FLAME ARC LAMPS. Incandescent Lamps.

Special figures quoted for contracts. Volt and Ampere Meters, Switches, Switchboards, Cutouts, and Lighting Accessories

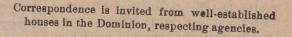
New Patent Couplings for Arc Lamps.

Allowing no strain on the rope, accidents therefore an impossibility.

Price lists mailed out on application.

BELLS. INDIGATORS. TI

TELEPHONES.



chloride will destroy all putrefying matters, and the specific smell remains of the marine animal oil treated.

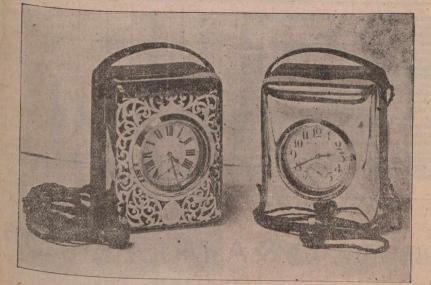
In the refining process it is best not to use nitric, but sulphuric acid. Generally this process consists in well mixing together the acid and the oil by the aid of a stirring machine which is kept in motion for about ten hours. Then add water, stir well, let it set and run off the liquid. To wash the oil run into it a thin flash of water; mix the whole well with a stirring machine until the water does not affect litmus paper, then add 0.5 per 1,000 slacked caustic lime, which has been previously stirred in with water into a kind of milk.

Other materials used for oxidation are bichromate of potash, hydrochloric and sulphuric acid—for 1,000 pounds of marine animal oil, 1½ pounds of bichromate of potash, 3 pounds of 'hydrochloric acid, and ½ pound of sulphuric acid. Powdered manganese and dilute hydrochloric acid produce also the same effect.

WALL PAPER DESIGNING.

(Continued from last week.)

And when he has all these he must be a good business man, able to sell his designs and to collect for them. In the past the



Above Cut represents the Latest Novelties in our

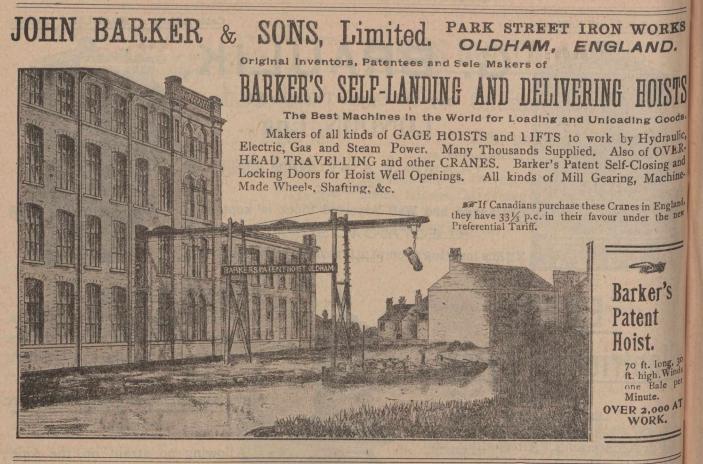
"Meteor" Electric Light Cases

Solid Silver Fronts, 5x4x3.

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

EVANS & MANGER, Hatton Garden, LONDON, Eng.

-MANUFACTURED BY-



designing of wall paper has followed closely the introduction of foreign style revivals. A style would make its appearance in Europe, and the succeeding year the American designer would be asked for "something the same—only different." This was the entire history of designing, and to the intelligent art critic American wall papers were often about as uninteresting as anything that could well be imagined. The entire originality of the designer-was devoted to variations on old themes.

2052

Some years ago, however, the more progressive designers began experimiting in various ways, and the manufacturers, finding most of the wall paper designs reaching a dead level of sameness, and the business in general needing more "ginger," began cautiously introducing some of the less extreme experiments in decorative effects. Perhaps it is wrong to call this an !American innovation, for even these decorative ideas largely followed similar

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Lass Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13.372	3%-6mos. 4-6mos. 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	\$50 400 100 40 50	\$50 400 10 20 50	96½ 160 97

STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CANADIAN.-Montreal Quotations Nov. 11, 1907.

BRIVIEW AND FORMEN.-Quotations on the London Market, Nov. 1, 1992 Market value p. p'd up st

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	Phœnix Fire	53,776	35	50
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*Excluding periodical cash bonus.



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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Canadians can buy these carriages, under the New Tariff, 33½ p.c., in their favour by purchasing in Manchester, from this firm.

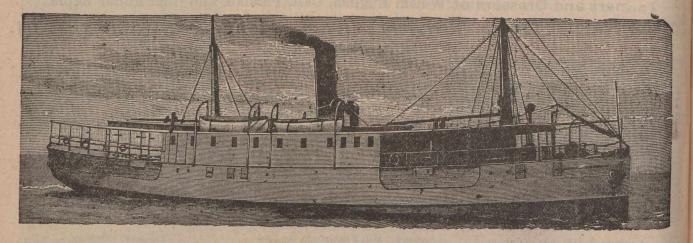
treatments already introduced in Europe, but it, at least, opened a field for American designers to exercise more of their talent for originality. This "decorative" style of wall paper, which breaks away from all the oldperiod styles, and indulges in all sorts of novelties, gives the designer more opportunity to originate entirely new features than any style that has been used in America. Crowns, borders, panels and the various striking arrangements of form and color have really no limit. But, of course, all these are done within the lines of good taste.

It is undeniable that the American designer has a larger field at present than ever before, and he is showing that he has capabilities equal to his foreign brethren. As a rule he is far more prolific. Designs are discarded more quickly here, and the designer is consequently forced to make a large number. There are, properly speaking, three classes of designers-those who are employed by manufacturers and who confine their work to their employers; those who are public designers, selling their designs to various manufacturers; and, lastly, the "occasional" designers, many of whom are women, and who sell a design now and then. In addition to these there are the employes, assistants and learners employed by the public designers, usually at a fixed salary.

The line in which the designer's talent mainly lies usually soon becomes apparent, not only to himself but to the manufacturer; and it frequently happens that the designer is forced, by the orders that crowd upon him, to devote much of his time and attention to one particular variety of design. One man will be popular for his hall papers, another for florals, another for stripes, but usually this apparent limitation is merely temporary, while, in fact, the designer can do other things equally well.

As for the connection getween the designer and the public it is, unfor-





Builders of Light Draft Twin-Screw Steel River Passenger Steamers as supplied for H. M. Indian Government.

STEAM LAUNCHES UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR SALE. STEEL STEAM BARGES. TWIN & SINGLE SCREW STEAM TUG BOATS. Telegraphic Address: Sternwheel, Lytham.

tunately, less direct than could be wished. The public knows but little of the designer, and even his designs often reach the public in a form quite foreign to the designer's original idea, for the block-cutter may not quite be able to catch the spirit of the design, and the colorist may quite change the original intention of the designer, so that the designer may often have cause to doubt the identity of his own work when he sees it in the roll.

TO TEST CONSTITUTIONALITY OF OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

The difficulties and commercial warfare which have arisen between the big butter men of the United States and the manufacturers of oleomargarine are to be settled in the Federal Court. The tax of ten cents a pound practically

New Hair-Dressing Establishment and Barber Shop

IN THE

... BELLEVUE APARTMENTS ... (FOLEY FLATS)

Mr. Peter Harvey, for the last nine or ten years favorably known to the patrons of MARIEN'S, on St. Catherine Street, has opened a First-class

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paralyzed the oleomargarine business, even though the oleo manufacturers used the same matter for coloring employed by the butter manufacturers, especially that butter received in the market during the winter season, when it lacks the yellow color of the summer season. The test case was, we are told, brought some weeks ago, by District Attorney Bundy at Cincinnati under Section 2 to recover the penalty imposed. It is being made on a fortypound package of oleomargarine, which was made with half commercial butter purchased in the open market and 50 per cent. oleo oil, made according to the formula by which the highest grade of oleo is made.

Judge Miller Outcalt represents the oleomargarine interests and is backed by the consolidated oleo interests of the whole country. This will thoroughly test the validity of the amendment

of May 9. Whichever way the case is decided it will be appealed to the Supreme Court, where an early decision will be had. The Internal Revenue Department, as well as the oleo people, have been anxious to have the consti-It is tutionality of the law tested. claimed by the oleo people that in this law Congress is delegated police power and has destroyed the production of the poor man's butter. They will seek to show that old-time prejudices against oleo have died out, and that it is as pure a product as comes from the creameries and equally as whole some.

As matters stand the Elgin Company fixes the price of butter each Monday of each week, and has practically a monopoly of the business. It will be urged in this test case that a great in justice and wrong is being done by the enforcement of the amendment.



Telegrams : "JESSOP, LEICESTER."

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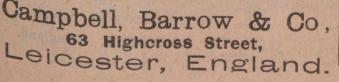
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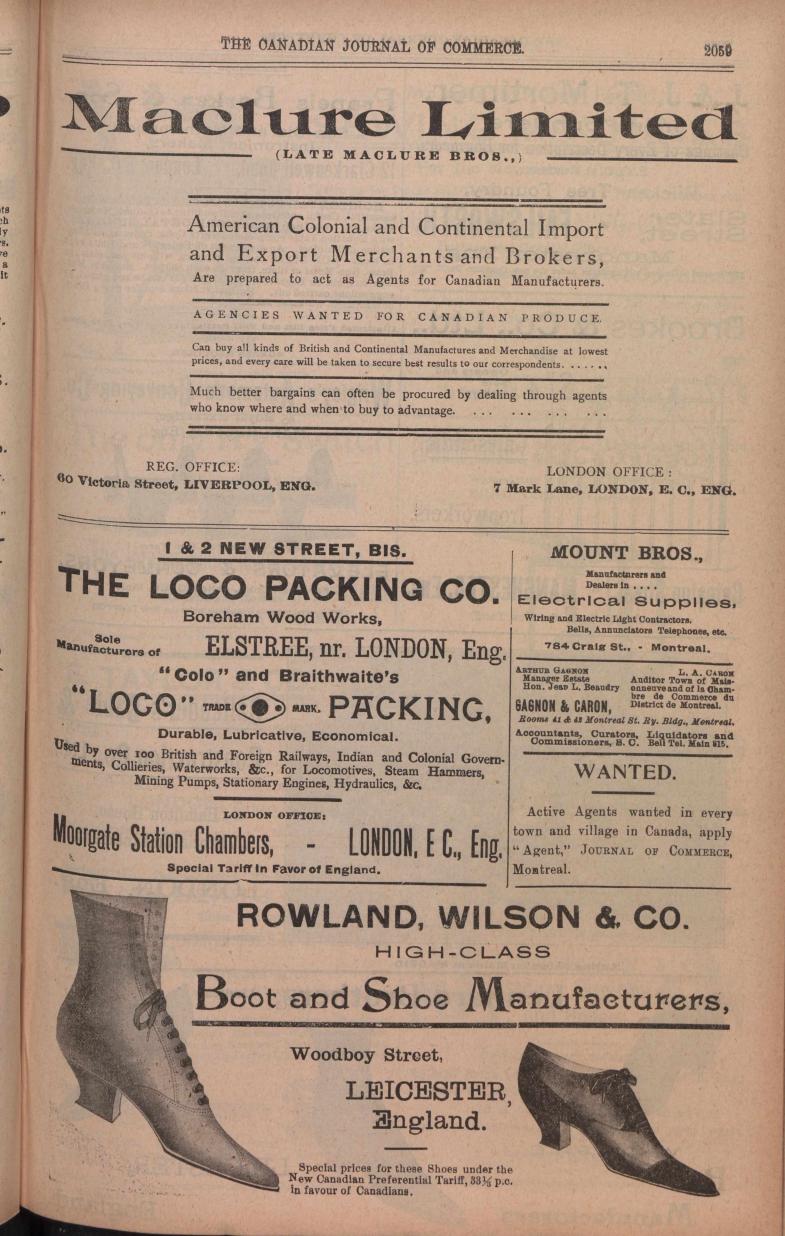
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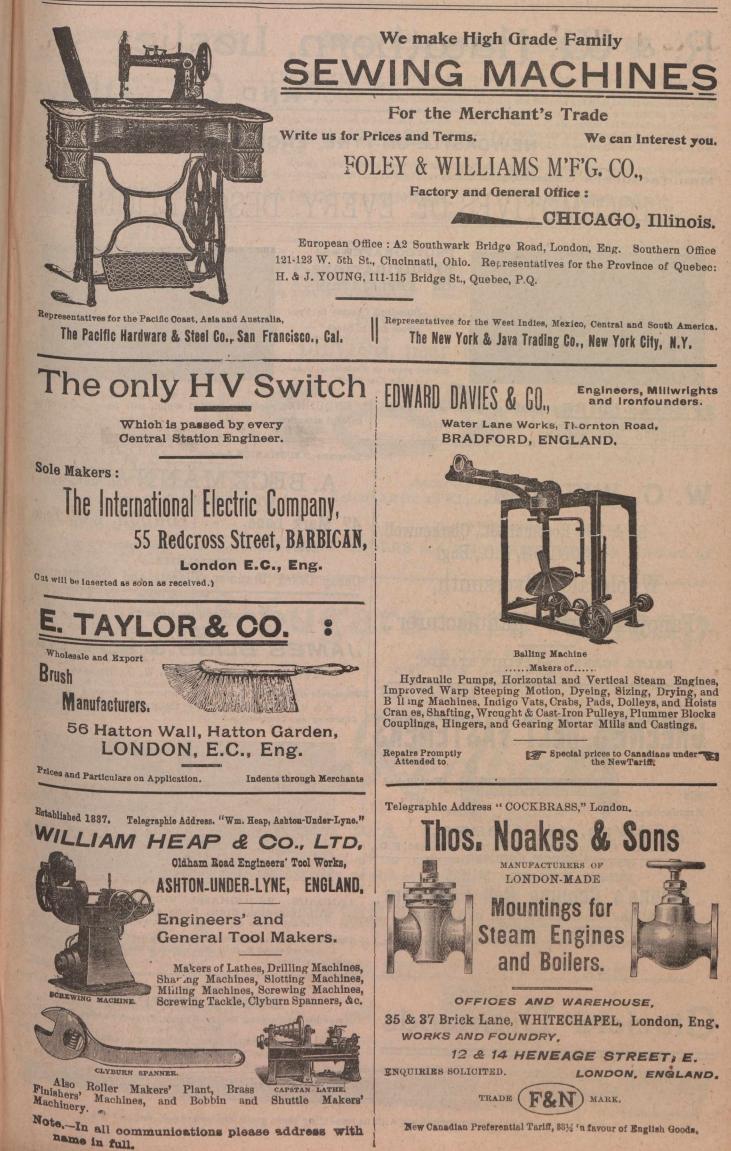
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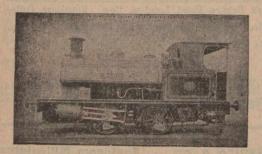




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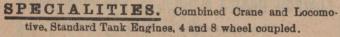
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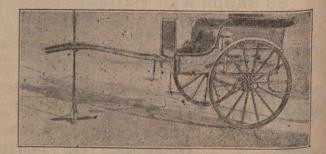


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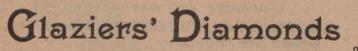
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² per cent. loan, 1888-99	102	104
Debs. 1834, 3½ per cent 2½ p.c. loan, 1897 Manitoba. 1885-6, 5 p.c	102 88 108	104 90 110

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	Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874 1876, 5 p.c 1880, 4% p.c 1880, 4% p.c. Atlantic & Nth. 1885, 5 p.c. Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p.c. Gu Buffalo & Lake Huron \$10 shr Go 5% p.c. bonds	102	107
	1976 5 D. C., 1874	102	107
	1880, 414 p.c.	104	106
100	Atlands - 1888, 5 p.C	109	112
1.5	Western 5 p.c. Gu	8 120	128
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	do 5% p.c. bonds	137	141
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100	2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c.	126	129
100	1st pref. stock 5 p.c	107	1071/2
100	2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c lst pref. stock 5 p.c 2nd pref. stock 3rd pref. stock 5 p.c. mer den stock	95	951/2 431/8
100 100 100 100 100 100	5 p.C. perp. deb. stock	135	138
100	5 p.c. perp. deb. stock 4 p.s. perp. deb. stock	107	11
	and the second se	1 Same	Shits
100	Great Western shares, 5 p.c Hamilton & N.W., 6 p.c M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c Montreal & Champian 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bds	134	137
100	Mamilton & N.W., 6 p.c.		-
100	Montreal & Olanada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c	1106	108
100	mtg. bds	16.013	
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100	City of you	101	103
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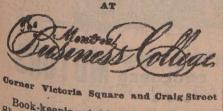
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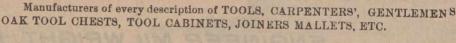
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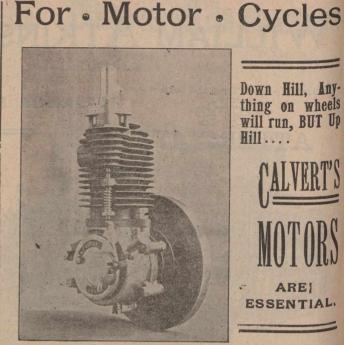


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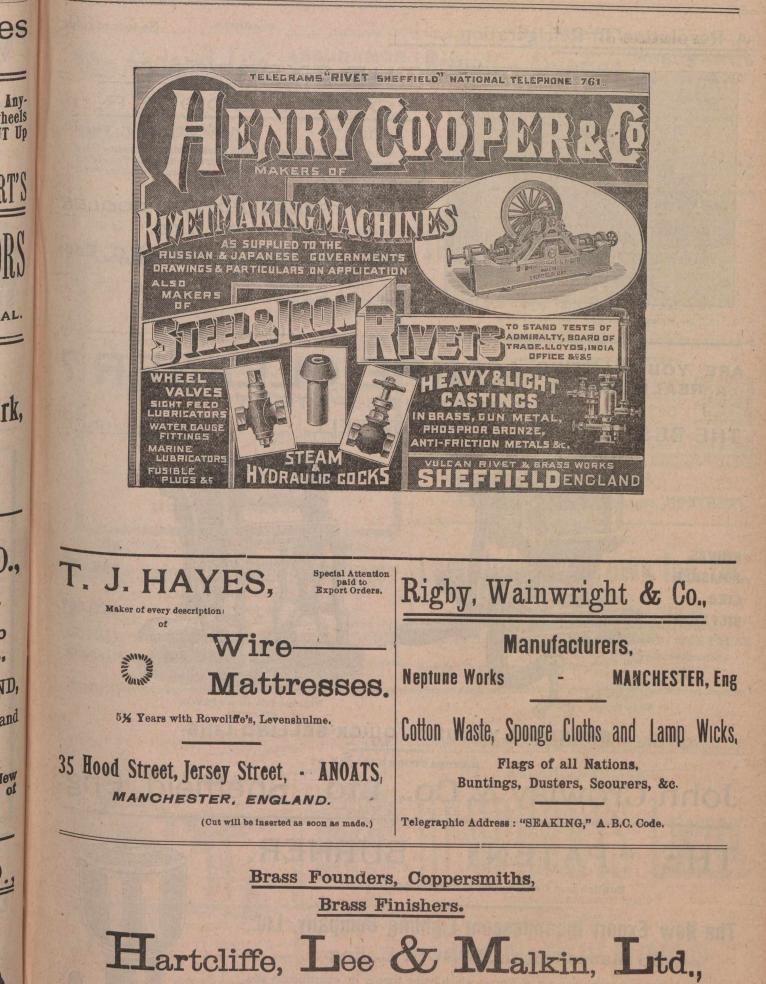
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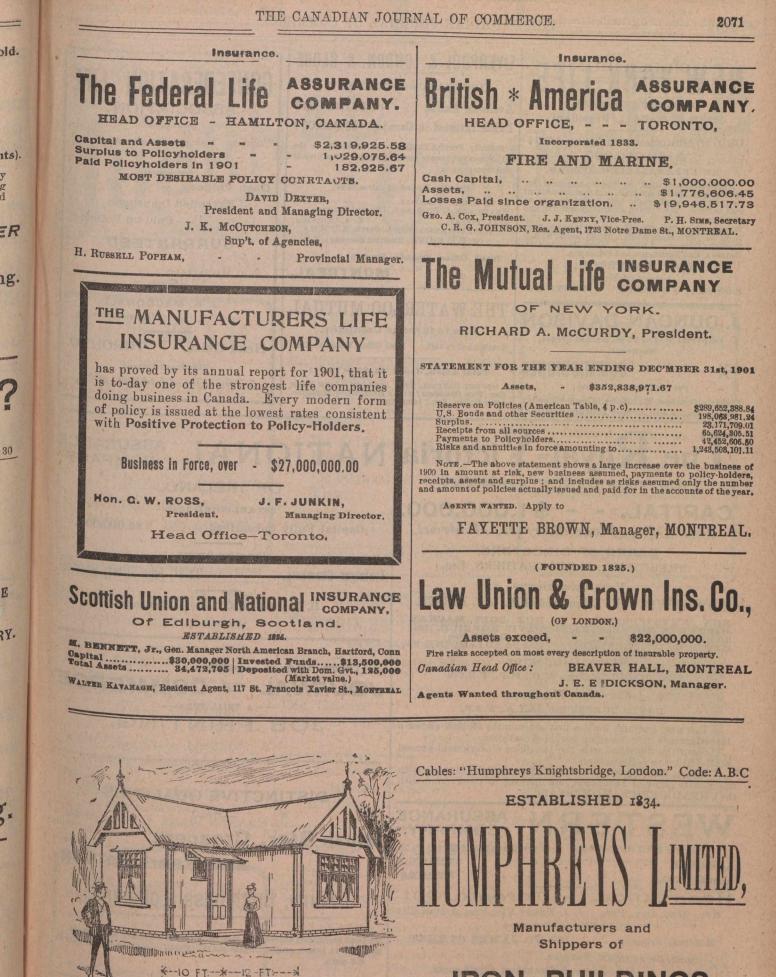
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