

30 10

The Chartered Banks.

2214

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Letitution 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 manches, on and after MONDAY, the Second DAY OF DEC-EMBER next. and after MO. EMBER 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,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

· All

Montreal, 15th October, 1901.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No 91.

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

By order of the Board, D. COULSON,

General Manager.

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

The (Thartered	Banks.
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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NURIII AMIDIUA. Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up Capital. Reserve Fund. London Office. COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brødle. John James Cater. Richar. H. Giyn. Henry B. Farrer. Richar. H. Giyn. Head Office in Canada. St. James sureet. Montreal. H. STIKEMAN. General Manager.

	TIMAN, OCACIA		
J.	ELMSLY, Inspe	ctor.	
		ADA:	
London, Ont.,	Quebec.	Brandon,	100
	Halifax, N.S.,	Anhcroft, B.	C.
Hamilton,	Sydney, C.B.,	Atlin,	
Toronto.	St. John, N.B.,	Greenwood,	
Kingston,	Fredericton,	Victoria,	
Midland,	Yukon District,	Vancouver,	
Ottawa,	Dawson City,	Rossland,	
Montreal, Que.,	Winnipeg, Man.	Kaslo.	
DRAFTS ON	SOUTH AFRICA	MAY BE	OB
TAINED	T THE BANK'S	BRANCHES.	

DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES. Agents in the United States.
New York (52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents.
San Francisco (127 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.
London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.
Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool.
Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, and branches, Natiralia. Bank of Australia. India; China and Japan-Mercantile Bank. Of Indisers.
Mest Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs.
Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.
Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

2, 150,0 0

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Paid-up Capital, - - -Reserve Fund, - - -\$2,500,000

Reserve Fund,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Molson Macpherson, - President. Vice-President. Wm.

N. H. Ewing, - - Vice-President.
N. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn,
H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw.
JAMES FLLIOT, General Manager.

A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. Lockv ood W. W. L. Chipman, Arst. Inspectors.

BRANCHES:

Aylmer, "	Iontreal, St. Cath Iontreal, "Marte Branch, Jacqu	St. Thomas, Ont. erine St. Branch. et and Harbour'' es Cert'er Sq.
Brockville, "	Morrisburg, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
Calgary, Alberta.	Norwich, " Ottawa, "	Toronto Jc. "
Chesterville.Ont.	Ottawa, "	Trenton, "
Clinton. "	Owen Sound, "	Vancouver, B. C.
Exeter. "	Owen Sound, " Port Arthur, "	Victoria, B. C.
Fragerville, Que,	Quebec, P.Q.,	Victoriaville, Q.
Hamilton. Ont.	Revelstoke	Waterloo, Ont.
Hangoll "	Station, B.C.	Winnipeg, Man.
Kinggville "	Ridgetown, Ont.	Weedsteck, Ont.
Knowlton, Que.	Simcoe, "	
London, Ont.	Smith's Falls, (Int.

AGENTS IN EUROPE:

London-Parr's Bank, Ltd.; Messrs. Chaplin; Milne, Grenfell & Co., Ltd. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Ireland-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. France-Societe Generale, Credit Lyonnais. Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japan - Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

IN UNITED STATES:

IN UNITED STATES:

-		931-10	
JAN	AD	Α.	
		•	\$2,000,00
			JANADA.

The Chartered Banks.

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

Cap Res

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

approx or wranched,	
Antigonish, N.S.	Newcastle, N.B.
Bathurst, N.B.	Ottawa, Ont.
Bridgewater, N.S.	Pictou, N.S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Dorchester, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.
Tredericton, N.B.	Sackville, N.B.
Grand Forks, B.C.	St. John, N.B.
Juvsboro, N.S.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Halifax, N.S.	St. John's, Nfid.
Kingston, N.B.	Summerside, P.E.I.
Londonderry, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.
Louisburg, C.B.	Truro, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S.	Vancouver BC
Maitland, N.S.	Vancouver, East End, B C.
Moncton, N.B.	Victoria, B.C.
Montreal, Que.	Westmount, P.Q.
Montreal, West End.	Weymouth, N.S.
Nanaimo, B.C.	Woodstock, N.B.
Hananno, D.C.	noodboodig an-

Nelson, B.C. Agencies in Havana, Cuba; New York, N.Y.; and Republic, Washington.

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CORRESPONDENTS: Great Britain, Bank of Scotland. France, Credit Lyonnais. Germany, Deutsche Bank. Spain, Credit Lyonnais. China and Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. New York, Ohase National Bank. Boston, National Shawmut Bank, Chicago, Illimois Trust and Savings Bank. Sa Francisco, First National Bank. Portland, Ore., First National Bank. Seattle, Washington Na-tional Bank. Spokane, Exchange National Bank. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfer made and drafts issued at current rates.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

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

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

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, 401,900 Capital Paid-up, 134,000

Capital Paid-up, Reserve, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan. Esq., President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq., Robert McIntosh, M.B. J. A. Gibson, Esq.. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, Cashier. BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Pickering. Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont. Drafts 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 Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

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

Monday, the second day of Decem ber next

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

General Manager.

Toronto, 22nd October, 1901

By order of the Board, C. McGILL,

The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 69.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the

current half-year, and that the same will be payable

Monday, the 2nd day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th

of November to the 31st of November, both days

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The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Hamilton.

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

The transfer books will be closed from 16th to 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. J. TURNBULL,

General Manager.

Hamilton, 23rd Oct., 1901.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The Chartered Banks.

DIVIDEND No. 70.

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

Monday, the second day of December next.

By order of the Board.

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

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

By order of the board,

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager. Toronto, October 22nd, 1901.

The Traders' Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 32.

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

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

By order of the Board,

H. S. STRATHY, General Manager

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

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

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

Monday, the 2nd day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

 Design Design Design
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Agents in London, Eng., National Bank of

Agents in Boston. National Exchange Bank. Agents in Boston. National Exchange Bank. Agents in New York, National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and remitted.

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The Standard Bank of Canada.

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

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

By order of the Board,

GEORGE P. REID, General Manager.

The Bank of Ottawa.

Ince Bank of Ottawa. DIVIDEND NO. 51. NOTICE there were that a divident of Four work which were that the same will be ray of the Bank and its branches, on and its were at the Bank and its branches, on and many of the Bank and its branches of the same many of the Bank and its branches of the Shareholts. The Stah Navember next. Out days its city, on we held at the Banking House in this city, on we held at the Banking House in the Banking Hous

General Manager.

Ottawa, 122nd October, 1901.

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

E. E. WEBB,

General Manager.

Quebec, October 25th, 1901.

QUEBEC BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 159.

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

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

THOMAS MCDOUGALL,

General Manager.

Quebec, 22nd October, 1901.

HALIFAX BANKING CO

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1882.

DIRECTORS.				
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, -		-	President	
CHARLES ARCHIBALD,		-	Vice-President	

J. WALTER ALLISON HECTOR MCINNES. R. L. BORDEN, GEO. S CAMPBELL, General Office, - TORONTO, Ont.

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

BRANCHES. In Nova Scotia—Amherst. Annapolis, Bridgetown Dartmouth. Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool. New Glaspow, North Sydney, Oxford Pictou, Pugwash, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmonth. In New Brunswick—Campbellton, Chatham, Fre-dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Wood-stock.

ock. In P.E. Island-Charlottetown and Summerside. In Quebec-Montreal and Paspebiac. In Ontario-Almonte, Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa,

In Onesho Toronto. In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica. In United States.-Boston, Mass.: Calais, Maine. bjcsgo. 111

The Chartered Banks.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 53.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent, for the half-year ending 30th of November, 1941, upon the capital stock of this institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at this Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November both days inclusive. By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. Toronto, October 22nd, 1901.

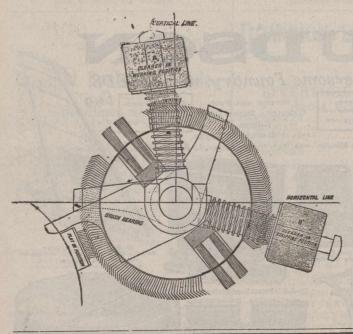
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1	BOST
La Banque Nationale.	COMMON CAMBRO
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.	Midship enade dec
Capital Paid-Up, \$1,200,000.00	For fur the compa
Rest. 275,000 00 Undivided Profits, 54,738.91	one comp
	And I The
DIBECTORS: N. AUDETTE, Esq., President. A. B. Dupuis, Esq., Vice-President Hon. Judge Chauveau, V. Chateauvert, Esq., N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq., J. B. Lailberté, Esq.,	17 St. Sad
A. B. Dupuis, Esq., ViCe-Fresident Hon. Judge Chauveau, V. Chateauvert, Esq., N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq. J. B. Laliberté, Esq., N. LAVDE Inspector	
J. B. Laliberte, Esq., P. LAFRANCE, Manager. N. LAVOIE, Inspector.	Bene i The
Branches :	ALCONTRACT IN
Quebec, (St. Roch) Nicolet, P.Q. do (St. Johns St.) Rimouski, P.Q., Montreal, Roberval, P.Q.,	THE
Ottavia, Ont., Sherbrooke, P.Q.,	Ce
Coati ook, P.Q. St. Francols, Beauce, P.Q.	
Montreal, Koberval, F.Q., Ottawa, Ont., Sherbrooke, P.Q., Chiccutimi, P.Q., St. Casimir, P.Q., Coati.ook, P.Q., St. Francois, Beauce, P.Q. Fraserville, P.Q., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., Jollette, r.Q., St. Johns, P.Q., Montmagny, P.Q., St. Marle, do	Ca
Montmagny, P.Q., St. Marle, do Murry Bay, P.Q., Ag. nts-England-The National Bank of Scot.	Corne
Agents-England-The National Bank of Scot- land, London, France-Credit Lyonnais, Paris and	- Constanting
Age note-Bigland-The National Bank of Scote land, London. France-Credit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches. United States-The National Bank of the Republic, New York; Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston, Mass.	- 1.00 /2
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CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COM	
Ocean Steamships.	
DOMINION LINE	F
Steamship	S.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.	. 1
FROM PORTLAND. CAMBROMANNov. 30th, 2 p *MANXMANDec 4th, 2 p	m
*MANXMAN Dec 4th, 2 p *MANXMAN Dec 4th, 2 p *BOMAN Dec, 7th, 2 p *OTTOMAN Dec, 1tth, 2 p VANCOUVER Dec, 14th, 2 p	m. fas
•These steamers do not carry passengers. Rates of Passage.	La Fro
Saloon-\$50 00 and upwards. Second Saloon-\$35 00 and \$37.50. Third Class-\$25.00 ard \$26.00, according steamer.	to 14 21 28
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Rates of Passage. Saloon-\$50.00 and upwards. Second Saloon - \$40.00 and upwards.	colo day Suo
Third Class-\$28.00, NEW SERVICE. BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.	part for at t
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Central LOAN AND Canada COMPANY	R #80 #31 Gla
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JAMES NACDONOUGH, Chairman. AUGUSTUS D SHEPARD, Presi THEO. H FREELAND, Vice-Pres. WARREN L. GREEN, 2nd Vice-Pres. JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary. J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas. F. R. MYERS, Ass't Treas.	dent. E N F
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1	14 Nov2 Dec. 21 Nov1onian New
	5 Dec Corinthian
1	colonial mail train leaving Movtreal at noon Sun day, and of C.P R. train, Windsor Station, S p m.
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	MONTREAL Capital Authorised - \$5,000,000 00
1	Capital Subscribed, - \$500,000 00 Capital Paid Up, \$250,000 00 PRESIDENT.
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	VICE-PRESIDENT: Hon. George A. DRUMMOND, DIRECTORS: DR Angus Sit William C
0 8	R. B. Angus, Sir William C. E. S. Clouston, Macdonald, A. F. Gault. A. Macnider,
	E. B. Greenshields, H. V. Meredith, C. M. Hays, A. T Paterson, C. B. Basmar, James Ross,
	Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G. Offices-Bank of Montreal Building, St. James
	Street, Montreal. H. Robertson, Manager.
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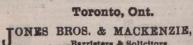
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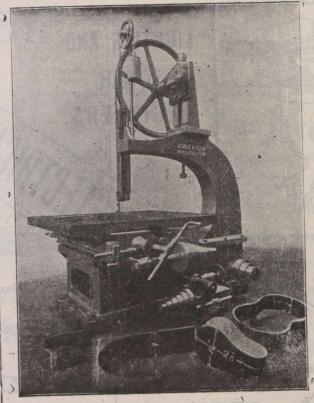
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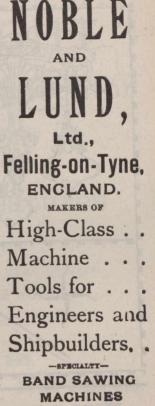
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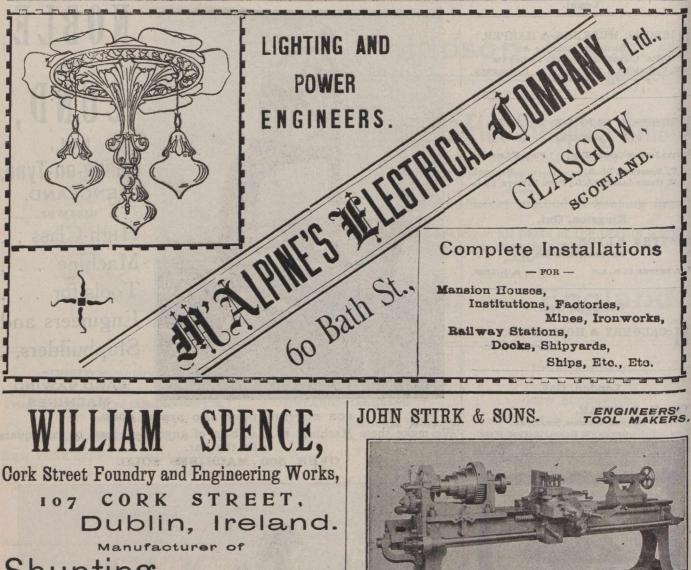
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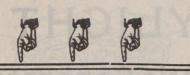
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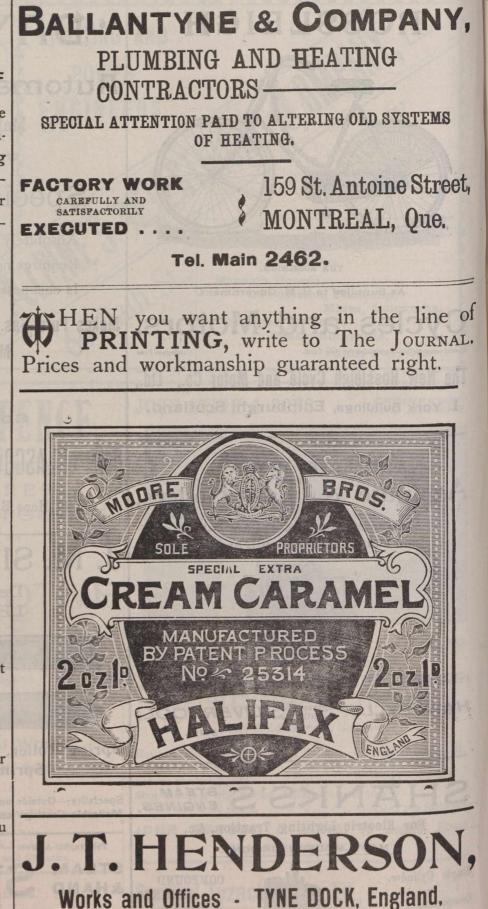
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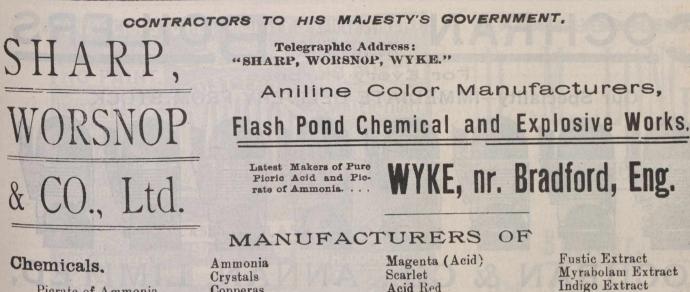
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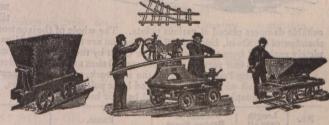
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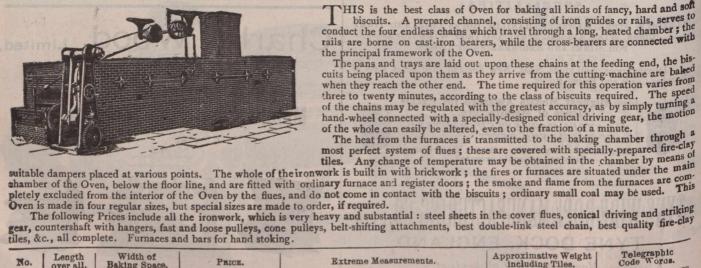
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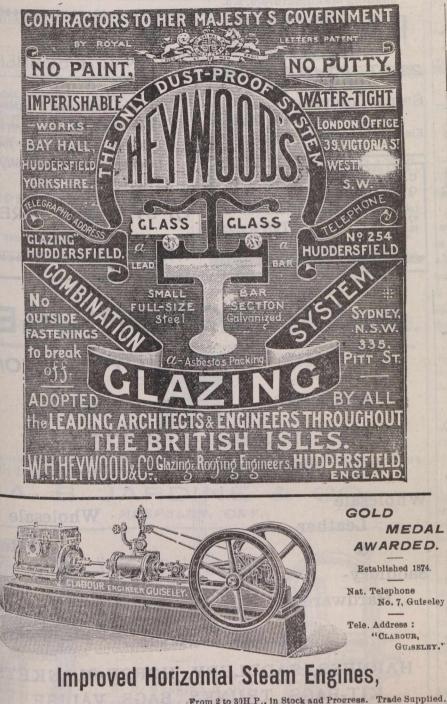


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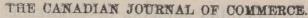
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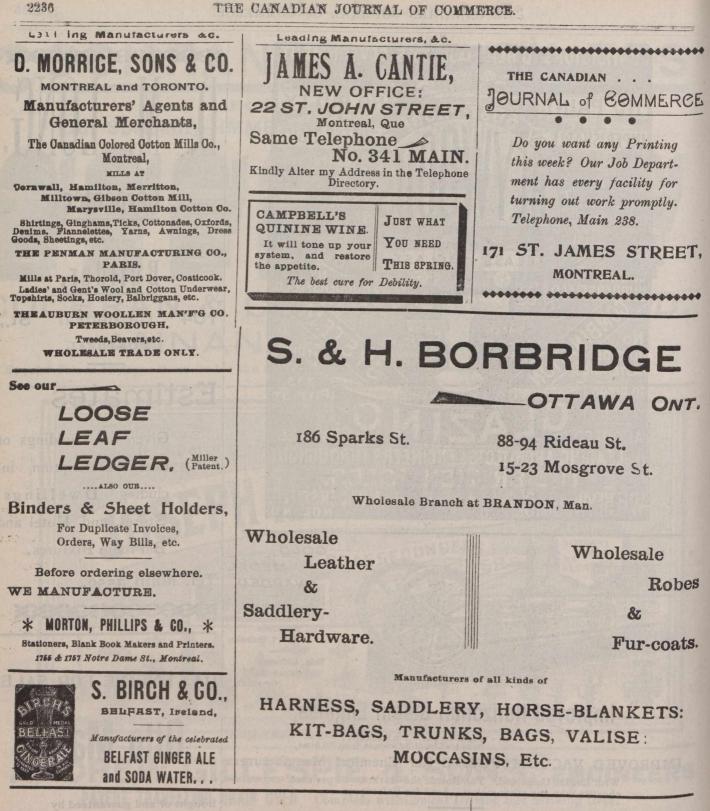
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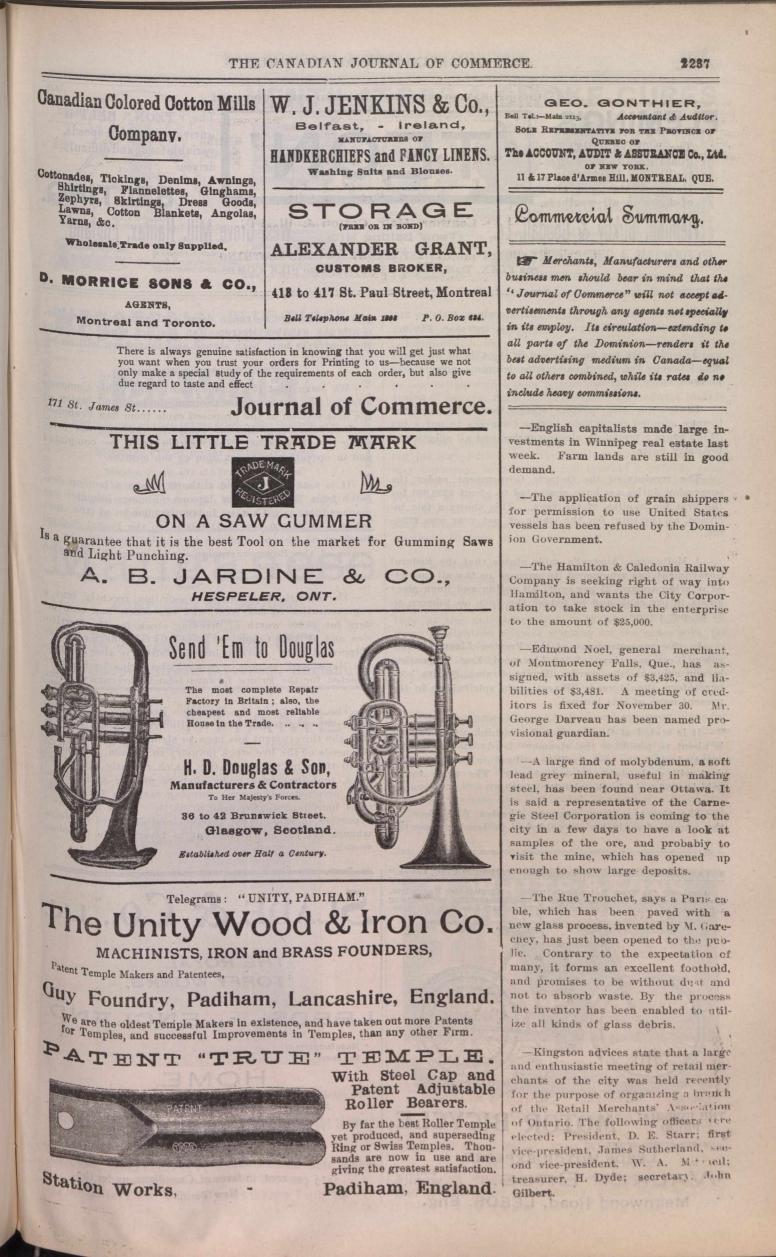
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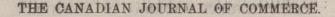
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INCORPORATING FIEMS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS.



-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings 15th to 21st November, 1901, \$567,711; 1900, \$565,641; increase, \$2,070.

-An ordinance has been passed in the City of St. Louis. Mo., whereby the street car companies must place clocks in their cars.

-Lewistown, Me., advices state that the National. Grange adopted resolutions urging Congress to put a tax of ten cents a pound on oleomargarine and all substitutes for dairy butter.

-The receipts of the Ontario Government under the succession duties act have amounted to about \$230,000 for the first ten months of the year. This shows a fair increase, as the total for the whole of last year was \$226,-

-A Melbourne, Australia cable states that the Federal Government has announced its purpose to tax all imported wearing apparel 25 per cent., all cotton and linen piece goods 10 per cent. and to reduce the duty on tobacco to 3s 3d per pound.

-In the announcement of the Preston Liverpool Distillery Company, Limited, of Liverpool, Eng., appearing in our columns, the words, "Fruits, Grains, Spirits," as heretofore, should read: "Finest grain spirits," as in the present issue of this journal.

-It is stated at Quebec that the Dominion Government is about to purchase the steamer Lord Stanley in the event of which the vessel will be utilized on the lakes. The deal will probably be closed shortly. The price to be paid is said to be in the vicinity of \$50,000.

-The street railway magnate, Charles T. Yerkes, in the course of an interview published in London recently,

reveals a scheme to run a deep level_express line underneath the existing Metropolitan District Lines. He says. the contracts have been signed and that work will be begun shortly.

-We learn that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company awarded the contract for the manufacture and laying of the first section of the proposed cable from San Francisco to Honolulu to an English company, the contract price being about £600,000. This section is to be completed and in operation in about nine or ten months.

It is asserted on good authority, says a London despatch from Taku, that the Japanese Finance Minister has managed to sell Chinese indemnity bonds of the face value of 50,000,000 yen (\$25,000,000), to the Postal Saving^s Bank at 80, the proceeds to be applied to meet the eff pense of the Boxer campaign, and toward the reduction of the national debt.

-The Ontario Dairymen's Association recently sent a representative to the West, and the result has been orders for \$6,000 worth of breeding stock for the Territo' ries and British Columbia, especially the latter, to be shipped at once. Ontario breeding stock is also going t^0 the Maritime Provinces. A particularly fine lot has been selected for the Prince Edward Island Government farm.

The secetary of the Dominion live Stock Association has received a letter from the Hon. A. G. Blair, stating that the Government has been so strongly impressed with the needs of the live stock industry in Canada, as explain ed to them by the deputation which recently visited Ottawa, that they have undertaken to provide at St. John. N.B., accommodation and shipping facilities for the effi-This will enable cient handling of 1,800 head of cattle. exporters to ship by the Intercolonial direct to St. John. whence the cattle will be sent to Liverpool in Canadian vessels.



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-Following the announcement of the combination of the Shawmut National Bank and the National Bank of the Commonwealth, says a Boston letter, came the news that bids had been made for shares of the Hide & Leather, New England, Eliot, Atlantic and Third National banks in connection with a plan to combine them into one institution. Several bank officials admit that efforts in this direction have been made.

-Several leading Winnipeggers are, it is learned, applying for incorporation of the Manitoba & Keewatin Railway Company, to construct and operate a railway commencing at a point in or adjacent to the City of Winnipeg, or in or near East Selkirk, thence northeasterly through the Province of Manitoba to the eastern boundary thereof, thence easterly through the district of Keewatin to Hudson Bay.

-A professor of physics, at the State University, Boulder, Col., has been granted a patent for an invention by which a large number of telegraph messages can be sent over one wire at the same time. In the physical laboratory at the university, it is said that he has had as many as eighteen circuits working on the same wire. On any of these circuits the Morse instrument can be placed and used exactly as with the single wire now in use. The invention is based on the principle of synchronizing motors.

-The Government have received and approved plans for an extension in a northerly direction for eight miles from Bancroft of the Toronto, Lindsay & Pembroke Railway. The extension will pass through the Townships of Herschel, Monteagle and Faraday, in Hastings County, and is another link in the direct line being gradually built between Toronto and Pembroke. The line was subsidized \$3,000 a mile in 1900 for an extension of 36 miles from Bancroft to Golden Lake, where connection will be had



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ENGINEERS,





Canadian mills engaged in the manufacture of the better class of goods had more business than they could attend to, and that it was only those engaged in making the lower grades who were suffering. It was doubtful if an increase in the duty would help their case. The tailors were of the opinion that the remedy for the alleged stagnation in the woollen industry was not to be found in more protection, but in the manufacture of a better class of goods.

-It is stated at Philadelphia that the Standard Oil Company has within the the last few days closed important contracts with shipbuilders for the building of several large bulk oil carriers for the trans-Atlantic trade. The William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company has been awarded one of the contracts, and the others go to shipbuilders at Richmond, Va., and elsewhere. The contracts call for the expenditure of several million dollars. At the present time there is not an American steamer in the European oil trade. The vessels will be 350 feet in length, and will have a minimum capacity of 1,500,000 gallons each. The contract awarded to the Cramps is the first they have ever received for a bulk oil carrier.

^{-A} Port Arthur, Ont., dispatch of recent date states that the town proposes to enterain Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann at a banquet on the completion of the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, which will be in a few weeks. Fort Arthur, it states, was in pretty low water when the construction of this railway was started. To-day the town has taken on a new lease of life. Elevators, freight sheds, round-houses and workshops are being built by the company. The civic authorities are making great improvements, and the Pigeon River Lumber Company are the Port Arthur people think that the promoters of their good fortune should be recognized in some tangible manner.

-Toronto advices state that the marine insurance combanies carrying risks on the lakes have been in correspondence over a request from Canadian Western shippers that the period of insurance should be extended from December 5 to 12, so that the season of navigation could be lengthened, and exporters be enabled to get their grain out of the Canadian Northwest. The companies have decided to extend the season in individual cases, where "Aporters asking are their regular customers, and where the vessels are considered in the first class. After December 5 a higher rate will be charged. The best class of Canadian boats will have no difficulty in obtaining the extension —A new special refrigerator service to the Canadian Northwest and British Columbia points is being inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Shippers who desire to send fruit and other perishable articles are notified that the company have arranged to assemble and start from North Bay every Wednesday all carload perishable traffic for main-line points west of Sudbury Junction to the Coast. This train is to be accompanied by an attendant, who will watch the heating apparatus in the refrigeraor cars. The idea of the new service is to give a quick run through of perishable goods and minimize the risk attending the carrying of such traffic arising from cold weather. Shippers in Ontario will need to start their shipments in time to connect with this special train at North Bay.

2241

The Department of Agriculture has forwarded another lot of specially fattened chickens in cold storage to Liverpool last week. This lot was from various fattening stations and contained 2,592 chickens. Returns have been received regarding the first shipment of fattened chickens sent by the department this season. These were fattened at the poultry fattening station at Bondville, Quebec. They were sold in Liverpool, wholesale, at fourteen cents per pound, and the net returns were equal to \$1.31 per pair of chickens at Montreal. Professor Robertson says the export trade in fattened chickens is bound to become great, and the demand in Canadian markets will also greatly increase as soon as consumers know the very superior quality of the fattened chickens, and the high percentage of edible portion in each bird.

A London cable of the 22nd reads: The shares of the Bank of Liverpool fell 20s to-day. It became known in the morning that a clerk in the employ of the bank had secured a cheque for a large amount on another bank, which he had cashed and absconded. An official statement isued later confirmed this report. The defalcation may amount to £170,000 (\$850,000). The bank was established in 1831, and has a capital of £8,000,000. The shares of the Bank of Liverpool dropped forty shillings before the market closed. The name of the defaulting clerk is Goudie. He joined the bank four years ago, and the directors had every confidence in him. It is not clear yet whether his theft was made in a lump sum or amounted out of accumulated defalcations. When the great loss was discovered this morning the London branch sent a message to the head office at Liverpool. The manager there called on Goudie for an explanation. He replied: "Oh, yes; I'll fetch the papers." Immediately afterwards he left the bank.



-A London cable refers to the formation of an American and English syndicate for the purpose of erecting on a site on the north side of the Strand an office building on

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SOLE MAKERS: The Liverpool & Bankhall Seed Crushing & Chemical Co., Limited,

Liverpool,

cluded in the syndicate are: Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada; the Earl of Kintore, the former Governor of South Australia; Earl Grey, director of the British South Africa Company; and Lieut. George Cornwallis West. Application has, it is stated, been made to the London County Council for a 999 years' lease of the desired site. More than half the capital is to come from America. Among the financial interests concerned in the project are the British Electric Traction Company and the New York and Brooklyn Tube Company. The building will, it is stated, be put up by British workmen, British material wil be used, and a wellknown British architect is now revising the plans. Some special American devices will be employed.

American lines at a cost of £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000).

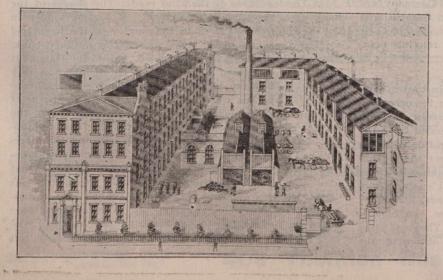
-The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the total receipts for the year ended June 30, 1901, were \$306,871,669, or \$11,555,561 in excess of the receipts for the year ended June 30, 1900, and \$33,000,000 in excess of the receipts for 1899. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, \$11,6027,979, increase \$6,159,162; tobacco. \$62,481,907, increase \$2,126,822; fermented liquors, \$75,669, 907, increase \$2,119,153; oleomargarine, \$2,518,101, decrease \$25,683; filled cheese, \$14,620, decrease \$2,411; mixed flour, \$6,060, decrease, \$833; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, \$4,165,735, decrease \$349,905; legacies, etc., \$5,211,898, increase \$2,327,407; documentary and proprietary stamps, \$39,241,036, decrease, \$1,723,328; banks and bankers, \$1,918. increase \$457; miscellaneous, \$1,531,926, decrease \$75,277. The receipts from all internal revenue sources for the

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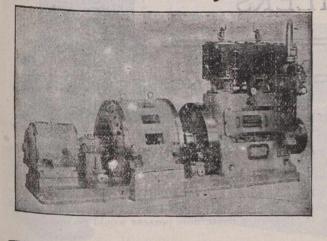
Strapping Manufacturers and Mill Furnishers.

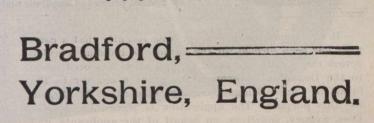
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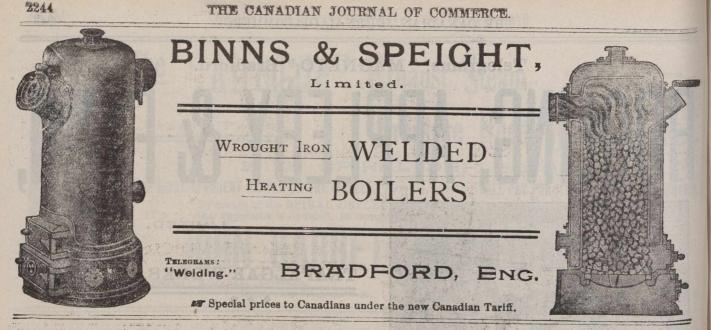
first three months of the current fiscal year ended September 30, 1901, were \$73,115,536, a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period last year, of \$5,355,386. Upon this basis the Commissioner estimates the receipts for the current fiscal year will approximate \$280,000,000.

-The average yield of grain per acre in Manitoba and the Territories during the past season is given as follows: Manitoba-Wheat, 23.76 bushels to the acre; oats, 44.44; barley, 35.43; flax, 13.60.—Assiniboia—Wheat, 29.31 bushels; oats, 56.69; barley, 39.63; flax, 17.50.—Alberta— Wheat, 30.29 bushels; oats, 54.13; barley, 37.17.-Saskatchewan-Wheat, 28.50 bushels; oats, 50.75; barley, 38.33.-Multiplying the average obtained of Manitoba by the acreage of 2,011,835 acres reported in the Manitoba June bulletin as being sown to wheat, we obtain a total yield for the province of 47,802,949 bushels. It is gratifying, says a Winnipeg letter, to observe the general immunity from damage by frosts; and in contrast to the season of 1900 there seems to have been almost an entire absence from loss by winds and hail from some Manitoba points. Considerable complaint is made of damage by rust. The amount of land under summer fallow seems in most parts to be on the increase, and no doubt the adverse conditions for fall ploughing of this season will act as a strong factor in impressing upon the farmers the advantage of having under fallow a large part of the land intended for early seeding.

-A Berlin cable reports that trials have been completed at the Royal Technical High School of a new mode of steel manufacture declared by experts as likely to have a revolutionary effect on the world's metal industry and progress. It is the invention of a Mecklenburg manufacturer named Giebeler, and consists in imparting to all grades of iron a strength and hardness nearly double that the best known Harvey, Krupp, or Boehler steel, while cheapening production fifty per cent. Projectiles hurled at armor-plate, treated by the Giebeler process and 734 millimetres thick, made an impression of only one nillimetre, while Kruppized armor, four millimetres thicker, was completely punctured. Resistance experiments showed even more astonishing results. Attempts made by powerful machines proved the steel to possess a strength of 165 kilograms per square millimetre, when the testing apparatus collapsed. Among the peculiar fea-tures tures of the process is the increasing strength accruing as the steel grows cold. It is claimed that the process permits the metal to be worked cold or hot. Blades of the new steel chop other steel or iron into splinters, as ordinary steel cuts into wood.

-In a recent report to the State Department United States Consul at Liege says: The question of cheap fuel for northern Europe has engaged the minds of the people for some years, especially for the past two or three, since the price of coal has advanced so rapidly. This has seriously crippled industries and, according to the best information obtainable this condition will become worse rather than improve. The cost of production must continue to rise-first, because of the increased depth of the mines, which now average more than 1,000 feet in the Liege basin, with veins of coal only about 27 inches in. thickness; and, second, because the coal miners are constantly demanding an advance in wages. The time is ripe for a general move on the part of American coal expor-The poorer qualities of steam coal sell here at ters. from \$2.30 to \$2.50 per ton, and medium grades at from \$2.60 to \$3; furnace coal from \$2.80 to \$3 and coke at from \$2.50 to \$2.80. These prices are at the mines, not even on cars. This condition of the coal trade has led Mr. Auguste Petit, a leading coal merchant of Verviers, Belgium, with connections at Brussels and Antwerp, to investigate the feasibility of importing American coal.

-Here is a new industry for Canadian landowners which should cause many to think it up and probably to plant something extra down. The subjoined has been sent from Leamington, Ont.: A prosperous farmer in this vicinity, whose experience in growing peanuts was given last year, has again been successful in growing a considerable quantity of them. The nuts grow under ground like potatoes, and one plant when pulled had thirty fully developed pods, many of them much larger than the imported ones. The sweet potatoes grown in this section, although not as large as in former years, owing to the drought, are of fair size and excellent flavour. Peanuts and sweet potatoes will, like tobacco, be staple products of Essex County. This man has, after several years' experience, decided that six hills of peanuts can be grown on the ground required for one hill of corn, and there is no more work in taking care of a hill of peanuts than one of potatoes, that the total cost of producing an acre of nuts including rent, etc., will not exceed \$50, and that a 100 bushels to the acre would not be a large crop. The cost, wholesale, is \$1.30 per bushel, to which must be added freight and duty, but a clear profit of \$80 can be made on each acre at the price mentioned. If the Customs tariff was slightly increased, all the peanuts required in Canada could be successfully grown in Essex County, and the crop would pay better than many others. The plants themselves, after being pulled and cured, are greedily eaten by cattle, and are just as good as elover hay for milch cows.



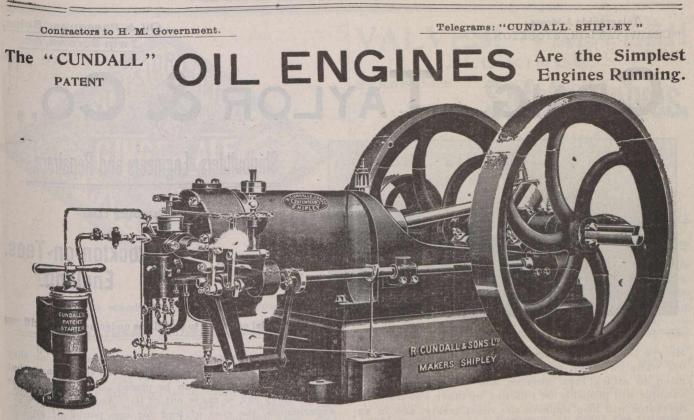
It was rumoured in Sydney, N.S., recently that a company has been formed for the purpose of building a bridge across the Straits of Canso. Application has been made to the Dominion Government to grant a charter to the Strait of Canso Bridge Company, Limited, it is alleged, for this purpose. The application is signed by Ross & Ross, Sydney, solicitors, on behalf of the applicants, and the object of the proposed company is to construct a railway, tramway, vehicle and passenger suspension bridge across the Strait of Canso, from a point at or near Port Hastings, to a point at or near, Cape Porcupine, and to build lines of railway to connect the proposed suspension bridge with through lines. The construction of a bridge across the Strait would probably have an important bearing on the proposed fast Atlantic line and would be greatly in the interest of the whole island and from the fast Atlantic line standpoint, to the whole of Canada. The advantages to the coal and iron enterprises of Cape Breton which would require transportation facilities for their products to the west could not well be estimated. The proposed bridge, when completed, will be one of the highest in the world and will have a span of at least 1,000 feet. The quantity of steel entering into the construction of the bridge will be approximately 350,000 tons, and it is estimated that the structure and approaches will cost in the vicinity of \$4,000,000. The possibility of a bridge across the Strait has been demonstrated by expert engineers who have assured absolute safety of transfer. The approaches to the proposed bridge will be reached by deflection of the I.C.R. on both sides of the Strait and the high grade going outof Mulgrave will be overcome.

-Referring to the proposed fast trans-Atlantic line, Mr. George Hannah, passenger manager of the Allan Line, discussing the question recently, said that trans-Atlantic passenger steamships must, in order to be successful, come as near as possible to the centre of population; this has proven the solution of the steamships problem in the United States, in Europe, and also in Canada. What applies to New York as a steamship centre applies also to Montreal. Mr. Hannah favored what might be termed a moderate course for a fast line between Canada and the Mother Country. His proposition is that the Government negotiate for a 20-knot service, the vessels when constructed to operate between a British port, say Liverpool, say Liverpool, and Sydney, Quebec, and Montreal, in summer, and Liverpool and Halifax or St. John in the winter. His proposition is that Sydney be made a port of call, the inward steamships stopping there to put off mails, and whatever passengers are desirous of quitting the vessels, at this port, as a matter of convenience for business or for other reasons. The steamships outward could also make the part, taking on the Maritime Province passengers and the mails, and whatever little freight might be going. Mr. Hannah calculates that the round two thousand miles between Moville and Sydney would be covered in four days, six hours, and that with the proper improvements in the railway service mails and passengers could be landed in Montreal in five and one-half days.

Thus, with the vessels continuing up the St. Lawrence Gulf and river as far as Quebec and Montreal, the country would have every advantage of the fastest trans-Atlantic mail and passenger service which was afforded on the continent, and at the same time none of the advantages which the St. Lawrence route now possess would be sacrificed.

-The Walkerton Sugar Company, Limited, purposes embarking in the manufacture of beet sugar, and has secured corporate powers which will enable the company to utilize all the by-products of the industry. It has been authorized with a capital stock of \$300,000, to manufacture, refine and sell sugar, syrups, and other products of sugar beets, and, for the more economical carrying on of the company, (a) to grow sugar beets, (b) to feed, fatten and sell live stock, and (c) to manufacture lime. The head office of the company is at Walkerton, and the directors are David Robertson, barrister; Wm. Richardson. egg merchant; R. E. Truax, L. C. Benton, manufacturers; David Traill, S, W. Vogan and J. W. Bundy merchants; John Rowland, cattle buyer, and Andrew Waechter, of Brant Township .- The Toronto Portland Cement Company. Limited, with a capital of \$300,000, propose to carry on the manufacture and sale of Portland cement, lime, lime-stone and artificial stone, bricks, tiles, sewer pipes. and concrete building blocks and putty at Dresden. Other companies incorporated are:-The Thousand Island Mineral Water Company, Limited, of Brockville, capital stock \$25,000 .- The Ontario Financial Co., Ltd., of Port Dover, capital stock \$40,000 .- The Aikenhead Hardware Co., Ltd., of Toronto, capital stock of \$200,000, to take over the business of the Aikenhead Hardware Co .- The Charlton Saw Mill Co., Ltd., of Collingwood, capital \$75. 000 .- The Pure Milk Corporation, Ltd., of Hamilton, capital \$150,000 .- The Mildmay Bent Chair & Furniture Co., Ltd., of Mildmay, capital \$30,000 .- The Mercantile Prop erty Agency Co., Ltd., of Toronto, capital \$40,000 .- The Greenhill Cemetery Co., of Lucknow, Ltd., \$10,000, and the Victoria Cemetery Co., of Thurlow, Ltd., \$5,000.

-It is proposed to cut a canal thirteen and one-half miles in length through the low-lying neck of land which separates Lake St. Clair from Lake Erie, with the view of shortening the water route. Surveyors and engineers reports show that the cutting is of the simplest kind of The excavation, and offers no engineering obstacles. soil through which the cut is to be made consists of clay. entirely free of rock or boulders. Frequent borings along the proposed route show the underlying rock to be more than 20 feet below the bottom of the deepest cut. A clear, straight electrically-lighted channel, says the Globe, is to be provided, giving a uniform depth of 21 feet. with a width of 156 feet on the surface, and 72 feet on the bottom, and a long-needed harbor of refuge at the Lake Erie end. The canal once built, the Detroit river and its dangers need no longer concern the navigator, the vessel-Leaving owner, the shipper, or the marine underwriter. the St. Clair Flats Canal at the mouth of the St. Mary's River, vessels will steer a straight course through Lake St. Clair to the opening of the new canal, nineteen miles



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distant, with abundant depth of water and plenty of sea room, and continue the same course straight through the St. Clair and Erie Canal to Lake Erie. A speed of six miles an hour can be maintained throughout the entire length of thirteen miles of canal, unimpeded by locks, none being necessary. It is officially estimated that over forty million tons of freight now pass through the Detroit River annually. The average freight rate on the lakes is very nearly one mill per ton mile. The annual saving to the lake marine by using the new canal would amount to one and one-half million donars. If from this We deduct the tolls paid at the rate of five cents per ton for the round trip there would remain a net saving for each year of one million dollars. It is certain that the new canal once open for navigation no vessel could afford to take the longer and more dangerous route through the Detroit river if her competitors chose the shorter. The larger vessels would of necessity use it. The deep waterway of 21 feet will soon be completed all the way from Chicago and Duluth to the foot of the St, Clair Flats Canal. It will be many years, if ever, that any such depth can be obtained in the Detroit river, since there is but seventeen feet under most favorable circumstances over Bar Point Shoals, which are entirely in Canadian waters. Enormous sums would require to be spent to remove these shoals to a uniform depth of 21 feet. To save 79 miles each trip, except by the construction of the new short cut, is beyond the power of money.

-Encouragement for the beet sugar industry is shown in remarks recently given out in Toronto, by Mr. W. Skaife, for a number of years manager of a large sugar company in Cuba. The beet sugar industry, he stated, should be a great success in Ontario. The climatic and soil conditions for beet raising are the finest on the continent; the farms are better, there is more tile-drained land, better roads, and more farm machinery to the acre than in any State of the Union. During the past few weeks he has visited a number of centres in Ontario, where beet sugar crop raising is being tested. Some time ago he made a thorough investigation of the beet sugar crops in the United States, and, therefore, speaks with personal knowledge in comparing them with the experiments in Ontario. "I heard first of the recent experiments in Ontario when I landed in the States on my way back to Canada," he said, "and I am surprised and gratified at the progress made. Once firmly established, the industry will be of immense benefit to the farmer. It will not only increase his source of revenue, but will give a great impetus to cattle-raising and other establishel farming industries. For instance, the correct method is to raise beets for three or five years, and then on the same land raise crops for two or four years. To raise beets successfully the ground must be thoroughly tilled to a depth greater than is the case for wheat, rye and ordinary crops, As a result the ground is freshened and strengthened, and the quality of the usual crops greatly enhanced This has been conclusively demonstrated in central Germany, where beet centres raise more wheat, rye and oats to the acre than was the case in former years. Then, again, beet pulp is the finest possible cattle feed."

ENGLAND.

-A London dispatch of the 22nd inst. reads: The most important position in to-morrow's edition of the Spectator will be occupied by a discussion of a proposal that Great Britain should give its formal adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, The Spectator will say: "If America will define the Monroe Doctrine why should we not pledge ourselves not to infringe upon it? When we had acknowledged this doctrine America might propose it to the rest of the Powers for indorsement. If she did the Powers could hardly refuse. If they adhered, their adhesion would be of great use, not to America, but to the cause of peace, for it would eliminate a great many of the notable causes of war. If the Monroe Doctrine became part of the public law of the civilized world the risk of a war breaking out with regard to European interference in Brazil or Spanish America, now always a possibility. would then pass away. Possibly no other Power but Great Britain would at first be willing to recognize the

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Monroe Doctrine as binding. Even so, it would be worth our while to pledge ourselves to respect it, for we never mean to attack that doctrine, and sooner or later our example will probably be followed by other Powers." The Spectator will also approve the canal treaty, and in another article on Secretary Hay's foreign policy the paper will say: "No country in the world can show two greater or worthier statesmen than President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay."

-Price of hard coal keeps firm. A Philadelphia letter states that the anthracite coal trade continues as active as the car shortage will permit. There is good demand for all the coal that can be sent to market and for more if it could be got. The companies are mining al they can move, but the output is by no means up to the limit, and the quest for cars is very lively and the complaints by dealers and consumers are strong. The Northwest is in alarm, and the rush of coal up the Lakes to take advantage of the brief period for shipments before the ice stops navigation has made a decided advance in freights. There is similar strengthening in coastwise freights from tidewater, and an increased demand for vessels was reported during the past week for both New England and Southern ports. Prices everywhere are fully maintained.

- Interesting details giving the results of chicken-fattening experiments at the Whitby, Ont., Station have been received at the Department of Agriculture. The expirments go to show that as a rule farmers hold their chick-

ens too long to reap as much profit from them as they ought. Evidently they do not appear to understand that the younger a chicken can be placed on the market the more money can be made out of it. According to recent experiments, the cost of feed for one pound of gain in live weight for a chicken three months old is four and one-half cents. If the same chicken is kept until twenty weeks old the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight is six and three-quarter cents. A saving of two and one-half cents per pound can thus be made by selling a chicken when it is three months old instead of waiting until it reaches the age of five months. The experiments also show that a chicken fed in crate makes more gain than a bird that is left running around. This denotes that greater profit is made by feeding a chicken in crate when young than by allowing it to run out side.

-That a new firm may generally be prevented from taking the name of an old one is thus explained by the New York Journal of Commerce: New York, Nov. 18, 1901.-We are trading in New York State under a certain name. How can we proceed to protect it and prevent others from using said name in this State as well as in Pennsylvania? -Reader. Reply.-If a firm is conducting a business under any particular name, either in this State or in Pennsylvania, it is entitled to an injunction to prevent any other firm from making a fraudulent and misleading use of the same name in the same line of business, and if such misuse of the name has caused any damage to the original firm it may sue to recover such damage. Even if the members of the second firm have the same individ-



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nal names as those of the first, and these names are used to make up the firm title, the members of the new firm will not be allowed to use these, their own names, in such manner as to lead the public to suppose that they constitute the original concern. A person is not allowed to use his own name for fraudulent purposes.

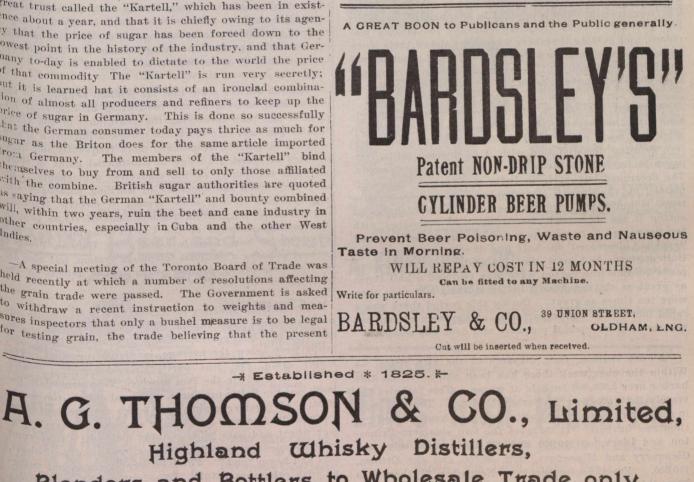
-British sugar magnates assert that their investigations have revealed the existence in Germany of a great trust called the "Kartell," which has been in existence about a year, and that it is chiefly owing to its agency that the price of sugar has been forced down to the lowest point in the history of the industry, and that Germany to-day is enabled to dictate to the world the price of that commodity The "Kartell" is run very secretly; but it is learned hat it consists of an ironclad combination of almost all producers and refiners to keep up the price of sugar in Germany. This is done so successfully that the German consumer today pays thrice as much for sugar as the Briton does for the same article imported tron Germany. The members of the "Kartell" bind themselves to buy from and sell to only those affiliated with the combine. British sugar authorities are quoted as saying that the German "Kartell" and bounty combined will, within two years, ruin the beet and cane industry in other countries, especially in Cuba and the other West Indies.

-A special meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade was held recently at which a number of resolutions affecting the grain trade were passed. The Government is asked to withdraw a recent instruction to weights and measures inspectors that only a bushel measure is to be legal for testing grain, the trade believing that the present



two quart measure is satisfactory. The Government is also asked to appoint official weighers at all public elevators, especially at Montreal, Toronto, Portland, and St. John, the weighers to inspect all cars before unloading, to ascertain on behalf of the shippers, if any leakage has occurred. Another resolution requests the railway companies to instruct managers of all public elevators on their roads to notify shippers and consignees on the arrival of each shipment, giving quantity and grade and date of arrival. Other boards of trade and the Dominion Millers' Association are asked to co-operate with the Toronto board in getting the Government to grant the request.

-The efforts of the Winnipeg board of trade to secure threshers for districts where there are not enough machines to handle the crop, are proving quite successful.



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Secretary Bell has received application from a number of owners of threshing outfits, who have finished in their districts and who are willing to move their machines to other districts. Threshing has been about completed in many parts of Manitoba, but at nearly all points along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the Manitoba boundary westward to Moose Jaw, a large quantity of grain remains to be threshed. The Manitoba outfits are now being sent to these points in the Territories. The work of the Winnipeg board in this matter, in securing special low rates from the railways for moving machines, and getting threshers who had finished their work to move to the congested districts, will be of great benefit to the farmers and will assist materially in getting the crop threshed and marketed.

-Germany has been a rather free buyer of Indian cotton, but either because the Bombay mills are working up more and more of the local production, or because there is a growing dissatisfction with it in German mills, Germany is buying less Indian and more American cotton. The decreased import from India cannot be entirely explained by the growth of Indian manufacturing, because there is nothing to prevent the increased cultivation of cotton if the demand is increasing. As compared with ten years ago German imports of cotton from India last year had decreased one-half and the imports from the United States had more than doubled. In 1890 the imports of American cotton were only two and a half times as great as the imports of Indian cotton; last year they were ten times as great. During this period there was a rapid increase in the importation of Egyptian cotton, but that is used for special purposes and does not compete.

-A Fort William, Ont., dispatch of the 24th reads: -Within the past week there has been shipped from this harbor over 2,500,000 bushels of wheat. This includes the vessels that are now in harbor loading. There is now in the harbor carrying capacity for seven hundred and ten thousand bushels. It includes the two steamers Princeton and Black, of 210,000 and 230,000 respectively; the Glengarry and Minnedosa, with 80,000 and the Ottawa, From September 1 to November 21 there has 110.000. been shipped from here 8,712,357 bushels of wheat. Add to this the amount that will go out to-night and there will have been more wheat than was shipped during the whole season of navigation of 1899, which was the largest year yet recorded up to this year. Grain men expect that there will be a total shipment yet during navigation of at least 3,000,000 bushels, which will make a total of over 12,000,000 shipped out since September 1st. 1 44 in man THE LEST THERE A

-In the presence of a big crowd which assembled to witness the reappearance of the submarine boat Fulton, after a test of 15 hours' submergence, says a New York letter, that craft rose from the bottom of Peconie Bay, at the eastern end of Long Island, with all well and greatly surprised to find there was a storm raging. The test of the Fulton's staying powers were highly satisfatory, not only to the officers of the company that built her, and the naval officers present, but to those who went to the bottom in the boat. They report there was not the slightest discomfort to them during their submersion beneath the surface. Members of the crew say they experienced no difficulty in breathing. Every piece of machinery worked to perfection during the night. The men ate two meals while under water, and enjoyed them.

-London advices state that Sir William Lengdon, in the presidential address at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, has been foreseeing the conversion of the trunk lines of railways into electrically-worked lines, with trains of lesser magnitude despatched more frequently, and higher rates of speed, resulting in substantial gains in economy and the purity of the smokeless atmosphere. He laid stress upon the necessity of working passenger and freight trains by the same system of electric traction, and predicted the gradual abandonment of steam propulsion for the railways of the United Kingdom, in which £1,300,000,000 have been invested. Sir William Preece's carnest plea for a national telephone system, has also attracted widespread interest owing to the defects in the existing service.

-The Russian Ministry or Agriculture published its annual autumnal crop report for European Russia. The ministry has 7,000 correspondents west of the Urals. AII crops were below the average, in places very bad. The staple grain, rye, was particularly deficient. Winter wheat was "bad" in the Don province, Yekaterinoslaff, Poland, and the Baltic provinces, and good only in the southwest. All summer grains were below average, and ranged from "bad to very bad" in the east and southeast, summer wheat and oats being notably deficient. Barley and millet turned out somewhat better, peas, and buckwheat, flax and hemp "bad." Potatoes were average, but suffered with other breadstuffs. The unfavorable season was aided by field mice, which swarmed in Perm, and by other pests.

-Private mail advices from Eastport, Me., report the sardine packing season there as virtually over for 1901, practically all the plants having closed down. The season ends by limitation of law on November 30 and the early closing noted, it is stated here, is due to the absence of fish in paying quantities and lack of profit on the pressent selling basis. The total pack to date, according to estimates that have been made by packers, figures up to



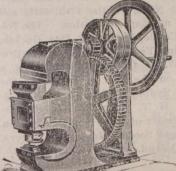
1,200,000 cases, or about an average pack. There has been a good consuming outlet during the season, due largely to frequent cuts in price, and, while no accurate figures on present holdings by packers can be given, they are not believed to be heavy. Outside packers have now advanced to the combine price.

-The Cape Breton Railway Company, we are informed from Halifax, is making rapid progress with its new line from the Straits of Canso to Louisburg. Two construction gangs of 2,000 men are employed, and the track has been laid one mile from the Intercolonial line at Point Tupper, C.B. The rails will be laid to River Inhabitants before Christmas, and if the weather is favorable the line will be completed early in the spring. If so, it will be the quickest construction work in the history of Nova Scotia railways. The company which proposes to bridge the Straits of Canso will, it is stated, have a capital of five million dollars, and will be headed by Montreal capitalists.



-Russian official estimates of the wheat crop of this vear are 340,000,000 bushels for European Russia, Poland and the Caucasus, a decrease of 65,000,000 bushels from last year's figures now given, which are very considerably higher than those given previously. In this estimate the

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Canadians have 33% per cent, in their favor by purchasing these machines under the New Canadian Tariff.

eserves. The Best Old Country Jams to be had. Made from Irish Grown Fruit. WARRANTED PURE. No finer Jams in he world much cheaper than some ... WM. VINT & SONS,

_BELFAST, IRELAND.

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

2249



spring wheat is estimated at nearly a third below that of last year, while the winter wheat is estimated at about 20,000,000 bushels more than last year. As it was widely complained that last winter was very unfavorable for wheat one may accept this estimate with some reserve. These official estimates put the rye and oat crops at about 180,000,000 bushels each below those of last year. On the three grains, therefore, the officially estimated shortage is 425,000,000 bushels.

-The programme for the first winter Fair of the Maritime Provinces at Amherst, N. S., on the 17th. 18th, and 19th of December is rapidly nearing completion. The following will be the judges: Cattle, Prof. G. R. Day, Guelph, sheep, D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon: swine, J. G. Brethour, Burford; poultry, W. R. Graham, Guelph. At a public meeting to be held on the 17th of December the speakers will include Hon. Sydney Fisher, Prof. Robertson, Hon. T. R. Black, Hon. W. T. Piper, Hon. L. P. Ferris: Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick; Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. Benj, Rogers, Premier of Prince Edward Island, and Mr. James Mills.

J. & J. T. Mortimer, Iron Founders, Castings of Every Description for Engineers, F. O. B at Manchester.

Wicken Tree Foundry, Slater Street, FAILSWORTH, Manchester, Eng., Special estimates to Canadian under the new Canadian Tariff. -Montreal's season of navigation has been brought ^{to} a close. The following is a comparative statement of the foreign ships and tonnage for the past four years:-

	Ships.	Tonnage.
1898	516	1,212,747
1899		1,092,955
1900	416	1,038,234
1901	376	988,018

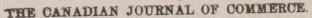
The falling off is ascribed to the continuance of the South African war, which has deprived the port of Mon[‡] real of some of its largest vessels.—The Customs collection at the port during the season amounted to \$5,485, 767, against \$5,126,711 for 1900.

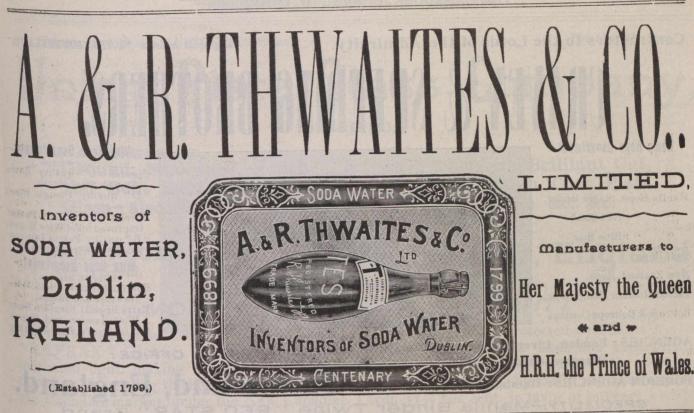
—The advantage that shippers of grain from Boston enjoy over those who ship fom New York have been brought to the attention of Governor Odell by New York grain interests. They say that as a result of contracts between the railroads terminating at Boston, and the steamship lines between Liverpool and Boston, the latter port has this year secured an immense advantage. In figures this advantage is indicated by a total of over 10,000,000 bushcls of wheat shipped to Liverpool from Boston, as against some 3,400,000 bushels from New York to Liverpool, It is asserted that the railroads offer free storage at Boston.

-The programme has been issued for the annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association, at Cobourg on December 4, 5 and 6. A number of speakers have been secured, and attention will be given to a wide range of subjects. Among those on the programme are Prof. H. E. VanDeman, ex-U.S. Pomologist, Washington; Dr. Saurders, Ottawa; Hon. John Dryden, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. G. C. Creelman, Toronto; Prof. Robertson, Ottawa; Prof. Waugh, Burlington, Vt.; Rev. Father Burke, Alberton, P.E.I.; Mr. H. W. Dawson, Toronto, and many practical friut-growers from different parts of Ontario.



Providence Works, Cross Stamford St., LEEDS, Eng.





-Eastern Townships, Que., Notes.-The by-law calling for a loan of \$18,000 for the erection of a new fire hall, etc., at Magog, has been ratified by the citizens. The new furniture factory at Lake Megantic has commenced oprations.-L. P. Villeneuve, of Sherbrooke, has purchased from Napoleon Gosselin, the Prince of Wales Hotel, at Lake Megantic, for his son, who will carry it on in future. -The Cowansville Council has passed a by-law levying four and a half mills on the dollar for municipal purposes, a low rate of taxation for a village municipality.

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-Oriental advices received recently say that Baron Masahide of Tokio, has obtained from Director Sheng, of the Chinese Railways, a concession for the erection of telephon lines which will connect the largest cities throughout China. The preliminary arrangements contemplate that China shall furnish the funds and the Japanese the experts and material. The Japanese Naval Department is preparing to establish a steel plate factory at Kure at a cost of 6,000,000 yen (about \$3,000,000). The plant will be in working order in three years.

-The Kansas State Board of Agriculture announces that the winter wheat yield in Kansas for 1901 was 90,-045,514 bushels, valued at \$50,479,570. This breaks last year's State reord by 13,450,000 bushels. The area now sown in winter wheat is nearly 6,000,000 acres, which,with favorable weather, will yield more than 100,000,000 bushels. The corn crop in Kansas in 1901 was only 42,605,672 bushels, but the value of the combined wheat and corn crops was but 11.3 per cent. less than that of the same erops in 1900.

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

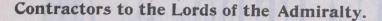


-Kingston, Ont., advices state that the Frontenac County Council has not yet made any settlement with the Ontario Government regarding payment for the York road, the orginal price of which was \$49,400 thirty-five years ago, but now the Government demands \$280,000, representing principal and interest. It is said that the Council will refuse payment on the ground that the road was originally a British highway, and that therefore the Government has no right to sell or demand payment for it.

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-The C.P.R. will ask Parliament to extend the time for commencing and complteing its branch line from New





NGSPE

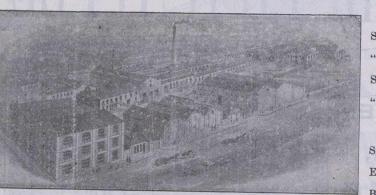
Hemp Rope Department.

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

New Zealand Rope. Tarred Russian Hemp Rope Boltrope& Boltrope Cordage

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

FOREIGN AGENCIES: Hamburg, Antwerp.



Wire Rope Department.

Telegraphic Address: "ROPES, SUNDERLAND."

(COLLIERY SECTION.) Special "C" quality Extra Plough Steel Ropes. "D" quality Plough Steel

R pes. Special "A" quality Patent Improved Steel Wire Ropes. "B" quality Patent Improv-ed Steel Wire Ropes.

Wire Rope Department.

(SHIPPING SECTION.) Special Flexible Steel Wire Hawsers and Ropes. Extra Special Flexible Steel

Wire Hawsers and Ropes. B.B. Galvani'd Wire Rigging

HEAD OFFICE : Sunderand, England.

SPECIALITY:-Manila Binder Twine "RED STAR" Brand.

Westminster to Vancouver. The Montreal Bridge Company will seek legislation extending the time for the compeltion of its undertaking .- Incorporation is to be sought for Lake Bennett Railway Company, with power to construct a railway from a point on Dyea River near the international boundary line to Lake Bennett, thence to Selkirk, in the Yukon Territory.

-Two Cyclopean locomotives, two of the largest yet built for the Canadian Pacific Railway, have arrived at the company's workshops at Toronto Junction. The engines are of the large consolidated type and are the first of a number which the company intend purchasing for heavy They were built in Schenectady, N.Y., and are 20 traffic. per cent. larger than the moguls. They carry 5,000 gallons of water, fourteen tons of coal, and are capable of hauling sixty cars of freight.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has arranged with the Pullman Company to place in service on their express trains, running between Montreal and Toronto, three elegant new sleeping cars. Each of these cars contains twelve sections and drawing room. The interior decorations are something extra, and are considered by experienced travellers the most artistic in use, and are a credit to the art of car building.

-The Government has approved of the recommendation of the Hon. Sidney Fisher to make a display of the agri-

cultural products of Canada at the exhibitions to be held in Wolverhampton and Cork next summer. The exhibitions are to be held concurrently, and the opportunity thus will be afforded at two large consuming centres of impressing the population with the splendid agricultural resources of Canada and the variety and excellence of her dairy products and fruit.

-Two timber berths on the north shore of Lake Superior brought \$303,000 recently at auction in Toronto. The berths, which are two in number in the Algoma District, comprise 72 square miles, and ten years ago were estimated to contain 110,000,000 feet of timber. The lots were placed in the market by the Beatty, Blackstock legal firm, the solicitors of the Bank of Toronto.

-Articles of incorporation were filed at Trenton, N.J., for the Universal Tobacco Company, with a capital of \$10.7 000,000. The capital was regarded as too small for the purposes intended, but there is frequently an increase in the amount from the original filing of papers. This, it is stated, will be the case eventually with the Universal Tobacco Company.

-The Pan-American Exposition buildings, Buffalo, have been sold to the Chicago House-Wrecking Company for \$92,000. The buildings are to be removed and the grounds restored to their former condition by the company. The steel in the electrical tower alone is valued at \$25,000.



Telegraphic Address : "UNION," St. Helens.

Established 1837.

Union Plate Glass Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

POCKET NOOK. ST. HELENS.

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Lancashire, England.

MORE LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!

We have pleasure in bringing to your notice our new production (protected by Patent Act)-"REFRAX" GLASS. This Glass is less costly than ordinary Plate Glass and gives greatly increased light, making basements as light as first floors. It is equally valuable for all floors, doubling or trebling the light in rooms of buildings in narrow streets. Specially manufactured for the Canadian market, under the New Canadian Tariff, 33 1/3 per cent. in favor of buyers.

-In Manitoba and the Territories labour is still well employed in both city and country. Masons and bricklayers are finishing up their work and some contractors are through for the season, but carpenters, and other building tradesmen are more actively employed than ever and we hear of but very little idleness in these branches of industry. Labourers are in good demand for railroad work and the various lumber and tie camps, and good wages are being offered to these, the range being from \$25 to \$30 per month with board. As soon as there is sufficient snow to make sleighing teamsters and teams will be in demand. Generally speaking the laboring and working classes are entering upon the winter in better shape than ever before and there is plenty of work at good wages for all.

-The Getreidemarkt, an agricultural paper, from re-plies to five thousand inquiries, calculates that Germany's yield of wheat is 2,470,000 tons; rye, 8,145,000 tons; summer barley, 3,021,860 tons(and oats, 7,105,000 tons. As compared with the yield of 1900 this indicates a small increase in oats and barley and a decrease of 1,837,560 tons in wheat and 406,200 tons in rye. The paper calculates that Germany will have to import during the current Vear 3,000,000 tons of wheat and 1,000,000 tons of rye.

-Toronto customs receipts so far this month are already much ahead of the whole of November last year. Up to last night there had been received \$344,540. For the same period last year, the figures were \$268,521. For the whole of November, 1900 the total was \$327,820. With four more days, exclusive of the holiday on Thanksgiving Day, the present month's receipts will show a very large increase.

-A deputation from the Montreal Board of Trade has urged upon the Minister of Trade and Commerce the advisability of appointing an inspector of eggs for export. There has been considerable loss to the trade from imperfect packing, and consequent breakage, as well as from the shipment of stale eggs to the British markets.

From Ottawa we learn that Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the Marine Department, has just returned from a visit to to the channel between Montreal and Quebec, and located the foundations for eleven new lights, forming six ranges, which will be erected and ready for operation on the opening of navigation next spring.

-The handsome residence on Sherbrooke street, the property of Mr. Jack Allan, has been sold by the owner for \$28,000.

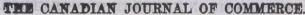
-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings 8th to 14th November, 1901, \$564,652; 1900, \$531,697; increase, \$32,955.

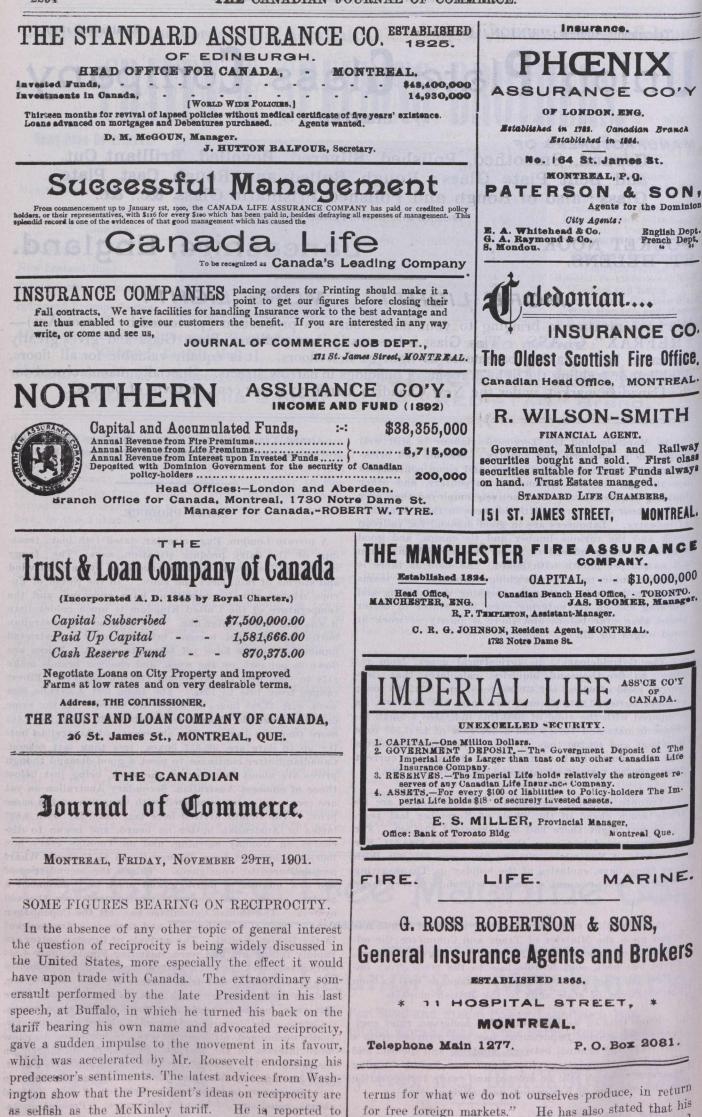
DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London, Eng., circular, dated 15th inst., treating of the dairy produce situation, says: The foggy weather of last week has been succeeded by gales of wind and storms of rain, sleet and snow. In the North of Europe wintry climatic conditions have appeared, and the temperature of the United Kingdom is much colder than it was and more winter-like. The demand for Australian butter has not yet become brisk, as only a restricted number of buyers have yet begun to use it. Prices are down 2s per cwt. on the week, and choicest brands make 112s to 114s, with an occasional 116s for saltless. Finest ranges from 104s to 108s. The India left Australia last week with 25,880 boxes of butter on board. At the same date last year the Oceana left with 34,322 boxes, or 8,442 more than the India. The shipments of Australian butter up to date are 103,537 boxes less than last season. Canadian butter continues to meet a good demand though prices are about 2s lower on the week, being just below those of choicest Australian. Secondary Australian as yet are very poor value compared with Canadian of the same price. The Ormuz arrived here last Saturday with 8,627 boxes of Australian butter on board, and began to discharge on Monday morning, and on Tuesday every box had been brought from Tilbury Docks to Cotton's Wharf and delivered to consignees. This is the second trial of the new method of delivery, and must be pronounced a perfect success and a great improvement over the. old system. The Danish Committee has left the Copenhagen Official Quotation unchanged, and there is a firm market in the Danish capital. The arrivals of Russian butter are rapidly falling off, and were, including Finnish, only 4,844 cwts. last week, against 8,851 a month since. Supplies of all Continental and Irish butters are also diminishing, and, as Australian are much less than at the same time last year, markets should continue firm for some weeks.

Cheese .- The demand for Canadian cheese continues virtually unchanged, although buyers are beginning to show more interest in the market. Prices are unchanged on the week. The present arrivals, as one would expect, are showing very fine quality. The Gothic, due here on 12th December, is bringing the first lot of New Zealand cheese, consisting of about 1,600 crates. Present quotations for Canadian are: Choicest, 45s to 47s; finest, 43s to 44s. Corresponding week in 1900 choicest was quoted at 54s to 55s, and finest at 52s to 53s.

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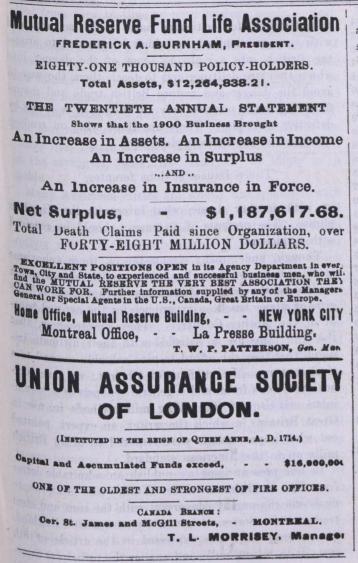




have said: "We favour the associated policy of recipro-

city so directed as to open our markets on favourable

for free foreign markets." He has also stated that his views are expressed in Mr. McKinley's words: "The end in view always to be the opening up of new markets



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for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves and which do not involve any loss in labour to our own people, but tend to increase their employment." Reciprocity, therefore, by President Roosevelt is a system of enlarging the sales of American goods in foreign markets and decreasing or keeping stagnant the sales of foreign goods in American markets, which is a peculiar interpretation of reciprocity. The key to the present agitation in the States is found in the statement made by our New York namesake, who a few days ago, said: "The factories of this country are producing more than the home market can absorb; they are producing very many articles as cheaply as they can be produced abroad, or more cheaply; they need no protective tariff here, and they need a reduction of the protective tariffs abroad." Mr. John Charlton, in an address delivered before the Chamber of Commerce, New York, and one delivered last week, threw out a forecast of Canada's future fiscal policy if American duties were not reduced. He predicted a form of reciprocity not contemplated in the States, to be effected by Canada reciprocating the high duties on imports now imposed by the States. If the details of the imports of American goods into Canada and the imports of Canadian goods into the States are examined, it will be found that there is no natural basis for reciprocity as generally understood, which is the concession of two countries of importing privileges. so that each may receive free of duty, or at a low rate. those goods it needs, but does not produce. We present the following schedule of imports of Canadian goods into the States and exports of American goods to Can-

ada for examination by our readers who cannot fail_ito be struck by the similarity between what Canada sells and buys in the States, and the very large excess of American exports to Canada over those of Canada to the States. The figures are taken from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington:

TT	e	IMPORTS	FROM	CANADA.
U.	D.	TWI OW IN	L TIONT	Our up u.

			STRUCTURE:
Articles.	1900.	1899.	1898.
horses, free	\$56,025	\$55,827	\$67,640
liorses, duitable	222,548	232,877	246,393
Art works, ree	70,505	70	36,050
Art works, dutiable	26,176	36,120	5,569
Books, &c. free	30,786	26,717	35,506
Books, dutiable	35,436	26,180	27,734
Cement	7,839	8,767	10,330
Coal	3,655,153	2,736,409	2,380,486
Flax	219,776	114,430	89,971
Bananas	171,114	87,047	90,337
Lemons	53,169	92,478	59,160
Furs and skins	556,400	397,120	289,462
Hides and skins	1,448,267	1,324,302	1,148,935
Tin plates	27,320	21,758	22,151
Jeweliery	5,125	5,443	92,111
Lead	551,619	845,560	934,149
Paper stock	97,830	66,082	212,526
(heese	5,763	6,820	3,755
Nutmegs, &c	. 187	48	166
Spirits	342,845	265,208	183,919
Sugar	390	5,983	44,705
Tea	224,233	189,285	242,420
'tobacco	290,976	491,642	253,694
Boards, planks, &c	7,450,616	4,187,111	3,499,056
Wood pulp	1,417,551	449,532	370,433
Wools	418,503	8,166	177,506
Wools, class 3			1,756

Total free imports ..\$367,130,226 \$300,279,810 \$291,414,175 Total dutiable imprts 482,584,444 396,868,679 324,635,479 Imported in foreign

vessels			••	••	670,752,917	554,211,989	460,255,275
Imported	in	U.	S. v	es-			
sels		100	1.9		77,628,442	56,789,252	64,422,388

U. S. EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Articles.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Agricultural implements	\$2,006,943	\$1,521,054	\$781,415
Cattle	295,260	221,037	1,068,239
Hogs	4,967	6,847	24,940
Horses	856,646	669,165	874,674
Sheep	97,796	75,323	108,446
Books, maps, &c	1,012,986	844,410	722,049
corn	4,588,677	6,865,472	7,850,840
Wheat	1,937,253	6,142,290	5,104,800
Wheat flour	668,262	3,336,717	2,767,203
Cars, and parts	554,465	582,094	183,233
Cycles and parts	378,767	582,500	614,003
Clocks and watches	433,645	410,237	349,198
Coal	15,124,850	10,347,613	9,510,922
Copper	226,056	146,635	155,215
Cotton	4,207,463	2,994,674	3,961,586
Cotton manufactures	482,095	819,241	783,985
Cotton		1,939,923	1,681,645
Fertilizers	155,230	131,587	93,470
Fruits	1,353,017	1,555,678	1,202,998
Furs and skins	542,322	427,624	386.798
Hides and skins	352,050	355,871	460,325
Hops		61,389	35,185
Instruments, science	0000000	429,734	305,016
Bars and rails	. 2,882,667	1,720,503	1,555,405
Hardware	. 818,917	903 047	719,326
Sewing machines	. 193,920	163,095	141,172
Typewriting machine	. 56,173	59,323	51,677
Leather	. 201,274	157,707	203,161
Leather manufactures	751,572	663,823	674,893
	Lating & Shirts		

Boots and shoes	413,487	427,023	285,054	ŧ
Naval stores	141,637	132,190	111,482	2
Turpentine	332,696	230,758	207,600)
Oilcake	36,867	64,728	36,571	1
Mineral oils	7,918	1,420	8	3
Minerals	1,012,441	762,629	737,389	j
Cotton seed oil	126,010	111,517	115,648	3
Paraffin	2,358	2,651	3,839	
Meat products	77,664	136,957	40,159	,
Fresh meats	2,372	39,055	9,676	;
» Salted meats	229,837	187,882	155,528	5
Tallow	6,653	16,829	7,185	
Bacon	197,326	604,189	1,267,287	
Hams	211,037	509,000	513,129	
Pork	659,968	983,818	867,101	
Lard	57,861	373,619	355,448	
· Oleo, &c	63,704		49,604	
Butter	260,228	324,996	594,033	
Cheese	192,508	942,612	1,073,447	
Seeds	1,272,230	1,384,233	481,486	
Sugar	699,896	92,012	4,563	
Tobacco	975,609	1,252,005	700,995	10
Tobacco, manufactured	. 117,280	82,841	62,139	
Timber	1,013,470	879,415	1,111,820	
Timber, manufactured	1,864,561	1,310,413	1,097,138	
Furniture	394,328	439,536	523,434	
		12210	in ner f	
			and the second second	21

Total value of ex-

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ports of domes-

tic goods\$1,370,476,158 \$1,203,931,222 \$1,210,291,913 Carried in foreign

vessels 1,180,159,781 1,051,277,145 1,078,528,753

TOTAL U. S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM AND TO CANADA.

1900.	1899.	1898.
Imports from Canada\$39,867,261	\$31,604,135	\$32,242,601
Exports to Canada 97,041,772	89,570,458	84,889,819
Excess of U. S. exports	01120	a state
to Canada \$57,174,511	\$57,966,323	52,647,218

The average duty charged, by Canada on the dutiable goods from the States is 25.03 per cent., and on the total imports from the States is 13.21 per cent. Compare these percentages with the average duty on Canadian imports into the United States, which is 50 per cent. The trade returns convey the impression that the States occupy a very prominent and most, valuable position in regard to the trade of Canada, while Canada is labouring under most embarrassing disadvantages in doing business in American markets. Reciprocity, therefore, to be equitable, must relieve Canada of the embarrassing conditions it labours under as an exporter to the States, by equalizing the respective tariffs of the two countries.

AMERICAN CRITICISM OF BRITISH METHODS.

One of the peculiar features of the present day is the frankness with which Americans are discussing the methods of British trade and manufacturing. There has sprung up quite suddenly an interest in this topic amongst writers in the United States, the motive of which is not manifest. To some extent the comments of Americans on British trade methods, British manufacturing conditions and British mercantile prospects have been plainly inspired by boastfulness, by a desire to crow over what are regarded to be signs of the decadence of the Old Country, indulgence in which has led to no little exaggeration, much misrepresentation, and a very transparent effort to belittle a rival.

This, however, it not a complete explanation of American comments disparaging to the British trader or manufacturer, for criticisms have been accompanied with very excellent advice which is intended to arouse the British into a realizing sense of the danger into which they are drifting, and to teach them the way to avoid the danger and restore British trade and manufacturing to the position they are alleged to be losing by defective methods. There are those who, on reading comments of the advisory class, say:

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes,"

or, with another classic, what interprets the Virgilian phrase, "The presents of an enemy should be received with suspicion."

Though, under many circumstances, these aphorisms of olden time are wise: they are not quite relevant when applied to the case of Americans "bringing gifts," the gifts of advice based on experience for the avowed bepefit of the Mother Country. They simply show, that the Americans are so satisfied with their ultimate triumph that they can afford to give valuable counsel to a rival country. In our issue of 8th inst., we gave copious quotations from, and a general synopsis of a voluminous criticism of the rolling mill methods in use in Great Britain, in which the writer, an expert, pointed out what improvements were required to bring British mills up to the American standard.

In our present issue we publish an admirable letter from "An Englishman in New York," who is known to us as one thoroughly conversant with the iron and steel trade in the States, Belgium, Germany, and England. He endorses the views expressed in the article of 8th inst., as to rolling mills, and applies the principles therein expressed to the whole conduct of the iron and steel trade of Great Britain. His view, emphasizing previous expressions relative to the defective methods of British makers, is summed up in one of his own phrases. He declares that, what the British need is, "Up-to-date plants for conducting the entire process of manufacturing from the ore to the finished product of every kind." Were this supplied he considers that, "The sun of England's steel industry need not out for many a long year to come."

Our correspondent will never see that sunset, live as long as he may, and that he may live as long as he desires we sincerely hope. He is quite sound in condemning the proposal that the iron and steel industry of Great Britain be given in charge of the Government. Whoever broached the theory that this course was necessary to enable British manufacturers "to hold their own in competition with Americans," can hardly have been serious; such a proposal is rank absurdity from an economic standpoint, and a wild impossibility from a political one.

The inability of the British to "understand the value of a scrap heap," which is a picturesque way of saying they go on working machinery that Americans regard as old iron, arises from their finding "a scrap heap" to be equal to the needs of their particular trade. If a man has an old silver watch that keeps sufficiently good time for all his needs, why should he spend \$200 over a first-class chronometer? American steel manufacturing is quite a novelty compared with British; consequently the machinery employed is all new and of modern type, while in England, the trade being a very old one, there are scores of plants that have been at work for generations, having been improved, altered, re-modelled from time to time to meet modern needs. Such plants look like a "scrap heap" to Americans who are accustomed to see only new machinery, but many of these "scrap heaps," so sneered at, do very profitable and efficient work. Are the British such fools as to be running machinery that is inefficient and unprofitable? Psha! the career of a mill owner whose plant is unprofitable and inefficient soon ends in England. Plant of the "scrap heap" style is like a horse too lame to work, that, as the saying is, "eats its head off" by idling in a stable.

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Many American critics are wholly unacquainted with the enormous home consumption of English iron and steel manufactured in British iron districts in small rolling mills that turn thousands of tons weekly that are worked up in the neighbourhood, and from which mills the proprietors derive a satisfactory return. Their plants, from an American standpoint, are "scrap heaps" in many cases, but the long experience, great practical skill of masters and men enable these "scrap heaps" to produce what can be sold freely at a profit. Look at the "Black Country," between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, and another like district from Sheffield to Rotherham and beyond, where iron and steel mills elbow each other for many miles, and it will be found that, to-day, every wheel is working, every furnace in full blast; every roll is revolving against its mate; every steam hammer is pounding away with all its might; every matrix of sand is moulding its complement of metal; and every bee in those vast hives of industry is making financial honey all the day, and night, too, largely out of "scrap heaps."

Combinations of capital are being formed in the old land for industrial enterprises demanding the most costly and expensive plants. The old land has unrivalled stores of experience, mechanical skill, energy and capital engaged in its iron and steel industries. If "scrap heaps" are found obstructive to progress, "scrap heaps" will go to the melting pot, in quick order. But British manufacturers have no fears as to their country's continuing to have an enormous share of the world's iron and steel trades.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

The recent incorporation of the Northern Securities Company for the purpose of owning a controlling interest in the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways seems to have aroused considerable apprehension in the minds of the shippers in the territories served by these roads. But it must be remembered that no actual consolidation is contemplated, and that each of the railways will continue to do business under its own name as heretofore. In fact, the only real difference will be in the fact that hereafter a majority of the stock of each of the roads will be held by an incorporated company, readily located and held responsible for its acts, instead of by a syndicate or community of interests, which the law cannot reach, and whose composition is often a matter largely of surmise.

Some such move as this is the natural outcome of the steady contraction of railroad rates during the past twenty years. The average rate per ton per mile in the United States in 1880 was 1.290 cents. By 1885 it had fallen to 1 cent| By 1890 it was 0.904. In 1895 it was 0.839. And in 1900 it had

fallen to 0.729. The fall in the average revenue of the roads is here shown to be more than half a cent a ton a mile, or 43 per cent. since 1880. Alongside of this decrease such increases in rates as the companies have made during the past few months appear very moderate. And, besides this, they are largely offset as regards net profits by the advances in the cost of supplies and wages. Thus, the long period of depression, as well as the refunding on a large scale of the high interest bearing bonds of solvent roads, prepared the way effectively for the union of independent interests of the type of those in which the Northern Securities Company has secured a controlling interest.

It will also be noted that railway consolidations (using the word in its broadest sense) have of late fallen into five distinct classes. First, there has been the merging on a large scale of the constituent companies of a system for economy's sake and to solidify the organization and simplify the labour of operating and accounting. The second form of amalgamation has been the familiar one of absorbing outside lines by lease or purchase of stock controls with their various modifications up to complete consolidation. And the notable feature of this form of amalgamation has been the extensive me made in financing their acquisitions by the purchasing companies of collateral trust loans secured by deposit of the stock acquired.

The third form of amalgamation comprises the several methods by which one and the same strong financial interests have secured the dominating voice in the management of several leading companies thereby constituting a unity of interest through common control. The amount of stock held in each case may fall short of a majority, or the control may be exercised by virtue of a voting trust. But, for the time being, the directing, if not the actual management, is located with one financial interest. These latter day instances of common control for the most part grew out of the reorganizations which devolved upon those now dominant in the management. The Gould and the Vanderbilt systems, however, are instances of similar control maintained through a long series of years with respect to some of the leading lines of the United States. The control has in effect been much as if some direct alliance existed among the companies themselves, and it is now not unnaturally leading to measures for making the relation permanent through appropriate corporate action.

Contrasting with the common ownership comes the fourth division in the list, the community of interest of which so much has been said of late, and so much expected. Other alliances and combinations of roads might be great, but this in its design was to be the greatest of all, serving to ensure harmony of action on the part of all the leading lines of a given territory. An early example, if not the earliest instance, of alliances of this kind exists in the friendly relations established years ago between the North-West, and the St. Paul. As in most of these community arrangements the exact nature of the alliance is not known, nor is it admitted officially that any unusual relation obtains between the roads. The fifth method of blending the interests of different railroad properties is through the medium of a proprietary company, such as that incorporated two weeks ago, which we may look upon as the community of interest idea carried to its most perfect

form, where a permanent relation is desired and consolidation is not expedient.

The effectiveness of the community of interest plan in practice has been seriously questioned, and it takes no great discernment to perceive that its success depends chiefly upon the personal element and upon the willingness of the different groups of capitalists to subordinate their respective ambitions to the general welfare of all. It must be remembered, too, that the managements of the great roads are closely interlaced through the medium of common directors, which often tends to soften acerbities and cause more consideration for the rights of others. No doubt the desire for wellrounded and widely-extending systems must lead to fric-But on the whole, the methods of controlling tion. interests make for peace, and, even if the Western legislatures should place the proprietary company under the han, it would merely be replaced by some other form of co-operative arrangement not so readily reached by the law.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

Naturally, the condition of the freight market has had an effect in curtailing the orders for new shipping in British yards. With ship steel plates at £6 to £6 5s per ton and shipyard and engine shop labour at the highest level ever reached, at a time when not only are freight rates down to the lowest point but a vessel may have to make one half of a voyage in ballast in order to take up an unprofitable charter, it was hardly likely that the stream of contracts should not suffer some cessation. Of course, this does not mean that the activity in the shipyards has abated. On the contrary, never was it greater than now, with every "berth" filled, and every hammer going from morn to night. The fact is, that the shipbuilders began the year with a very large amount of work on hand remaining over from last year, and during the first half of the present year they booked a larger tonnage than they completed. Thus at the end of June, and again at the end of July, there was a greater tonnage of vessels under construction, or to be constructed, than was the case at the beginning of the year. Yet the production of the year has been enormous, and the total for 1901 will exceed all previous records. In the month of October the shipbuilders of the Clyde, Forth, Tay, and Dee launched 48,000 tons of new ships, varying in size from barges and fishing trawlers up to liners of 5,000 tons, and for foreign as More tonnage has been well as for British owners. turned out in some previous months of the present year, but the total for the ten months ending October 31st is greater than that of the corresponding portion of any previous year. It was in Scotland alone close upon 445,000 tons, which is pretty much about equal to the tonnage of the contracts on hand at the beginning of the year. Thus but for the contracting which has been going on during the year the Scotch yards would now be about empty. As it is, the Scotch shipbuilders have now about 50,000 tons less of tonnage on hand than they had at the beginning of the second half of the year. They are completing orders month by month to the extent of two and three times the amount of the new orders they are booking. Orders for general cargo boats seem to have stopped altogether, and such orders as are being placed are for "liners" and vessels for particular, not general purposes,

At present British shipbuilders have enough work in hand to keep them employed until next summer. And if no revival in the demand set in the activity will abate gradually, and thus neither the allied industries nor the workingmen will be exposed to any sudden pinch. But the outlook for the ship-owning interests is not as bright as that of the ship-builders. The heavy additions made, and still to be made, during the next nine months to the world's merchant tonnage must have a serious effect upon their welfare. Where all these new vessels are to find profitable employment when vessels are being laid up every day not only in English but American docks, appears a mystery. The English output for the ten months was 801,660 tons of merchant vessels. If we add to this the Scotch output we have a total British output of 1,364,000 tons, the largest in the history of British shipbuilding. It compares with 1,076,737 tons, in 1900, and with 1,185,710 tons in 1899 and marks an epoch in the history of the trade.

THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

While active retail merchants are never quite through with the task of planning ways and means whereby trade may be promoted, there is no month of the year so closely in touch with retail enterprise as December. Plan how he will throughout the eleven other months, the en ablished retail dealer can at best but cater to the needs of those whom it is his desire to serve. Being tolerably successful in this he is to be congratulated, for while there is a claim by certain "chosen" traders that it does not need ability or business sagacity to sell a man an article he needs, but that their possession is proven by the salesmen who can profitably sell another something he does not need, modern trade conditions are such that the retailer who can attract to his shop sufficient customers for their needs alone has a fair share of prosperity coming his way, and can congratulate himself on the possession of that which may serve him longer and better than a shrewdness which is too often transparent.

Aside from either of these the month of December opens up to all retailers an avenue of trade not possible at any other time. How many take full advantage? How many individual retail dealers put forth every possible effort to close out the hosts of little odds and ends which the holiday season alone prepares a real demand for? All the experience on earth will not gain for a storekeeper the knowledge of whether a certain line of goods will profitably sell, for, as every experienced merchant of retentive memory knows, articles which were proven to be dead stock one season and would not bring first cost, have been known sometimes to move off unassisted the next, and that at the original profit price. Therefore, the suggestion is open for each and all to not only add to the holiday sales by carrying extra goods specially designed for the occasion, but to reduce the old stock by so arranging it and blending with the new as to bring it prominently before seekers for the innumerable little souvenirs which constitute Christmas and New Year goods.

Then, again, a general overhauling and re-arranging of goods for the holiday season has more than one redeeming feature. In the first place, it makes the merchant and his assistants better acquainted with the details of stock on hand. It sometimes brings out of



hiding many articles that were not known to be in stock, and which were probably called for the preceding week. The sorting over and replacing adds to the appearance of the goods, the shelves and the store generally, often impressing regular customers with the belief that considerable new goods have been added.

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A general merchant in a country town, whose only knowledge of additions to his sales during December was in dried fruit, candies, sugar and peel, may say after a perusal of such a reminder, that his experience of many years is the best teacher in this regard, that the mere fact of his going to a lot of unnecessary trouble rearranging his stock, etc., at the beginning of the busy month would only confuse all concerned and do no good, for an article that will not sell at one end of the counter will not be heightened in value by changing it to the other end. But this dealer could make as sensible excuses for not raising his window blinds in the morning or opening the door for a departing customer. People would know the store was there anyhow, and the customer who could open the door on coming in should surely be as well able to open it on going out. All very true, but such logic is not adapted to the purchase or sale of merchandise. To open the door for a customer is as simple an act as to offer a seat, yet it is ever recognized as a something which calls for not only respect but after recognition. In a like manner the display of goods is a silent appeal to callers informing them that

these articles are bargains else they would not be voluntarily brought forward.

Every retail store may be said to reflect the ability, the shrewdness, the originality, the general disposition and character of its owner. If this is generally true throughout the year it is more particularly so during the closing month when on his abilty will largely depend the results of chance thrown in his way to sell goods which many may think they do not want, but may he, by a little well directed effort, made to think somebody else may appreciate as an appropriate holiday gift. There is a general mood for buying during the Christmas holidays not observable at any other time of the year. The capable merchant will make his store more attractive and his goods more noticeable at the time when people are in a buying mood. If all his goods are neatly arranged, not all around the walls, but pillared, draped or suspended in the most conspicuous and attractive manner, each plainly ticketed, perfectly folded, packed, or blended to bring out the most attractive appearance, this being as observable in window display or even outside, as within, evergreens, etc., assisting in giving a combined holiday and business appearance to the store; with sufficient "leaders" in staple goods to draw the attention of callers to the presumed fact that all else in the store is sold equally close, such a merchant will not only be pleased at the attraction



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which his place of business has created but will be reflecting his own business ability to the public.

If the need of these simple and inexpensive duties are observable from the outside through soiled windows and in the interior through a general lack of display or desire to meet customers' views, this will in as forcible manner reflect the limited business ability, or rather the total lack of it on the part of the owner. The further fact that credit customers as a rule pay up in full about the month of December and seldom begin a fresh account till after the turn of the year, but like to show a little air of independence by purchasing for cash for a month or so, should behoove the wide-awake dealer to gain a higher regard in the minds of his customers, for the time to put forth the greatest efforts at retaining trade is when the independent month of December is at hand. "I'll pay him up before the holidays and trade somewhere else in future," voices an expression oftentimes spoken beyond the reach of the credit storekeeper. Consequently this is the month when catering a little more to the desires of customers, whether cash or credit, often holds them for another year.

THE SUGAR WAR.

The contest between the beet sugar and cane sugar interests is developing in bitterness and probably the crucial struggle will take place over the proposed admission of Cuban raw sugar free of duty into the United States. The cane sugar people rely upon the support of the fruit-growing interests who hope by means of cheap sugar to promote the preserving of fruit on a large scale and to shut out imported preserves. The British preserving industry, it is argued, thrives entirely upon the cheapness of its sugar supply, which cheapness results from the bounty-paid sugar produced on the Continent. A considerable part of the fruit has likewise to be imported and strong effort is therefore to be made to show fruit interests that, as they grow their own fruit and as a great percentage of it actually goes to waste in the absence of a sufficient immediate demand, conditions in the event of obtaining sugar at, say, 3 cents per pound would be created that would place the preserving industry upon an entirely new and exceedingly advantageous basis. In other words, the sugar interests in the coming campaign will endeavour to pit agricultural influence against agricultural influence.

The cane sugar refiners feel that if there were no duty on Cuban sugar they could make more money selling granulated at 3 cents per pound than they now do by selling at 4.65 cents and paying the duty. And they hold that few fully appreciate the benefits that would accrue in the event of 3 cent sugar. In California alone; the amount of fruit that is practically wasted or thrown away on account of the cost of sugar that would be required in preserving it for use in this country or exporting it abroad overshadows the beet industry by many millions of dollars, and what applies in a large way to the fruit of California would in the same relative proportion apply to other States where the fruit industry is very large. In addition to that, the condensed milk business would so largely increase under cheap sugar that it would pay the farmer many millions more than is now derived from growing beets for sugar.

On the other hand, the beet sugar trust feel that the fate of their industry hangs in the balance. They have to admit that if the fruit interests could get sugar at 3

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cents per pound, the fruit now thrown away would certainly be canned or manufactured into jam. Tons of fruit are now left to decay, every pound of which would be utilized with cheap sugar. But they hold that the removal of the tariff on raw sugar would wipe out the beet sugar industry and put the consumers of the country at the mercy of a trust which secures its material in foreign lands, where labour is cheap, refines it at a minimum cost and sells the finished product at arbitrary prices.

Of course the reply to this is that the people want cheap sugar and that just as many interests will be benefited as will be injured by putting raw sugar on the free list. If the beet sugar industry can only exist under the aegis of a prohibitive tariff, they argue that it should go. It is not fair to tax every consumer in the United States in order to foster a hot-house industry for But the the benefit of the capitalist engaged in it. disturbance to the sugar markets generally by a drop to ³ cents in the United States would be incalculable. The duty on refined sugar entering this country is 1 cent per pound. Were the present price across the border reduced to three cents American sugar could pour into Canada and drive our refineries to the wall. Hence we are as much interested in the sugar war as the Americans themselves. And how the contest will go in Congress no one can foretell. If the beet sugar interests have the farmers of the Middle West behind them. the cane sugar people have the solid support of the fruit growers. Each has an agricultural rallying cry. And each has a colossal political fund. Hence it will be a battle of giants. And the only point in favour of the beet sugar interests is the fact that the Republican party

are anxious, for political purposes, not to do any tinkering with the tariff at the moment, lest a demand for a general readjustment of rates should follow.

THE OCTOBER BANK STATEMENT.

October exhibits "high water mark" of circulation for the year and this year it went higher than ever before. This Fall the banks have been able to pass into the hands of the public no less than \$20,772,010 more notes than in same period 1891, the total volume being near upon three times the amount in circulation three years after Confederation was consummated. At that period the circulation was less than the paid-up capital of the banks by 16 millions, in 1881, the difference in their respective amounts was 21 millions; in 1891, 27 millions, and now it is only 101 millions. Any material margin for enlarging the circulation is now confined to three banks, the others having note issues running, in the majority of cases, within a sum less than the usual annual increase in last few years. From now onwards to the eve of next Summer the circulation tide will be gradually falling. What many of the banks will do next year when the demand for notes again sets in, about August, is a question they will have to consider, and it will not be easy of solution if the circulation continues to expand as it has done yearly since 1896.

The following table shows the maximum last year, the extent to which the note issues receded in the following Spring, and the rise that took place between 1st May and 1st November this year.:

Banks. Oct., 1900. April, 1901. Oct., 1901. Bank of Montreal \$7,384,408 \$6,482,214 \$8,308,340

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Telegraphic Address :-- " Filature." Code, "Lieber's." SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF



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ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR :

Exeter, Shoreditch, Sunderland, Hammersmith, Great Central Ry., Hampstead, Stepney & West Hartlepool.

NOTE-Buy British Cables, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 333 in favour of English Goods

Bank of Commerce	 6,507,890	5,401,800	7,633,828
Merchants Bank	 4,204,960	3,453,000	4,717,473
Bank of B.N.A	 2,964,261	2,033,915	2,851,689
Molsons Bank	 2,404,251	2,184,590	2,444,441
Dominion Bank	 1,930,661	1,790,639	2,389,483
Imperial Bank	 2,138,963	1,975,217	2,372,878
Quebec Bank		1,482,500	2,353,900
Bank of Nova Scotia	 1,834,941	1,889,698	1,962,826
Bank of Ottawa	 1,892,686	1,794,236	1,901,220
Royal Bank	 1,934,413	1,873,748	1,856,897
Eastern Townships	 1,537,305	1,209,870	1,670,506
Ontario	 1,093,097	1,292,462	1,306,587
Other banks	 15,043,487	14,142,811	16,184,711

Totals \$53,198,777 \$47,006,700 \$57,954,779

The aggregate capital of the above 13 banks is \$50,-001,721, and their aggregate circulation in October was \$41,770,068, leaving \$8,231,653 as the margin for further increases. Out of that total of \$8,231,653, the Bank of Montreal, Commerce, Merchants, Bank of British North America, and Dominion together owned \$7,-487,000, leaving only \$744,653 as a marginal total to be divided amongst the other 8 banks in above list. It is highly probable, therefore, that when the demand for notes sets in next Fall, 1902, we shall see that some arrangement has been made for the banks whose legal limit has been reached, issuing the notes of those banks which still have a margin between their circulation and paid up capital.

The Canadian deposits on demand increased \$1,642,-000 in October, and those after notice, \$1,798,000, the gross increase in deposits since October, 1900, having been \$38,171,000. The aggregate increase in deposits since 1891 has been \$213,000,000.

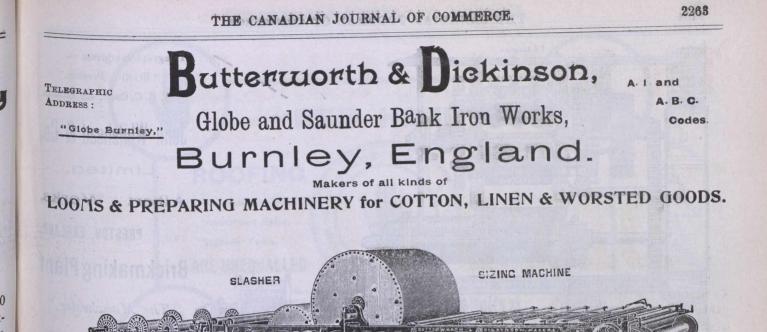
Call loans remained without material change in Octo-Current loans and discounts went up from \$286,ber.

195,000 to \$289,469,000, the increase of \$3,274,000 being moderate. Current loans outside Canada were enlarged by \$1,536,000, which, not unreasonably, many regard as a reason why much needed and absolutely safe advances were denied to Canadians. The general condition of trade remains satisfactory, and storekepers are very sanguine in their anticipations of a splendid Christmas and New Year's trade.

The usual comparative table is appended, and the statements in extenso will be found on another page of this issue:

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

	Oct., 1901.	Sept., 1901.	Oct., 1900.	Oct., 1891.
Capital authorized	75,826,666	75,826,666	82,608,664	75,258,665
Capital subscribed	68,574,666	68,548,166	67,539,775	62,219,602
Capital paid-up	67,648,410	67,486,687	66,264,967	61,025,204
Reserve fund	36,961,244	36,903,355	33,897,647	23,194,784
LIABILITIES.				
Notes in circulation	57,954,779	56,027,407	53,198,777	37,182,768
Due Dominion Government	. 2,329,488	2,621,608	2,588,922	2,162,254
Due Provincial Govts	3,021,313	3,304,435	2,358,538	2,782,571
Deposits on demand	98,508,815	96,866,910	106,015,973	58,498,022
Deposits after notice	229,813,309	228,015,362	184,135,857	88,503,782
Deposits outside Canada	32,144,482	31,465,489	20,349,048	
Loans on bks in Canada	776,283	678,116	1,504,870	179,996
Depts on demand in Can. bk	s. 3,374,424	3,603,170	3,446,113	2,673,353
Due agencies in U. K	4,754,116	6,416,019	4,192,311	1,951,954
Due agencies abroad	. 1,243,118	881,627	819,733	127,898
Other liabilities	. 11,518,816	11,167,536	6,440,106	180,376
Total liabilities ASSETS.	445, 439, 014	441,047,760	385,050,323	194,519,484
Specie	. 11,520,832	11.306.127	11,606,195	6,240,126
Dominion Notes		20,016,696	19,309,953	10,461,550
Deposits securing circulation.		2,568,918	2,372,973	
Notes & cheques on other bks		14,928,126	12,426,426	6,932,279
Loans to other bks in Can., sec		678,115	1,469,870	
with the Outlinger	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0109444	and the second second second	



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THE ALL DESIGN IN THE ADDRESS OF ALL DESIGNATION	in and services	happoninger	Call Marin Francisco	
all of the lot of the state of the	1. T		hedi	
Depts on demand in Can. bks. 4,462,107	4,669,400	4,682,011	3,925,511	
Due from bks. &c., in U.K 7,387,327	5,330,785	6,368,471	5,600,494	
Due from foreign bks. etc 14,023,814	17,778,306	9,687,010	18,923,915	
Dom. and Prov. Govt. secs 10,829,562	11,467,476	11,977,469	2,577,791	
Can. municipal & other pub sec 14,320,074	14,222,130	12,062,776	6,122,879	
(Not Dominion.)				
Railway and other secs 30,842,840	32,283,676	25,270,228		
Call loans in Canada 39,324,335	38,158,853	32,347,947	12,639,259	
Call loans outside Canada 43,883,948	44,326,826	28,775,146		
Current loans in Canada289,469,839	286,195,554	276,216,200	188,660,305	
Current loans outside Canada. 28,842,893	27,306,614	19,003,505		
Loans to Govt. of Can				
Loans to Provincial Govts 2,881,028	2,404,978	2,181,382	536,153	
Overdue debts 1,979,992	2,033,105	2,652,101	2,580,808	
R. E. besides bk premises 1,885,871	920,477	162,132	1,104,047	
Mortgages on real estate 727,954	668,278	575,798	789,729	
Bank premises 6,701,421	6,656,283	6,448,854	4,412,258	
Other assets 10,696,776	10,048,102	8,261,712	1,599,940	
Total assets	553,954,790	494,858,345	277,854,911	
Loans to directors & their firms 11,267,028	12,289,308	12,250,528	6,106,141	
Average specie for month 11,796,730	11,580,179	11,543,699	6,348,297	
Av. Dominion notes for mo 20,135,049	19,958,154	18,958,843	10,663,256	
Grt'st circulation during mo 59,000,172	56,999,388	54,040,643	37,595,775	
circulation during mo 53,000,115	St. St. Maller			

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THE COMING CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The time is approaching for the next municipal elections, and there is evidence of public interest being awakened to the importance of the issues to be presented to the electors on that occasion. A careful study of the past and the present conditions of our civic affairs, on the part of all our citizens, is imperatively called for at this time when possible candidates for the mayoralty and aldermen are being considered with more or less publicity. Of late civic matters have not been in a satisfactory position or such as the citizens of a wealthy and growing community should have reason to be proud of. Up to four years ago a reign of extravagance and expenditure based on loans unauthorized by the consent of the taxpayers resulted in a civic debt so large that

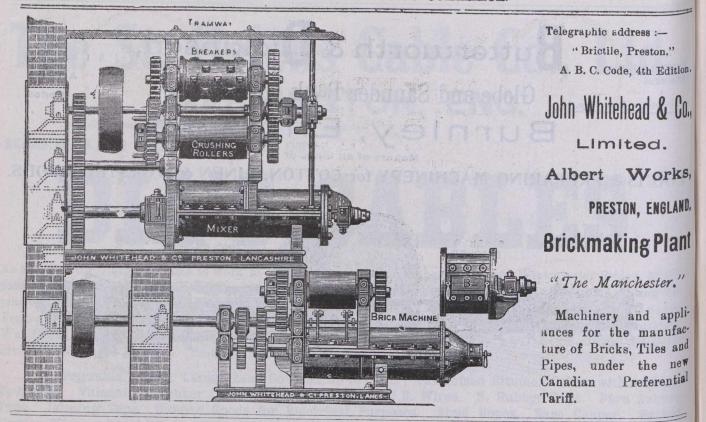
nearly one-half of the city's revenue is required to pay the interest on it.

A reaction naturally followed, and by the determination of a few of the aldermen a halt was called and a new charter after great difficulty was passed by the Legislature, such as to have effectually stopped the downward course of the spendthrift policy of running into debt for current expenses instead of paying as we go.

The consequence has been that for the last two years most of the departmental services have been, in a manner, starved, in order to bring the financial position of the city into a healthy condition. At the last election --nearly two years ago --a sufficient number of aldermen were elected on what was called the reform ticket, to give effect to the views of the promoters of the new charter—and on the whole, the result of their labours should be satisfactory to the electors.

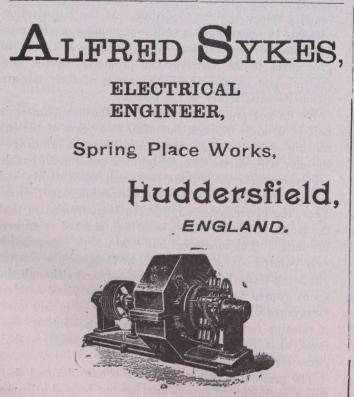
We do not pretend to think that the new charter is perfect in every respect, but after two years of patient waiting-or, as some good people will say, of sufferingthe city will, in the future, be in a position to enable necessary works to be done that shall be of utility and at the same time make the city presentable to visitors. True, the new charter might have been framed so that the happy condition might have been reached at an ear-The measures that might have ensured this lier date. were pointed out in this Journal at the time the charter was being framed; but that has passed, and although the agony caused by the change from a period of reckless extravagance to one of common prudence, is now over, it remains for the citizens to say, at the coming elections, that the old conditions in civic matters shall never return.

The position of the aldermen who have devoted their time to bring about this reform has not been at all times an enviable one. They have had to overcome many difficulties that perhaps the generality of people do not realise, and have been met with bitter opposition from



many influential quarters which benefited by the policy of the old regime, and, perhaps, naturally wished it to be continued.

If economic principles on a sound basis are allowed to prevail the changed conditions that must exist when the next annual appropriations are made will enable ample provision's being made for all the reasonable requirements of the various services of the city. The danger to this is the old game of sectional grab which so many aldermen have been given to in the past, regardless of the general interest. The important question just now is, Will the reform element be strong enough in the present Council to prevent an unfair grab in that direction? Unfortunately, the appropriations for next year must be made before the elections, but that will not prevent ob-



Nore-Buy British Dynamos, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 331/3 in favour of English Goods. servations being taken that may have bearings likely to affect the elections.

We have seen it stated, but we hope incorrectly, that some aldermen who in the past two or more years, have rendered good service in the way of reform do not intend to offer again for re-election. That, of course, is entirely a personal matter, but there is this to be said on that score that every good citizen has more or less public duties to perform, and that having once put on the harness and proved his value, he is not wholly justified in throwing it off until his work is finished, because it may sometimes be unpleasant and difficult, or because he cannot at all times have his own way in all things.

There are some of the aldermen who cannot well be spared from the civic service at the present juncture when desired effects from the new charter are about to be felt—if a judicious course is followed up. There are evidences from time to time, shown on the part of some aldermen, backed by outside interested parties of a desire to return to the old way of asking the Legislature to amend the charter and authorise further loans without the sanction of the citizens, who will have to pay both interest and principal. It is difficult to believe





that such a dangerous and ruinous course can possibly be adopted. It would be dangerous because experience has shown that whenever a bill affecting Montreal is passed something is certain to be smuggled in by irresponsible parties, something injurious to the interests of the general body of our citizens.

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There should be no tinkering with or change in the charter, at least not until it has had a fair trial and the citizens an opportunity of judging of its working. There should be no necessity for any increase of the city's debt, which is already far too large. With a wise economy and honest management this can be avoided if the all and various sources of revenue be fairly compelled to pay up. By the new arrangement the street lighting will cost some \$40,000 a year less than heretofore; and from other quarters large sums of money are available the coming year, moneys that were not lately possible. Under any circumstances there is no need for going to Quebec for fresh legislation for Montreal. The charter as now gives full power to the taxpayers to do what they desire in money matters, and that is sufficient for all purposes.

What is required to ensure a better state of things in the future as contrasted with what has had such dire effects in past and from which we are on the eve of emerging is, that the electors in the different parts of the city shall choose aldermen who are likely from their characters to act honestly and administer the city's affairs as they would their own. men who will have firmness enough to resist all the influences and wiles of companies holding, or seeking for those valuable franchises that should be a source of much revenue to the city, but which, so far, have contributed only a fraction of what is fair to the general civic fund.

HARBOUR MATTERS.

The unfortunate imbroglio into which harbour matters have drifted is becoming so marked that it is felt that drastic measures may yet be necessary to bring about that unity of action which is indispensable to the best interests of the port.

Since we last wrote on this subject the Minister of Public Works has printed a report from the acting chief

engineer of his Department—Mr. E. D. Lafleur—prepared at the Minister's request on the elevator question. It is a corroboration of the opinions of the three advisory engineers on the subject which gave rise to so much discussion and irritation, and, on the face of it. justifies the action taken by the Minister in this matter. If he, or his engineers have erred, it has been in the interest of securing absolute safety in construction.

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Mr. Lafleur suggests that the question of the elevator and conveyors of grain should form part of a general plan for providing facilities for developing the capabilities of the harbour. This is a feature in the harbour problem to which this Journal has repeatedly called attention. The necessity for a clearly defined policy regarding the working of the reconstructed harbour is clearly apparent. No one can predict the condition of the harbour works a few years hence if the policy of drifting now prevailing continues. And it seems to need a strong hand at the helm to steer matters into their proper course if the shipping facilities of the harbour are to become what they ought to be in the interests not only of the shipper and the city, but of the country at large.

The report of Mr. Lafleur naturally excited adverse comment from those members of the Board who hold that the Minister of Public Works is responsible for the delay. It was stated at the last meeting that a plan showing how the railway tracks might be laid upon the wharves, drawn by the Harbour Engineer, had been sent to the Minister as far back as August last, and that no reply upon the subject had as yet been received. In answer to this, Hon. Mr. Tarte replied that the plan of the proposed tracks was sent him in response to a request of his to the Board, made in July last, for a general scheme showing all the proposed facilities for the complete equipment of the harbour, and the cost there-He went on to say that no details were given as to of how the scheme would be worked, nor as to the cost of the work, or if anything more than the tracks in question would be required. The information was so indefinite that he commissioned two of his principal engineers-Messrs. Coste and Roy-to prepare a plan and estimates of the cost of what is necessary to be done. That report is not yet made public, but presumably it

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will be in due time. And it will be looked forward to with interest.

La Patrie says that Mr. Kennedy's plan was submitted to the Minister for his approval, and concludes a strong article on the subject with the following words: "We invite, therefore, the gentlemen of the Commission to examine at their next meeting the plans in question, and tell us if they are ready to sign them. Do they know the cost of them? Do they know, as a matter of fact, the nature of them?" These are strong words coming from the official mouthpiece of the Minister of Public Works. And they point to a widening of the breach that evidently exists between the views of the Harbour Board and those of the Hon. Mr. Tarte. Possibly this friction will continue until a complete general plan of all the facilities required to make Montreal a first-class port, and how they will be worked, can be prepared and discussed in an amicable spirit. This is the idea to which Chief Engineer Lafleur's report leads up, and it is the policy always advocated in this Journal

As yet only isolated improvements have been suggested. Patchwork and piecemeal plans have taken the place of the broad general scheme that a work of this magnitude and importance calls for. The railway service will have to be materially increased. And as yet no definite plans have been formulated as to how this is to be accomplished without danger to life and property. On this point the reports are vague, and thus the Minister is justified in taking the matter into serious deliberation. The expenditure of money, called for, too, is far in excess of the sum provided. And this is a point which calls for harmony on all sides if the necessary funds are to be secured.

While touching on the financial aspect of the harbour question, we must again express surprise that the annual report of the Board for last year has not yet been published. We have repeatedly asked why. And can get no satisfactory answer. Without that report the financial position of the Board is not ascertainable. Why the delay?

-Canadian steamship companies have made a cut of \$10 in their rates to Europe to meet the New York cut.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY RESERVE FUNDS.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the final Court of Appeal, has rendered a decision in regard to the reserve funds of joint stock companies that will set this question at rest.

On 7th December, 1897, action was taken by certain shareholders of the British American Bank Note Company in this city by the plea of which,

"They prayed for a declaration that the accumulation by the defendants of a surplus or reserve fund was ultra vires and for an immediate division and distribution amongst the shareholders of all sums of money accumulated and retained as a reserve fund over and above the authorized capital stock of the company and various other items of relief." Tt was shown that the company's capital was only \$170,000, while the undistributed and unallotted profits laid aside as a reserve fund amounted to \$264,167. This sum, it was contended, was excessive in proportion to the capital and any needs of the company. Mixed up with this contention were other questions. The pleas related to, (1) the formation of the rest or reserve fund; (2)the investment of it; (3) a claim by the respondents to treat Burland as a trustee of the plant and material of a certain insolvent company called the Burland Lithographic Company, which he purchased at a sale by auction and resold at an enhanced price to the company, and to make him account to the company accordingly for the profit made by the resale; and (4) a question as to certain sums drawn as salaries by Burland and J. H. Burland.

The suit originally brought ended in a decision adverse to the defendants, the directors of the company, the Court declarging that over and above a sum of \$44,-022, the surplus profits that had been laid aside must be distributed among the shareholders. This decision affirmed the right of the company to build up a reserve fund, but restricted its amount arbitrarily, without any basis of principle, to guide the management in its dealings with future profits.

The question as to the proper securities in which to invest a reserve fund is quite a side issue, so also are other points raised in the suit respecting the salaries of the president and manager, and the purchases made for

The Gardner

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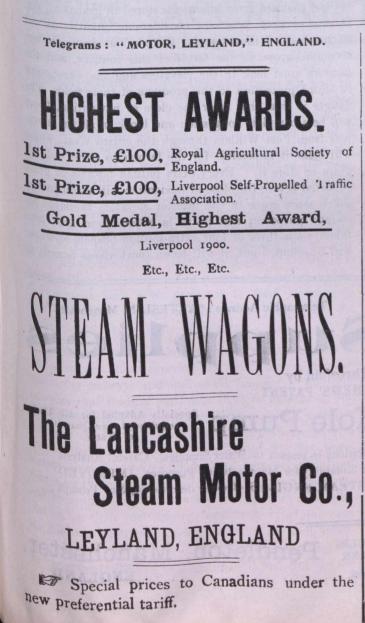
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the company by the president. The vital and all-important question was this, Have the directors, when supported by shareholders holding a controlling interest in a joint stock company, the right to lay aside the profits of the company as a reserve fund at their discretion? The judgment of the Privy Council affirms this right most positively. It declares that there is no law limiting this right, that those holding a controlling interest in the stock of a company have full authority to make whatever appropriation of the profits they choose to decide and the minority must submit, or, dispose of their shares.

The large reserve funds being accumulated by some of our banks, which bank authorities declare are far in excess of any business requirements of a prudential nature, have suggested an enquiry as to the question decided by the Privy Council. The shareholders who object to such a large amount of profits being withheld from them, have only one remedy. they can reverse the action of the directors by electing others who will carry out a different policy.

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

Though the setting aside of unduly large reserve funds is, in many cases, a very serious injustice to some shareholders, by depriving them of income to which they are equitably entitled, yet, as such reserves not only advance the value of the stock, but help to enlarge dividends, the shareholders' the interests, generally, are promoted by large re-The absolute right of a company to set serve funds. aside surplus profits as a reserve fund at the discretion of the directors, and those holding a controlling interest in the stock is finally established.

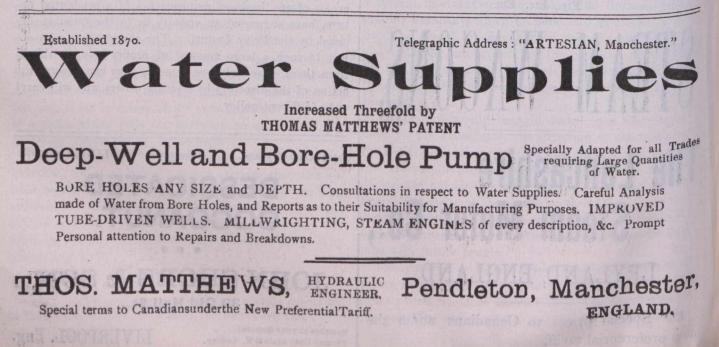
THE MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.

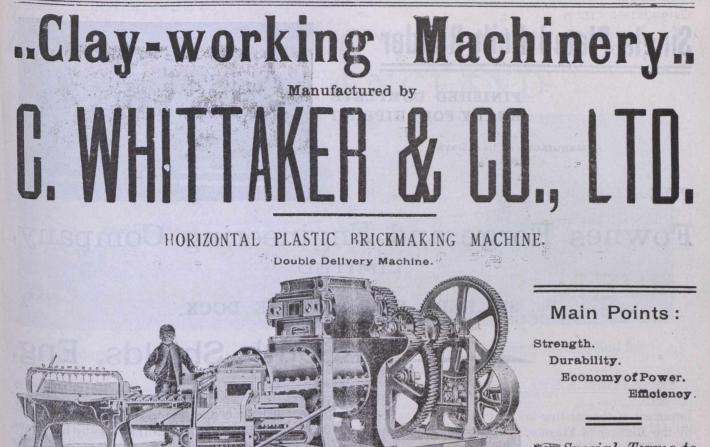
The Manitoba Grain Act of 1900 is this season standing its first real test. Last year the small crop hardly furnished a chance to show up its weak points, and, as it is really an experimental act (although based upon legislation which had proved successful under similar conditions in Minnesota), its working under the strain of a bountiful crop will be watched with interest. Already the value of having in Winnipeg a government officer charged with the adjudication of differences between elevators, railways and farmers, and authorized to keep an observant eye on all the grain developments of the season, has been demonstrated in many instances —in none so strikingly as in the energetic efforts now being made to increase the exports of grain before the close of navigation.

Cable Address : "DUCHY," Liverpool.

LARD.

Few, even of our grain shippers, give credit to the magnitude of the work already done this season by the railways and elevators in getting the grain down to Fort William and on board the lake vessels there. But large as is the quantity already got forward, there still remains what may be fairly termed an enormous reserve of grain in the country. The threshing returns are showing that the estimates of yield, generous though they appeared to be, are too small. There are now in store at country points about 9,000,000 bushels of grain; beyond that are great quantities stored in granaries, and in reserve again is a very considerable quantity as yet unthreshed. Unfortunately, there is but small storage accommodation on the farms of this country, and the farmers must look to the elevators and the warehouses to afford protection to the products of their fields. The danger is this, that after the close of navigation, there will be a complete congestion and block in all the elevators from Fort William through the entire West, which will make it impossible for the farmer to either sell his grain or store it. Every extra million bushels of grain exported before the close of navigation will mean just so much more space in the interior elevators available for storage purposes; and if, as is hoped from the steps taken, some three or four extra million bushels of wheat will be shipped out, it will be an incalculable benefit to





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2269

Dowry Street ACCRINGTON, Lancashire, England. Iron Works, Telegraphic Address, "Bricks," Accrington. A.B.C., 4 h Edition, A I., Engineering

the whole country. Once the lakes freeze up, and recourse has to be had to the all-rail route, the seaward movement of grain will necessarily be slow, and there is no disguising the fact that there is a possibility of it proving inadequate to cope with the demand that will be made upon it to move out the remainder of the crop.

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The Government is doing all it can. It has extended the lighting of the inland waters until the middle of December. And it is hoped that the insurance companies will permit marine policies to remain in effect until that date. All this, of course, may be defeated by an early freeze up on the lakes. But every day is of value and is being utilized in every one of its twenty-four hours. The Government have even promised to lend locomotives from the public railways so soon as the pressure on the Intercolonial shows signs of relaxing.

The only features of the Act which have given rise to discussion are those covering the relations existing between the railways and individual farmers. The Act provides that loading platforms shall be erected at the stations for the convenience of farmers living within a radius of twenty miles, and that for farmers living at a greater distance sites shall be afforded for flat warehouses upon demand. There have been complaints of delays on the part of the railroads in building platforms and in supplying sites for warehouses, and of a discrimination on their part against farmers in supplying cars. No doubt in many cases these complaints are well-founded, and they point to the desirability of amending the Act in some respects. It might be well to define the obligations of the railway more precisely, to stipulate the time within which the railways must grant the necessary conveniences to farmers, and perhaps to provide some method for the equitable disposition of cars between elevators, warehouses, and farmers in the case of car shortage. But these are minor points of disagreement. No railroad can create cars by a stroke of the pen. And it is only natural that they should serve first the large shippers with whom they have constant transactions. In times of exceptional demand for cars, some one has to wait. And the one who waits naturally feels he has a grievance. But it is evident the railroads are doing all they can, and that the shortage of cars is as unavoidable in Manitoba as it is in Pennsylvania.

THE COASTING LAWS.

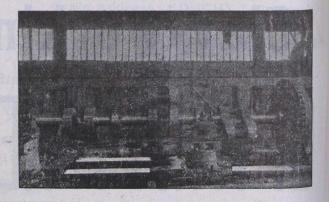
No better instance of the diversity of interests which creates so many complicated problems in the carrying on of the public business of this Dominion can be cited than the arguments brought forward, pro and con, on the request made to the Government that the coasting law be suspended so as to allow American vessels to carry Canadian grain for the remainder of the season from Fort William to Georgian Bay ports. It will be remembered that in the fall of 1899 representations were made to the Government as they have been made this fall, urging that United States vessels be admitted to the graincarrying trade, to facilitate the movement of the wheat from the West. The Government suspended the en-

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forcement of the coasting law, with the result, as stated by the Minister of Finance, in the debate on the question in Parliament in July following, that two cargoes of grain were carried in United States vessels under that The principle laid down on that oc-Order-in-Council. casion by the Minister of Finance was that while the United States coasting laws bar out Canadian vessels, it was only fair and reasonable that as a matter of practice the Canadian coasting trade should be preserved for our own vessels, but that there might be exceptional cases which would justify a departure from the rule. In each of these cases the matter was to be considered on its merits, and if good and sufficient reasons were found, the Government would be justified in refraining from enforcing the law.

This year the demand of grain shippers that the coasting laws should be suspended in their interest has been met with strenuous opposition from the vessel owners. And consequently the Government has decided to take no action. But is is a serious question for them to decide at a moment's notice, and inasmuch as the conditions which give rise to the request for a suspension of the coasting law are such as may be looked for to recur every fall following upon a heavy crop in Western Canada, it seems right that the whole question should be taken up by Parliament and dealt with definitely and If Parliament holds it desirable that there finally. should be provision made for the suspension of the coasting laws in order to facilitate the movement of grain, then Parliament should provide for such suspension.

THE GOLD EXPORTS.

The heavy exports of gold to Britain last week naturally attracted much attention in banking circles. It is stated that the gold was forwarded chiefly for the direct payment of money borrowed through exchange lcans, which loans have been negotiated from time to time within the past six months, and in the interval have been extended. The money is said to have been borrowed largely for the purpose of paying for securities which were brought hither from Europe during the

first four months of the year when the high prices ruling for these properties induced their sale by Europeans. The loans first made appear to have been renewed in the expectation that later in the season exchange conditions would be more favourable for their payment. Why they have not been, bankers explain by claiming that the movement of grain and cotton has been much less than usual, and this has resulted in a small supply of bills. On this point the facts are that corn is short, but wheat, including flour, has been running larger than a year ago, while the cotton movement since the first of September is a trifle larger than last year and very much more than two years ago. Indeed, take the Bureau of Statistics October statement of the export of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, &c., and we have a total of those articles for that month of about 14 million dollars less than in 1900, but much larger than in 1899. Consequently the scarcity of bills does not seem to be explained by saying there are fewer being drawn than in an ordinary year.

As the period approached when the extended loans above referred to would mature the demand for exchange for the settlement of these contracts grew urgent, and hence the high rates for exchange prevailed. Inasmuch as sufficient exchange could not be procured for such settlements, shipments of gold became in-This will probably account for the large perative. export of the metal, which reflected extreme urgency in the demand for remittance. The apparent relaxation in the inquiry for such form of remittance is explained by the fact that the profits of gold exports were lessened by the rise in the rates of exchange at Paris on London to 25f. 18c., probably due to the purchases of There was such exchange during the previous week. also a fall in the price of gold in the London bullion market to 77s 9d per ounce for bars, and to 76s 4d for eagles, due to the smaller demand for gold in London The rise in French exchange for shipment to Paris. and the concurrent fall in the price of gold in London contributed to reduce the profits of gold exports.

-The arbitrators have fixed the price for the Kingston Light, Heat & Power Company's property at \$170,373.

Lytham Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. LYTHAM, ENGLAND.

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

THE FUTURE OF RECIPROCITY.

The fiasco in which the much-heralded Reciprocity Convention ended at Washington was no surprise to the commercial interests of this country. It was felt that the movement was doomed to failure before the delegates ever met in convention at all. It may be true enough that many American industries have reached a stage in their development when the home market cannot absorb their entire product and when new outlets are necessary for their continuous operation and the steady employment of their operatives. But it is equally plain that the majority of American manufacturers will permit no breach in the high tariff wall. The lumbermen are quite able to defeat any reciprocity measure in favour of this country. And the citrus fruit growers can kill a West Indian treaty, just as the wool men could one with the Argentine Republic, or the glove makers and silk manufacturers one with France. If any doubt ever existed as to the power of a resolute and interested minority to prevent the conclusion of any reciprocity treaty the abject failure of the Convention to take any action in favour of them would set it at It is evident that the demand of a few highly Test protected manufacturers to be left in undisturbed pos-

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Patent Plough Steel Rope Wire. Patent Mild Plough Steel Rope Wire. Patent Steel Rope Wire. Galvanised Hawser Wire to Llovds' Tests Galvanised Cable Wire. Bright and Annealed Wire. Bright and Annealed Core Wire, Galvanised Mild Steel Rigging Wire. Soft Steel Screw Wire, Tinned Mattress Wire.

SOWERBY BRIDGE, ALSO AT ENGLAND, DARLINGTON, session of the home market is the only one that the Senate will listen to. The demand for enlarged commercial freedom they will smother in the interest of party expediency.

There remains only one course open to those American manufacturers who are seeking foreign markets. And this is to enter on a campaign of education. They must show the American people that the establishment of more cordial commercial relations with other nations by means of an exchange of tariff concessions would enlarge the foreign outlet of those industries for which the export trade is a necessity. And this will be slow work. The belief has been so thoroughly ground into the average American that he is absolutely sufficient for himself, that he can produce all he wants, and can consume all he produces; that it will be difficult now to impress him with the fact that he is dependent upon outside markets for a large portion of his prosperity.



Distillery: - BANKHALL, SANDHILLS. 4 India Buildings, Water Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng,

2271



His vanity has been so tickled by constant orations on the overwhelming superiority of the United States to everywhere else that it is no wonder that he cannot understand why it is necessary to placate other nations. He is allowed to see only through a magnifying glass and only at one side of the tariff wall, until the average American really believes that he has no necessity for outside customers, and that the United States would not be stayed in its onward course if not a pound of its products ever left its boundaries. Of course, this is erroneous. But he has been told it so often that he has



Telegrams, "JUTE, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition. come to accept it as gospel. Hence it will need a long and searching propaganda to convince him to the contrary.

THE LATE MR. H. W. NELSON.

By the death of Mr. Horatio W. Nelson, the Queen City loses one of its prominent commercial citizens, as well as one of the most popular. Mr. Nelson was of a most lovable disposition and had not an enemy in the world, while his business ability was universally admitted. When the late firm of Nelson, Wood & Co., of this city, opened their branch in Toronto thirty years ago, Mr. H. W. Nelson and his brother, Mr. Chas, F. Nelson. were entrusted with with its management. And they continued to manage it until the liquidation of the firm of H. A. Nelson & Sons. For many years Mr. Nelson was an active member of the Board of Trade and the National Club, in both of which he won many staunch friends, and he will be regretted by a large circle of intimates, for his death leaves a gap that it will be difficult to fill. A widow and daughter liv-ing in Toronto, three brothers and two married sisters, resident in Montreal, and a married sister, living in Bennington Vt., survive him.

THE SUBSIDY QUESTION.

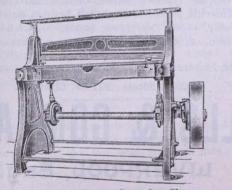
Washington dispatches indicate that the virtual collapse of the reciprocity movement among the manufactur rers has greatly impaired the chances of securing a steamship subsidy law from Congress. The most plausible argument for the subsidy measure was that it would promote export trade. But it is argued that if the manufacturers care so little for the export trade that they will not support even such mild measures in its interest as the Kasson treaties it would be absurd to vote \$9,000,000 a year to stimulate that trade. Of course the cogency of this line of argument is not admitted by the supporters of subsidies, who believe it is possible to export and not



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import, and that by a combination of subsidies and protective tariffs it can be brought about that empty ships should come to U. S. ports and go out laden with products. But there are many gentlemen in both branches of Congress who do not wish to support a subsidy bill, though if it were an Administration party measure they would find it awkward to oppose it. The probability is that these gentlemen are seizing upon the indifference of the late convention to reciprocity treaties as an excuse tot letting the subsidy bill "lie in state," as one of them expressed it.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather in the Far West has continued favorable this week for threshing. The temperature was quite mild until towards the end of the week, when the weather turned more wintry. A little light snow was reported from a few western points. The movement inaugurated by the Winnipeg board of trade to secure threshing outfits for districts where the supply was short, has been productive of excellent results. Operators of threshing rigs who have finished their work in Manitoba have been induced to move to districts in the territories where there were not sufficient machines. Secretary Bell of the board, received a wire from the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories stating that all points were now supplied with machines. This has greatly helped the situation in the territories, where threshing was much more backward than in Manitoba, and good progress has been made in threshing out the crop.

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LIQUOR ACT UPHELD.

A brief cable from London announced that the Manitoba Liquor Act had been upheld by the Imperial Privy Council. The announcement created considerable excitement. The full text of the decision may not be known for some time, and so far we have only the brief announcement that the act has been declared constitutional. Manitoba would now appear from this decision to have a very stringent law, which has been declared constitutional. The law may be put into force any time by proclamation, but it is probable that nothing will be done until the provincial house meets. The effect of the enforcement of the act would be very far-reaching and already there is talk of claims for compensation on the part of those who would suffer from the enforcement of the act.

MONEY IN OATS.

The high prices now ruling for oats this season will enable Western farmers to dispose of their holdings of this crop at very profitable prices. The oat crop in the United States and also in Eastern Canada this year has been disappointing both in quantity and quality. High prices have prevailed in United States markets for some time and the tendency of late has been steadily upward. The weekly telegraphic reports of the markets show how prices have been ruling. Our reports show that at Montreal oats gained 1e to 6c during October, per bushel, an



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advance having been made almost every week during that month. For the week ended November 9 there was a further gain of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and for the week ended Nov. 16, a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent per bushel. This advance at Montreal is only an index of what has transpired at the leading markets.

2274

These high prices for oats will enable Western farmers to sell their surplus of oats for shipment eastward at very profitable prices. As a rule oats cannot be exported from the West at very profitable figures for the growers, but this year is an exception. There is now a good demand from Eastern Canada for oats grown in Manitoba and the Territories.

The effect of the high price of oats in the East is shown in the efforts to fill an Imperial Government order for oats for South Africa, in Alberta. The Government offered 27 cents per bushel for the oats on track, Edmonton, but as soon as the market opened it was discovered that this price was much below the regular commercial value of oats of a similar quality, for shipment eastward. The government agent was therefore obliged to advance his quotation to 30 cents, to be nearer in line with regular commercial values. The government contract calls for a sample almost equal to a No. 1 grade.

FIRE LOSSES.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 25 .- A large frame house in Ameliasburg, owned by Mrs. Lent and occupied by John Skinkle, destroyed, with greater part of contents. Loss estimated at \$1,500, partly insured.-Winnipeg, 25.-The Massey-Harris warehouse, Walsh Bros.' general store, J. D. Murphy's law office and R. J. Noble's harness and lumber office, at Oxbow Station, were burned .-- Windsor, N.S., 21.-Curry & Sons, furniture factory, suffered \$2,000 damage. Fully insured.-Winnipeg, 21.-D. Bower's general store, at Crandall Station, burned. Loss, \$5,000; insured for \$2,500 in Mercantile.-Winnipeg, 23.-J. W. Lindsay's grain elevator, at Beresford, with 30,000 bushels wheat, destroyed. Thought to be fully insured .- Springfield, Ont., 23.—Springfield cheese factory and drying house burned. 570 cheese also destroyed. Loss, \$6,000.—Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 23.-Bleaching chambers of the Canadian Electro Chemical Co,, burned. Loss about \$75,000. Cause unknown.—Port Colborne, Ont., 23.—Residence at Sugar Loaf Point, owned by L. McGlashan, burned .- Whitby, Ont., 24 .- Fire partially destroyed the buckle works of the Martin Manufacturing Company .- Hamilton, 25 .- Fire destroyed the Arlington Hotel on the Beach and the summer cottage owned by Mrs. Sinclair. The blaze started in a stable in the rear of Mrs. Sinclair's place. Supposed to have been started by tramps. The loss to Mrs. Sin-clair is estimated at about \$2,000. The Arlington Hotel was occupied by the owner, Mr. R. H. Kretschman, the furniture on the lower floor was nearly all saved. Mr. Kretschman's loss is figured at about \$6,000. He had \$2,-000 insurance on the building and \$1,000 on the furniture. -Montreal, 24 .- Fire, which broke out in the top storey of the building at corner of St. Paul and McGill streets, occupied by George H. Harrower, shirt manufacturer; W. & F. P. Currie & Co., importers, and the Dominion Paper Company, caused loss of some \$60,000. The blaze was confined to Harrower's premises, but the lower floors, occupied by W. & F. P. Currie, and the Dominion Paper Company were badly damaged by smoke and water, The warerooms of Redmond, Greenlease & Co., hatters and furriers, also suffered from water and smoke. The build ing is owned by the A. S. McFarlane estate, and is insured for \$20,000, carried by two companies. Insurance-Messrs. Redmond, Greenlease & Co., are insured for \$64,335, divided as follows: Alliance, \$10,000; British America, \$5,000; Guardian, \$5,000; North America, \$8,000; National of Ireland, \$7,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$3,000; Phoenix of Lon don, \$10,000; Royal, \$8,000; Sun, \$5,335; Western, \$3,000; total, \$64,335.—George Harrower, shirt manufacturer, is insured for \$60,500 in the following companies: Alliance, \$2,000; British America, \$3,500; Commercial Union, \$3,000; North America, \$3,000; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$4,000; Manchester, \$5,000; Northern, \$6,000; Norwich Union, \$5, 000; Queen, \$2,000; Scottish Union & National, \$,4000;

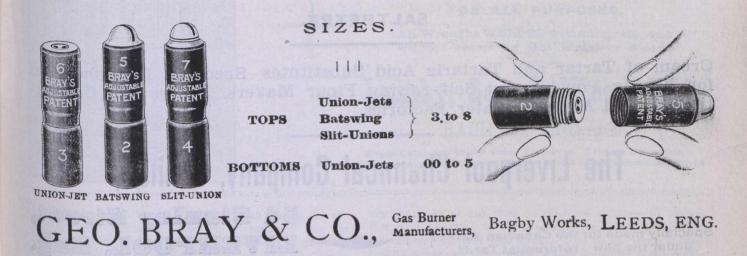
Cable Address : EILLS, Liverpool. EILLS & COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, Eng. Hams and Bacon Packed for all climates at the

Lowest Possible Prices for Best Quality. Confectionery, Crystallized Fruits, Dried Apples, Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Currants, Raisins, Figs, &c. A trial order will convince buyers of

the Superiority of our Goods. SPECIAL AGENTS FOR Danish and Irish Buttor IN TINS. WRITE FOR OUR EXPORT PRICE LIST. Buyers should specify EILLS & COMPANY'S Goods on all Indents. OFFICE : 12 Hanover Street, - LIVERPOOL, Eng. Special ratesto Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff "Signature"

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Contain all advantages of our "SPECIAL" Burner being in two parts, a top and bottom, which can be adjusted to suit any pressure of gas. See Woodcuts.



Union, \$13,800; Western, \$5,000; London & Lancashire, \$4,-^{200.}-W. & F. P. Currie & Co., insured in Imperial for \$7,000.—The insurance on the building, owned by the A. S. McFarlane estate, is as follows: Liverpool & London & Globe, \$10,000; Northern, \$10,000; total, \$20,000.-Montreal, ^{26.—A} large tenement house, at Maisonneuve, occupied by eight families, burned. The families rendered homeless are: Felix Favreau, Mrs. L. Legault, Philippe Noel and Henri Viger, J. Bte. Tremblay, Emile Deveaux, Joseph Brule and Napoleon Roch, Julien Jacob, Gustave Destroismaisons and Wilfrid Morency, James L. McClure. All their household furniture and personal effects were destroyed, The loss will be over \$10,000, on which there is not much insurance. The building was owned by Mr. G. Beauchamp, and is damaged to the extent of \$4,000, partly covered by insurance.

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-It is announced at Sault Ste. Marie that the Algoma Central Steamship Company will put on two new freight steamers between the Soo and Windsor, Ont., next season.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Canadian Journal of Commerce: Sir,-The able paper by Messrs. Hobson and Macrosty, on the subject of the "United States Steel Corporation," reprinted from the Contemporary Review, in your issues of September 6, October 4 and October 11, while giving a highly interesting and probably accurate description of the great Steel Corporation and of the causes which led to its organization, is distinctly disappointing in the conclusions its writers draw from the facts they have presented. Summed up, their conclusions are to the effect that if British steel manufacturers are to hold their own in competition with the American corporation, the British Government will have to eventually take charge of the industry and of the distribution and transportation of the product. If that be true, the position of the British steel industry is indeed hopeless, and the only advice worth tendering to the unfortunate manufacturers and workmen, would be to accept the situation with becoming resignation, and emigrate as soon as possible. I am ig-

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norant as to the claims of Messrs. Hobson and Macrosty to be considered as experts in such matters, or whether their knowledge of the natural laws which govern manufacturing and commerce have been acquired by actual personal experience, or is of the theoretical variety possessed by the college professors and others, who so freely criticise and advise the men who are actually conducting the business of the world, but I doubt very much whether their conclusions will be justified by the future history of the steel industry in Great Britain. While it may be a matter of opinion as to how far the development of American manufactures, commerce and shipping has been advanced or retarded by government interference with the natural laws of trade, in the shape of protective or prohibitive customs duties, subsidies, and restrictive navigation laws, there can be no possible doubt that the great progress and development of British manufactures, commerce and maritime supremacy during the last forty years has been due to Anglo-Saxon self-reliance, private initiative and individual energy, unassisted and untrammelled by government interference, and stimulated by unrestricted competition in a fair field with no favour. And long residence in this land of greater opportunity and natural resources has convinced me that the same qualities are primarily responsible for American success and are still essential to those who would successfully compete with the Americans in the future. Messrs. Hobson

54 Stanley Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

and Macrosty evidently consider that the so-called American "monopolies" must be met by a British monopoly, and a government monopoly at that. It is doubtful if any such thing as a complete monopoly of the steel industry is possible in this country, or that, if possible, it would be successful. The United States Steel Corporation is far from being a monopoly and does not look t^0 monopoly to insure its future success. It is simply a combination under one ownership of the various agencies necessary to convert the raw material in the ground into the finished product and to distribute the latter to the consumer at a minimum expenditure of labour and capital, and its success in the future depends solely upon the application of strictly business principles to the conduct of its affairs, by a competent and wise manager ment.

The trouble with the British manufacturer is that a long period of prosperity and almost unchallenged supremacy in the markets of the world has caused him to rest upon his oars, and secure in his fancied superiority over all competitors, he has disregarded the progress that other nations, particularly Germany and the United States, have made in those fields which he has been in the habit of considering as his own particular preserve.

Mr. Yerkes of Chicago, who has undertaken the regeneration of the Metropolitan District Railway of London, recently remarked that the English "did not understand





the value of a scrap heap." There lies the key to the en-tire situation. In your issue of November 8 you reprinted extracts from an article in the New York Iron Age which makes a comparison of rolling mill practice in England and in the United States, and which goes to the root of the matter very thoroughly. Great Britain is in possession to-day of scores of plants which American manufacturers would have dumped on the scrap heap ten years ago. A generation ago, the English were supreme in the iron industry of the world because they were ahead of everyone else in their machinery and manufacturing processes. To-day they are surpassed in both by America and Germany. The day of possible British supremacy has passed for ever, but if British manufacturers will take a leaf out of the book of their past and condescend to learn from their competitors, freely adopting improvements from whatever source, while they are still novelties, they may still retain a position in the front rank beside their energetic kinsmen of this continent. If British steel manufacturers will organize a corporation combining in one common ownership the iron mines in Norway and Spain upon which they now depend for a large proportion of their ore supplies, the best remaining dep deposits of iron ore and coking coal in Great Britain, steamers for transporting the ore to the British seaboard, modern facilities and appliances for unloading, handling and delivering it to the furnace mouth, with up-to-date plants for conducting the entire process of manufacture from the ore to the finished product of every kind, and Will place its management in the hands of capable, enersetic wideawake men of the type of those who have organized and are conducting the great American corporation, who will resolutely rele-sate gate to the scrap heap all machinery and appliances that have ceased to be the best obtainable, re-Sardless of what they may have originally cost, and finally, if the British government will keep its hands off the enterprise and not strangle it by misdirected interference, the sun of England's steel industry need not set for many a l a long year to come.

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 T_{00} much conservatism is responsible for most of the present troubles of the British manufacturer, and that is just what would be the chief characteristic of a government monopoly of any British industry. For many years the British Government obstructed and discouraged the introduction of the telephone, because it would compete with the post office telegraph system, and the progress and development of electric lighting in great cities like Birmingham has been slower than in a tenth rate city in the manual been slower than in a tenth rate city in the Western States of this country, simply because the municipalities of the English cities had invested large sums in the purchase or construction of gas works, and did not "know the value of a scrap heap." No government that is possible in a democratic country can ever be trusted to successfully conduct an industry requiring the investment of vast sums of money in plants and machin-

ery that may at any time be rendered obsolete by invention and progress in other competing countries. The government officials who should dare to do what a successful American corporation would do under similar circumstances would be hounded from office by a mob of ignorant and amateur critics who would charge them with wastefulness, extravagance and even dishonesty, because they had realized the necessity of discarding that which they, and not their critics, were in a position to know was obsolete and therefore unfit for retention. The idea that the Consular Service should become a selling agency for the British manufacturer is also advanced by the writers of the paper referred to. They do not, however, appear to have realized the difficulty of obtaining consuls possessed of the necessary technical knowledge to enable them to adequately represent industries so diversified as, for instance, steel beams, cotton sheetings, locomotives, woollen suitings, steamships, pickles, jams, and Scotch whiskey, and it would scarcely be permissible for any one British industry to monopolise the Consular service as a sales agency to the exclusion of other industries desirous of exporting their products.

22.77

It would seem to me that American corporations attending strictly to their own business, and represented by agents carefully selected for their special knowledge of and ability to sell a particular line of goods, would have little to fear from the competition of a British consular sales agency, "jack of all trades and master of none."

In support of their conclusions that government intervention in the English steel business is both inevitable and desirable, Messrs. Hobson and Macrosty say, "Already the case is made out for the nationalisation of railways."

But is it? That they are in urgent need of radical reformation admits of no question, but it is more than doubtful whether government ownership would solve the problem. It is more probable that it would be a case of "out of the frying pan into the fire."

In your issue of November 15 you published a comparison of the balance sheets of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the London and North Western Railway, showing that although the L. & N. W. Co. received 9s 6d per ton for the carriage of freight 100 miles, as against 2s 5d per ton received by the Pennsylvania, the latter company made a very much greater percentage of profit, although paying higher wages, and the L. & N. W. R. Co. is probably the best managed railway corporation in Great Britain. Is it to be supposed that government ownership would improve the management of such a system up to the level of the Pennsylvania? Such a conclusion is opposed to all experience of state railway systems elsewhere. Even Canada's I.C.R. does not make the prospect overwhelmingly attractive.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad of New York is capitalized (including bonds) at nearly two and a half mil-

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

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

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

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lions of dollars per mile of road. It traverses a population of less than one-third of that of London and its suburbs, and is everywhere paralleled and duplicated by competing electric surface cars which travel at a speed not much less than that of the elevated cars, and is limited to 5 cents fare for the entire distance and accepts transfers from some of the surface lines at 3 cents. It is notorious that its capitalization is enormously in excess of its cost. It pays much higher wages than any London railway, and yet manages to pay its fixed charges, a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on its inflated stock, and to annually add a substantial sum to its reserve.

The Metropolitan District Railway of London traverses the heart of the greatest city of the world, connecting the business centre with important residential sections and suburban districts. It has always collected fares averaging much higher than the Manhattan Railway's maximum of 5 cents. It pays its employees lower wages, and probably obtains its supplies cheaper, yet, so far from yielding its stockholders any return on their investments, it has been brought almost to the verge of bankruptcy, and has finally been leased to an American, C. T. Yerkes, who has undertaken to pay the stockholders a rental for their property, and after dumping their entire equipment on the scrap heap, furnishing a modern American equipment, and reducing the fare to 5 cents, expects to make a fortune for himself and his associates, and will probably succeed in doing so unless the British Government should hamper him with restrictions and compel him to adop the system of electric traction demanded by the connect ing Metropolitan Railway, in spite of Mr. Yerkes's opin ion that it is inferior to the systems in successful use in the United States.

The South Eastern & Chatham Railway gridirons with its lines that portion of the great metropolis which lies south of the River Thames. It traverses a population almost equal to the whole of Greater New York, a large proportion of whom require to be transported daily to and from their employment. It enters the heart of the City of London proper by two routes, and has four large and centrally situated terminal stations north of the Thames. It has, from an American point of view, one of the most admirably situated "rapid transit" systems in the world, but it has never paid a dividend and probably never will, unless some Yerkes takes it in hand and Ame ricanises it. It ought to prove a veritable gold mine to anyone who "knows the value of a scrap heap" and ψ^{bl} will introduce American equipment, and modern methods of operation, frequent trains and low fares. What Brit ish railroads need is not government control, but an awakening from sleep, and an introduction of those meth ods which have characterised the development of the best American railroad systems during the past 15 or 20 years

Yours faithfully, AN ENGLISHMAN IN NEW YORK. New York, November 22nd, 1901.

As no markets were held on Thurs- last year, and as a result of it their day-Thanksgiving Day-the "Journal aggregate return from cheese this of Commerce" is issued this week on season has fallen off fully \$4,000,000. Friday, instead of Thursday night, as Decreased consumption of cheese in usual.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

cheese market have ruled considera- on the other side that several London bly below those of the preceding year, importing firms had to succumb to and this condition was all the more the inevitable, and their goods were curious in view of the fact that ex- forced on the market, causing the ports from the North American con- acute decline witnessed during Autinent from week to week, since the gust, September, and October. opening of the manufacturing season, have shown an average decrease of destination for the bulk of the Canover 11 per cent. The difference in dian exports of cheese, Bristol, which that in cheese, was a satisfactory one, value has ranged all the way from was third last year, remaining in the as not only did prices average on a 1/c up to 2 cents per pound the same place of the time place of the same place of th 1/2c up to 2 cents per pound, the same place, and Liverpool which was most striking decline this year, com- third in 1899, taking second place this Great Britain had a sensible increase. pared with last, being recorded dur- year. The aggregate shipments to In fact, the return to the farmers this ing the months of August. September Bristel along here aggregate shipments to In fact, the return to the farmers this state along here against a set of the second place ing the months of August, September Bristol also show a material shrinkand October. fore, farmers this season have had to year, as the service was poor. The and it has now becomed a very live be content with \$1 per hox less then former men be content with \$1 per box less than figures were:

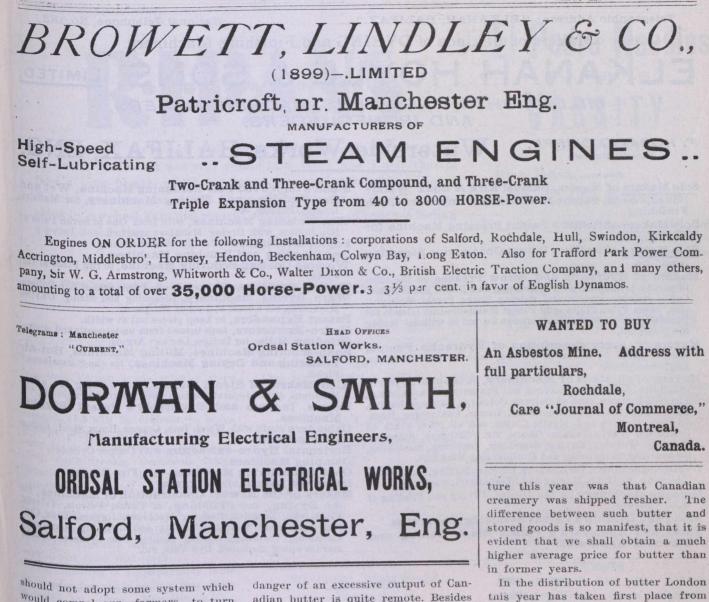
Britain has been unquestionably the chief influence in bringing this about, for in no other way can the remarkable stagnation in the trade be accounted for. Such, in fact, was the During the past season prices in the actual decrease in the sales of cheese

> London retained its position as the On the whole, there- age as compared with the previous shows an increase of over \$2,000,000,

Ports. London Liverpool Bristol Glasgow Manchester Leith Cardiff Newcastle Aberdeen Belfast	Boxes. 717,199 422,847 409,421 108,247 38,553 33,262 30,015 17,871 8,348	1900. Boxes. 865,353 465,035 451,064 127,929 43,313 50,775 37,996 8,882 10,397 14,972
Belfast	5,800	14,972 1,989
Dublin Other ports	50	1,00

Totals.. 1,791,613 2,07

The butter season, in contrast to profitable basis, but our exports to season from this branch of dairying question whether Canadian dairymen



would compel our farmers to turn more milk into butter and curtail the output of cheese. This season the exports of cheese in round figures are one hundred and twenty-five million odd lbs., which is equal to about fifty million odd pounds of butter. Now, when it is known that the yearly consumption in Great Britain aggregates over three hundred and eighty-six million pounds, it will be seen that the

ENGINEERS AND

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danger of an excessive output of Canadian butter is quite remote. Besides as matters stand at present Canadian exporters cannot be certain of a large weekly supply of butter As a result they cannot enter into the British market with that degree of certainty possessed by operators in competing countries. If we had a big output tney could be sure of regular supplies in ample volume, and could offer goods with more certainty. One good fea-

Liverpool. Bristol, while it shows a gain, does not do so to the same proportionate extent as other ports, and the fewer numebr of steamers sailing to that port partly accounts for this fact. Manchester is steadily increasing its consumption of Canadian creamery, and is likely to continue doing so to a greater degree in following seasons. The detailed figures are:

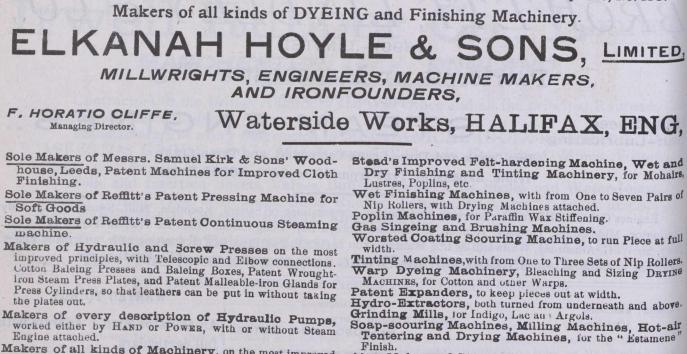
2279

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- Engine attached. Makers of all kinds of Machinery, on the most improved principles, for DYEING, DRYING and FINISHING of all kinds of TEXTILE FABRICS, such as Orleans, Cobourgs, Lastings, Serges, Paramattas, Baratheas, Henriettas, Lamas, Cashmeres, Reps-de-Lain, Merinos and Manile Cloths, and all other kinds of BRADFORD MANCFACTURED GOODS, viz. : Crabbing, Singeing, Scouring, Washing, Drying, Starching, Tentering, Stretching, Calendering, Morpassing and Hot-pressing Machines. Dureing Machines, for Blacking, Blueing, Buffing, Suddening
- Dyeing Machines, for Blacking, Blueing, Buffing, Saddening, Chroming, Padding, Jigging and Washing off Machines.
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Stead and Gledhill's Patent Steaming Apparatus.

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- Also Makers of Steam Engines for working the above Machines, either separate or combined, of all descriptions. Messrs. Ingham and Butterfield's Patent Rigging Machines.
- Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cotton and Paper Bowls. Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder.

Damping Machines.

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

	1901.	1900.
Ports.		Pkgs.
London	 136,534	67,340
Liverpool	 120,158	108,208
Bristol	 83,345	28,105
'Manchester	 37,602	22,813
Glasgow	 32,589	30,907
Aberdeen	 406	
Leith	 259	
Other ports	 	
-mailling and any main		

Total 410,893 256,563 For the above figures we are chiefly beholden to our valued contemporary, the Montreal Gazette, of this date.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Friday, 29th Nov. 1901.

London advices speak of stock markets being very quiet owing to dearer money. The Bank of England is loaning freely at current rates so there is no likelihood of a further rise. Consols are at 95% and likely to keep as low owing to the prospect of further large outlays in and on account of South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain has rather dampened the situation by declaring that the gold mines in the ransvaal have been so worked that

little will be received from them to wards recouping England for war out lays. The harbour of this city had more ocean and inland vessels this year than last, and the imports were largely in excess of 1900. The figures, however, fell below those of several previous years. The delay in completing improvements and erecting elevators has kept business much lower than it would otherwise have been. Owing to yesterday having been a holiday, both here and in New York advices as to financial affairs

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If Canadians purchase these Cranes in England, they have 333 p.c in their favor under the new Preferential Tariff. [Cuts will be inserted when made.]



I suffered for weeks with severe pains through my chest and stomach; at times it was very close to the heart, and I felt that to take a long breath would be impossible. I began taking Ripans Tabules and have taken but three of the 5 cent cartons, and the pains in my chest have disappeared entirely and my stomach is feeling a great deal better.

At Druggists.

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

are very scanty. One cable is to effect that British trade returns show for 11 months the largest volume of trade on record. C.P.R. stock has receded and will be difficult to boom beyond present figures. Last sales were 1147/8. Montreal St., last sales, Bank stocks: Dominion, 2361/4; Ontario, 125. These shares move very anguidly. Twin City runs from 1071/2 to 10734. Paris, exchange on London, ²³f. 16c.; Berlin, 20m. 431/2 pf. Banks being closed, no foreign exchange rates are quotable but differences are very slight from last week.

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The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Nov. 27th, ^{supplied} by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

	Fans	A	verage
Banks. Shares sold.	Tinhat	Lowst.	date
Montreal ad ma	950	$256\frac{1}{2}$	
		206	
	990	2281/4	240
		120	195
- Clianta F	1219/	1518/	157
Hochelana	101%	140	101
Hochelaga 15 Union 4	140		
	1041/2		
Miscellaneous.			0711
Can. Pac. Ry2182 Montrool	1151/8	1141/2	
		2711/4	2741/4
		1151/2	
		983/4	
Twin City	1081/4	1061/4	
Montreal Power. 891 Rich & Cover. 891	953/4	95	
		1141/2	106
		1811/2	172
Montreal. Tel 57 Bell Tel.	175	173	166
		171	170
Montreal Cot 171	101	120	1341/2
Dom. Cotton 255 Merchant	101/	471/2	
Merchants' Cot. 69 Payne	40 72	95	127
		14	80
Payne	14	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	29
North	23	23	
North Star 200	25	25	97
		45%	40
Do. pref 6	119	119	113
		99	112
-om. I. & S., com 215 Halifax II	28	27	
Halifax El. bd .1000 Dom, T. & S., com 215	104	104	100
Dom. I. & S. bd.77000 Winnipog	831/	00	
Winniper T bd 500	1001/	1001/	
Winnipeg E. bd. 500	109 1/2	100/2	Limit

OTTAWA CLEARING HOUSE. Clearings. Balances. Total for week endind 31 Nov., 1901..\$2,043,929 \$459,697 Total for week ending 27 Nov., 1901...\$1,369,569 \$356,028

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending Nov. 26th, 1901.

NOV.	20	 	 	 11%d	
	21	 	 	 11 31-32d	
	21	 	 	 11 31-32d	
-52/2				11 31-32d	
		and a			

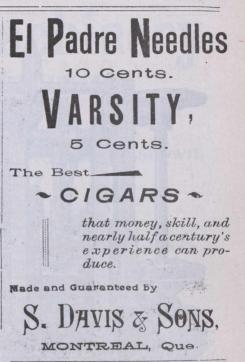
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Friday, November 29th, 1901.

Seasonable weather and good sleighing have added a cheery tone to most all lines of business; for even those commodities not directly affected are influenced sufficiently in an indirect manner to urge movement and keep in touch with those lines which are in active request. Retailers have this season, as last, been granted their first and most earnest request .; November sleighing accompanied by midwinter conditions lasting sufficiently long to compel full purchases. As a result dry goods, clotihng and kindred lines will show the maximum profit for the two closing months of the year and wil enter the New Year with light shelves and newer goods, or suitable room for them. The only change in the hardware trade has been another advance in Manilla rope. Dairy produce is in better export demand, both cheese and butter showing advances for the week. Leather is quiet. Green hides are lower. Acadia granulated sugar has been advanced 10c, which places it once more in the position with Montreal granulated that it held prior to the recent reduction. Coarse feed continues to advance, while rolled oats are firm at the high prices reached last week.

BUTTER.

There has been a somewhat steadier feeling since winter set in and the demand has picked up considerably.



Dealers report a very satisfactory trade passing at a shade firmer prices. Choicest October creamery is scarce and commanding ready sale at 201½c to 21c; later makes sell at 20c to 201½c, while held lots of earlier makes in well kept goods sell at 19c to 20c. In dairy butter there are buyers for every package arriving. Townships, 19c to 20c; selected Western, 16c to 17c; rolls, 161½c to 17c. Stale lots are much neglected and the market over supplied.

CHEESE.

The market is firm with a large business passing. Prices are 1/4 c to 1/2 c higher, choicest September make commanding 91/4 c to 91/2 c. October goods sell at 9 c to 91/3 c. Large transactions are reported within the last two days. On the whole, conditions are more hopeful and with continued cold weather prices are likely to gradually improve.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Ruisseau LeBlanc Breakwater," will be received at this office until Saturday, 14th December, inclusively, for the construction of a breakwater at Ruisseau LeBlanc, County of Bonaventure, Quebec, accordirg to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of Ph. Béland, Esq., Dominion Clerk of Works, Post Office Building, Quebec, on application to the Postmaster of Ruisseau LeBlanc, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

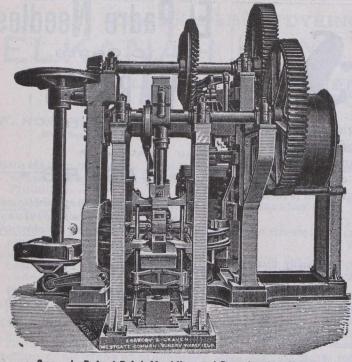
An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of nonacceptance of tender.

acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order,

FRED, GELINAS, -Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, 20th November, 1901. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.



BRICK MACHINERY For Working all kinds of Clay

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

Double the Strength of any other Machines in the Market.

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

Bradley & Craven, Westgate Common Foundry, WAKEFIELD, Eng

Manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new Preferential Tariff, 32% per cent. in favor of Erglish Goode.

Craven's Patent Brick Moulding and Dressing Machines.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Arrivals are large, but with a satisfactory demand for Thanksgiving trade receipts were worked off early. Prices show a wide range owing to the quality of some lots being much under finest. Turkeys are quoted at 8c to $9\frac{1}{2}c$ lb.; chickens, 7c to 8c lb.; geese, 5c to 7c lb.; ducks, 7c to $8\frac{1}{2}c$ lb.; fowls, 5c to $6\frac{1}{2}c$ lb.; partridges, 80c pr.; hares, 25c to 30c pr.

DRY GOODS.

The seasonable weather has kept business brisk in dry goods circles. There is an active movement in heavy woollen goods, blankets, flannels and underwear and in many lines retailers are sorting up freely through travellers. A good many also have visited this city to pick up Christmas goods and secure the bargains in odd lots that are offered at clearing prices just before stock-taking. Wholesale stocks are still well assorted but there are no large lots on hand as was the case this time last year. The demand for friezes and cheviots for overcoatings is large, and in some lines it is difficult to fill orders. Reports from travellers on the road are very satisfactory, showing that goods are moving freely, and retailers' sales for the current season ahead of those for the same period last year. Road orders to hand for the week have been principally for venetians, cheviots, trouser stripes, albatross and reversible skirtings.

EGGS.

With cold weather the market shows a much stronger tendency. Prices are reported higher with selected fresh stock scarce and in ready sale at 25c to 27c. Selected candled are worth 22c to 23c; best held and cold storage, 16c to 17c; Montreal limed, 15c to 16c; Western do., 15c to 15¹/₂^c: No. 2, 12c to 14c. Export demand continues good.

FLOUR AND FEED.

There is a heavy demand all round. Country roads are good and interior dealers are taking advantage. Feed has again advanced, bran in bulk being now quoted at \$19 to \$20 per ton. Shorts is worth \$21 to \$23, and moullie, \$24 to \$27. Flour is unchanged. GREEN FRUIT. ETC.

The chief feature of the market is centred in cranberries, which have been gradually advancing until now they are quoted at \$7.50 to \$9.50 per 100 qt. brl. Even at the former figure there are but limited quantities for the proportion of inferior stock is comparatively small. This is one of the grocers' sundries on which— in Montreal at least—a profit is being derived by the retail grocer somewhat





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made of an expected drop in beef This has occurred, Nos. 1, hides,

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	LIABILITIES. Bank Statement to Govt. Month ending Oct. 31, 1901.	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up,	Reserve Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum.	Notes Circulation	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. aft'r ded'ct. adv'nce for credits, &c.	Balance due to Provincial Govts.	Deposi the pu payable dema in Can
	Torento Commerce Dominion	\$2,500,000 8.000,000	\$2,423 300 8,000 000	\$2,393,600 8 000,000	\$2,393,600 2,000,000	10	\$2,270,727	\$ 32.944	\$ 121,558	\$ 3,92 14.35
	Oatario Standard	3,000,000 1,500,000	2,500,000 1 396.300	2,494,710 1,390 980	2,494,710 350,000	10 5	7,633,828 2,389,483 1,303,587	297,540 22,527 18,799	303,315 398.826	5.11
	Imperial	2 000,000 2,500.000	1,000 000	1.000.000	750,000	10	923,516	21,408	326,777 118,573	2,16 2,35
	Traders	1.500 000	2,500,000 1,350,100	2,500,000	1,850 000	10	2,372,878	46,294	282.997	5,57
	Hamilton	2,500 000	2,000,000	1 2 000 000	250.000	6 10	1,234,775		66,660	1.00
	Western	2,000,000	2 000,000	2.000,000	1.665,000	9	1,893,254 1,901,221	19,591	358,125	3.75
	Total, Ontario	1 000,000	500,000	414 539	1:4,000	Ť	371 880	20,647		2.46
	Montreal	26.500,000	28,669.700	23,540,139	13,387,310		22,298,199	479,950	1,976,831	370
	British North America	12,000 000 4.866.666	12,000 000	12,000,000	7,000,000	10	8,308,340	1.064.868	27.035	
	Provincial Bk. of Can	1,000,000	4,866,666 873,487	4,866 666 817.998	1.703,333	6	2,851.689	10,137	13.846	2.30 5,296
	Hocnelaga	2 000 000	1,500 000	1,500,000	Nil. 750,000	11/2	805,823	17,757	103.594	175
	Molsons	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,5 0, 00	2,150,000	8	1,455,873	19,325	86,441	1.738
	Merchants	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	7	2,444,441 4.717.473	34,958	29,337	4,487
	Quebec	1,200,000	1,200.000	1,200,000	275,000	6	1.163,708	205,439 15,904	1,284	4,720
	Union.	3,000,000 2,000,000	2,500,000	2,500.000	700,000	6	2,353,906	20,586	62,168 108,123	1,291 3,083
	St. Jean	1.000,000	2,000,000 500,200	2,000,000 262,299	550,000	6	1,986,143	4,562	506,120	9 327
į	St. Hyacinthe	1,000,000	504,600	323.970	10,000	6	170,567		9,034	32
	Eastern Townships	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,744,055	75,000	6	314,710		3,851	95
	Total, Quebec	38,566,666	36,444,953	35,714,9:8	16,863,833		1,670,506 28,193,179	21,414	8,887	1,196
	Nova Scotia	2 000 000	2.000.000	2,000,000			A CARL CONTRACTOR	1,894,900	959,720	45,752
	Royal Bank of Canada People's	3,000 000	2 000,000	2.000,000	2.600,000 1 700,000	97	1,962,826	222,988	2,835	3,854, 2,610,
į	Union.	800,000	700,000	700.000	260,000	6	1,856,897 694,122	110,444		2,610
	Hallifax B. Co	1,500.000 1.000,000	900,000	900,000	505,605	7	879.156	14,111 6.096	P1 0:P	457
	armonth		600.000	600.000	475.000	7	576,035	9,393	81,927	1,130.
	Exchange	300,000 280,000	300 000 280,000	300,000	30,000	5	84.664	4,625		59,
l	ommercial, Windsor	500 000	500,000	263,270 350,000	30,000	5	75,758			20
	Total, Nova Scotia	9,380,000	7.280.000	7,113,270	60,000	6	332,852	2.384		420,
į	New Brunswick	500.000	500,000	500.000			6,461,810	370.041	84,762	9,254,
	eople s	180 000	180 000	180 000	700,000	12 8	477,950	38,032		916.
	t. Stephen's	200 000	200 000	200,000	105,000	8	180,476 108,972	13,197		80
	Total, N. B	880,000	880 000	880,000	900,000		Second se	13,318		110,
	ummerside, P.E.I				800,000	••••	717,398	64,547		1,116.
	Grand Total	500,000	300.013	300,013	149,996		284,193		•••••••••••	391
		75,826,666	65,574,666	67,548,410	36,961,244		57,954.779	2,329,488	3,021,313	98,508,

2 and 3 are now quoted at 7½c, 6½c, and 5½c, lb., respectively. Lambskins have advanced and are now worth 60 cents.

GROCERIES.

An advance of 10c per 100 lbs. in Acadia granulated sugar during the week, was the only real change in groceries. Some weeks ago Acadia granulated was reduced, separately from Montreal refineries, 10c; but a subsequent drop of 10c in the latter brought Acadia granulated down to \$3.95, a price which, many predicted, would be but temoprary. Acadia sells now at \$4.05, and Montreal at \$4.10 outside delivery. Valencia raisins are firm at the fractional advance noted last week. Currants are steady. Trade is brisk.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

The features of the week were the decline of 5 cents all round in plain galvanized wire, and the advance of 11/2 cents all round in Manilla rope. Rolilng mills announce the following important change in extras applying upon bar iron and steel cut to lengths: 2 ft. and over, 10c per 100 lbs.; 1 ft. and under 2 ft., 15c per 100 lbs.; under 1 ft., 20c per 100 lbs.; over 20 ft., by special agreement, according to length and size. Business continues very active in all lines and will probably remain so until the close of navigation. Wholesale houses in this city are hustling goods forward and there seems to be no relaxation of the pressure as yet. Wire nails are unsettled. Pittsburg advices state that the principal producer has cut prices 5 cents per keg and that independent manufacturers are cutting from 10 to 15 cents per

keg. This has made the market here uneasy although no reduction is announced yet.

LEATHER AND SHOES.

Local leather demand quiet, aside from an inquiry for jobbing stock, of which dealers are short. The past week showed an exceptional movement in export leather owing to the closing of navigation from this port. Shoe manufacturers are doing a lot in the sample line, which bespeaks expected activity in spring business. Some large manufacturers are now busy stock-taking. Failures in the boot and shoe trade are few.

OILS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Linseed oil and turpentine are unchanged in price from last week's quotations. Trade in oils and chemicals is quiet now that navigation is closing and winter freight rates are on. Preparing for stock-taking and elosing up balance of the season's business are the principal features.

PROVISIONS.

The local market has shown a further decline in dressed hogs, although with the cold weather an active demand has developed which takes care of all receipts and keeps available supplies light. Fresh killed are worth \$7.25 to \$7.50 for light weight, while heavy and undesirable are quoted at \$6.75 to \$7 per 100 lbs. The further advance in coarse feed this week will doubtless cause more pork to be shipped and this may, for a time, cause an easier feeling than the general tone of food supplies warrant. We quote: Heavy Can. short cut mess pork, \$20; family short cut clear pork, \$20; pure Canadian lard, in 20-1b. pails, 111/2c; compound refined lard, in wood

EXTRACT of INDIGO REDUCED INDIGO.

J. W. EASTBURN, Raglan Chemical Works:

HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Special prices to Canadians under the new Canadian Tariff.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRIC¹ Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eighi Dollars and a Bonus of Two Dollars per gnare on the Capital stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after THURSDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF JAN-

UARY NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 1^{5th} to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, 30th Nov., 1901.

pails, 20-lb., 8³/₄c; Boar's Head brand, in 20-lb. wood pails, \$1.95 to \$2.00, and Globe, at \$1.72¹/₂ to \$1.80; 20-lb. in pails, ¹/₄c per lb. less; hams, 12c to 14^c and bacon, 14¹/₂c to 15c per lb. Liver pool, November 27.—Beef, extra India mess, firm, 54s 6d; hams, short cut, strong, 51s 6d; bacon, short rib. strong, 50s 6d; shoulders, squar^e.

WOOL.

Local trade is quiet. A few small lots are selling but no activity is observed. Cape is worth 131/2c to 14/4c. B.A.'s in small supply, are

Torouto Commerce. Dominion. Ontario. Standard. Imperial. Traders. Hamiton Ottawa. Western. To'al Ontario. Montreal. British North America. Provincial Bk. of Can. D'Hochelaga. Moleons. Merchants. Nationale. Quebec. Union St. Jean. St. Hyacir the Eastern Townships.	$\begin{array}{c} 28.981\ 426\\ 18\ 476\ 826\\ 5.827,044\\ 6.697,941\\ 10,670.580\\ 8.397,262\\ 7.6\ 8,109\\ 99,265,415\\ \hline \\ 99,265,415\\ 801.498\\ 5,085,703\\ 10,614,965\\\ 14,453,088\\ 8.4\ 102,386\\ 4\ 102,386\\ 4\ 102,386\\ \hline \end{array}$	\$6,910,459 	756,283	\$ 300,544 296,829 48,508 779 70,540 201,313 919,901 501,763 115,594 194,377 737,283 32,319 132,071	\$ 1,384,505 78,186 365,118 4\$1,943 314,756 637,108 288,611 3,450,222 243,383 4,831 	\$ 16,760 328,660 	\$ 280 2,025 1,050 3,355 3,212 11,378,876 1\$,600 80,645 1,234	\$ 16,137,709 60,496,470 21,485,458 10,057,189 10,500,350 18,948,681 9,838,509 15,028,547 12,483 092 2,668,729 177,644,734 92,996,276 30,142,786 2,673,661 8,512,471 17,900,948 25,165,160 6,039,550	
Imperial Traders Hamilton Ottawa Western Total Ontario. Montreal British North America. Provincial Bk. of Cau. D'Hochelaga. Moleons Merchants Nationale Quebec. Union St. Jean. St. Hyscirche	$\begin{array}{c} 10,670,880\\ 6,314,170\\ 8,397,262\\ 7,6 8,109\\ 1,919,640\\ 99,265,415\\ 42,495,084\\ 8,159,695\\ 801,498\\ 5,085,703\\ 10,614,965\\ 14,453,098\\ 3,646,848\\ 4,102,386\\ 4,102,386\\ 4,709,799\\ \end{array}$	6,910,459 19,288,260 2,046,471 	756,283	779 70,540 201,313 919,901 501,763 115,594 194,377 737,283 33,319 132,071	637,108 288,611 3,450,222 243,383 4,831 224,474 62,081	974 346,394 27,111 41,478 95,298 30,677	1,050 3,355 3,212 11,378,876 13,860 80,645 1,234	$\begin{array}{r} 9.838,509\\ 15,002,547\\ 12,453092\\ 2.668,729\\ \hline 177,644,734\\ 93,996,276\\ 30,142,786\\ 2.673,661\\ 8.512,471\\ 17,900,948\\ 25,165,160\\ 6.039,550\\ \end{array}$	
Montreal British North America. Provincial Bk. of Cau D'Hochelaga. Moleons Merchants. Nationale Quebec. Union St. Jean. St. Hyscircho	42,495,084 8,159,635 801,498 5,085,703 10,614,965 14,453,098 3,466,848 4,102,386 4,700,799	19,288,260 2,046,471 	756,283	501,763 115,594 194,377 737,283 33,319 132,071	243,383 4,831 224.474 62,081	27,111 41,478 95,298 30,677	3,212 11,378,876 13,600 80,645 1,234	92,996,276 30,142,786 2,673,661 8,512,471 17,900,948 25,165,160 6,049,550	
Provincial Bk. of Cau. D'Hochelaga. Moleons. Merchants. Nationale. Quebec. Union St. Jean. St. Hyschethe.	8,109,698 801,498 5,085,703 10,614,965 14,453,098 3,466,848 4,102,386 4,700,790	2,046,471 73,970	756,283	115,594 194,377 737,283 32,319 132,071	4,831 	41,478 95,298 30,677	11,378,876 13,600 80,645 1,234	30,142,786 2,673,661 8,512,471 17,900,948 25,165,160 6,039,550	
Merchants Nationale Quebec Union St. Jean St. Hyscirtha	14,453,098 3,469,848 4 102,386 4 709 799	73,970		737,283 33,319 132,071	62,081			25,165,160 6.089,550	
St. Hyacirtha	245,340			6,020		1,779	3,843	9,817,260 9,492,131 461,643	
Total O	929.314 5,206,892		756,283	1,720,427	<u>61,450</u> 613,167	15,000	11,481,410	1,343,420 8,180,602 212,775,908	
Total, Quebec Nova Scotia . Royal Bauk of Canada. People's. Union Halifax B. Co.	10,901,777 8,633,885 1,812,968 2,510,192	21,403,701 2,195,067 1,630,255	100,283	568,458 51,112 38,191 37,033 5,670	38,635 566,935 84,029	495,945 187,596	454 385 8,036 16,563 416	20,207,429 15,081,249 3,063,457 5,228,842 4,085,510	
Larmouth. Exchange Commercial, Windsor.	405,262 147,352 499,058		20,000	8 207 225		···· ··· ···	906 156	582.496 :74.3.4 1,254,248	
Total, Nova Scotia	27,631,760	3,825,322	20,000	708,896	683 599	683,541	26,916	49,757,508	
New Brunswick People's St. Stephen's	176,799			9,865 15,362 473		1.840	395	3,353,121 497,724 412,219	
Total, New Brunswitz	ck 2,337,272			25,200		1,840	395	4,263,064	
merchants, P.E.I.	314,310			0.074 404	1,128	1.243.118	6,740	997,800 445,439.014	
Grand total	And Andrew Contraction of the	32,144,482	776,288	3,374,424	4,754,116	1,243,118	11,010,010	440,439.014	

Eastern Townships Bank bonns of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum Molsons Bank bonns of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent, per annum.

worth 271/2c to 32c. Some little Chilian wool is here and held at 10c to 12c for greasy. The last series of London wool auctions opened on Tuesday last. The selection of fine wool on the opening day was very poor. This, it is thought, prevented the 5 per cent. advance, which was expect-

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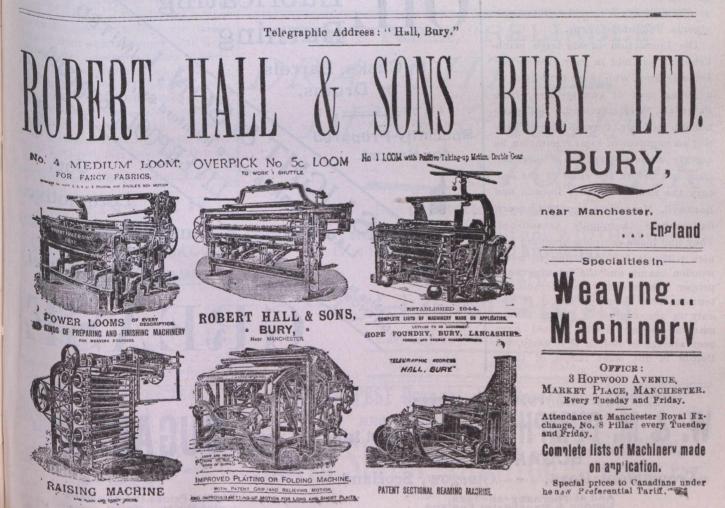
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ed. United States buyers were present in large numbers but there was nothing in the market for them at the opening. Fine merinos show no change, while crossbreds sold at a decline of 5 per cent. These were poor quality and are not wanted. On the 28th instant there were 14,042 bales offered. The attendance was good, the home and continental buyers being the chief operators. Low inferior sorts were in buyers' favor. Competition for fine grades was spirited. Cross breds sold well at full opening rates. Americans purchased suitable lots of cross breds.



BANKS. Assets.	Specie.	Domini'n Notes	Deposits with Dom Govt. for s'c'rity of note cir.	Notes & Cheq. on other bks	Loans to oth'r bks. in Can. secured	Dep.m'de with&bal duefrom other bks. in Can.	Due from Bks or Ag in U. K.	Bal. due from bks not in Can or UK	Dom and Prov Gov Securit'es	Prov'l or Pub.Sec's not Can.	Railway & other bds deb & stocks	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks in Can.	not in
1 Toronto 2 Commerce. 3 Dominion 4 Ontario 5 Standard 6 Imperial 7 Traders 8 Hamilton 9 Ottawa 9 Western	918,481 870,376 97,639 195,759 606,628 156,717 251,404	\$1,096 633 1,901,673 1,030,216 471,268 453,651 1,421,350 503,311 817,929 593,854 22,990	\$ 95,000 300,000 100,000 50,000 105,000 60,000 100,000 95,000 19,817	3,464,247 686,839 385,359 315,196 654,866 207,779 397,129 318,189		30,927 208,695 434,591 116,117 182,660 300,664 159,831 214,511 130,700 485,079	65,478 244,896 13,526	\$ 824,872 1,345,991 902,453 292,940 ,95,259 1,263,210 117,901 214,367 324,278 23,266	\$ 235,065 2,502,820 97,376 50,000 373,666 492,279 529,112 130,238 464,252 158,422	\$ 37,902 284,129 717,594 226,466 1,826,835 1,177,734 4,938 1,614,174 681,618 410,272	\$2,942,455 5,651,072 2,551,454 870,140 202,966 983,116 899,587 214,868 868,836 200,163	1,942,303 5,826,534 8,667,181 559,077 1,156,329 2,460,273 2,613,753 1,726,781 846,375	500 ,000 2, 8 62,000
Total Ont. Montreal Boyal of Can D'Hochelaga Moleons Nationale Quebec Union St. Jean Et. Jean.	2,517,252 922,125 6,858 148,744 367,766 501,72; 94,713 268,151 204,849 7,1083 23,058	$\begin{array}{c} 8,81.7 \\ 8,31.7 \\ 8.76 \\ 7.20 \\ 1,503.8 \\ 12 \\ 28,955 \\ 664,953 \\ 1,001,169 \\ 723,735 \\ 175,621 \\ 373,014 \\ 898,576 \\ 14,835 \\ 28,184 \\ 161,489 \end{array}$	994,817 340,000 130,978 30,867 70,000 120,000 190,000 60,000 90 230 81,000 3,725 15,327 72,047	7,163,751 1,914,869 504,258 32,636 700,662 725,079 1,282,231 438,911 348,824 356,793 11,189 33,643 109,388	20,000 394,444 218,467	2,253,165 12,485 12,885 90,728 40,783 209,446 3,236 52,134 98,389 49,782 63,067 65,956 836,890	323,900 5,822,673 132,031 245 50,324 485,308 	5,507,537 3,394,426 427,488 7,725 425,792 776,223 84,321 187,765 48,639 6,782 53,468 526,667	5,033,230 617,697 537,118 680,358 523,770 1,355,116 35,000 201,060 	6,981,662 1,093 624 1,625,049 272,520 438,889 795,388 699,891 223,267 4,777 254,152	15,414,157 3,190,728 308,972 235,795 3,000 1,204,341 3,738,706 	20,798,606 	29,397,548 2,867,290
Total Que, Nova Scotla. Merchants People's Bk. Union. Halifax B.Co. Yarmouth Exchange Com'l W'dsor	1,054,407 697,737 63,738 84,197 69,992 26,006	9,849,103 1,446,778 855,222 233559 331,404 195,095 20,805 5,100 35,190	1,203,274 92,972 96,000 35,000 45,000 30,000 4,307 8,901 11,807	6,513,488 1,200,537 409,933 126,757 115,344 95,158 13,242 3,004 23,553	632,911 8,207	1,535,780 119,801 30,293 76,939 48,685 13,677 28,106 146,179	6,525,368 451,304 17,494 5,621 8,506	5,939,306 1,083,616 657,875 14,221 55,213 52,607 11,501 36,954 32,689	3,930,192 293,340 399,652 114,358 639,837 337,266 39,400	5,443.657 979,721 480,073 	9,459,628 2,357,404 1,945,663 1,500,000 450 73,799 336	14,060,301 2,708,211 1,049,924 185,266 	2,(38,044
Total N. S. N. Brunswick People's St. Stephen's	2 039,954 142,128 4,911 10,03	3,114.183 244,920 9,743 10,600	318.987 27,538 7,500 7,182	1,987,593 55,408 4,334 12,328	8,207	458,680 93,975 50,893 28,062	482,925 46,463 8,512 159	1,944,176 551,662 34.689 35.734	1,823,853 6,120 36,167	1,825,708 63,947 5,100	5,877,652 109,103 2,300	4,229,270 236,158	2,826,441 300,000
Total N. B. Sum'e, P.E.I. Mcnt., P.E.I.	157,077	265.263	42,220 9.620	72,070		172,920	55,134	622,085 10,710	42,287	69,047	111,403	236,158	300,000
				15,762,871	641.118	4,462,107	7,387,327	14,023,814	10,829,562	14.320,074	30,842,840	89,324,335	43.883.948

DOBSON & BARLOW, LIMITED.

Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Limited, are famous in textile circles as being the oldest and most extensive firm of manufacturers of machinery for the preparing, spinning, doubling, winding, gassing and reeling of cotton as well as of machinery for wool worsted, silk, vigonia, and waste yarns.

The foundation of this large establishment was laid in year 1790 by Mr. Isaac Dobson, who came to Bolton, as a young man of twenty-three, from Paterdale, Westmoreland. In partnership with Mr. Peter Rothwell, himself an engineer of local reputation, he quickly made a name as a mechanician, and before the close of the century the firm of Messrs. Dobson and Rothwell, Machinists and Engineers, had become thoroughly established. They had made complete spinning jennies with (it is interesting to note) wooden beams, and the spinning mule proper was receiving considerable attention from them likewise. It was only in the fitness of things that a machine-making works should have been started in Bolton thus early, for Bolton is not least famed of those

places where men thought constantly and worked laboriously in the second half of the last century towards inventing and perfecting machines for the purposes of improved and more productive cotton spinning. Here Richard Arkwright spent part of his busy life. In the Bolton district, Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the spinning mule, was born, lived and



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and Caster

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

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

SUGARS

BANKS Assets, con'd	Current Loans. In Canada.	Current Loans elsewn're than Can.	Govt.		Overdue Debts.	R.E. be- sides Bk. premises.	sold by	Bank Premises.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.	Liabilit's of Direc- tors & their firms.	specie	Average of Dom, Notes dur. month	in circu'n
1 Toronto 2 Commerce 3 Dominion 4 Ontario 5 Standard 7 Imperial 8 Hamilton 9 Ottawa	\$11,933,724 3),207,063 15,485,018 8 664,799 7,304,486 13,556,110 6,125,818 12,603,493 11 598,990 1,744,883	7,888,879			\$16,445 288,051 47,920 6,603 17,413 41,308 4,718 52,883 137,651 12,315	175.670 44.060 30,000 52.095 7.207 8,991 6,228 15,171	182,467 15,571 5,500 10,723 71,879 34,096 14,195 27,060	\$200,000 1,0J0,000 422,740 125,000 100,000 398,064 149,165 369,271 161,092 12,304	503,416 11,278 4,364 8,039 18,040 84,432 11,688	\$21,285,267 71,385,358 27,084,668 11,969,911 12,392,313 23,837,819 11,562,872 18,834,578 16,574,661 3,257,810	\$203.564 409.986 285.000 69,164 376,123 274,833 159,135 253,837 155,136 400	\$671,400 1,288,000 865,000 98,800 197,350 600,240 153,000 249,600 343,833 24 410	611,250 611,265	7,633 828 2 2,467,000 3 1,366,800 4 939,561 5 2,455,858 4 1,344,135 7
Total Ont. 11 Montreal 12 B. N. A. 13 Royal of Can 14 D'Hochelaga 15 Molsons 16 Molsons 16 Molsons 16 Molsons 16 Molsons 16 Molsons 19 Union 20 St. Jean 20 St. Jean	$\begin{array}{c} 124\ 224\ 379 \\ 50,090,651 \\ 10,976,722 \\ 1,623,384 \\ 6,251\ 195 \\ 15,050,962 \\ 13,578,076 \\ 6,240,620 \\ 7,252,689 \\ 9,361\ 653 \\ 594,307 \\ 1,457,483 \\ 7,445,291 \end{array}$	8,829,522 5,365,851 1,301,274 48,074			624,307 271,122 110,119 35,222 43,993 284,980 26,320 68,980 24,620 34,967 15,493 68,281	340,322 42,344 24,652 20,786 55,821 83,620 21,415 7,889 58,947 95,950 	361,491 25,000 22,000 12,127 28 957 49,051 62,276 8,650 27,853 9,111 8,573 2,900 52,249	2 937,636 600 000 561,605 130,000 58,567 300,000 736,595 18,724 220,534 299,036 14,170 19,181 205,126	641.257 309,896 9.013.390 130.892 92.470 12,020 140,432 38,184 46,169 3,100 10,679 59,234 91,874	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{218,183,252} \\ \textbf{113,672,808} \\ \textbf{38,103,283} \\ \textbf{3,517,826} \\ \textbf{10,918,897} \\ \textbf{22,830,163} \\ \textbf{34,034,138} \\ \textbf{7,741,127} \\ \textbf{13,309,434} \\ \textbf{12,153,875} \\ \textbf{769,981} \\ \textbf{1,800,024} \\ \textbf{11,152,187} \end{array}$	2,187,178 4,438,000 250,535 289,847 204,505 601,910 437,513 741,800 18,750 56,577 265,221	93,700 208,179 201 325 7,300 23,840	4,061 940 1,458,643 25,141 641 862 968,136 822,030 266,500 511,910 688,030 12,000 26,557	2,456,961 1 4,717,473 14 1,188,768 12 2,411,801 14 1,936,143 14 170,567 2 319,575 2
Total Que. Nova Scotla Merchants People's Bk Gunion Halifax B.Co Yarmouth Exchange Com'i W'dsor	129.913,638 7,226,911 10,426,965 3,158,705 3,842,912 3,791,560 763,653 399,196 1,234,148	8,938,163 823,628			1,070,786 56,516 72,669 11,845 4,461 5,539 7,208 9,21 46,466	1,073 15,615 5,834 8,793		3,330,538 80,963 75,790 62,091 52,000 2,440 8,000 23,372 57,133	9,978,390 12,880 13,537 2,818 10,212 1,352	269,994,758 25,164 507 19,031,965 4,106,3.5 6,737,312 5,243 653 922,667 593,815 1,670 858	311,635 412,042 10,658 38,461 18,574	62,535 87,663 72,713 27,860 4,247	1,401,875 694,016 192,405 224,198 164,711 22,743 6 267	1,976,744 2 1.925,000 698,292 2 894,606 2 595,875 2 88,534 9 77,117
Total N. S. N.Brunswick People's St. Stephen's	30,844,050 2,010,804 681,853 485,849	4,761,791 465,402		227,227 214,419	205,625 35,299 4,697 17,444			361,789 30,000 8,500 12,000	40,799 13,900 82	63 471,082 4,647.253 859,274 667,652	92,208	141,277		487,060
Total N. B. Sum'e, P.E. I. Mcht., P.E. I.	3,178,506	465,402		214,419	57,440			50,500	13,982	6,174,179				
Gr. Total	1,309,271 289,469,839	28,842,893		8,98 3 2881,028	21,834	335 885,871		20,958 6,701,421	22,348 10,696,776	1,486,878	99,85			
	in the second								-		1			

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," contains bullion purchased at Dawson City Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads" contains bullion purchased at Dawson City. The figures for the Atlin and Dawson City Branches are taken from the last returns received, viz.: Atlin 24th September and Dawson City 14th September.

died; while at Bury, six miles away, Kay worked hard in his weaving inventions; and at Blackburn, twelve miles distant, James Hargreaves gave himself to perfecting the spinning jenny. But Isaac Dobson and Peter Rothwell scarcely needed the incentives of their surroundings; both were sifted and industrious-they deserved and commanded success.

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In the year 1800, Mr. Benjamin Dobson, nephew of Mr. Isaac Dobson, came to Bolton and began his apprenticeship to machine-making. Sixteen Jears afterwards, on the death of Mr. Peter Rothwell, Mr. Benjamin Dobson

MADE IN LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

TRADE PRICE :

Manufactured by The

GOLDEN FLAKE

1.16 lb. tins.... 1.16 lb. package Per lb. Per lb.

was admitted into partnership with his uncle, the firm assuming the title Isaac Dobson and Mr. Peter Rothwell

had then had some experience at Chorley as practical cotton spinners. Unof Isaac and Benjamin Dobson. Mr. der the newly-constructed firm the works continued to flourish, the out-



Cuts wil be inserted as soon as made.



Clumps and Metal Furniture.

Printers' Leads under the New Canadian Tarifi-

HN HALLIDAY & 5

Wholesale and Export Manufacturers Of Strong and Medium



2289

In Sewn, Screwed, Wood-Pegged, or Rivetted.

WARRANTED ALL LEATHER

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BRAMLEY, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

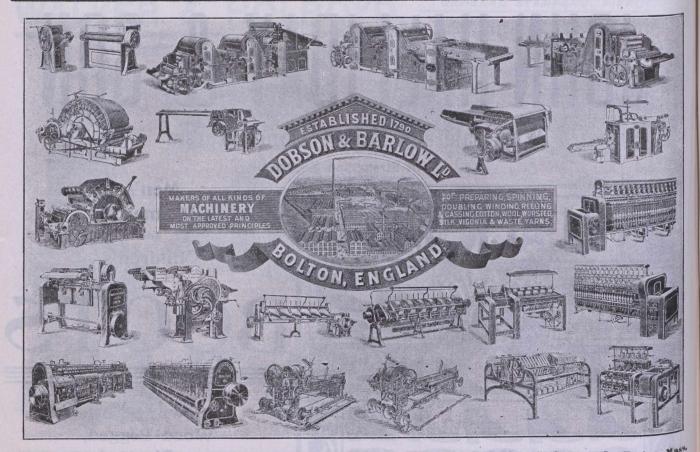
	A shirt of
Name of Article.	Wholesale
Drugs & Chemicals Add Carbolic Cryst medi. Alum, Cape. Aum, Cape. Borar, xiis Brow. Potase Camphor. Ref Rings Camphor. Ref oz.ck. Citrate Add Citrate Add Citrate Add Citrate Magnesis lb. Coopieras, per 100 lbs Gream Tartar Magnetic Add Gylostics Guerrane Guerrane Guerrane Guerrane Guerrane Guerrane Guerrane Guerrane Guerrane Citrate Add Coopieras, per 100 lbs Magnetic Coopieras, per 100 lbs Magnetic Coopieras, per 100 lbs Magnetic Coopieras, per 100 lbs Magnetic Coopieras, per 100 lbs Coopieras, per 100 lbs Magnetic Coopieras, per 100 lbs Coopieras, per 100 lbs Magnetic Coopieras, per 100 lbs Coopieras, pe	
Stick, 4. 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. Acme Licorice Pellets, cans. Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans	2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 1 50 0 00
Bleaching Fowder. Bine Ching Fowder. Bine Stimatone. Canatic Soda 80. "" 70. Soda Ash. Soda Ash. Soda Soda. "" Concentrated.	1 75 2 25 0 75 0 85
Archil Con. Gutch Con. Az. Logwood	0 27 0 29 0 06 0 09 0 09 0 13

fifty. In this year the death occurred of Mr. Metcalf, an event which was followed in January, 1851, by the admission to the busiess of Mr. Edward Barlow, and by another change in the name of the firm to that of Dobson & Barlow. From 1868 to 1871 Mr. Benjamin Dobson managed the works alone -Mr. Barlow's demise happened in 1868. The work in which he was engaged and the heavy responsibility upon him were too much, however. His health broke down under the strain, and in 1871 a partnership was entered into between Mr. Thomas Henry Rushton, Mr. Benjamin Alfred Dobson, and Mr. John Lees Wrigley, then Continental representative of the firm. Four years, subsequently, Mr. Wrigley retired, owing to ill-health, and Mr. T. H. Rushton and Mr. B. A. Dobson, both of whom had gone through the whole of the various preparing and finishing departments of the establishment, worked the concern down to 1892, when it was transformed into a limited liability company, provision being made for profit-sharing by the hands.

The works of the Company now cover 30,000 square yards and give employment to 4,000 hands. The Company are makers of cotton gins, bale breakers, feed lattices, hopper feeders, vertical and horizontal openers, scutchers, carding engines, improved grinding machines and rollers, sliver lap machines, Derby doublers, combing machines, draw and lap machines,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES	CURRENT
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28,	1901.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Chip Logwood Indigo (Hengal) Indigo Madras Hambier Madder Jumac Tin Crystals	1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 0 72 0 08 0 09 0 2 60 00 65 00
Fish.	and the descention of
Bloaters, per box. Labrador Herrings, N.F. Herrings, Nova Scotia	
Flour.	A DECK MOT
Winter Wheat patents Manitoba patents Straight roller do bags Strong Bakers Superfine Rolled Oats Corn meal, bag Bran bulk Shorts Moullie Farm Products.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SUTTER; Choloest Cr	0 21 0 21,
Surfrage do Townships Dairy 2nd Grade do 2nd Grade " Western " Good to choice Fresh Rolls.	0 18 0 19 0 17 0 17



Sole representatives in the United States and Canada, Messrs. Stoddard, Haserick, Richards & Co., 152 Congress St., Boston,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

Name of Article.	Wholesal
Farm ProductsCon.	1CI W
CHERSE: Finest, col'd, Bastern. Inferior	\$ c. \$ c. 0 09 0 09 0 081 0 08 0 00 0 00
Eacs: New shipped Candled Straight gathered No. 2 Hore: N. Y. State, per b Pacific Coast, " Canadian " German " English Eritish Columbia "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hos PRODUCTS: Bacon, smoked, per D Hams, city cured, " Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl do mess Dressed Hogs, light " heavy Lard, per D Can pure " Com. Refined	8 50 9 00 8 00 8 25 0 111 0 113 0 071 0 08
BUNDRIES: Potatoes, per bag Honey, White Clov., Comb "Extracted Beeswaz BEANS: prime do. Best hand picked	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Groceries.	
Canned Goods: Loosters, %s to 1 lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Sugars : Factory. Bx Granulated, brls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Branded Yellows.

combined; drawing frames, fly frames, self-acting mules, self-acting twiners, self-acting billeys, ring and flier throstles and doublers, reel and bundling presses winding frames (with and without quick traverse motion), gassing frames and banding machines," tools, spindles, fliers, rollers, appliances for covering top rollers, top flats and underclearers-all calling for a multiplicity of detail work such as can be found in few places.

GEORGE NEWTON, LTD.

Gas Meter Manufacturers, Oldham', Eng. Special quotations to Canadians under the new preferential tariff. This firm, well known throughout the Continent of Europe as makers of the latest improved gas meters, are desirous of introducing to Canadian users their latest productions in this line, feeling assured that the same measure of success which has attended their efforts in the home markets will obtain in the Dominion once the merits of their output are fairly known. The following, from a standard English periodical. speaks for itself:

Mr. Newton's name is known throughout the Kingdom as one of the largest and foremost manufacturers of gas meters of all descriptions. This is an industry of great and increasing importance, although only very vague-In appreciated by the general public. The cas meter as a rule is an unobtrusive servant. hidden away in some quiet corner. but it is none the less valuable on that account, and on its steady, accurate and reliable working depend to a very large extent the interests both of the gas consumer and

MONTREAL WHOL CSALE PRICES	CURREN
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1	

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do brls. & 1/25. Evaporated Apples, Raisins: Sultanss. Loose Musc. Malags. Layers, London. Con. Cluster. Extra Dessert. Royal Bucking'm '' Selected '' Selected '' Selected '' Layers '' Corrants, Provincials Pillatras Patras Vostizzas Prines, Cal '' new layers Baking Sods, 112 lb. keg Spices: Cassis Mate Nutmegs '' uubl '' uubl '' uubl '' white Mustard, 41b % jar, Sng '' Crystal Japan '' Crystal Japan '' Crystal Japan '' Flake '' Flake '' Flake ''' Flake ''' Flake '''' Flake ''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	
Raisins: Sultanas. Layers, London. Con. Cluster. Extra Dessert. Royal Bucking'm "Selected	5 5 5 6 0 29 0 28 0 29 0 314 0 314 0 314 0 10 10
Parases ** Vostizzas. ** Pranes, Cal. ** do French** "inew layers** ** Baxing Soda, 112 lb. keg. ** Spices: Cassiamats. ** Maccchests Cloves** Maccchests ** Jamaica ginger, bl. fi ** Mustard, 4 lb ¥ jar, \$ng** ** "instandard B** ** "instandard B.	0 09 0 18 0 08 0 10 0 00 1 0 10 0 00 1 2 00 0 00 2 75 0 00 3 25 0 00 3 25 0 05 0 00
Nutmegs. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	0 000 0 43 0 001 0 45 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0
"" 11b "" "" Rice, C.C	0 000 1 15 0 120 0 20 0 900 1 16 0 05 0 16 0 05 0 16 0 07 0 110 0 05 0 110 0 05 0 110 0 05 0 110
Pearl " per lb. Taploca, Pearl	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Vinegar: less 10 p.c. dis. Imp Trip Cote D'or Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 10 0 00 1 75
Pure Malt	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 33 & \mathbf{n} & 00 \\ 0 & 26 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 17 &$
Hardware. Antimony. 7%n. Block, L & F, % D. 6 6 6 7 7 1	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 09\frac{1}{9} & 0 & 10\\ 0 & 09\frac{1}{9} & 0 & 50\\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 51\\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\\ 2 & 45 & 0 & 00\\ 2 & 55 & 0 & 00\end{array}$



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

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HORSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 3	
Name of A day	Wholesale.
LL.	
Cat and Fence Nails- 16 and 20d Hot Cat per 100 lbs	and the second
16 and Fence Nails— 10 and 12d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs 8 and 12d ''	\$ c \$ c
Sana 12d is only per 100 10b	0 05 0 00
0 and 06	0 20 0 00
tand 5d	0 30 0 00
20 4 46 46	0 40 0 00
Cut 46 ******** 46 *****	0 65 0 00
and 5d the second secon	1 00 0 00
Pines 10c, per Keg ad- Pine blued nails- d Per 100 lbs.	La Status
a de blued nails- id per 100 lbs. Casing, Box	Section 41
	1 00 0 0
Flooring Box, Tobacoo Box and	1 50 0 00
Flooring Nalls- 10 to 16d per 100 lbs.	
100 100 100 100	0 55 0 00
and 9d at the second se	0 60 0 00 0 065 0 00
and 7d "	0 70 0 00
ad st	
21-48D10-	1 20 0 00
Finishing nails sinch and longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00
in and si inch.	0 65 0 00
12 and 12	0 70 0 00
19 9 19 66	0 95 0 00
Blating 15 55	1 20 0 00
And and longor per 100 lbs	1 00 0 00
it inch per 100 lbs	0 95 0 00
Common barrei naile- ti tich per 100 lbs ti tich per 100 lbs ti tich per 100 lbs	1 20 0 00
inch barrel natis-	1 00 0 00
x " Per 100 lbs	1 00 0 00
Clinch natig	1 00 0 00
Oltach is	1 25 0 00
Olinch nails a inch and longer per 100 lbs a and gh inch	1 50 0 00
2" and 2% inger per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00
is and 21 inch "	0 65 0 00
14 and 1% et	0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00
8h. 56 56	1 20 0 00
in and in inch	1 50 0 00
tharp and nat pressed nails and and longer per 100 lbs. It and and longer per 100 lbs. It and a longer	1 35 0 00
in and one inch.	1 35 0 00
ig and is	1 65 0 00
1 4 44 44 44 44	1 85 0 00
0012 02 is is	2 50 0 00
No. 8	3 00 0 00 0 11 0 00
u 5	0 10 0 00
" 4	0 091 0 00
	0 08 0 00
5-16.	0 071 0 00 4 S5 0 00
7-16,	4 00 000
A CONTRACTOR OF	

the manufacturer. It is, in fact, not only the servant, but also the authoritative witness of both parties, and every possible trouble has been taken in modern times to render these appliances as perfect as possible. As a result, meters are somewhat complex in their organization to adapt them to various purposes in an age when we seem to demand our gas, and indeed most of our other household requisites, on the "penny-in-the-slot" In order to meet these desystem. mands it is necessary that all the parts, fittings, and accessories, should be made of the very best materials, and constructed and adjusted in the perfection of skilled workmanship, and the distinctive celebrity gained by Mr. Newton in this special branch of industry has brought an extensive and increasing trade to his large and wellequipped works at Union street west. These works, which are centrally situated in a main thoroughfare of Oldham, extend over a considerable area, and comprise a most intersting series of large well-equipped workshops, giving employment altogether to over 50 skilled hands, although, with the costly plant of special labour-saving appliances, the output is much in advance of what might be inferred from the mere numerical strength of the staff. The business was founded about thirty years ago by the present head of the firm, who has made such a high reputation as specialist in gas meters, and who, during the whole of his career, has given a constant and effective perMONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

Name of Article.	Whol	esale
Ooil Chain-No. 1/2	8 85	0 00
9-16	3 75	0 00
***************************************	8 65	0 00
*	3 76	0 00
%	8 60	0 00
1 in	8 60	0 00
Galvanized Staples—		79.1
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1½ Bright, 1½ to 1½ Galvanized Iron:	3 50	0 00
Bright, 1% to 1%	8 25	0 00
Galvanized Iron:	6105-192	
Queen's Head, (4 40	
or equal) gauge 28	4 50	4 75
Queen's Head ; or equal } gauge 28 Comet do 28 gauge	4 25	4 50
Iron Horse Shoes:	6233.2.8	
No. 2 and larger	0 00	8 50
No. 1 and smaller	0 00	3 75
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	1 90	1 95
Car lots	0 00	0 00
		4 25
	0 00	2 70
Norway, base Am. Sh. St'l, 6ft. x2; ft., 18 6 6 20	0 00	2 95
61 61 61 92	0 00	8 10
66 66 60 24	0 00	8 10
66 66 67 <u>26</u>	0 00	8 20
		8 45
Boiler plates, iron, ¥ in.	0 00	2 10
Boiler plates, iron, ½ in	0 00	2 10
larger	0 00	2 90
Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in. 30c : over	199	
base of ordinary iron, smaller size Extras.	1	
Canada Plates:	1 million	
Full Polish	8 75	
Ord. 52 sheets	2 75	
•• 60 do	2 80	
" 75 do	2 85	
Plack Teon mine 11- 11-	1.12	
Black Iron pipe, 1 in 1 in		
½ in		
1 in		
1½ in		
1½ in	6 50 7 80	
2in.		
per 100 ft. nett.	10 40	
per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd	0 08	base
" Spring, 100 lbs	2 75	0 00
" Tire. "	2 20	base
" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.	2 10	base
" Toe Calk	2 66	
" Machinery	2 75	base
" Harrow Tooth	2 50	and the second
Tin Plates:		
IC Coke, 14 x 20	4 50	
IC Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 75	
IX Charcoal	5 75	
IXX "	1 6 75	



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICESCURRENT. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28. 1901.

THORSDAT, NOVEMBER 40.	1001.
Name of Article.	Wholesale
Terne Plate IC, 20x28 Russ. Sheet Iron Lion & Crown tin'd sh ts 22 and 24 gnage case lots 26 gnage Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs; Sheet, 100 lb., less 17 p c Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs	8 00 8 25 0 10 0 00 0 00 7 50 0 00 7 75 3 25 3 35 0 00 0 04 0 00 6 50 7 00 0 00 less 30 p.c.
Zinc: Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet, Zinc "	0 00 4 75 5 75 6 00
Black Sheet Iron. Per 100 lbs.	0.0000
8 to 16 guage	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
WIRE: Plain galv'd, No, 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
do do No. 14 do do No. 15 do do No. 16 Barbed Wire	4 10 0 00 4 60 0 00 4 85 0 00 8 05 f.o.b. Montreal,
6 to 9	2 80 base.
Rope.	0 00
Sisal, base	0 11 0 11 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 15 0 16 0 16 0 16
" 3-16 " Lath yarn	0 16; 0 17 0 10;
Wire Nalls.	
Base Price carload Less than """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	2 77 2 85 1 00 1 00 0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base
Building Paper.	
Tarred felt, per 100 lbs. ply, Reedy Rfp., roll.	1 70 0 00 0 80 0 00 1 05 0 00

sonal supervision to the business, in which he is now however, ably assisted by his two sons, both of whom have had a sound practical training in every branch of the trade. The working departments include a large brass foundry, fitting, metal rolling, and brass finishing shops, smiths' and a fitting shed about fifty yards in length, besides the large drilling shop, which is about seventy-five yards long. In addition there are spacious show and stock rooms, in which are held extensive reserves of the finished goods in dry and wet meters of every modern size and style, besides main taps, pressure gauges, water taps, steam taps, valves, wheels, gas governors, &c., and gas station meters can be supplied and fitted up and equipped complete at short notice for gas companies in any part of the kingdom. Every description of improved meter is also supplied for private and domestic use, and all goods are turned out in perfection of scientific design and finished workmanship, every meter being specially tested before leaving the premises. The connection is a very large one in Lancashire and Yorkshire, but in fact it now extends all over the Kingdom, and it is rapidly increasing, the firm having a widespread and well-deserved reputation for the reliable excellence of their productions, and for the prompt and conscientious manner in which they execute all their contracts and orders. Write for catalogue and special terms to George Newton, Limited, Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders. Manufacturers of Gas Meters, etc., Union street West, Oldham, England.

THOMAS BRIERLEY,

On another page of this Journal will be found an advertisement which reads: Thomas Brierley, Mining and

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.							
	Wholesale						
Hides and Tallow.							
Montreal Green Hides ⁴⁴ No. 1. ⁴⁵ No. 3. Fanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured & inspect d Sheepskins Clips Lambskins each Calfskins, No. 1. ⁴⁶ No. 2. Horse hides	0 08 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 06 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0						
Leather No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						
Harness. Upper, heavy. Upper, light. Grained Upper. Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf. ⁴⁴ Light. French Calf. Splits, light and medium.	0 345 0 0 58 0 7 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50						
 heavy mail. Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain. Glove Grain. B. Calf. Brnsh (Cow) Kid. Buff. "heavy" No. 2" "Saddlers' doz Imt. French Calf. English Oak lb. Dongola, extra" "No. I" Colored Pebbles" "Calf. 	0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 1						
Olis	0 35 0 55						
Cod Oli. S. R. Pale Seal. Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oli, Nfid. Norw Process. Norwegian Castor Oli. Castor Oli bris	0 40 0 50						
Castor Oil. Castor Oil bris. Lard Oil, Extra Linseed, raw, nett.	0 091 0 08 0 091 0 08 0 091 0 08 0 091 0 08 0 075 0 08 0 075 0 08 0 075 0 08 0 077 0 08 0 077 0 11 0 09 0 0 08 0 0 0 1 0 08 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						

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Turpentine, no Petroleum: Benzine.....



\$ c. \$ c 0 16 0 17 0 18 0 19 0 18 0 19 Glass. United inches,00 to 25.... do 26 to 40... do 41 to 50.... do 51 to 60.... 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 20 0 00 4 70 0 00 4 95 Paints, &c. ad pure 50 to 100 lb. Kgs.... 6 00 5 62[±] 5 25 4 87[±] 5 50 2 00 3 25 0 50 2 00 3 25 0 50 1 00 2 35 1 95 No. 2 No. 3 *** ** *********** d dry..... Bricks per 1000. 1 50 1 75 2 75 4 50 Broken Sheet..... Casks. to bris. an White, bris. s' Ghue. Ochre. tok Green. Imperial Green. a Quicksilver. urnit'e Varn'h, pr.gl. do do Japan. ac, No. 1.... Pure.... 100 lb. brl. in drum 1 lb pk. Wool.

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Ventilating Engineer, Oldham, England. Manufacturer of exhausting, ventilating and blowing Fans, with all the latest improvements. Reduced price list on application. Export orders a specialty. Among the more energetic manufacturers of the above important contracts being filled, and this in face of the growing competition which usually advances as speediily as natural expansion admits of new business. The improved silent blowing fans manufactured by this firm are specially adapted for smiths' fires, cupolas, furnaces, or any other purpose requiring a strong blast or suction; for engineers, ironfounders, shipbuilders, boiler makers; for print and bleachworks, breweries, chemical and varnish works; for woollen, cotton, flax, flour, and paper mills, feltworks; for ventilating tunnels and mines; for exhausting foul air and cooling the holds of vessels; for increasing the draught in chimneys; or for any other purpose where a strong current of air is required with little expenditure of power. These improved silent fans are guaranteed to work with less power than any other fan hitherto brought out. They are manufactured with special regard to strong material (being fitted with steel spindles), good workmanship, long bearings and efficient lubrication, and are offered to the public at a much less cost than any other fan.

Successors to

manufactured of the best material and workmanship, having long bearings and efficient lubricators, and are fitted and furnished in a superior manner. The piston rods, valve, spindle, cross heads, connecting rods, crank and fan shafts, are of Bessemer steel. Each engine is supplied with brass starting valve, lubricators, &c., complete, ready Estimates and drawings for work. on application. Exhausting and Ventilating Fans .- These fans are made on the same principle as the blowing fans, but are provided with cast-iron suction cases, which can be placed at any angle required besides that shown The bearings are in the catalogue. outside the fan, and cannot in any way be injured by the fibres or other substances passing through the suction Two suction cases may be cases. joined into one exhaust from any given place or may be used separately and in different directions. The fans can be fixed on the floor or side walls, or on the roof, and pipes connected to any part from which it is desired to exhaust, and may, if required, be used

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Telegraphic Address:-- " DAZZLE, MANCHESTER." A.B.C., Code.

Donovan & Co., Ltd.,

J. S. Leach & Co., Ltd.,

Engineers, Tin & Copper Smiths.

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Designers of Special Machinery. Broughton Bridge Iron Works, SALFORD, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND



exhausting at the same time. They are very suitable for the ventilating of passenger and cattle ships, brewers' vats, cotton, woollen, flax, and corn mills, chemical and other works, and are, like the blowing fan, fitted with steel spindles, long bearings, and efficient lubrication .- Belt and rope pullevs of any diameter, or width, either bored, turned and finished, or in the castings only. Plummer blocks fitted with brasses and bolts. Shafting and couplings, all sizes. Spur, bevel, and mortice wheels. Smiths' cranes, &c. Estimates on application. Send for catalogue and special terms to Canadians under new tariff.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LTD.

The choice of the most suitable machinery to handle his material, is one of the greatest difficulties that a brickmaker has. The machinery must be adapted to the material, else the experiment will end in loss. In some parts of the country only soft plastic field-clay is available for brickmaking. There the issue is pretty clear; you must have plastic machinery, and the most economical and practical method of making this material up is to have suitable rolls, pug-mill, and cuttingoff table; and if you want a best facing brick, press the partially dried bricks in either a hand or steam-power press.

But this plastic method is entirely out of the question where shale is accessible, both as regards the cheapness of production and the excellence of the product. Herein is where theextensive practical experience gained by the well-known firm of C. Whittaker & Co., Ltd., of Accrington, Lancashire, in the working of semi-plastic machinery with shale or shale and clay mixed, has assured their superiority over all other systems of making bricks, for not only are the bricks when they issue from the mould, perfectly true and straight as a planed block of wood, but they are of such a density, that they may be taken direct to the kiln, without any preliminary drying, and thus kept from twisting out of shape, which is more or less a fault with all plastic-made bricks; and by the thorough uniformity of material and powerful compression whilst in the machine, a quality of brick is obtained, which for strength, solidity, face, and sharpness of outline, is unrivalled.

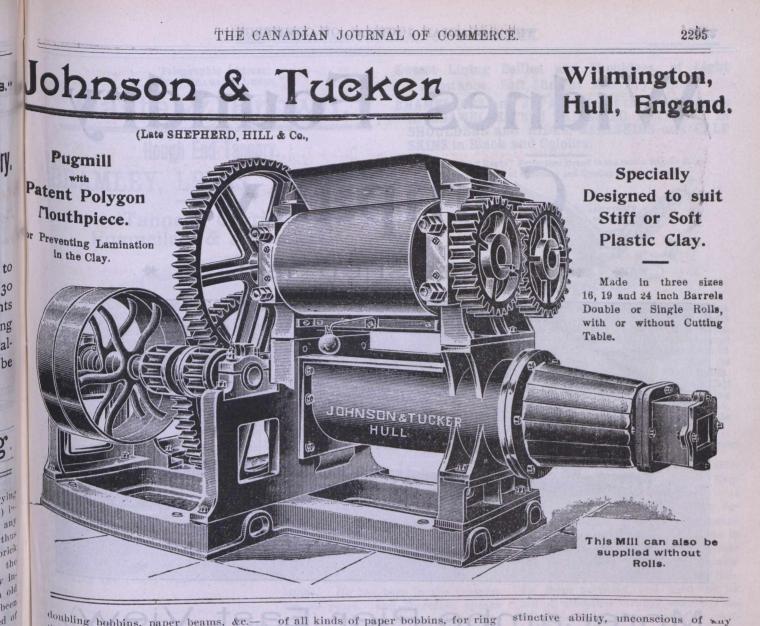
The material is brought from the clay-pit to the machine house, where it is fed into a perforated grinding mill, here it is subjected to the crushing and toughening effect of the rollers, and falling through the perforations of the pan, is brought to the elevator pit, from which it is lifted by the elevator to the floor over the machine; from here the ground material falls by gravitation into the machine hopper. The machine forms the pulverent material into a dense square block, wihch is afterwards delivered automatically on the table of the machine. The bricks are then lifted to the barrows by the boy attendant, and wheeled to the kiln. Thus the material lying in the clay-pit can be formed into bricks and placed in the kiln ready for burning within ten minutes of being dug. Where an extremely high quality of brick is desired, the material coming from the elevator is finely screened, and is subjected to a second mixing before passing to the machine. Little more moisture is required than is usually found in the natural condition of the clay or shale; only sufficient to hold the particles together when they are tightly pressed in the hand. The expensive process sheds, and a large amount of fuel) in volved by the employment of any other system of brickmaking is thus saved. This process also enables brick making to be carried on during the whole of the year, being entirely in dependent of the weather. And in old yards where the top clay has been worked off, and only the hard bed of shale underneath remains, this process gives a new lease of life.

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JOHN SWAILES AND SONS, LTD.

On another page of this Journal will be found a descriptive cut of the lead ing goods manufactured by the above firm, who desire to place before Cen adian users of these materials, their name, their reputation for perfectness of construction and durability; their wish to capture as much as possible of the Canadian field and their confidence of satisfying each and every interested firm in all that constitutes satisfat tory results. The firm of John Swails & Sons, Ltd., established in 1859, are makers of all kinds of conical and par allel paper tubes, spools and bobbins, for cotton, silk, worsted, woollen linen, flax, hemp, jute and tow spin ners, manufacturers, yarn dyers, wind ers, doublers, d ers, doublers, thread manufacturers, &c., &c. Patent paper perforated and special tubes and spools for bleaching and cop dyeing. Sole proprietors and only makers of perforated tubes on Can-Jagger & Co.'s patent system. nettes, paper pirns. — Patent conical and parallel tubs and spools, for cross winding, crochet cotton, &c. Oldest makers of paper spools and blocks for ring spinning. Compressed paper bob bins of all kinds for mill purposes, for ring, slubbing, intermediate and rot ing frames, warping, twining, and ring



doubling bobbins, paper beams, &c.-Special warping bobbins for exporting yarns, twines, &c .- Paper tap sleeves for brewers, &c.; brass and wire spinule rings. Sole makers of Swaile's Patent tubing apparatus, (either permanent or portable), which is acknowledged, after numerous tests by masters and workpeople, to be the most expeditious for placing tubes upon the ^{spindles} of mules, twiners, ring frames and other machinery. Referring to the unique advantages this firm's goods possess, they mention the following in this catalogue: "Our apparatus has the following very decided advantages: Being fixed to the mule, the operatives can fill it with tubes while looking after the ends, and it is always there when wanted. No danfer of breakage through falling on the floor. As it is applied in sections of about thirty spindles each, it is easily kept in order, and can be removed or refixed in a very short time. It is easy adapted for any length or size of tubes. Does not touch or damage the spindles in any way. It is declared (after numerous tests) by employers and operatives that minders can doff Quicker with our apparatus than any other. Our tubes are manufactured by our own patent machinery, which we make on our own premises. Tubes for shippers and others who buy yarn in the cop. Special tubes for yarn for bleaching purposes. Special attention is given to the manufacture of cannettes for combed wool, also tubes for silk. Parallel or conical tubes for cross winding frames. Manufacturers

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of all kinds of paper bobbins, for ring spinning, slubbing, intermediate and roving frames; warping bobbins, also bobbins for thread manufacturers. Tubes for heading and fancy colored yarns. Spindle rings washers, &c., &c. Samples and terms on application."— Special terms to Canadians under new preferential tariff| Send for illustrated catalogue. Jno. Swailes & Sons, Limited, Oldham Cop Tube Works, Gladstone street, Moorhey, Oldham, England.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS SHOULD KNOW HUMAN NATURE.

Every intelligent workman going to his daily task, says a writer in the Press, takes with him three essential qualities: (1) A consciousness of his own inherent ability; (2) an abiding faith in the implements he uses; and (3) a thorough knowledge of the material he is to operate upon.

This illustrates the make-up of an "all-round" successful life agent. Nothing is more essential to him than a familiar acquaintance with some of the fundamental laws that govern the human mind. He is a power if able to discipline his own mind, and knows how to operate upon and influence other minds to such an extent as to produce favorable results.

It is true that the majority of successful life agents find it hard to analyze the causes of their victories. They exercised a sort of natural, in-

stinctive ability, unconscious of any knowledge as to how they were gained. It was not pure luck that brought the cooked fruit, as there can be no haphazard chance in results. They exercised certain laws of cause and effect, unconsciously, nevertheless the laws of causation played their part all the same.

Would it not add immensely to the power and efficiency of any intelligent life agent if he could familiarize himself with a few of the leading fundamental laws that govern the ordinary human intellect, not in the sense of "bookishness" or appearing "college bred," but if such knowledge can be completely assimilated so as to produce a pefectly natural intuitive influence, effective power is at once set in motion.

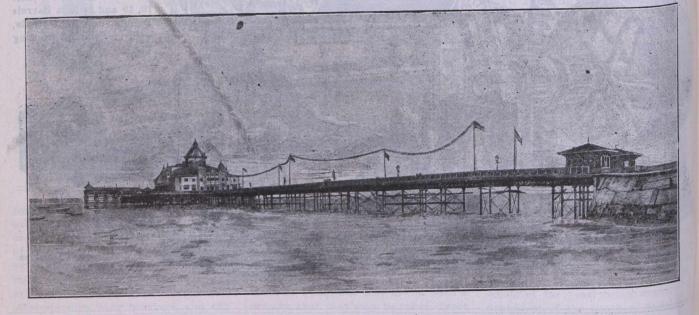
Such knowledge, well applied, is a pearl of great price," and should constitute the chief asset in the stock of a life agent's store of essential ability.

The secret of failure is often want of ability to practice self-reliant, original action which knowledge and experience alone can inspire.

Why not fit himself for the highest perfection for a calling acknowledged to be honorable and beneficent in all its bearings?

He has an infinite variety of mental forces to grapple with, all different, and each a psychological study in itself. He is committed to the accomplishment of certain results which an insatiable system demands of him constantly. In more senses than one he

Widnes Foundry Company. * * ESTABLISHED 1841. * *



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

WIDNES,

Lancashire, - - England.

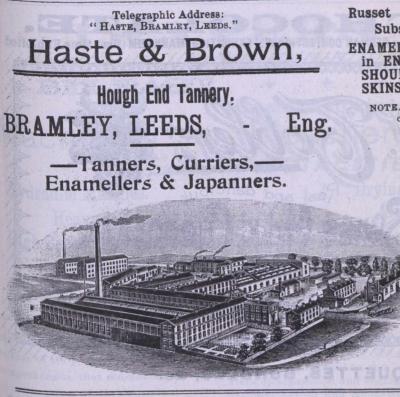
must be eminently a creative genius, and everlastingly adapting skill and brain power to overcome obstacles that often defy the club of a Hercules. A Jew peddler says: "Ven I sells a man sometings vat he wants, dat is beesness; but ven I sells a man sometings vat he don't vant, dat is genius," That man is eminently fitted to be a life agent.

A life agent must be a thinker, and think how to influence other men to think as he thinks. He must not only think on what he is presenting not only to cause the other man to think intelligently on what is presented to him, but the physical consummation is yet to come, the arousement of the other man to that satisfactory climax that compels him to grasp that which he feels cannot be dispensed with.

To know and to utter the right word at the right moment that will cause the other man to think the deepest and quickest is a secret worth a diligent search. There is an art hid in the secret, and he is wise who knows its magic power and how to utilize it so as to meet that subtle intuitiveness men frequently exercise, and which often comes spontaneous, quick as a flash. Then is the opportune moment. Clinch it, foster it, strengthen it into the development of a conviction and final committal and possession of what was sought for. We generally get about what we go for.

Men are susceptible to emotions that can be safely appealed to, if judiciously handled, and to every man's mind and heart there is some gateway, if we only knew where it is located. Equally so is their intellect a legitimate field in which to plow, and their will power is not beyond control under certain circumstances accompanied with proper influences.

Men seldom turn a deaf ear to ap peals touching their personality, its importance, its future prospects, go ciety and other dependencies that claim protection against loss in the event of death, and for which life in surance beneficently guarantees an demnity, Equally so, business men are becoming alive to the good effects of life policies as an element of strength to their credit, and commercial standing, and as reliable assets



where their estates come to be wound up.

These are legitimate arguments that the intelligent and judicious representatives will utilize, bringing forth from their own storehouse of knowledge and experience such tact, ingenuity and apt illustration as will aid them in bringing the result they so much desire.

POULTRY FOR EXPORT.

"Canadian poultry is the finest in world, and your farmers are them-^{selves} to blame if they do not awaken to that fact and make the most of it." This view was given out recently by Ald. James Ruddin of Liverpool, proprietor of the Central Cold Stores of that city, while on a business trip through Ontario. Mr. Ruddin has spent some time in Canada for the purpose of buying poultry for the English market, and with that end in view has established purchasing and shipping

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T. ets agencies at London, St. Hyacinthe, Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. As an indication of the extent of his business it may be stated that last year he purchased from New Zealand and Australia 73,000 cases of rabbits, with an average of 30 rabbits to a case; 15,000 cases of hares, averaging 12 to the case, and many thousands of lambs. He has been in the business for 45 years, and therefore speaks with authority on all appertaining to 1313

"For the last fifteen years," he said, "I have been purchasing over 70,000 cases of chickens from the United States, and up to the end of September this year bought 50,000 cases from one man in that country, the cases averaging 12 to 24 birds. This is the first real test I have had made of the Canadian market, and, as I have said, the farmer himself holds the future of that market. So far I have met with fair success here, and about the 19th inst. will ship from New York something like 15,000 cases of Canadian poultry, averaging 12 to 24 birds a

Russet Lining Bellies and Shoulders, of Light Substance, Soft, Bright and Dry Finish.

ENAMELLERS and JAPANNERS of the finest goods in ENAMELLED and JAPANNED LEATHERS in SHOULDERS and HIDES, SEALSKINS and CALF SKINS in Black and Colours.

NOTE .- The "Eagle" Perfection Brand is the motto for the Highclass Standard of Selection and Quality in these Goods



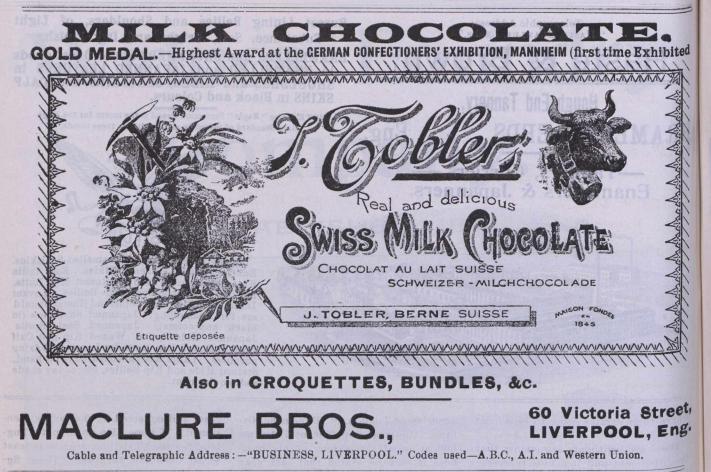
Enamelled Shoulders. Enamelled Sealskins. Enamelled and Japanned Hides. East India Kips, Offal, etc., Waxed or Russet Kip Eutts. Levant Kip Shoulders and Bellies. Levant Imitation Seal Grains. Split and Russet Should ers for Enamelling. Japanned Shoulders (in black and colors). Japanned Seal Splits Japanned Hide Splits. Waxed Kip and Calf Butts. Rough Kip Butts for Laces or Waxing purposes. Large assortments always on hand. Stained Hide and Kip Bellies, etc. to any shade and requirement. Enamelled Shoulders. Enamelled Sealskins. and requirement.

> case, and collected at the points mentioned. I hope also to ship to England for the Christmas season at least 46.000 Canadian turkeys. These figures are only a small item compared with the trade which may be done in this country if the Canadian farmer can be persuaded to give reasonable attention to his poultry, feed and handle them properly, and weed out or kill off altogther scraggy, scrubby, undersized fowl. Plump Canadian poultry sells much quicker in England than United States poultry. The latter, on the whole, is darker in colour, and perhaps not so tender. Canadian poultry is whiter and more tender, and suits the English consumer best. Farmers in this country must wake up, though, on the question of feeding and handling. For instance, the majority of farmers feed poultry in a haphazard way, take it to the local stores and exchange it for goods. The storethe birds four or five keepr holds days, and finally disposes of them to the first huckester who comes along. He in turn keeps them for nearly a



PATENT SKIRT AND BODY IRONING MACHINE. (Laundry Machinery under the New Tariff.)

IRONING OR POLISHING MACHINE. Made in sizes 12 to 30 inch rolls,



week, and by the time they reach the dealer they are in a bad condition. I have been compelled to reject hundreds of chickens because of their condition as a result of bad handling. It would not do to send anything but the best to the English market. One bad shipment would be a hard blow to a very promising trade. If the farmer can be persuaded to feed and handle poultry properly, dealing direct with the wholesaler, or to those who, like myself, are shipping to England, he will have no cause to complain as to profits. I am glad to say that there is a steady improvement in the condition of the poultry reaching those branches as compared with the first

purchases I made three months ago. The remarks as to the handling and feeding of poultry apply with equal force to turkeys." Mr. Ruddin said that the thousands of wooden cases used for the packing of the Canadian poultry, were made in this country, so that the farming community would not be the only one to benefit by the development of the industry. All his shipments were, he said, made via New York. The refrigerator and other accommodation on the boats from that port were better than on the lines from Montreal, the voyage was quicker and the rates just as advantageous. He added that did the law allow of it he could sell in England all the Canadian wild game he could buy. For twenty years previous to last year, he had sent to the United States 20,000 brace of pheasants a year. That ave nue of trade, was now closed and he believed entirely at the request of only five or six men who had pheas³ ants on their lands and desired to keep the prices up to a stiff figure. Hence their successful objection to comp^{er} tition in this line. the

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THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

No estimate of the marvellous progress that has signalized the history of

Telegrams: "TANNERY, OLDHAM" All Communications must be addressed to Oldham. FSTABLISHED 1840

MILLS BROTHERS LTD.,

Registered Office: Lowermoor Leather Works.

OLDHAM. ENGLAND.

Tanners and Dressers of Welsh, English, Calf, Persian, and Goat Roller Skins.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak Tanned and Helvetia Strapping.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Improved Driving Belts for Mule, Cone Drum, and Electric Driving. Runs perfectly straight and free from Stretch. Mills' "Challenge Brand" Camel Hair Belting. Lancashire Belt Dressing. Roller and Clearer Coverers, for Home and Export. Helvetia, Rawhide, Horny, Brown, White, and Supple Laces. Roller Varnish, Roller Leather Cots, Isinglass, Gelatine, Glues. Roller Paste, Roller, Clearer and Twiners' Cloth. Plush for Clearers. Conditioning Cloth. Copper Wire Sewing to the Trade. Roller Coverers' Tools Supplied. Revolution Wooden Split Pulleys. Mill Furnishers, &c., &c.



the past century and is now in the very fulness of its power would be just and comprehensive that did not make adequate mention of the important part that credit has played by its contribution to the sum of human happiness, material prosperity and social elevation. The narrow view indulged by many, to the effect that credit is little more than a term defining the act of trust or confidence through which they obtain chattels or moneys for a period, at the end of which they are obligated to return their equivalent, offers but a meagre conception of the economic value and vastness of a principle which not only regulates the relations of commercial intercourse, but whose scientific origin and nature have made it, and must of necessity continue to make it, the great developing and energizing force in the upbuilding, the expansion and the stability of our commercial fabric.

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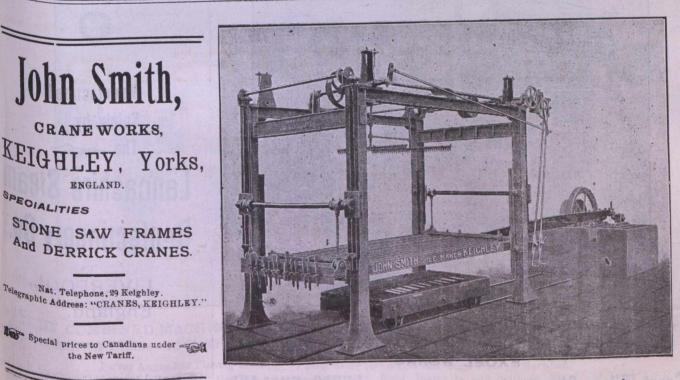
Commerce and credit, the mighty leaders in the processional progress of the world, before whose invincible battalions labouring for the cause of "peace and good will to men" the barriers of separation and segregation, of national hatred and competitive jealousy, have been turned away, making as the touch of nature itself all the world akin. The application of credit or the credit system is the avenue through which commercial relations are established, mutual reliance and confidence begotten and encouraged, and the attributes of the human character moulded and broadened for good, in an entirely different sense, and under more favorable auspices than could possibly obtain according to the antiquated methods, which denied to trade the exercise of those elements of faith and honor which are engrafted in the principles of the credit system. So much for the credit system in the abstract; the every day problems of business life surround it with a constantly changing but ever-increasing interest growing in proportion as its universality is applied and recog-

nized. It reaches every section of our country, its advantages are offered by citizen of the East to his fellow-countrymen of the West, and vice versa, with the same confidence and liberality that the people of all sections trade with each other. It knows not or at least it does not in its practices discern any invidious provincial lines, blurred wih contradictory, retaliatory or home-favoring laws, and consequently for that reasonable measure of protection which should govern the relations of creditor and debtor, for the safety of the one as well as the other, which will protect trade from the assaults of misfortune, accident and fraud, it looks to the law-making body and finds its best safeguard, its unfailing promoter, its surest relief in a national honesty.

229 9

SICILY LEMONS.

Consular advices under October date report on the prospects for Sicily lem-



Considerably over 300 Saw Frames at work.



Military Musical Instrument Manufacturers. Wholesale Importers and Exporters of

General Musical Merchandise, 10 St. Anne Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

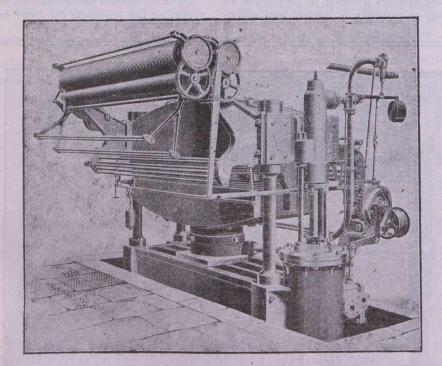
ons as follows: "Conditions and prospects of the lemon crop in this consular district are good, the quality of fruit is excellent and size of crop normal — about 1,600,000 boxes; the only complaint is on account of the lateness of ripening, caused by the long drouth, gathering being delayed much longer than usual. As shipments have not commenced no estimate of prices can be given. Unless they rule higher in New York than last year the probability is that no shipments will be made to the United States from Catania, the value of lem-

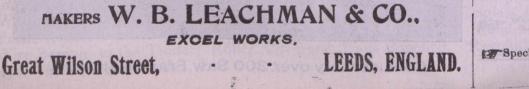
ons shipped since Jan. 1, being only \$825.09. The present freight per box to New York is 1s 2d (28.3 cents).

PATENT REPORTS.

The following complete weekly list of patents is furnished us by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building: Canadian patents: W. A. Firstbrook, machine for jointing and setting up sections of timber; W. A. Firstbrook, machine

Royal Letters Patent. NUSSEYS & LEACEMAN'S PATENT PRIZE MEDAL Pressing and Tentering Machines.





Everyone in the Trade should stock them.

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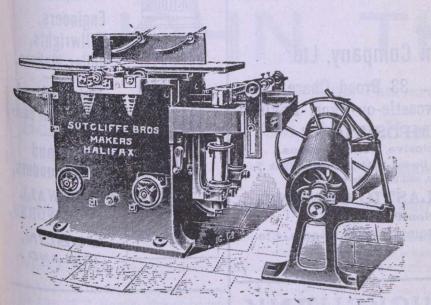
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Bpecial prices to Canadians under the new tariff.

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



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine.

for jointing timber; A. Harvey and A. Mitchell, floor raising tools; J. Pater-⁸⁰n, hydraulic air compressors; W. A. Cowan, heating drums; W. L. Curry,

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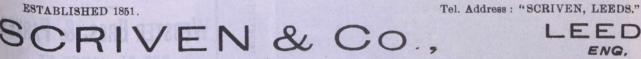
combined graters and slicers; Wm. Stewart, bottle stoppers; C. Culver, ore separators and classifiers; S. Bottrell, logging boots and shoes; J. Clark, agri-

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

To Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.

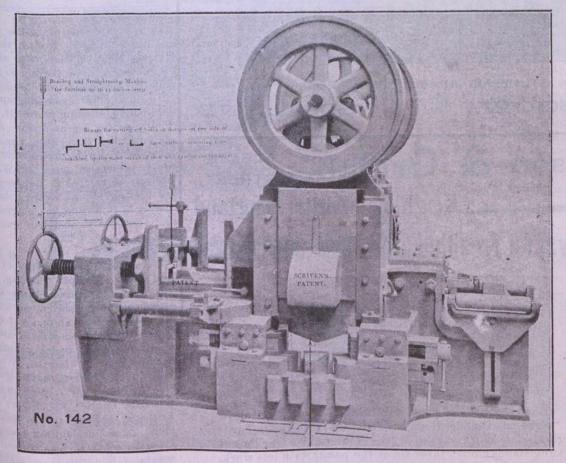
cultural machines; M. Turnbull, winding machines for elevators; B. J. Short, cooking canned fish; N. Beneteau and W. H. Kaufmann, baling presses; L.

> LEEDS. ENG.



Machine Tools and Hydraulic Machinery,

For ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS and BRIDGE BUILDERS



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

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

2302



making wood fabrics, John Tourigny; peat dryer, W. A. Milne; can filing

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

Special Terms to Canadians under the NewTariff.





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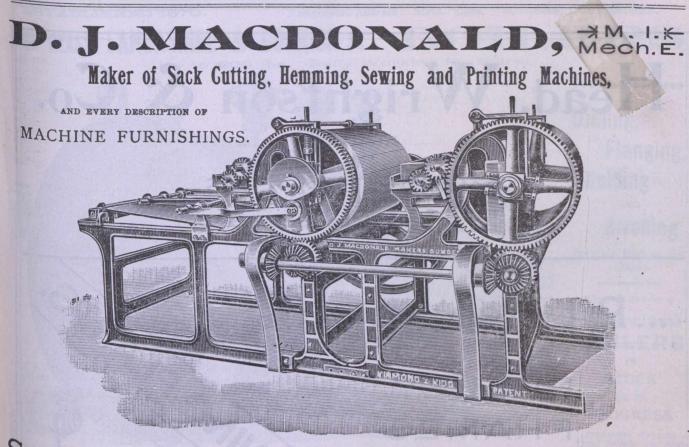
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An automatic laster next engages attention, and so we go on all the way, 'I4 HIGH BRIDGE, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.



South St. Roque's Works, DUNDEE,

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

'automatic' being the watchword throughout the whole range.

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MPROVE THE ST. LAWRENCE.

What the shipping interests of Montreal have asked of the Government is that it shall obtain from independent experts an opinion as to the navigation the St. Lawrence, and promptly remedy any defects that may be pointthis should commend itself to the Administration. The St. Lawrence route the national investment of Canada. W_e have spent more than sixty milthe spent more than the with the sea, and we must make good the expenditure. How is it that an insurance discrimination that is almost prohibitory has been enforced against the Canadian outlet? How comes it that whereas marine risks from New York and Boston are carried for four per cent th cent, those from Montreal are charganadian inter subjected to Canadian route is either subjected to a gross injustice or its dangers are in the subjects of the subjects of the subjects of the subject of the subj he b The handicap which is thus placed pon Montreal is too serious to be ^{onger} ^{submitted} to. On one vessel making five trips a season it amounts, We are the trips a season it amounts We are told, to \$25,000. It is the duty of the cof the Government to grapple seriousy and covernment to grapple set of efficiently with this question.

First, it must obtain the very best, and the most impartial opinion on the present safeguards to navigation. Having fortified itself with this it must proced to equip the route as thoroughly as it is possible to do it. We are confident that if the truth were known it would be clear that the dangers of the St. Lawrence have been greatly exaggerated, and that losses are charged against the route for which it ought not to be held responsible. In going into this matter the Government must do it thoroughly and conscientiously so that the actual result of marine business on the St. Lawrence may be made clear. What Canada wants to know, and is entitled to have, are the unvarnished facts, so that it may proceed intelligently to find a solution of the problem. We have abundant faith in the St. Lawrence route, but we have to convince sceptical underwriters that that faith is well founded.

AN OLD STORY IN AFRICA.

A correspondent of the London Times finds in Tacfarinus, a Numidian chief of the time of Tiberius, a North African who gave the Romans the same protracted trouble that Botha is now giving the English in South Africa. The parallel is very close. The Numidians had the desert of Sahara on their side

as the Boers have the Great Karoo. According to Tacitus, the Romans found themselves sadly inferior in mobility. They wore themselves out in futile pursuit of anenemy who "fessum Romanum impune ludificabatur." The remedy adopted was to enlist, as the English have done, "cohortes auxilares" (colonial contingents), who were mobile, and to bridle the guerillas by erecting "castella" (block houses). Tacfarinus spread reports of intervention and war on Rome to encourage his Numidians, Other nations, he said, were attacking the Romans, who were little by little withdrawing from Africa. He induced the African subjects of Rome to rebel, and the Roman general, like Kitchener, had recourse to severe measures "Principes defectionem coeptantes securi percutit" (beheading leaders who were about to rebel).

But the entertaining feature of the parallel is the number of times both wars were over before they did finally end. The war lasted so long, says Tacitus, because it was continually thought to be over-just as the British have several times already announced the end of the Boer war. As soon as a Roman general obtained a certain amount of success he came home, declared the war ended and obtained a triumph. There were at one time three public statues at Rome of conquerors wreathed with laurel for finishing this war, though Tacfarinus



still "raptabat Africam." When at last a skilful general did finish it the emperor, Tiberius, refused to grant him a triumph for it, having already granted so many. Mounted infantry —whether Numidians, Parthians, or Boers—haev always been too mobile for nations accustomed only to standup fighting.

Antonia antonia

-We learn from Ottawa that Messrs. Fisher, Seeley, and Schofield, representing the St. John, N.B., Board of Trade, accompanied by Colonel Tucker. M.P., had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Hon. Messrs. Blair, Fielding and Tarte recently, and urged that St. John be made the chief Canadian port of call for the line of steamers subsidized to run between Canada and the West Indies. It was claimed that if the deputation's request were granted a largely developed trade in lumber fruit and dairy products would result. The Premier promised that the matter would receive careful consideration.

- The English tobacco trade was recently disturbed by the action of the consolidated Tobacco Company in obtaining control of the Ogdens Company and in otherwise branching out so as to secure a larger portion of the trade in Great Britain. This seems, says a New York letter, to have aroused apprehension in Germany that the American concern might extend its operations to that country. This apprehension is reflected in the following cable from Berlin: The German cigar

and cigarette trade is watching the An glo-American tobacco war with much anxiety and interest. Boenicke & Eich ener leading importers of Havana to bacco and tobacconists to the Kaiser said to-day: "The British buy little to bacco in Germany. We have little in terest in the result of the war as the English trade is concerned. The disquieting feature of the controvers is the possibility that it will imbue the American Trust with an ambition dominate the trade of all Europ is not likely that Americans will rest content with acquiring a few cigarette factories in Great Britain. Since the have started out to control the plants tions of Cuba that are now owned by Englishmen it is easy to foresee a time when the smokers of Europe will be helpless subjecs of Uncle Sam.

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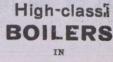


Flanging, Welding AND

Rivetting By most Modern Ma-

chinery.

Always a number of



STOCK OR IN

PROGRESS.

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

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government. Coatbridge & CI Boiler Works, COATBRIDGE, near GLASGOW, Scotland.



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CATTLE BANCHING.

The ranching interests are the latest to array themselves on the side of an effort to obtain freer markets. The Medicine Hat News calls for free entry to the Chicago market, or, failing that, a reduction of the duty to 10 or 121/2 per cent., which would provide an outlet for all classes of products from the ranching country, and would thus remove one of the leading obstacles to the success of that industry. A demand is also made for the removal of the British embargo on Canadian live cattle, so that they could be profitably exported on the hoof as well as dressed. These are matters in which the Canadian authorities can only exert a slight influence, and as the changes desired depend on the action of other governments they may be a long way in the future.

The News also favors direct intervention by the Canadian Government in the dressed meat trade, the establishment of abattoirs in the ranching country, and the putting on of sufficient cars and ships to provide a refrigerator service between the western ranges and the British market. It is also urged that capitalists be encouraged to establish a meat-packing house with abattoir and cold storage-at Medicine Hat, as the centre of the stock-raising country. Currency is



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

Brand "WARNER C.B.R."

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

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

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

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

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

PIG IRON MADE TO ANY ANALYSIS.

Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough-on-Tees,

given in this connection to a rumor that a firm of American investors is about to embark in the business in that vicinity for the purpose of sup-

England.



Brick-making & Grinding Machinery Manufactured by Scholefield, ichard ENGINEER

Burley Vale Mills_

Kirkstall Road, LEEDS, Eng-

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ernment monopoly. With destitution and the most acute suffering in exten sive districts due to the crop failure there seems to be plenty of money to

spend for liquor, and the complaints that are coming up from many village councils indicate that drunkenness is greater than usual. This is particu larly notable because the adoption of

kets.

the liquor trade by the Government purports to have been not only a finan cial but largely a reformatory meas ure; it was believed that if the Govern ment regulated the liquor traffic it could exercise such restraint as to minimize its evils. Most of the local coun-

cils in the famine region are begging the Government to suspend the sale of liquor, the householders in one district

Telegraphic Address : "Brick, Leeds

plying the Kootenay and coast mar THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT. It is discovered in Russia that spir its sold by an agent of the Government are as readily bought as spirits sold by a private saloon keeper, and their in toxicating effects are not diminished by the fact that the business is a Gorof St. Petersburg in which 10,000 workingmen live have petitioned to have tion, and some councils have asked that the prices of liquor be raised and the additional profits be devoted to education, but these petitions have not been granted. Some of the districts complain that the police cannot keep order, the drunken men sleep in the streets and fall into the canal.

- BALLAN

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PERMISSION REFUSED.

At a meeting of the Cabinet the peuition of the Montreal grain men, asking permission for American vessels to transport grain from Port Arthur and Fort William to ports on the Georgian Bay for the remainder of the season of ^{navigation} was refused. Since the announcement that such a request had been preferred, the Government has been overwhelmed with protsts from different points in Canada against it being granted. The law provides that cargoes may only be carried from one Canadian port to another in British vessels. The Governor-General-in-council is authorized to suspend the operation of this law on reciprocal conditions only, in other words, permission to foreign vessels to do a coasting trade in Canadian waters may be given to the vessels of a foreign nation which accords like privileges to Canadian vessels. Two seasons ago, under circumstances similar to those now urged by the Montrealers, vessels of American register were permitted to carry grain from one Canadain port to another, it being alleged at the time that there was a scarcity of Canadian vessels. The outcome was a strong protest from Canadian shipowners, a pronise not to do it again from the Government, and the discovery by the Minister of Justice that the permission had been illegally granted in the first place.

THE RATHBUN CASE.

The arrest of Newell G. Rathbun on the charge of having murdered in Jeffersonville, Ind., an unknown man whose name Rathbun said was W. L. Ten Eyke, in conspiracy to defraud the Metropolitan Life Insurance out of \$4,has many features which will recall the Goss-Udderzook trial for a like crime. The identity of the murdered

Ingmen live have petitioned to have Asthma Cure Free!

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

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



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

The Rev. C.F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says : Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler,

Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel. NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

Very truly yours,

Feb. 5, 1901.

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. V. Feb. I. 1001.

DRS. TAFT BROS'. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen : Your Asthmalené is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful. After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that

Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

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

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen : I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit. Home address, 235 Rivington street. S. RAPHA S. RAPHAEL,

67 East 129th st., New York City.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

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

Sold by all Druggists-

FLETCHER & SHAW, & RAILWAY CONTRACTORS. Ryburn Leather Works. SOWERBY BRIDGE, ENGLAND, Priame-"Fletcher & Shaw, Sowerby Bridge. Telephone No.- 0980, Hallfax. Manufacturers of every description of Cotton, Hair

eather Belting, Laces, Picking Bands, Combing Leathers, &c.

and Link Belting, &c

Special prices to Canadians under the new Canadian 's ariff.



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Shiffnall Mill,

BOLTON, Eng.

American Steamship Company, and the story that Americans have bought 10,-000 shares and are in a position to demand some revisions of the articles of agreement in their favour, fits in very well with the story sent out from Germany that the by-laws of this and perhaps of all German steamship companies would be revised so as to favour foreign shareholders, at the same time retaining unimpaired the German control of the companies. This company has been highly successful, and has paid liberal dividends, and that is more than a good many German companies operating on land are able to do this year. Although the quotations for German steamship shares on the Berlin Bourse have declined lately on account of the general business conditions, and perhaps of the feeling that shipbuilding has been overdone, yet Germans might be expected to hold this valuable property at prices that it would not be worth while for American capitalists to pay. If these stories of American investment have any foundation they indicate that American capital is overflowing home opportunities of investment, or that some additional American railroad realizes the necessity of extending itself across the ocean in the interest of its export traffic.

Insurance Pointers .-- Make the most of your life and keep it insured. Then your family can make more of theirs. -If you think you cannot afford to insure your life for those who are dependent upon you, just think again. "No price is too great to pay for the ability to be helpful."-A boy asked his father, "what is a philosopher?" And his parent replied: "A philosopher, Jimmie, is a man who thinks he has got through being a fool." Insure your life and be a philosopher .-- You may not consider marriage a failure, but unless you insure your life for your wife's benefit she may arrive at that conclusion herself, some day. -If you manne your life you will be ise and cheerful. "A smile sits serene upon the face of wisdom."-You cannot live an hour without iron in your blood, and you ought not to live an hour without applying for an insurance policy .--- If you turn the life agent from your door it matters not how many horseshoes you have on it .-- The man who is most anxious to be insured is the one who cared nothing about it when he could have been. He has passed that point .--- If you intend to wait until you "find" time to insure. your life, the probabilities are that death will discover you before you discover time.

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

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



Accident Insurance Decision. Plaintiff and O. became involved in a dispute in a saloon. He testified that he was not intoxicated, but that O. had been drinking, and that he attempted to go out, when O. followed, and in an altercation which ensued plaintiff's thumb was bitten. O. testified that he was "too full' to know what he was doing, and that he did not intend to inflict injury on plaintiff. On examination he stated that he had had two drinks of whisky when the altercation occurred. He related the particulars of the dispute, and the circumstances which occurred up to the time when the actual altercation began. There was evidence that, after plaintiff and O. were separated, the latter stated that he did not want it to get out how he got the blood on his face. The evidence was conflicting, as to whether he himself washed his face after the altercation and as to whether he was drunk. Held, that the evidence was not sufficient to show that the injury was unintentionally inflicted, so as to authorize a recovery on an accident policy held by the plaintiff. Northwestern Benev, Soc. of City of Duluth vs Dudley, 61 N. E. Rep.; (Ind. App.) 207.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

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



Special prices to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

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

(Continued from Page 2187.)

Lithographic stones, engraved, 30 p.c.; Lithophone, commercial zinc, white, 5 per cent.; Litmus and all Lichens, prepared and not prepared, free; Live stock, other, see Animals; Live stock of settlers, see Settlers' Effects; Lobsters, preserved or prepared, 25 p.c.; Lobsters, fresh alive, 20 p.c.; Lobsters, fresh, or preserved, from Newfoundland, free; Locks of all kinds, 30 p.c.; Locks, steel for, see Cutlery in Steel; Locomotive and railway passenger, baggage and freight ears, being the property of railway companies in the United States running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Car adian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circum stances into the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, free; Locomotive TI

ty



Edward Fairburn & Sons,

Caldervale Mills, BRIGHOUSE, Eng.

Special Terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.



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

Leeds Forge Company, Ltd. LEEDS. ENG.

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

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

P.O. Box 5291; Agent: Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, 12 Seymour Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.

and car wheel tires of steel, when in in the rough, free; Locomotive and car wheel tires, other, see Tires; Locomotive wrought forgings, or Parts thereof, see Forgings in Iron; Locust beans and locust bean meal, not roasted crushed or ground, free; Locust beans, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Logwood, cut, free; Logwood chips, crude dye, free; Logwood, extract of, free; Logwood compound, 20 p.c.; Logwood ground, free; Logs, gas logs, 20 p.c.; Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, see Logs in Wood; Loops for suspenders, being parts of, 35 p.c.; Loom harness, 20 p.c.; Loom reeds, iron or steel, 25 p.c.; Loom shuttle, iron or steel, 25 p.c.; Loom heddles, 25 p.c.; Loom, finished parts of, 25 p. c.; Looking glass, German, see Glass; Lozenges, medicinal, see Medicines; Lubricating oils, see Oils; Lubricators, to pay according to material; Ing straps, are dutiable according to material; Lumber and timber, see

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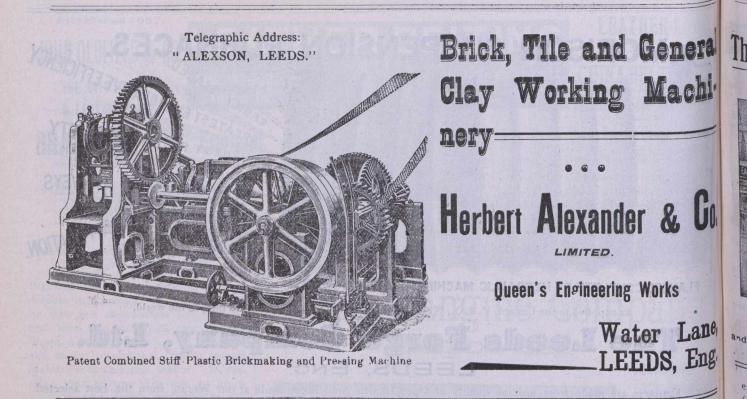
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NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.	
British American Fire and Marine Anada Life	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13.372	\$%-6mos. 5-6mos. 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	\$50 400 100 40 50	\$50 50 10 20 50	105 100 	
BRITISH AND FOREIGNQuotations on	a the Lor	ndon Marke	1 1. Nov 16,	1901. Market	value p. p'd up s	

	Alliance ABBUT	200,000	api pini	50	Carlos a Charles	\$28	4 90
	Atlas	24,000	24 p.8.	50	0		\$30
l	British and Foreign Marine	67,000	25	20	4	81/2	91/3
l	Caledonian	21.500	128. p.s.	25	5		36 7-1
l	Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.		271	50	Б	49	46
ľ	Commercial U. Fire, Line and Marine.	200,000	0	10	Б		91/2
ł	Guardian Fire and Life		25	20	5	-11/2	281/
i	Imperial Fire	60,000	AD F	20	g	314	23/
l	Lancashire Fire	136,493	0		11/	1/	3% % 17%
	Lion Fire	100,000	8	814	114	1 72	12
	London and Lancashire Fire	85,100	22	20	21/2	17 52	171/3
	London Assurance Corporation	35,862	20	25	12%		53
	London & Lancashire Life	10,000	10	10	8	8	814
	London & Lancashire Line	391,752	90	St.	2	431/2	441/2
ł	Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life	30,000	*221	100	10	74	76
ł	Northern Fire and Life	110,000	305.D.S.	25	636	36	37
1	North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life	110,000		100	12	102	105
I	Norwich Union Fire	11,000	*33%	50	LIN	\$37	
1	Phonix Fire	58,776	85		D		£38
1	Royal Insurance Fire and Life	125,234	58%	20		48	49
1	Sun Fire	240,000	85 6d p. s.	10	10	10	101/2
1		45,000	18 p.s.	10	4	17%	18%
1	Union	30,000				/8	1078
			A TANK IN THE REAL PARTY.				

*Excluding periodical cash bonus







Wood; Lycetol, chemical, see Medicines. M-Mace, spice, 25 p.c.; Maccaroni and vermicelli, 25 p.c.; Machine tools, 30 p.c.; Machines, bookbinders, bookbinding, ruling, embossing and paper cutting machines, and parts thereof, see Printing Presses; Machines, printing machines, see item Printing Presses; Machines, card clothing, 25 p.c.; Machines, shading machines, used in stone Engraving, 25 p.c.; Machines, folding, see Printing Presses; Machines, paper cutting, see Printing Presses: Machines, mowing machines, see Agricultural Implements; Machines, knitting, 25 p.c.; Machines, sewing, machines and parts of, 30 p. c.; Machines, numbering and dating. 30 p.c.; Machines, sewing machines, domestic, see Settlers' Effects; Machines, sewing machine attachments, see Metal Glove Fasteners; Machines, slot machine, 25 p.c.; Machines, agricultural machines, see Agricultural Implements; Machine screws, 35 p. c.; Machines, washing, 25 p.c.; Machines, strength testing, &c., 30 p.c.; Machine pulleys, 25 p.c.; Machine chucks, 25 p.c.; Machine governors, 25 p.c.; Machinery, fire engines and

extinguishers, 35 p.c.; Machinery, pairs on, N.E.S., 25 p.e.; Machinery of ships or other vessels, see Ships &c.; Machines, steam engines, boil ers, ore and rock crushers, stam mills, Cornish, and belted rolls, rock drills, air compressors, cranes, der ricks, percussion coal cutters, pumps N.E.S., windmills, horse-power porta ble engines, threshers, separators folder, or feed cutters, potato dig gers, grain crushers, fanning mills hay tedders, farm waggons, slct par chines and type writers and all mar chinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.O.P., 25 p.c.; Mar chinery, imported exclusively for min ing, smelting and reducing, viz.: Coal cutting machines except percussion coal cutters, coal heading machine coal augers, and rotary coal drills miners' safety lamps, coal washing machinery, coke making machinery ore drying machinery, ore roasting machinery, electric or magnetic ma chines, for separating or concentration ing iron ores, blast furnace water jackets, converters for metallurgical processes in iron or copper, briquette making machines, ball and rock ant



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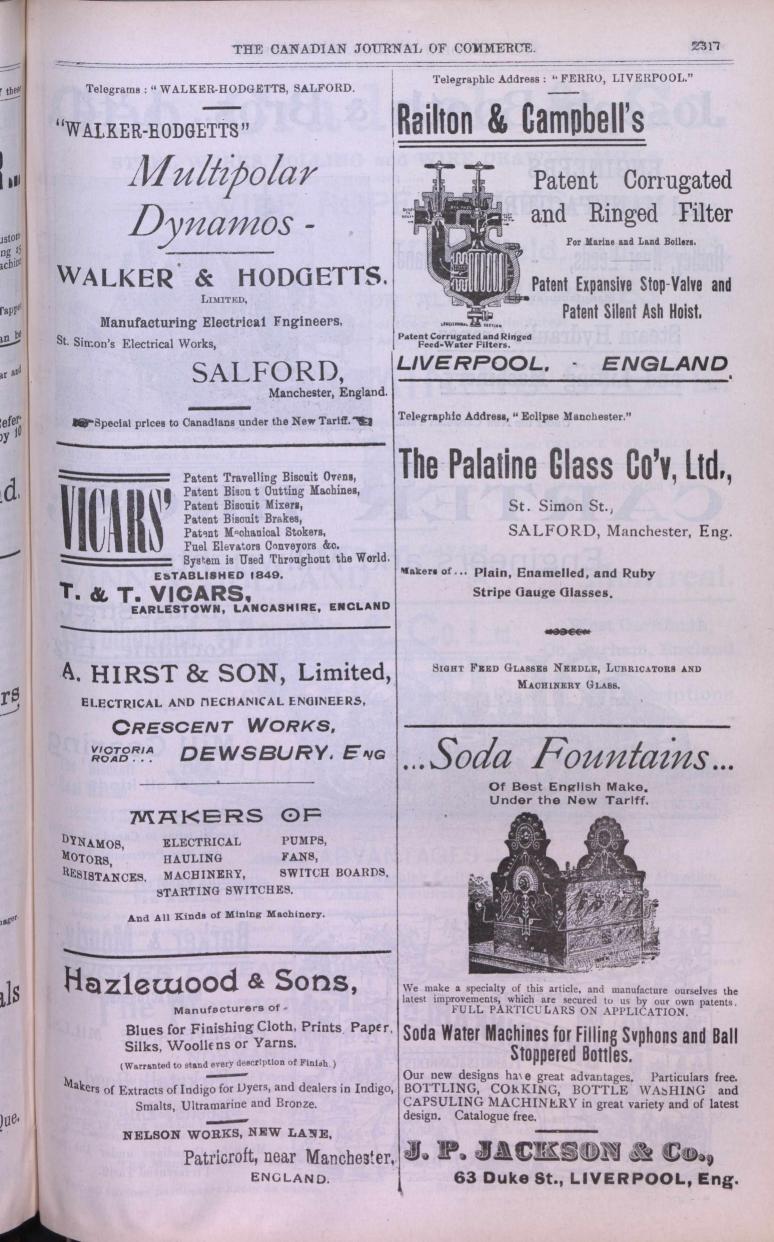
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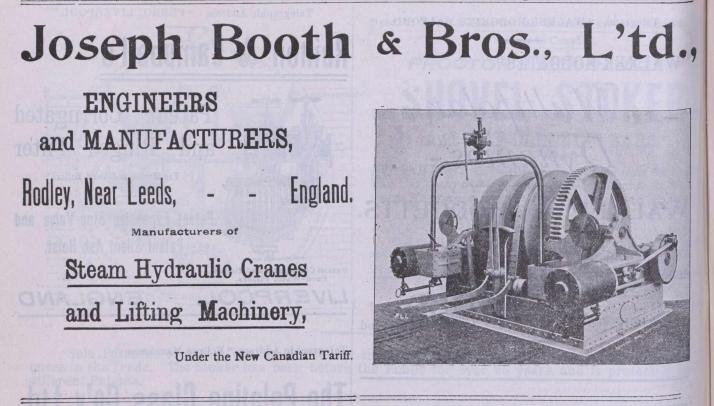
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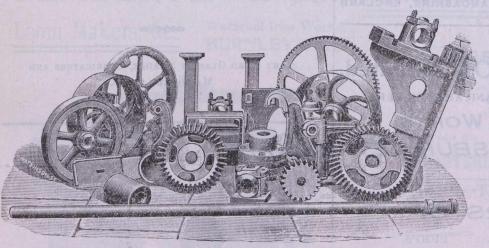








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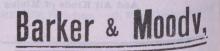
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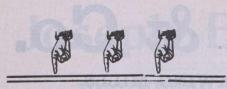


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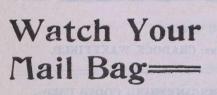
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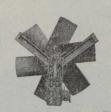
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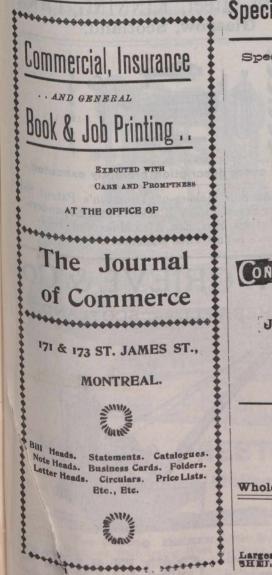
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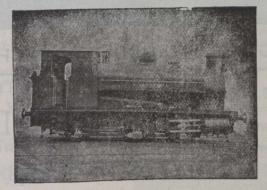
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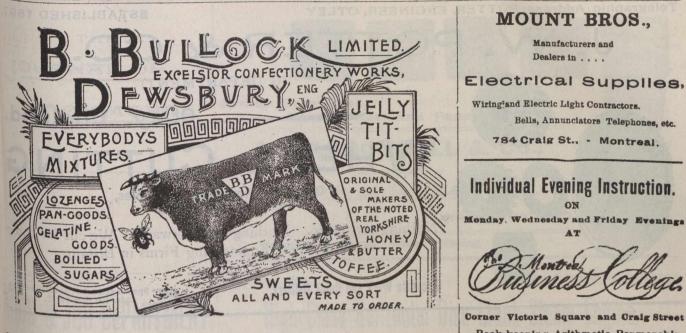


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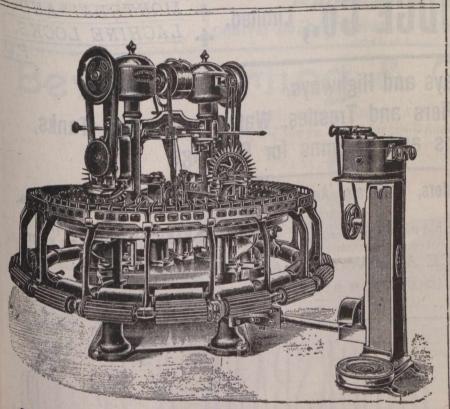
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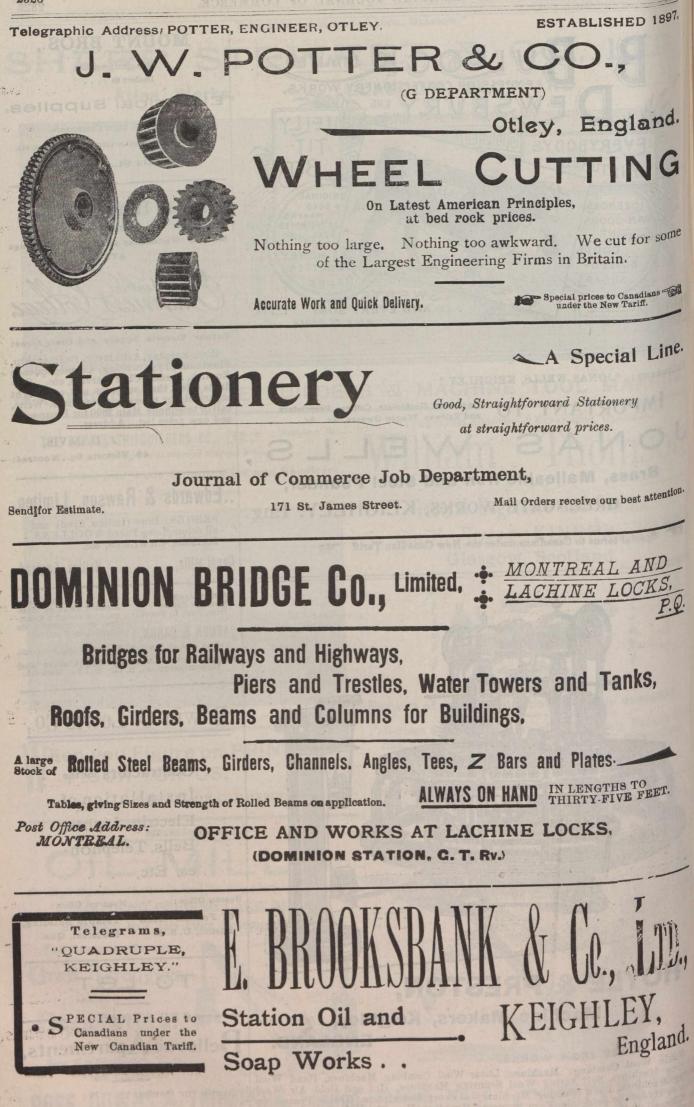
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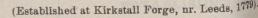
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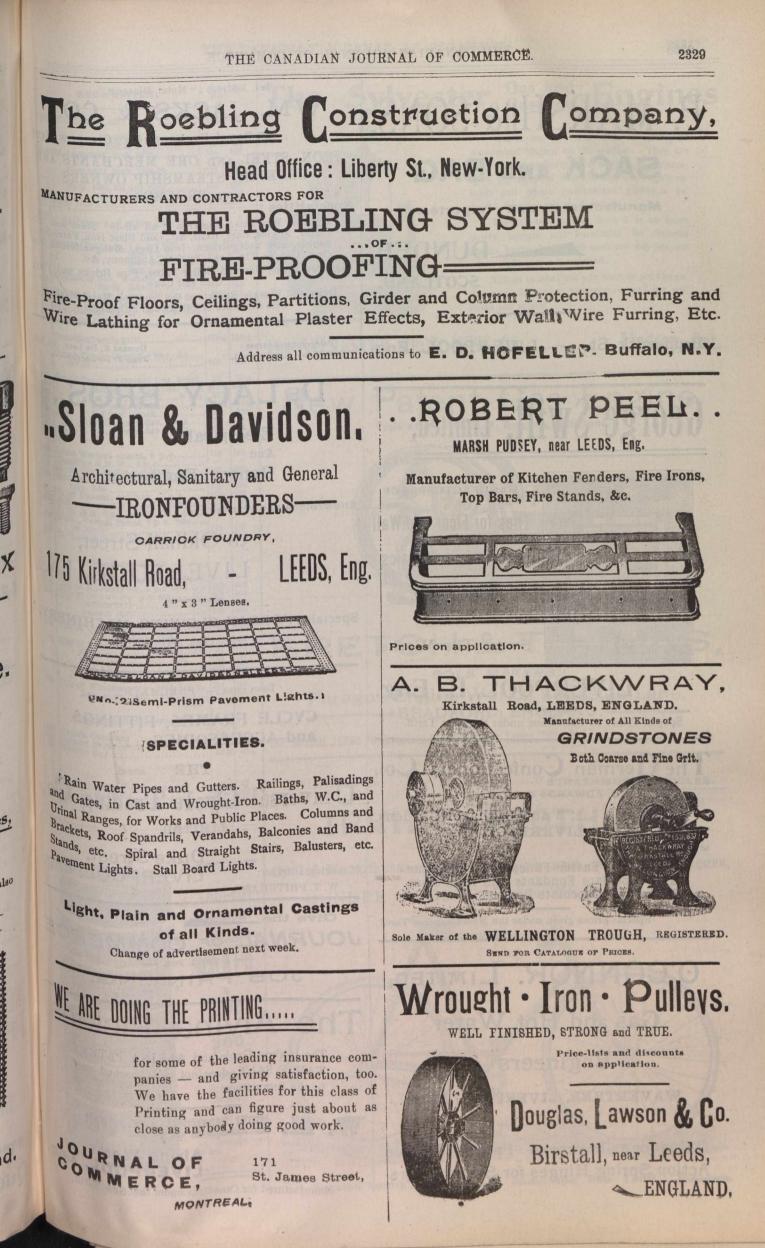
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	³ per cent. loan, 1888-99 Debs. 1884. 3% per cent	200	105	
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SES _	Railway and other Stocks.	Nov	7.	
	Quebec Province, 5 p. C., 1874 1876, 5 p. C 1880, 4½ p. C 1883, 5 p. C 1883, 5 p. C Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p. C. Gus 1st M. Bds 1st M. Bds 10 shr do 5½ p. C. bonds.	101 101 103 108	105 105 105 110	(
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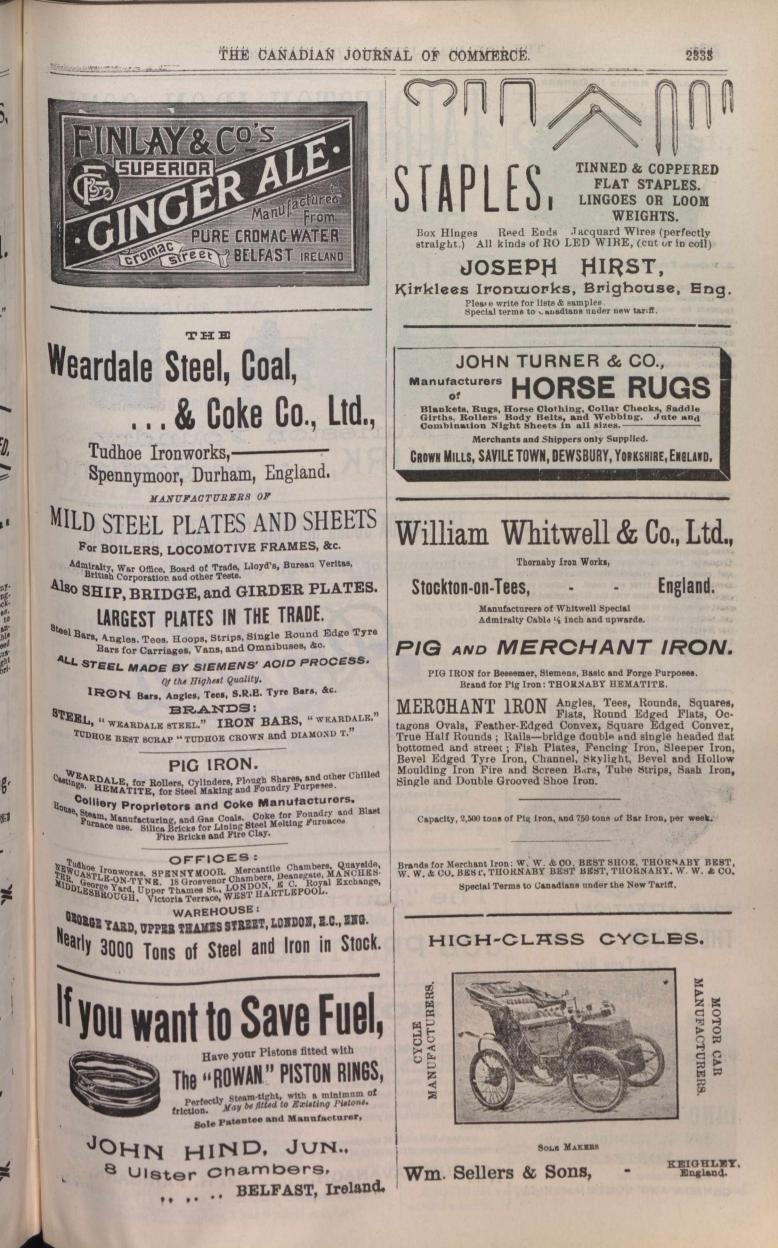
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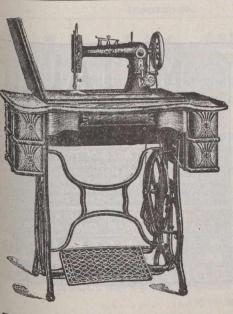


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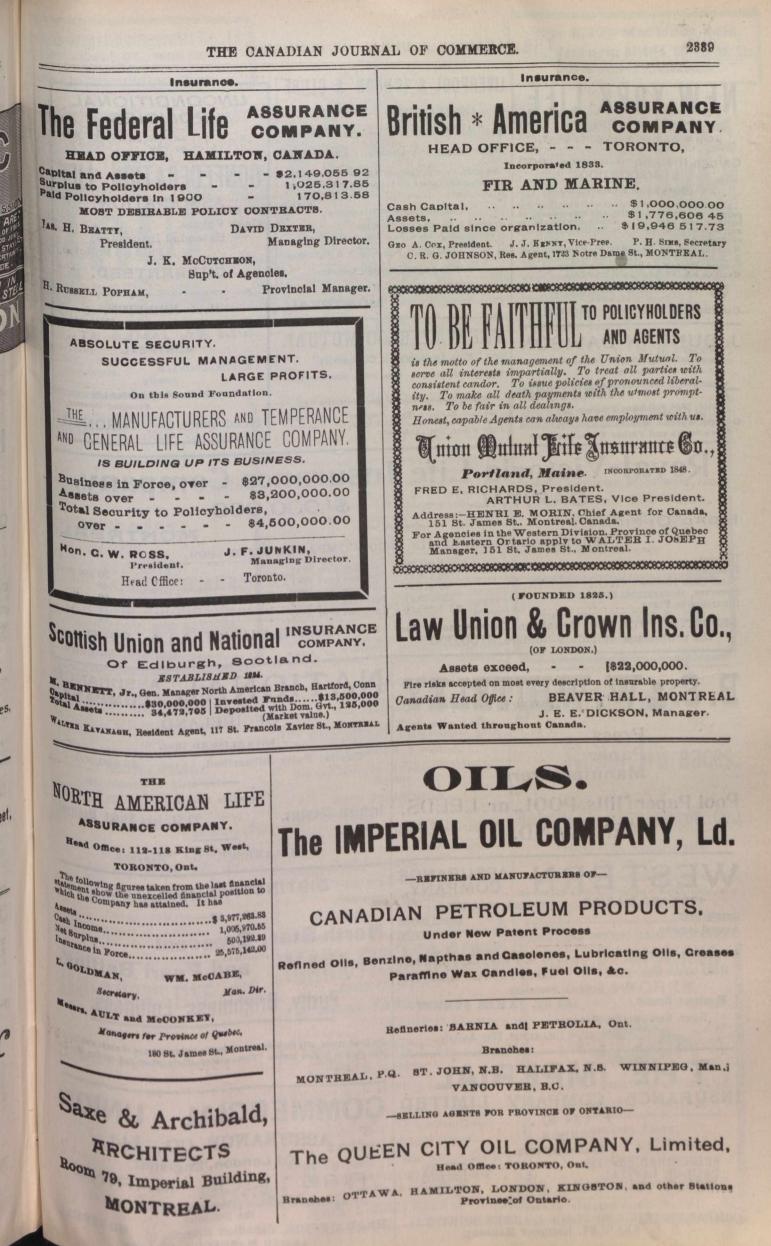
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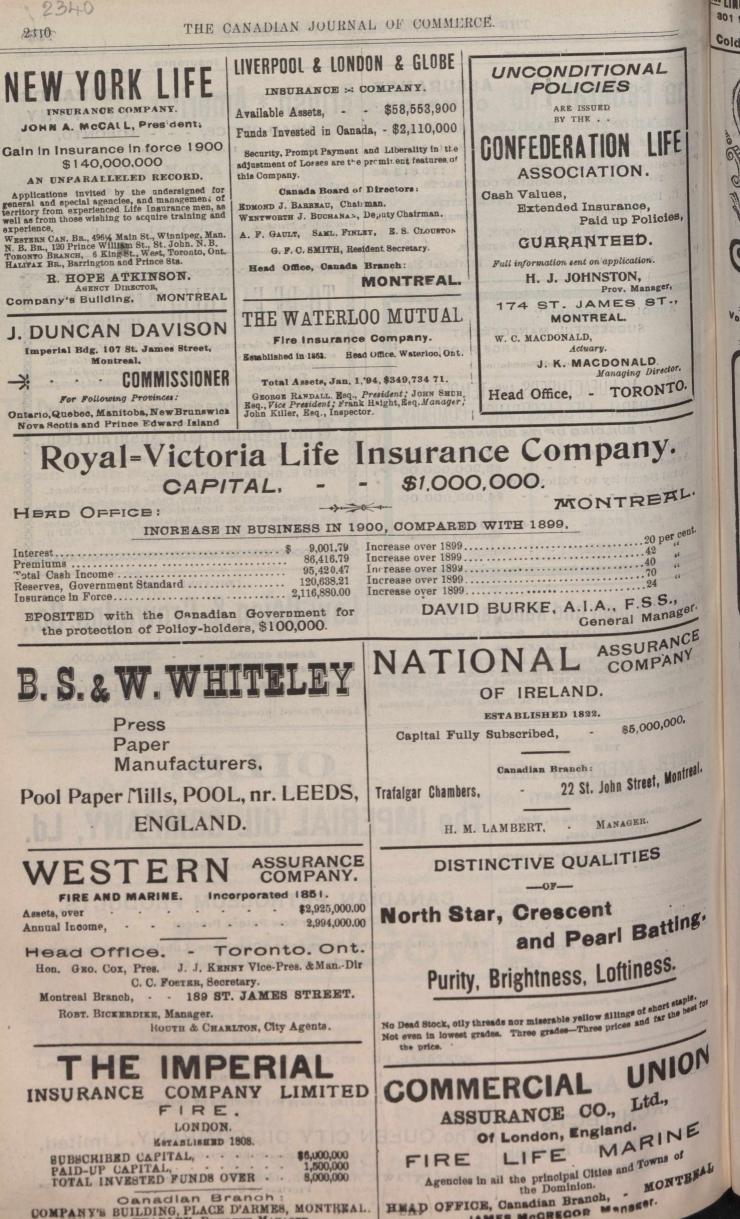
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