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Over 3,200 Machines Sold. Special Machines for DAIRIES, BUTCHERS,Etc. WRITE FOR INFORMATION.


Vol. 54. No. 21$\}$
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1902.
M. S FOLEY.

SIDITOR AND P P ROPRIBTOR

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молtreal.
IMPORTERS of DRY GOONS.
DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
LINENS, SMALL WARES, TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES, ROUILLON KID GLOVES.

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McArthur, Corneille \& Co.
$\mathbf{3 1 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 1 6}$ St. Paul Street
147 to 151 Oommissioners St., MONTREAL.
Manufacturers and Importers of White Lead, Colors, Glass, Varnishes, Glues, dec.
Oils, Chemicals, Dyestufts, Tanning Materials, dec.
Agents for BERLIN ANILINE CO., Berlin, Germany.
Manufacturers of Anilline, Colors and other Coal Tar Products.

JAIISS CORISTINR \& CO.,

Manufacturers and
Importers of

> HATS
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## AGENCY WANTED

An old established (1828) and highly respectable House in the PROVISION TRADE,
having a large connection with the Best and Leading Houses in Eng]nnd, and a large staff of travellers, are open for an Agency in the Canned Goods and General Produce Line. Highest references given.
Address, in first instance, " PRODUCE," care
LEE \& NIGHTINGALE, LIVERPOOL, Eng.
$\bar{x}$ The following Brands
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THE American Tobacco Co.

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Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses
OUT TOBAOOOS.
Old Chum,
Seal of North Carolina, Old Gold.
cicarettes
Richmond Straight Cut, Sweet Caporal,
Athlete, Derby.
$\times$
MARK FISHER SONS AND COMPANY,
Merchant Tailors and
. . Woollen Buyers
will find our Stook replete with all the uatest Novelties seleoted in the Homa and Foreign Markets.

We have never shown a more extensive line of
Staple Woollens
than we are doing at present.
Our Tailors' Trimming Dep'r Is also more than usually complete.
Mark Fisher, Sons \& Co., viotoria sq., - montraal

## ROOFING AND ASPHALTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MetalCornlces,Skylights, \&c., Cement and Tile Floors, Coment Washtubs

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Cantadiait Agents:
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Destructors and

## Buief Funaces.

HORSFALL DESTROOTOR CO.,
LECHEDS, England. London Office:
Ig old Queen St., Westminster, S.W., Eng.
Canadians can purchase these furnaces ander the new Canadian Tariff, 831/8 p.c. cheaper than any other Country.
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HIGHEST AWARDS at TWELVE
International Expositions.
SPECIAL PRIZE,
GOLD MEDAD; at atlanta, 1895.
G. \& H. BARNETT COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Ohartexed Banks.

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, for the current half year, (making total aistribution for the year of Ten per cent.) pas been declared, ard 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 JUNE next.
The Trangfire Books will be closed from the 7th to the slet of May next, both days inclusive. The Annusl General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Banking House, of the Insti
The chair to be taken at One o'clock.
By order of the Board
E. S. CLOUSTON,

General Manager.
Montreal, 11th April, 1902.

## The Bank of Toronto.

 DIVIDEND No. 92.NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and \& BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. for the current half-year, upon the Paid-ap Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be naysble st the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the Second day
of June next. THE TRA
THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the seventeenth to $t$
both days inclusive.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking Honse of the Institution, on Wednesday the Fighteanth day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
D. COULSON,

General Mansger
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 24 April, 1902.

## The Ohartesed Danibe

## THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. <br> Established in 1836 <br> Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1810


LondonOffice, 5 Graechurch St., K.C.
COURT OF
J. H. Brodie,
H.J. B, Kendall

John James Cater Frederic Lubbock Richard H. Glyn, Goerge D. Whatman Ed. Arthur Hoare, Henry R. Farrer, M. G. C. Glyn.

Head Office in Canada, St. James atrect,
H. STIKEMAN, GADeral Manager J. HLMSLY, Inspector.

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London, Ont., Quebee,
Asheroft, B. $O$. London, Ont., Quebee, N.S., Asheroft, B
Brantford,
Halifax, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bramilton, } & \text { St. John, N.B., } \\ \text { Hreenwood, }\end{array}$ Toronto, Fredericton, Fictoria, Kingston, Yukon District, Vancouver, Midland, Dawson City, Rossland, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Ian. Kaslo.
Montreal, Que, Montreal, Que., Brandon,
DRAFTS ON' SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANOHES. OBAgents in the United Btaten. New York (52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawsom and J. O. Welsh, Agentu.
Weish, Agentis. ( 127 Sangome Street)-TI. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents. London Banker:-The Bank of England and Messirs. Glyn \& Co.
Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. branches. Ireland Bank of Scotland, Limited, and Limited, and brancherf; National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Lim-
ited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Parig-Mesars Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons-Credit Lyonmais. res- Isme Circular Notes for Travellers, avallable in all parts of the world.

## THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Paid-up Capital, $\$ 2,500,000$
Paid-up Capital,
Rewerve Fund,

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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s. H. Ewing, - - Vice-President.
W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn,
F. Markland Moleoz, Lt.-Col. F. O. Fenshaw. JAMES FLLIOT, Gemeral Manager.
A. D. Durniord, Chilef Inspector and Superintemdent of Branches; W. E. Draper, Inspector,
H. Lockwood. W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors.

## BRANOIETS:

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Alvinston, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Borel, P.Q. } \\ \text { Aylmer, } & \text { Sontreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont. }\end{array}$ Montreal, st. Catherine st. Branch. Montresi, "Market and Hsrbou
Branch, Jacquea Cortier Sq.
Brockville, "A Morrisburs, Ont. Toronto, Jc. "It.
Calgary, Alberta, Norwich, "A Torente Jc. "A
Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa,
Clinton,
Clinten,
Exeter,
Owen Arthur,
Fraserville, Que. Quebec, P.Q., Tiotoriarilie, $Q$
Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Hensall, is Station, B.O. Wímiver, Man. Kingsrile, * Ridgetown, Ent. Woodstock, ont. Knowlton, Que. Simcoe,
Knowiton, Que. Simcoe, Falls, Ont.
London, Ont. Smith's Fall
AGENTB, IN EUROPR:
London-Parr'm Bank, Ltdi.; Messrs. Chaplin; Milne, Grenfell \& Co., Ltd.
Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited
reland-Munster and Leinster
France-Societe Generale,
Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers.
China and Japas - Fong King and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

## IV UNTTED STATES:

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cisco-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Portland, cisco-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Portand, Wash.-Boston National Bank.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion
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Capital Pald-up
89,000,000 Reserve Fund

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Caraquet, N.
B. Chraquet, N. B. Charlottetown, P.E. Dorchester, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Guysboro, N.S
Halifax, N.S.
Londonderry, N.S.
Lumenburg, N.S.
Maitland, N.s.
Moncton, N.B.
Montreal, Que
Montreal, West End.
Nanaimo, B.C.

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Newcantle, N.B.
Ottawa, Ont.
Pictou, N.S.
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Rexton. N.B.
Romsland, B.C.
St. John, N.B.
Shubenacadie, N.S.
St. John's, Nad.
Summerside, P.E.I.
Sxdney, O.B.
Sydney, O.B.
Vancouver, B.O.
Vancouver, East End, B O.
Victoria, B.O.
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## Incorporated 1886.

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& \text { Carhier. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 OF CANADA.HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONI
Capital
 Capital Inbweribed,
$1,000,000$
son,0he
Capital
Reserve Paid-up, . . . . 418,00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: 150,000

John Cowan. Esq.,
Reuben \&. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq., Robert MoIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq.,
T. F. MeMillan, Cashier. Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont, Tariatock, Ont. Pickering Port Perry, Ont., Taviatock, Ont., Snnderland, Ont Drafts on New Fork and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made.
Correspondent at New York and in CanadaRoyal Bank of Scotland.

## THE ONTARIO BANK.

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

Menday, the second day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17 th to the 31 st May, both days inclusive.
The Avnual General Meeting of the Shareholder will be heic at the Banking House, in this City, on Tuesdat, thè 17 th day of Jnne next.
The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Bcard
General Mansger.

## Bank of Hamilton.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent, on the capital stock of the bank for the half year ending 8 st May next, has been declared, the same to be payable at the Bank and its branches on 2nd June next.
The transfer books will be closed from 17th to 1st Msy, both inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Head Office, Hamilton, on Monday 16th June, at noon.

By order of the Board,
J. TURNBULL,

General Manager.
Hamilton, 23rd April, 1902.

## THE DOMINION BANK

Capital, $\$ 2,500,000$ I Reserve E'und $^{\prime} \$ 2,500,000$
R. B, OSLRR, M. PRECORS: President. Wm. Ince Timothy Frito WW R Broct $P$ Wm. Ince Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock. M.P

H Austin. James J. Foy. K.C., M.P. Branches. - Brampton, Belleville. Cobourg, Gravenhurst, Guelph, Euntsville, Lindsay Napanee, Oshawa, Orillis., Seaforth, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W. cor. Fsther: Dundes St., cor. Queen; Spadins Ave. cor. College St. ; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen: Msrket Branch, cor. King
and Jarvie Sts ; Montreal, Que.; Stanstead, Que.; and Jarvis Sts ;
Drafteg on all parts of the United Statee, Great Britain and the Continent of Burope bought and sold. Letterm of Credit isaned availsble in all parts of Esuropa. China. Jadan and the West Indies.

## Eastern Townships Bank.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, on
Wednesday, 4th day of June next.
The chair will be taken at 20 'clock p.m.
By order of the Board,
WM. FARWKLL
General Manager.
Sherbrooke, 4th May, 1902.

## BANK OF HOCHELAGA.

## NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividead of Three and one-half per cent. ( $31 / 2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.) for the current halfyear, at the rate of seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum, has been declared on the paid-up capital of this Institution, and that the same will be pay able at its head office in Montreal and at its Branches, on and after

Monday, the and day of June next.
The Transfer Books whil be closed from the seventeenth (17th) to the thirty-first (31et) of May next, both days inclusive.
The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the head office of the bank on Mondiay the sixteenth (16) disy of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,

General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 54,

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per ent. for the half-year end ing 31st May, 1902, upon he Capital Stock of this institution, has this day t this Bank and its Branches on and after Monaay the second day of Junenext.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17 th to 31st May, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of the shareholdera will be held at the Bead Office of the Bank on Wed nesday, the 18 th June, 1802, the chair to be taken a noon.
By order of the Board.
D. R. WILKIE,

General Manager.
Toronto, 22nd April, 1902.

La Banque Nationale. EEAD OFFICF, QUEBEC. Capitel Paid-Up,
$1,200,000.00$ Reet. Undivided Profits
Drazovors: $275,000.0$
$54,788.9$
R. AUDETMTR, President.
A. B. Dupuis, Vice-President. N. Rioux, sudge A. Chsuvesu, V. Chax, Naz. Fortler, P. Lanfanos, Manager. N. Lavoik, Ingpector Qubbec, (At. Roch), St. Hyacinthe, Que.,
do Joliette, Que. do (Si. Johns St.) St. Johns, P.Q., Kontreal.
Ottaws, Ont.
Sherbrooke, Que., Murray Bay, Que., t. Francols, Beance, Que , Fraservilie, Que. t. Marie, do St. Casimir, Que., $^{\text {Que, }}$ Roberval. Que., Nicolet, Que. Baie St. Panl, Que. Costicook, Que.
Agents-London, Rng.-The National Bank of Scot 1 ind, Lt'd. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, (ansl Bank. Boston, Mass. Prompt Bark of Redemption.
Prompt sttention given to collections.
The Standard Bank of Canada.
DIVIDEFND No. 53.
NOTICR is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent. for the current half-year, upon the paid-np and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this City, snd atits A gencies, on and after
Monday, the 2nd, Day of June next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17 th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive, ${ }^{2} /$ The Annual Genersl Meating of the Shareholders will be held a, the Bair of to be taken st twelve day ock noon.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE P. REID,
General Manager
Toronto, 22nd April, 1902.

## doun AL OE <br> 

 DEVOTED TOCommerce, Finance, Insurance, Railioays, Manufacturing, Mining and Joint Stock Einterprises.
ISSUED KVKRY FRIDAY MORNING GUBSCRIPTION.
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Tareate to retaren unsder any circuinstances unin: A giey corrtasponalswes conosrnina $q$ t.

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Steamships.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

From Portland. Colonisn, May 24 ..... Norseman, June 14 Irishman, May $81 \ldots .$. *Turcoman, une 21.

Californian, june $7 . . . .$. Colonian, Ju $\theta$ ?8.. -These steamers do not carry passengers. Rates of Passage。
Saloon- $\$ 65.00$ and npwarde according to steamer and service.
Second Saloon- $\$ 37.50$ and upwards according to steamer and service.
Third Class- $\$ 26,00$ to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfaet, Glasgow, Queenstcwn

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*Roman, May 31........ Commonwealth, May, 21 *Manxman, June 14..... Merion, May 28 ......... NEW SERVICE.
BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. Cambromsn, Msy 21. ...Cambroman, July 2..... Midehip saloons, electric light, spaclous promenade decks
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| s1st Dec br, | $\$ 1,000,00000$

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NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
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b. R. MYERS As' Treas

Oceanic steamsinips.

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MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL QUEBEC AND MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
NEW STEAMERS.
Tunisian, 10,575 Tons, Twin Screws. Bavarian, 10,375 Tons, Twin Screws, Ionian, 10,000 Tons, Twin Screws.
These are the largest, finest and fastest vessels ever built for the St. Lawrence route.

From From
From Liverpool Steamers. Montreal. Quebec 1 May........ Pretorian . 17 May, 17 May. 8 M ay......... . Numidian. 24 May, 24 M $\stackrel{\mathrm{y}}{ }$. 15 May ........... Ionisn . 31 May, 31 May. 22 May.......... Parisian. . 7 June, 7 June. 29 May.........Tunisian. 14 June, 14 June. Steampre sail from Montreal, 9 a m. m. thus making connectiun with morning iraine from the $\begin{aligned} & \text { fest } \\ & \text { snd }\end{aligned}$ South.
The Saloone snd Staterooms are in the central part where least motion le felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengersat any hour of the promensde deck. The Saloons and Staterooms aie heated by steam.
RATES OFFPASSAGE.-Cabin: $\$ 65.00$ and up. wards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin-To Liverpool. Liondon or Lon donderry. $\$ 37.58$ to $\$ 40$ Single, 871.25 to 876 Retarn Steerage-To Liverpood, fast or Londonderry, inciuding every requisite for the voyage, $\$ 26.00$.
Glasgow, and Wew York Service calling at Londonderry.
From New Pler foot of W. 21st Street, New York From Glasgow. From New York. 3 May ...... Mongolian .... 21 May, 11 a.m.
Rates: First Cabin, 850 to 878 Single, ${ }_{632} 90$ to Glascow, Belfast or Londonderry 86.00 , Outhit for Steerage passengers furnished free.
The Steamers employed on these services are no surpassed for accommodation for all claseses of passengers.
For further information apply to
H. \& A. ALLAN,

55 Common St., Montreal.

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Opportunities for safe investments in Canada, at 4 to 5 per cent. Corres. pondence invited.

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THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

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This is the most efficient method of keeping Card Wire clean.
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By far the best Roller Temple yet produced, and superseding Ring or Swiss Temples. Thousands are now in use and are giving the greatest satisfaction,

## Station Works,

Padiham, Fngland.


## - The by-law exempting the Norwich, Ont., Milling Co. from taxes was voted on and carried by a large majority-

 217 for and 5 against.-The Russian Government has ordered the installation of the SlabyArco system of wireless telegraphy between the stations on the Baltic coast.
-For the month of April the imports for the Dominion totalled $\$ 17,104,523$, as against $\$ 13,999,282$ last year. The exports amounted to $\$ 13,643,198$, as against $\$ 9,122,094$ in the same month of 1901.

- A Stratford, Ont., letter states that the new superintendent of motive power on the Grand Trunk Railway System, paid a visit of inspection to the shops there recently and said that plans had been prepared for the new tender shops, which would soon be erected.
-The Pittsburg Reduction Company has secured 400 acres of land at Massena, N.Y., and will erect five large factories to cover at least fifteen acres. They will manufacture aluminum principally and will employ from 500 to 600 men. The cost of this plant will be over $\$ 1,000,000$. They will use electrical power from the St. Lawrence.
-Winnipeg advices state that the Canadian Northern is to build another extension this summer in the vicinity of the Boundary. The line will run east from Emerson, and be between 20 and 30 miles in length. Surveyors are now engaged in laying out the route of the extension, and contracts for the work will probably be let in a few days.


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-Wheat shipments east from Winnipeg continue at the rate of about 250 cars per day, and the C.P.R. officials estimate that the western elevators will be cleared out by June 1.
-Dawson, Y.T., news of the 17 th reads: The river is now open from Dawson to Labarge. All the jams were broken yesterday. The mail at Hootalinqua is on the way down, and traffic is expected to open to-day. Victoria Day will be celebrated here with great enthusiasm by races and sports. The funds for prizes, etc., already amount to over $\$ 3,000$.
-Late Winnipeg advices state that reports received from all points in Manitoba and the Territories concerning seeding operations, which are about over, and crop conditions, are summarized as follows: The protracted spell of unfavorable weather has retarded wheat seeding to such an extent that, in spite of the large amount of new land brought under cultivation by recently arrived settlers as well as old homesteaders, it is doublful if there will be any very material increase in the acreage of this cereal, although several points report an advance. The difference, however, will be made up in coarser grains. and crops promise to be fully as large as last year's.
-Vancouver, B.C., advices state that the clean-up at Atlin has begun. There is great excitement in the diggings, as it is away beyond expectations; $\$ 100,000$ was taken from Pine Creek Diggings alone. There is a stampede on Gold Run. Expert opinion states that it is equal to Eldorado. There is $\$ 40$ daily per man being taken out on Gold Run. Howard and Brunner are putting in steam pumps on this creek.-A lumber war is on, and lumber is selling at $\$ 20$ per thousand, a great boon to miners puth ting in plants.-An ancient auriferous channel has been found on the Hirschfeld group, which is turnig out very rich.
-The Quebec Government, by an order-in-Council, fixed the prices to be charged for prospecting for what are termed inferior metals. It is accordingly ordered to fix at one dollar an acre, the following minerals, namely: Peat, bog ore, manganese, ochre, refractory clay, infusiorial earth, kaolin, stone (granite, anorthosite, serpentine, limestone, sandstone), ordinary building stone, limestone, common clay, calcareous marl, sand or ordinary gravel. It is also further ordered that for the other inferior minerals which are not mentioned hereinabove, the price will be four dollars an acre, if these minerals are situated at less than twelve miles from a railway in operation, and two dollars an acre, if they are not more than twelve miles from a railway in operation.
-The Minister of the Interior has succeeded in obtaining quarters for a Canadian immigration office in a central part of London. The office will be in a fine new building, which is going up at the junction of Trafalgar Square and Whitehall. The ground floor will be devoted to a complete and thoroughly comprehensive exhibit of Canadian natural products, and the staff will be accommodated in the upper part of the building. The name "Canada" will be emblazoned on the building in large letters, and at night it will be displayed by electric lights. In the opinion of Mr. Sifton and his energetic deputy, Mr. Smart, Canada, in order to attract attention, must adopt the methods of the successful business men by getting into the best street and displaying its wares in the most attractive style. The Immigration Office will be under the direction of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, who will have under him Messrs. Duncan and Webster of Glasgow and Cork respectively. Both the latter were formerly Manitoba farmers, but for the last four or five years have been in the immigration service. It is likely that some of the best of the Canadian exhibits at Wolverhampton and Cork will be transferred to the new Immigration Office when these exhibitions are at an end.


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shonld say ynnr Engines are as near perfection as posible.'

## R. Cundall \& Sons,

## LIMITED.

## SHIPLEY, YORKS

ENGLAND.
${ }^{-}$Hon. Wm. Harty Henry Mooers, George Richardson, Edwin Mooers and Thomas Donnelly, of Kingston, have been incorporated as the Frontenac Cereal Company, Ltd., with a share capital of $\$ 500,000$. The new corporation is empowered to absorb the Frontenac Milling Company, Limited, and the Kingston Elevator and Transit Company, Limited.-Messrs. W. F. Cowan, J. D. Stone, H. T. Carswell, F. W. Cowan, John Dyer, and A. G. Storie, of Oshawa, have been incorporated as the Oshawa Steam ant Gas Fittings Company, Limited, with a whare capital of $\$ 50,000$.-Messrs. W. A. Mackay, David Craig. Allen Francis, James Carswell, and Joseph Knight, of Renfrew, have been incorporated as the Renfrew Milling Company, Limited, with a share capital of $\$ 65,000$--Messrs. O. W. Stanton, W. T. Rass, H. K. Lee, M. Medien, and O. E. Stanton, of Montreal, have been incorporated as the Rideau Graphite Company, Iimited, with a share capital of $\$ 50.000$, Webb head oftice at Kingston.-Messrs. J. E. Webb, Albert Webb, G. M. Hendry, W. M. Beall, and W. E. Smily, Toronto, have been incorporated as the National Electric Company, with a share capital of $\$ 40,000$.-Other companies incorporated or licensed include the Britannia Athletic Association, Limited, and the Pickands Iron Company, Michi-gan.-The Sao Paulo Tramway, Light, and Power Company, Limited, has been authorized to increase its capital stock from the sum of six million dollars to seven million dollars.

[^1]treasury for improvements, I underwrote the whole amount and only succeeded in securing 2,000 shares, the balance being taken up by stockholders. Having lived many years on the property and knowing all about its possibilities, I went into the open market and bought some forty thousand shares paying for the greater part of it from 110 to 117. I bought two large blocks from two private estates at $1131 / 2$ and 117 , saying at the time that as a four per cent. stock it was not worth much, but that I wished it for control, and was willing to pay that price. The road has to-day $\$ 1,200,000$ in the treasury applicable to the work we are doing, and its earnings are increasing heavily each month, showing for the month of April an inerease of $\$ 22,031.95$. I have my stock and shall keep it, as I believe absolutely in the future of the property."

On June 1st, according to an Ottawa letter, the option which Dr. Webb's syndicate secured on the Canada Atlantic road will expire, and if the purchase money is not entirely paid over by that date the transfer will not take place. The option, which was first good until April 15th, was later extended until June 1, to afford Dr. Webb and his associates time to complete all financial arrangements. Until June 1 expires nothing definite can be said, but the prospect of the Booth system changing hands is, in the light of recent developments and events, not nearly so promising as it was a few weeks since. Dr. Webb has a controlling interest in the Rutland road, and some time ago asked the directors to guarantee the $\$ 11,-$ 200,000 first mortgage bonds which were issued by the Canada Atlantic. The directors consented to do this, but their action had to be confirmed by the stockholders of the road. Shareholders of the Rutland met yesterday in Rutland, Vermont, to take action on the purchase of a majority of the capital stock of the C.A.R. Nothing definite was arrived at, and a postponement was made until June 28. This is significant, and looks as if the stockholders do not intend to sustain the decision of the directors in guaranteeing the bonds. It is rumored that Dr:

## 

All Ground Peppers Guaranteed absolutely Pure. Peppercorns, Shells and Broker, and every description for Export. . C IRR II ITID IFIRR E.

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Chamois and Gloves ... AND ...
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## FOMABLTSHED $188 \%$. <br> Tolegrams:-"PNEUMATTC, Leeds."

- Ansolutely the Ineat Motor Cycle made. Simplest to Manipulate. Iise st to Regulate. A perfectly balanced machine, ensuring easy steoring


THS PTPERRLAL MOTOR BICYCLE,
MAMUSAOTURED BY 'AHE
LEEDS MOTOR EXPERTS,
WALKER BROS.,
"PRIMO"
Meanwood Road, LEEDS. Eng.

Webb paid $\$ 200,000$ as a deposit. In case he fails to make good the remaining $\$ 11,000,000$, so as to secure a controlling interest in the Booth system, he will forfeit the $\$ 200$,000.
-An Ottawa letter states that Hon. J. I. Tarte returned to the city recently after a trip to Quebec, and has issued orders to invite tenders for the works which wave been authorized by Parliament. He finds that at present $n 0$ ocean, nor line ships, can find a place, and has determined to immediately proceed with the work tor which the plans are all ready. This work will consist of a wharf 1,200 feet long, built out from the wall of the present basin, with an area of 470 feet long running towards the present breakwater. He is also going to have the whole St. Lawrence route put in grood shape, and has ordered a survey to be made of the north channel. opposite Crane

## Aupred Sykes

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,

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Noth-Bay British Dynamos, under the New Canadian Pre ferential Tariff, 83\% in favour of Engilsh Goods.

DEEPAWL AND BOREHOLE PUTP ties of Water, Bore Holes any Size and Depth. Consultations in respect to Water Supplies. Careful Analysis made of Water from Bore Holes, and Reports as to their Suitability for Manufacturing Parposes. IMPROVED TUBE-DRIVEN WELLS. MILLWRIGHTING, STEAM ENGINES of every description, \&c. Prompt Personal attention to Repairs and Breakdowns.

# Thomas Matthews, 

## Hydraulic Engineer,

Pendleton, Manchester, England.
Special terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

Island, where for two miles there is only 24 feet of water. This survey will be in charge of Mr. Cowie, of the engineering staff. The Minister also visited the Government ship-yard at Sorel, and found that the big suction dredge will be ready in a day or two. She will immediately go to work on Lake St. Pierre. The channel at this portion is only 27 feet deep, and this year the operations will be confined to making it 31 feet at dead-low water. Next year the work of widening the channel from 300 to 500 feet will be begun. The operations this year are being confined to deepening the channel, so as to give accommodation to trade by providing for deeper and larger vessels to come up. The elevator site at Windmill Point, originally granted to the Conners syndicate, will be ceded to the Grand Trunk, and the elevator will be in readiness to handle grain at the commencement of next year's navigation. The order-in-Council sanctioning this will be passed at an early date.
-Canada's foreign trade for the month of April shows a phenomenal increase in exports and imports alike. The

## The Liverpool and Bankhall Chemical Company's



The best and most effectual remedy for

## Ticks, Lice, Maggots, Scab, FootRot, \&c.

Stimulates the growth and improves the quality of the Wool, does not stain or discolour it and ke eps the sheep in good healthy condition
It is also invaluable as a Wash for Cattle, Horses, Doge, \&c., killing Farasites of all kinds, and curing Sores and Wounds.

This Dip is unsurpassed in quality and is offered at an extremely low prie?. Quotations given ci.f. Canadian ports for
large or small quantities.

## SOLE MAKERS:

The Liverpool \& Bankhall Seed Crushing \& Chemical Co., Limited,
Liverpool,
England.
indications now are that for the current year the trade returns will run far beyond the best records of all previous years. There is for the ten months of the current fiscal year an import trade of $\$ 162,508,168$, as against $\$ 146$,340,349 , in the same months of 1901 . The exports of domestic produce amounted to $\$ 158,190,071$, as against $\$ 144,-$ 806,615 in 1901. Along with the exports of foreign produce this made a total foreign trade of $\$ 333,522,149$, for the current year so far, as against $\$ 306,075,920$ in the same period of the last twelvemonth. The detail is as follows for the ten months' periods of 1900 and 1901:

| Imports- | 1901. | 1900. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dutiable goods | \$86,408,129 | \$95,372,429 |
| Free goods | 56,534,291 | 62,406,900 |
| Coin and bullion .. | - 3,397,929 | 4,728,839 |
| Total imports .. .. .. .. | .. $\$ 146,340,349$ | \$162,508,168 |
| Duty collected . ... ... ... Exports of domestic produce | $23,824,195$ | 26,245,191 |
| Minerals ... ... ... ... | \$30,163,967 | \$27,775,527 |
| Fish ... | 8,665,271 | 12,076,766 |
| Forest produce ... | 23,065,604 | 24,515,865 |
| Animals and their produce .. | 48,299,828 | 50,049,772 |
| Agriculture ... | ... 21,448,753 | 29,163,033 |
| Manufactures | 12,834,520 | 14,579,236 |

## SLADE \&e Co., ltd.

THE ROYAL,
TOFFY WORKS,
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## Manufacturers of

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$331 / 3$ per cent. in favor of Canadians, under the New Tarif:


## Miscellaneous

Coin and bullion

## Total exports domestic produce ..

 Total exports foreign produce42,955 285,712

14,928,965 Grand total foreign trade . . .. .. 306,075,929 333,522,149 For the month of April alone there have been imports of $\$ 17,104,523$, as against $\$ 13,999,282$ last year. The domestic exports amounted to $\$ 13,643,198$, as against $\$ 9,122,694$ in the same month of 1901 . The exceptional development in exports for the month is shared in by most lines of goods which Canadians are shipping to foreign markets. The chief increases in agricultural produce have been: Apples, $\$ 11,000$; wheat, $\$ 2,833,000$; flour, $\$ 57,000$; hay, $\$ 283$,000 ; potatoes, $\$ 58,000$. Bacon is the chief increase in the item "animals and their produce." In forest produce the gain has been in sales of planks and boards. The following are the chief increases among the fisheries: Lobsters, $\$ 37,000$; canned lobsters, $\$ 46,000$; cod, $\$ 15,000$; canned salmon, $\$ 256,000$; other fresh fish, $\$ 30,000$; herring, $\$ 7,000$. Among the manufactures the following increases occur: Explosives, $\$ 50,000$; household effects, $\$ 54,000$; castings, $\$ 15,60 \%$ pig iron, $\$ 146,000$; lestter, $\$ 58,000$; boots and shoee, $\$ 10,000$; whiskey, $\$ 18,000$; other metals, $\$ 29,000$.

## Ambrose Shardlow \& Co, Ltd.;

 Ealing Works, ATTERCLIFFE, Sheffield, Eng. Patent Improved File-Cutting Machines.
## NENK TYPE。


-Fire Insurance Decisions.-An insurance policy provided that the property designated should be covered while contained in a frame building situated at a certain place, and that no condition of the policy should be waived by any officer unless the waiver was written or attached to it. On May 2 insured telephoned the agent that he delsired a transfer of the insurance to another building. made that day, which the agent agreed to. On May 19


## SASH WEIGHTS <br> 

Manufactured for the Canadian Market under the New Tariff, by

## C. H. Taylor \& Son,

 orolops foundry.LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Bottled Beer and Stout FOR EXPORT.


The "Compass" Brand
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Also Exporters of Mineral Waters Devonshire Cider and Specially Blended Scotch and Irish Whiskies, guarantèed Five Years old. Buy ing Agents wantedWest Coast Africa United States, Canada and Newfonndland.
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## Card Clothing of all Kinds.

CHROIIEand Oak Tanned Picking Bands...,

Single "Cemented" Beltings Double Belting. Rubbing Leathers.

## Every Description of LEATHER for Mechanical Purposes.

# Edward Fairburn \& Sons, <br> Caldervale Mills, BRIGHOUSE, Eng. 

CTO Special Terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

the property was destroyed by fire. On May 21 the agent, who had then ceased to act for the company, attached the permit to the policy. Held, that if the written permit was actually made and held for the insured prior to the fire, the fact that it was not attached to the policy until after that time did not destroy its validity. Bennett vs Western Underwriters' Association, 89 N.W. Rep. (Mich.) 702.-Where an applicant for insurance states the true condition of the property with reference to title and incumbrance to the agent, but he incorrectly states them in writing the application, such misstatement does not void the policy. Taylor vs Anchor Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 88 N. W. Rep. (Iowa) 807.-Where a policy insured for separate amounts the dwelling house, furniture, cattle and other items, and provided that any incumbrance of the property insured without the consent of the company should avoid the policy, a chattel mortgage on the cattle does not avoid the policy as to the house and furniture. Taylor vs Anchor Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 88 N.W. Rep. (Iowa) 807.A fire policy required insured to keep books showing a complete record of business transacted, including all purchases, sales and shipments, both for cash and credit, which should be securely locked in a fireproof safe at night. Insured kept books as required, but on the day before the night of a fire took the cash book home to make some entry, and, when he came back, left it in the pocket of his coat, lying on the counter. He then went out on an errand, and did not return that afternoon, and the book, accordingly, was not put in the safe, and was destroyed by fire. Held, that the policy was breached, the loss of the cash book being due to insured's negligence. Fire Association of Philadelphia vs Calhoun, 67 S.W. Rep. (Tex. Civ. App.) 153.

## W. E. W. Clay, HOLBECK, LEEDS, Eng. <br> LOW <br> MALL



Manufacturer of BABY CARRIAGES, PERAMBULATORS and MAIL CARTS of the latest designs, under the new Canadian Tariff,

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MANUFACTURERS of every DESCRIPTION of

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Accumulatons, Valves, Tube Stavers, Dynamos,
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## DESSICATED COCOANUT.

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samples at your disposal. Terms: Cssh against B. Lsding.

LIVERPOOL, Eng.


> Damp-proof, Dust-proof, Gas-proof, Reliable, Substantial, Best Quality, English Manufacture, Always A djusted, Wili work anywhere, Once used always used.

There Bells and Keys have been in use since 1893, and have been thoroughly tested, and in all cases where they have been used, repeat orders have resultod. They ara argely ased by Che Lancashire and Yorkshire, The Great Central Railway, The Belgian State Railwaya, San Paulo Brazlitan Mailways, and other large systems, both at home and sbroad, also Leading Collieries and Mines. where exposed to the weather and atmonphoric changes that affect the working of ordinary Bells. They have been found most economical in reducing the wear and tear of Batteries, and 1.
once adjusted.

MERCIER'S PATENTS, Limited,
Greengate Electric Works, Collier Street,

## 



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine.

This is the most useful machine that a Joiner or Builder can have. It will plane wood perfectly 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 specially 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 cat $3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. deep may be taken uff without any slipping of the feed motion. The horizontal spindle is all in one piece of forged steel, and runs in long bearings of the best anti-friction metal. It is fitied 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 work, than 20 good men.
Q Special prices to Canadians ander the new Tarifi.

Telegrams: "mOTOR, LEYLAND," ENGLAND.

## HIIHEST AWARDS.

1st Prize, £100, Royal Agricultural Society of 1st Priza, £100, England.

Gold Medal, Highest Award,
Liverpool 1900.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

## Stan Iheis



## The Lancashire Steam Motor Co.,

 LEYLAND, ENGLAND.EF Special prices to Canadians under the new preferential tarif
-The exploitation of Canada was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. B. E. Walker, at the meeting of the Canadian Club in Toronto recently. Mr. Walker referred in strong terms to the lack of knowledge which Canadians displayed of the resources of their own coumtry, and they had, therefore, no right to complain if people in other countries did not show knowledge. It was not the present results we should look to so much as the development of the future, and Canadians should endeavor to acquaint themselves as much as possible with the resources of their own country. In this respect he considered Canadians the most backward people of the world, and he made a comparison between this country and the United States, where they had exploited their country. Mr. Walker suggested the establishment of a national museum such as the museum at Washington, where there could be shown the various products of the country, such as fish, furs, minerals, etc. As illustrating what Canadians lack in this respect, Mr. Walker said that there was a man up at Sault Ste. Marie who had a staff of experts employed and these men knew so much more about the timber and mineral resources than did the Government itself that they might be considered actually a menace. With this knowledge they could make a bargain with the Government that did not have the knowledge. Turning to the

# The-"SHAW" Patont Improved Valvo.. 

Special advantages : Bronzo Metal Renewable Seat, Interchangeable Concentric Valve, Self-Centering under any variation in the wear or strain of the epindle; Special Packing to Valve Spindle. Material and Workmanship of the very best.
Manufacturers of Main Driving Bands ${ }^{n}$ nomene namamubere Halr and Cotton. Government
 Leather Merchants and Mill Strap Manufacturers.
development of the North-West, Mr. Walker said he believed we were merely on the threshold there, that we had no conception of what the production in the future would be. The next twenty-five years, in his opinion, would be more difficult than any of the preceding years, for the great development would bring with it important questions that would have to be grappled with. This in itself made it a necessity that Canadians should become acquainted with affairs there.
-Life Insurance Decisions.-A life policy payable to the "wife, or, in event of her prior death, to the children," of insured, vests an interest in the children, as well as the wife, each being conditional. Entwistle v.s Travelers' Ins. Co., 51 At. Rep. (Pa.) 759.-A life insurance company, through its general agent, may waive a stipulation in a life policy that no liability shall attach till the first prem-

## Established 1861. <br> .. Boolle Jute Factory Co.. Limited..

## SPINNERS <br> AND.. <br> MANÜFACTURERS.



DUNDEE WORKS,
ium is paid. Snyder vs Nederland Life Ins. Co., 51 At. Rep. (Pa.) 744.-Under provision of a life policy payable to the wife, or, in the event of her prior death, to the children of insured, that it may be converted into cash, at cash, at option of "holder," the option can be exercised only by the wife and children jointly, all the parties being alive. Entwistle vs Travelers' Ins. Co., 51 At. Rep. (Pa.) 759.-Under a life insurance policy providing for payment in ninety days after satisfactory proof of death; an objection to such proofs, which in no way impeaches the sufficiency of the showing of the death of assured, but complains as to the condition of his health when first insured, shows no ground for delaying the action more than ninety days after such proof is submitted. Bankers' Reserve Life Ass'n vs Finn, 89 N. W. Rep. (Neb.) 672.
-After considerable negotiation the property at the south-east corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto, says the Globe, has finally passed into the hands of interests representing the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the latter road will now have control of the property for the

## A. Kinghorn \& Co.,

Phœnix Ironworks, Millwood,
TODMORDEN, ENGLAND.


Cacadians have 331/3 per cent. in their favor by purchasing these Maohines, under the New Canadian Tariff.

「Telegrams, "JETTE, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

# JOHN H. THOM, 

Canal Works, Patricroft, near Manchester, England. Boring for Minerals, Oil, Artesian Wells put down to any depth

Manufacturer of all kind of<br>Rock Boring Tools, Centrifugal, Deep Well \& Donkey Pumps.

Special Kistimates under the New Canadian Proferential Tariff.
next 21 years. The land belongs to the Bostwick estate and was leased to Mr. Alexander Manning, who also owned the buliding that stood upon the property. Mr. Manning's lease of the ground expired in March last, and there was considerable speculation as to whom the property their go to. The Canadian Pacific Railway wanted it for pany has now secured it. Mr. E. B. Osler has now the ground lease and has purchased the building. The original lease from the Bostwick estate called for a yearly rental of $\$ 2,500$, the new lease calls for $\$ 5,000$, while the building was sold by Mr. Manning for $\$ 25,000$. The lease of the ground is for 21 years. With Mr. Osler controlling the property, the Canadian Pacific will hold the corner for their ticket office. It is not contemplated at the present time to erect a new building, but repairs and improvements will be made to the present structure.
-London advices state that the amalgamation of five of the large manufacturers of cars in England, to which reference was recently made, has been effected. The title of the new company, which takes over the business of

## GEORGE SWIFT, Ltd..

## Manufacturers of



Tiles for Floor and Wall Decoratlons, Mosaics and Faience.

Swan Tile Works,
Liverpon $E_{n}$ Eng,

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.
th Ashbury Railway Carriage \& Iron Company, Brown, Marshells \& Company, the Lancaster Railway Carriage \& Wagon Company, the Metropolitan Railway Carriage \& Wagon Company and the Oldbury Railway Carriage \& Wagon Company, is capitalized at $\$ 7,500,000$. One of the chief reasons which led up to the formation of the combine was the necessity that a concentrated effort be made to resist the inroads of American builders of cars, who have been capturing a number of large contracts within the past two years for British corporation tramways, and especially to compete with the J. G. Brill Company, of Philadelphia, which concern is to build extensive works at Preston, Lancashire.
-The largest colonization proposition in the history of the Dominion of Canada, says a Winnipeg dispoatch, has been successfully floated. A syndicate of Minneapolis, Duluth and Western Canadian capitalists has organized a company with a capital of $\$ 3,500,000$, purchased $1,100,000$ acres of the finest farm lands in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. The lands are purchased from Messrs. Osler, Hammond and Nanton, the agents of the Regina and Long

## Sole Makern of the Celebrated



RUG W001 (RBCISTBAED)

Also Manufaoturers of WORSTIDB, SCOTOH FINGERINGS, GERMAN WOOLS, "PRIMULA" ANDALUSLAN, and all kinds of KNITHING wOOLS.

## Betive Mills, Averthorpe, Wakexileld, England.

 Special terms to Canadians under the new tariff.
# Ice-Making Machinery 

FOR ALI

## Refrigerating Purposes.

# Benjn Goodfellow, Limited, 

HYDE, near MANCHESTER,

## ENGLAND.

Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.


#### Abstract

Lake Railroad. They extend from Craik, 75 miles north of Regina, west of Prince Albert. The great bulk of them are located in the valley of the south fork of the Saskatchewan. About one-half of them were in Assinboia, and the remainder in Saskatchewan. The lands already have good railway facilities.


-Complaint was made to the Dominion Government recently that the United States Tobacco Trust had secured a footing in Canada by the purchase of the Empire factory, and had served notice on the Canadian retailers that they must purchase all their native tobaccos from the Trust's Canadian factory, otherwise certain American brands, which are popular in Canada, would be refused them. The Government has now given its answer to the
complaint by commissioning County Judge D. B. McTavish, of Carleton, to conduct an investigation. The Commissioner probably will hold sittings at Windsor and other places where evidence can be got.
-The Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend for the three months, January to March, amounting to 10 per cent. on a capital stock of $\$ 100,000,000$. The dividend is payable June 16 to stock of record May 15. The last dividend, declared in December and paid in January, was at the rate of 20 per cent. The company has, therefore, paid in the first six months of its fiscal year 30 per cent. on its capital stock of $\$ 100,000,000$. Of this amount John D. Rockfeller has been paid $\$ 12,000,000$. His share of the latest dividend was $\$ 4,000,000$. It is probable that the

## Barker \& Moodv.

ManuFacturens,
PERSEVERANCE MILLS,
Kirkstall Road, Leeds, Eng.

Make for Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff,


Standard Oil will pay 48 per cent. this year, as it did last year and the year preceding.
-It is stated that as a result of the investigation made by American capitalists in St. Johns, Que., the manufacture of porcelain enameled baths, which class of manufacture requires a most extensive plant, may be established in this Province within a short time. The plant if erected will be large enough to supply the entire demand in the Dominion in the lines of goods which up to the present have been almost exclusively imported. The increasing importance of the trade in this country, and the demand for sanitary ware, which has rapidly grown, are given as reasons for the establishment of the plant.
-The Liverpool Daily Post, in a recent issue, asserts that at the meeting of the White Star Line, the agreement to transfer the line to the Atlantic shipping combine was unanimously confirmed. About half the shareholders attended the meeting. "The assent of 75 per cent. of the shareholders is required," says the paper,
"but there is no doubt that their sanction was fortheoming, as the terms offered are considered to be very favorable."
-Several improvements have, it is reported, been made in submarine boats by the French Government recently. A new periscope enables them to survey the surface from a depth of 15 metres, while formerly it was limited to a depth of 6 metres. The new periscope is telescopic. Formerly it was necessary for the submarine boats to keep in constant motion. Now a buoy floating beneath the surface enables them to moor.
-The Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin, the builders of the steamers Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Deutschland, and Kronprinz Wilhelm, intends to establish a new shipbuilding plant on the Elbe, below Hamburg, for the construction of very large commercial and naval vessels. Herr Stahl, chairman of the Vulcan Company, in making announcement of this project, at a stockhold-

Carbide Stores, Warehouse and Salesrooms : GEORGE STREET, CHAPEL STREET, SALFORD, ENG.

## THE IMPERIAL "S. C." <br> Acervene - Gas - Gomparly,



## "Every Factory in Canada should

 "use the best Belting. Our "EXTRA" brand.
## The J. C. Mclaren Belting Co,

FACTORY:
MONTREAL, TOROHTO, VAMCOUVER,

## Manganesé

LUMP, FINF and GROUND.

## EVERITT ${ }^{\circ}$ \& CO.

40 Ohapel Street, Liverpool, England. (

## Joseph Booth \& Bros., L'td.,

## ENGINEERS

 and MANUFACTURERS,and Lifting Machinery,

Under the New Canadian Tariff.
ers' meeting held at Stettin, said the River Oder was too shallow for the successful launching of the largest vessels.
-Fire did damage to the extent of some $\$ 25,000$ in the Canadian Colored Cotton Company's mills at Cornwall, Ont., on the 17 th instant. The fire broke out in the mule room, in the fourth storey of the mill. The institution closes down on Saturday 12 o'clock, and at is not known how the fire started. Most of the damage was caused by water.
-A recent cable from Liverpool states that Mr. Morgan, through his representatives, has been and is negotiating with several companies who use the Manchester Canal, with a view of running steamships direct from Manchester

The officers of the World's Best Navy will have THE BEST CUT'LERY!

## That is why their

## Carvers and BreadKnives

 Arebought from
## Frank Mills\&Co

## HANOVER WORKS,

DIVISION STRFET. SHEFFIELD, Eng
We are also supplying an immense and growing number of Ironmongers with every description of TABLE CUTLERY AND PLATE. We have very special lines in

Cablnets, Fish Eaters, Desserts Spoons. Forks, Salts, Cruets, Tea and Coffee Services, \&c., in extensive assortment.
Razors Scissors, Pocket Knives.
These goods are supplied to Canadians at a reduction of $38 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. less, under the new Preferential Tariff.

to New York, Boston and other ports. The scheme involves the construction of cotton warehouses.
-From Oswego, N.Y., we learn that the Kingsford family, which has been identified with the starch manufacturing business for more than fifty years, has retired, and their factory there has passed to the control of the Corn Products Company. The offices of the Oswego starch factory have been removed to Chicago. The factory will remain at Oswego.
-The returns of the number of settlers and carloads of effects taken to the west during the nine weeks ended April 29, as given out by the Manitoba Immigration Office in Toronto, show 3,989 settlers and 677 carloads of effects. The number of settlers taken out during March and April, 1901, was 1,684 .
-The Victoria Sealing Company has sent forward from Vancouver to London its first shipment of sealskins of the season. There are 2,654 skins in the shipment, valued at about $\$ 40,000$. It is expected that better prices will be obtained this year on account of the shortage of the coast eatch.
-An electric lighting company has been formed at Havana, Cuba, with a capital of $\$ 2,000,000$. This company will operate under an old Spanish concession, which has been recognised by the Military Government. The capital interested is Cuban and English. The company will lay its wires underground.
-The first supply of lobster eggs, amounting to 35,000 ,000 , has been received at the Government hatchery at Bay View, near Pictou, N.S. The prospects are favorable for obtaining a good average supply, which would be $100,000-$ 000 eggs.
-Application will be made for a charter of incorporation by letters patent by Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa people, in order to acquire and continue the business of C. W. Lindsay, a dealer in music and pianos. The proposed capital stock is $\$ 400,000$.
-Arrangements are reported to have been completed to double track the Ontario \& Western Railroad from Cornwall to Hancock Junction, a distance of over one hundred miles. Work will begin in two weeks.
-A Stockholm, Sweden, cable announces that the action of both Chambers of the Riksdag being favorable to universal suffrage, the labor leaders have decided to end the strike.

| THE STANDARD ASSURANCE CO. ${ }^{\text {віт }} 182$ вия <br> OF EDINEURGH. <br> HEAD OFFICE FOR CAIADA, <br> MONTREAL. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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Sfar as is known no other Canadian Company holds such strong policy reserves as the CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES placing orders for Printing should make it a point to get our figures before closing their Fail contracts, We have facilities for handling Insurance work to the best advantage and are thus enabled to give our customers the benefit. If you are interested in any way write, or come and see us,

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE JOB DEPT.,
171 St. James Stroet, MONTR WAL.

## NORTHERN

ASSURANCE GO'Y. INCOME AND FUND (1892)

Capital and Accumalated Funds,
:-:
\$38,355,000 Anual Revenne from Firop Pemiums, 8...................... :. $\}$ Annual Revenue from Interest upon Investei Funds Annual Revenue from Interest npon Invester the security Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of Canadia policy-holdert Offlces:-London and Aberdeen.

Head Canada, Montreal, 1730 Notre Dame St Branch Office for Canada, Montr Canada,-ROBERT W TYRE

Insurance.

## PHCENIX

ASSURANCE CO'Y of Londor, Enc.
Established in 1798. Oanadian Branch Establiehed in 1604.
**. 164 8t. James st. MONTREAL, P.g.
PATERSON \& SON, Agente for the Dominion Oity 4 gents: French Dept.

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The Oldest Scottish Fire Office. Canadlan Head Office, mONTREAL.

## R. WILSON-SMITH <br> financial agent.

Government, Munioipal and Rallway seourities bought and sold. First olase neourities suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. Trust Estates managed.

Standard Life Chambirb,
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FIRE.
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MARINE.
G. ROSS ROBERTSON \& SONS, General Insurance Agents and Brokers ESTABLISHED 1865. BELL THLEPEONE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
Telophone - Main 1277.
P. O. Box 994. Private Offlee, " 2822.

## THE CANADIAN Journal of Commerce.

Montreal, Friday, May 23rd, 1902.

## LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

A transposition of figures accidentally occurred in our editorial review of the statement of the above bank last week, which we hasten to correct.

The deposits held on 30th April last were as follows, compared with those of last year:

| $1902 .$ <br> Deposits bearing interest... $\$ 3,978,511$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1901 . \\ \$ 3,709,494 \end{array}$ | Increase. $\text { I } \$ 269,017$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depts. not bearing interest. 712,338 | 715,469 | D 3,131 |
| Total deposits .. . . . . . $\$ 4,690,849$ | \$4,424,963 | I \$265,886 |
| Circulation .. .. .. . . . 1,370,024 | 1,187,828 | I 182,196 |
| Capital paid up .. . . .. .. 1,430,550 | 1,200,000 | I 230,550 |
| Reserve fund . . . . . . . .. 350,000 | 275,000 | I 75,000 |
| Current loans, \&c., dise'nts 6,627,306 | 5,838,696 | I 788,610 |
| Profits of year ., .. .. ., 154,993 | 142,730 | 12,263 |

## THE MNNCHESTER ${ }^{\text {F }}$ <br> FIREASSURANCE COMPANY.

## Etablished 1884. OAPITAL, - $\$ 10,000,000$

lead Office, Cansdian Branch Head Office, TORONTV. MANCHESTER, KHNG. T. D. Rioh ladsor, Assistant-Manager.

EVANS \& JOHNSOM, Resident Agents, MONTREAL. 1798 Notre Dame St.

## IMPERIAL LIFE

was the first company in Canada to place all its entire policy reserves upon a $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest basis.
E. S. MILLER, Provincial Manager,

Montreal, Que.

The above figures for 1902 are all highly satisfactory, as indicating considerable expansion of business, of public credit and of net profits, results very creditable to Mr. Lafrance, Managers, and the Directors.

THE PAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.
If nought but good must be said of the dead, the late Session's obituary or epitaph presents a dilemma, for, the task of finding anything good to be said in its eulogy has thrown us upon the resources of imagination. Its life is well expressed by the phrase, "A blank, my Lord." This, however, on second thoughts, is high praise, for it implies innocence, an absence of serious blundering or wrong-doing, which are usually the sins

Mutual Reserve Fund Lite Association FREDERICKA. BURNHAM, PREsident.

FIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS.

Total Assets, 12,264,838.21.
TEH TWENTIETH ANNUAL BTATEMRET Shows that the 1900 Business Brought
An Increase in Assets. An Increase in Income An Increase in Surplus .AND.,.
An Increase in Insurance in Force.

## Net Surplus, $\quad$ - $\$ 1,187,617.68$.

Total Death Claims Paid since Organization, over FURTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.

UNION ASSURAMCE SOCIETY of LONDON.


of a Parliamentary Session. The term also was unusually short, which is another point to its credit.

The Ministers secured a considerable amount of patting on the back for bringing down their Departmental Reports early, which they accepted vicariously as the credit was wholly due to their staff and the printers. The Budget Speech, too, was quite a surprise, it was made so early in the Session and was so devoid of interest, as no tariff changes were proposed, it being thought wise to defer consideration of changes until after the Imperial Conference in July. Cabinet secrets are not ours to disclose, but, we believe the Government had some information regarding the fiscal policy of the Home authorities which rendered it desirable to leave the Canadian tariff unchanged. We are confirmed in this riew by the restraint manifested by Ministers in discussing fiscal questions raised by the Opposition, their remarks in regard to which, when read between the lines, indicated something being known that was not available for debating purposes. The Budget debate was consequently the tamest, emptiest on record.

The Opposition being thus deprived of their greatest chance for attacking the Government, were disconcerted and for some time sat sulking in their tents, "getting blue mouldy for want of a bating." The chance came at last for attack, and a long debate occurred regarding the management of the Intercolonial Railway. In this Verbal scrimmage the Minister of Railways, the Honble. Mr. Blair, had to endure some hard knocks, as he was wholly on the defensive, and almost without support, while the Opposition leader had several doughty and skilful lieutenants. The Hon. Mr. Haggart took his revenge, with manifest delight, for the attacks he had had to suffer from when in charge of the Intercolonial. For
deficits in his day he was severely censured, but his crities' deficits have been much greater, which suggests the reflection, that critics are not always the best constructors, or administrators. To manage a railway well needs a railway manager, not a politician. The Intercolonial to be a success must be under the control of men like Sir William C. Van Horne, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, or Mr. Hays, who would put everything connected with the line on a strictly business basis, which cannot be done by any Government enterprise.
As it is customary in operas to work up an imposing scene in the last Act in order to bring on all the troupe for combination effects, so a Parliamentary S'ession usually is wound up by a furious cannonade all along the line from both batteries, which result, in nobody being "a penny the worse." This year the attack was made on the expenditures of the Government, in which some excellent shooting was displayed and good defensive tactics. The Government has presented a novelty in finance by enlarging the debt heavily while the revenue has been going up by leaps and bounds. At one time such conditions would have wrecked the Government, but now that prosperity prevails the cry of the economist is unheeded; even Sir Richard Cartwright, who poured a lava stream of invective into the Government that spent 38 millions in one year, views now with serenity an expenditure of 65 millions.

Oppositions make one great mistake, they condemn the outlays of Government generally, they say they are "too large," they are "extravagant," and so on, whereas the only effectual, only rational criticism would be, a challenge of specific items. If they cannot point to any such items as objectionable it is absurd to say that the total of them is extravagant.
In some remarks on the agricultural estimates, Mr. Fisher showed a desire to meet the demands for cold storage on railways and steamers. For their efforts in this direction the Government is entitled to praise. The House was aware of the Premier's desire to leave early for England to attend the Coronation, so, on both sides, courteous consideration was given to his convenience. The last act of the Session was an appropriation of $\$ 50$,000 for relief of the sufferers at Martinique. As "charity covers a multitude of sins," this good deed, when Parliament was in articulo mortis, must be allowed to atone for its wrong-doings actual and by neglect.

## THE GREAT SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

One of the largest of the modern combinations evolved by the able and active minds gyrating round the offices of J. P. Morgan \& Co., of New York, and elsewhere, is that relating to the ocean shipping properties on both sides of the Atlantic. The ordinary capital is to consist of sixty millions of dollars, the preferred stock of sixty millions dollars 6 per cent., and fifty millions $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. collateral trust debentures, these last payable in twenty years, but also redeemable at 105 after five years at the option of the corporation. The dividends on the ordinary stock are to be limited to 10 per cent., so long as any of the debentures are outstanding.
The properties are as follow: (1) The White Star Line, with capital of $\$ 3,750,000$, and the business of the owners, except the Assatic Steam Navigation Co.-(2) The Dominion Line, so well known locally in Montreal, including the shares of the British and North

Atlantic Steam Navigation Company and the Mississjppi and Dominion Steamship Company, and the business of Richard Mills \& Co.-(3) The American Line, including the assets of the International Navigation Company.-(4) The Atlantic Transport Line.-and (5) 118,463 ordinary and 58,703 preference shares of Frederick Leyland \& Co., 1900, Limited.
"The basis of valuation for the purchase price is in all cases, subject to minor adjustments, ten times the the net profit earned in 1900 . What chiefly concerns us is the method of payment. In the case of the White Star Line, Ismay, Imrie \& Co., the Dominion Line, and Richard Mills \& Co., it is to be 25 per cent. in cash and is per cent. in preferred stock at par, while each constituent is to receive in addition $37 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the purchase price in common stock of the corporation at par. The American Line and the Atlantic Transport Line are to receive two-thirds in preference stock and one-third in common stock, together with a sum of $\$ 15$,844,000 in cash for new tonnage and indebtedness and further cash for interest. The ordinary and preference shares of Leyland \& Co. are to be taken entirely in cash for a sum of $\$ 11,736,000$, but this leaves $£ 815,000$ preference shares and $£ 500,0004$ per cent. debenture stock of the Leyland Company outstanding, and not included in the purchase price.
"It will thus be seen that the principal British companies are to receive only 25 per cent. in cash. That is the weak point of the operation. No doubt the owners of these companies are comparatively few in number, but few or many, they should insist that if the Americans desire to acquire their properties they should pay for them in cash. By accepting shares in the purchasing company they will be acquiring shares in a concern in the conduct of which they will have no voice, and which, under the accommodating statutes of the State of New Jersey, where it will probably be registered, can be manipulated at will by the persons in real control. The portion of the latter handed to the selling parties is, in regard to the greater part of it, to be handed back again, one of the stipulations being that "the various recipients of the purchasing corporation's stocks are to provide $\$ 2,500,000$ in preferred and $\$ 25,000,000$ in common stock for the syndicate, which underwrites the $\$ 50$,000,000 of debentures." Were the payment in cash to be insisted upon, it is very much open to question whether the deal could be carried through, for there is a certain amount of "bluff" used to force on these big combinations, and it is doubtful whether, despite the wealth of the organisers, they could at the moment command sufficient cash resources to purchase the properties outright and pay for them. It must be remembered that they already carry huge masses of securities, created in previous schemes on the other side, and that the New York money market received a shock last week which plainly disclosed the fact that the banks have advanced quite as much as is prudent on stocks subject to wide fluctuations in value, and could not be depended upon to aid on the formation of another big trust. Probably the syndicate has fairly well secured itself in advance on the basis of the proposed terms, but if any big amount of cash had to be raised it is extremely doubtful whether the public on either side would be induced to provide it. The independent shareholders, therefore, apparently still have it in cheir hands to break up the proposed combination, one of the conditions being that "unless 75 per cent. of the capital of the White Star and Dominion lines agree to join the
combination, the contract may be declared null and void." It is undeniable that some amount of relief would be experienced in this country should such a result come about, though the statements as to the effect of the proposed scheme on British shipping interests have been greatly exaggerated. The British shipping industry is not in quite such a moribund condition as might be imagined from the language used in some quarters."
Commenting on the matter, the Spectator of London also says:
"The purchased lines seem to have secured very favourable terms, but the shareholders bind themselves not to engage in the Atlantic trade for fourteen years. The terms say nothing as to the flag, or as to Government subsidies. In addition, the Morgan syndicate has made a ten-year agreement with Messrs. Harland \& Wolff, the great Belfast shipbuilders, under which, except when work is very slack, they are only to build or repair for the syndicate or the German Hamburg-American Line. This agreement has caused a good deal of alarm, but it must not be forgotten that it practically ensures full work for the Belfast yard. The promise not to build for competitors is not necessarily injurious, as the Clyde and Newcastle yards can build as good steamers as Messrs. Harland \& Wolff. It is, no doubt, natural that the whole transaction should have caused a great deal of annoyance here, and we do not profess not to share in that annoyance. Yet, after all, that annoyance will do little or no good. What the British people, however, and especially our shippers, ought to do, is not to let their energy evaporate in futile imprecations on Mr. Morgan, but to throw themselves with vigour into competing with and beating his Trust."

## CARNEGIE ON ECONOMICS.

Andrew Carnegie is a man of great versatility; like what Lady Blessington said about the diamond-that a man should resemble it in this respect-should shineshould be brilliant-on more than one side of him-he is not only a great manufacturer, a great organizer, a great benefactor, but he also excels as an author, especially on economic subjects. His occasional contributions to some of the leading English magazines during the last twenty years have been republished in book form, and doubtless will, and should, be found in every library of modern utility-to say nothing of those which he has so liberally endowed or helped to establish. Mr. Carnegie is a man of great activity; he is evidently one of those who believe in and practise the wise saw that, "Property has its duties as well as its rights." He, accordingly, for some time past, has been writing a new work, just issued, entitled "The Empire of Business," in which he deals with the inspiration of poverty, the advantages and disadvantages of wealth, the responsibilities and uses of the millionaire, the necessity of thrift, \&c., \&c. We make a few extracts which, however, afford not much greater idea of the work: than a brick does as a sample of a house:
"The people of America can smile at the efforts of all her railway magnates and of all her manufacturers to defeat the economic laws by Trusts or combinations or pools or 'differentials' or anything of like character. Only let them hold firmly to the doctrine of free competition. Keep the field open. Freedom for all to engage in railroad building when and where capital desires,
subject to conditions open to all. Freedom for all to engage in any branch of manufacturing under like conditions. There can be no permanent extortion of profit beyond the average return from capital, nor any monopoly, either in transportation or manufacturing. Any attempt to maintain either must end in failure, and failure ultimately disastrous just in proportion to the temporary success of the foolish effort. It is simply ridiculous for a party of men to meet in a room and attempt by passing resolutions to change the great laws which govern human affairs in the business world, and this, whethen they be railway presidents, bankers or manufacturers. The fashion of Trusts has but a short season longer to run, and then some other equally vain device may be expected to appear when the next period of depression arrives; but there is not the slightest danger that serious injury can result to the sound principles of business from any or all of these movements. The only people who have reason to fear Trusts are those foolish enough to enter into them. The consumer and the transporter, not the manufacturer and the railway owner, are to reap the harvest."

As to whether the conditions of the present day are less favourable than formerly for a young man, who wishes-waits, and "knows how to wait" and work-to win a high place in business life, he declares:
"The young practical man of to-day working at the bench or counter, to whom the fair goddess, Fortune, has not yet beckoned, may be disposed to conclude that it is impossible to start business in this age. There is something in that. It is, no doubt, infinitely more difficult to start a new business of any kind to-day than it was. But it is only a difference in form, not in substance. It is infinitely easier for a young practical man of ability to obtain an interest in existing firms than it has ever been. The doors have not closed upon ability; on the contrary, they swing easier upon their hinges. Capital is not requisite. Family influence, as before, passes for nothing. Real ability, the capacity for doing things, never was so eagerly searched for as now, and never commanded such rewards.
"The law which concentrates the leading industries and commercial, mercantile and financial affairs in a few great factories or firms contains within itself another law not less imperious. These vast concerns cannot be successfully conducted by salaried employees. No great business of any knd can score an unusually brilliant and permanent success which is not in the hands of practical men pecuniarily interested in its results. It has been necessary for me to watch closely most of my life the operations of great establishments owned by hundreds of absent capitalists and conducted by salaried officers. Contrasted with these I believe that the partnership conducted by men vitally interested and owning the works will make satisfactory dividends when the corporation is embarrassed and scarcely knows upon which side the balance is to be at the end of a year's operations. The great dry goods houses that interest their most capable men in the profits of each department succeeded when those fail that endeavour to work with salaried-men only. Even in the managing our great hotels it is found wise to take into partnership the principal men. In every branch of business this law is at work, and concerns are prosperous, generally speaking, just in proportion as they succeed in interesting in the profits a larger and larger portion of their ablest workers. Co-operation in this form is fast coming in ${ }^{\text {aill }}$ great establishments. The manufacturing business
that does not have practical manufacturing partners had better supply the omission without delay, and probably the very men required are the bright young mechanics who have distinguished themselves while working for a bew dollars per day or the youths from the polytechnic school."

Mr . Carnegie has acquired a large head-full of practical knowledge and he is willing to share it with him who reads. Such a man can have no incentive to labour at literature beyond the desire to better his fellow-men, and if he cannot furnish that indispensable characterlistic for the successful-strong Will-Power-his suggestive lessons are ready for him who is equipped with that force, a gift which, like that which makes the poet, is born with the individual-is not acquired. "Poeta nascitur, non fit."

## THE LATE MR. JOHN CASSILS.

On Wednesday last there passed away suddenly in this city, and in the vigour of little more than middle life, one who for upwards of a quarter of a century has been prominently identified with the business and manufacturing interests of Montreal and indeed of the whole of Canada. Mr. John. Cassils, the deceased gentleman, was one of the elder brothers in a family, probably as well known and connected in business circles as the oldest among us. In his early years, connected as officemanager with the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing house of Smith, Cochrane \& Co., he made rapid headway, and in a few years after the retirement of Mr. Smith, was offered a partnership with the gentleman better known of late years as Senator Cochrane of Compton. He sold out in favour of his brother, Mr. Charles Cassils, son-in-law of the Senator, the firm's title thenceforward being known as Cochrane, Cassils \& Co., Mr. John Cassils entering as partner the firm of Shaw Brothers \& Co., leather manufacturers and importers, by which the latter firm assumed the title of Shaw, Cassils \& Co., as at present. On the demise of the late Andrew Allan, Mr. Cassils was chosen to fill the vacant position of vice-president of the Merchants' Bank of Canada. He was also a director of the Guarantee Co. of North America, of the Dominion Express Co., the Windsor Hotel Co., the Royal Victoria Life, and was prominently connected with a number of business and social enterprises, in all of which he invariably proved himself a man of ability, of unfailing courtesy and urbanity. "Prince John" was a prime favourite, one who loved and served his friend, and few were better loved and esteemed in turn. It may be well said of lim as we had occasion to quote of his eldest brother-

> "None knew him but to love him; No one named him lbut to praise."

The deceased gentleman's death throws a large connection into mourning among the leading Scottish, American and English families in Montreal and elsewhere, the Cassils of University street, the McIntyres of "Craigree," the Hodgsons, Albert Evans (son-in-law), the McIntyres of Peel street, the Maxwells and many others. The deceased leaves a widow, one son and two daughters, who with the other members of the family and connections have the condolences and sympathies of the community in their bereavement.

## ADULTERATION AND SUBSTITUTES.

Those who have been anxious to prevent the sale of questionable foods, and to have framed and enforced laws to that end are at length seeing some reward, besides giving extra encouragement for existence to the masses of the people-those whose "short and simple annals" are made up largely of hope in the procuring of the necessaries of life, plain and unadulterated. The Pure Food laws recently framed are being enforced. When, a year or two ago, it was decided to prevent the further sale of adulterated coffees, spices, extracts, jams, jellies, etc., excepting under correct and plainly printed labels, which told the purchaser of the nature of the commodity being offered, the people in general, with the exception of those engaged in the manufacture of such goods, rejoiced, and in a very brief time all became acquainted with the distinguishing labels and brands of such goods as were likely to be so blended.
The passing of the Oleomargarine Bill in the United States a week or ten days ago, and its signing by the President, which will practically prohibit the sale of "butterine," has, however, brought out objections from some sources known in the past to be loudly in favour of whatever constitutes the betterment of the great majority of the people. Some leading commercial papers in the United States have favoured the manufacture of this substitute and their reasoning reads very well, beyond the fact that their manner of explaining is, if not logical, at least highly amusing. Referring to the Bill our esteemed contemporary, the New York Journal of Commerce, says:-
The oleomargarine bill is so obviously designed to destroy one set of financial interests for the benefit of another set that we regret to see it confidently announced that the President will approve the bill. We are heartily in favour of all legislation hostile to unwholesome articles of food and drink. We cordially approve of legislation for the prevention of commercial frauds. No man is entitled to legal protection in selling an article that is injurious to health, or that is other than what it pretends to be. But if he sells an article for what it is, and it is not unwholesome, it is an act of oppression for the law-making power to destroy his business in order that another man, with whose merchandise the forbidden article is in competition, may have a larger trade and greater profits. Oleomargarine has now been a prominent article of commerce for many years. Every effort has been made by interested parties to prove it injurious to health or to discredit the process of manufacture, and without success. Chemically, it is butter and derived from the same natural sources as butter obtained by churning cream. It bears the same relation to dairy butter that artificial indigo bears to natural indigo. Oleomargarine is a kind of butter, it is palatable, it keeps particularly well, it is cheap, and to persons who are obliged to set their tables economically it is highly desirable. It is undoubtedly better than very much cheap dairy butter.

The pending bill is particularly offensive because it puts a prohibitory tax upon oleomargarine that is colored, while dairy butter is notoriously colored, and there is no discrimination against it. This coloring matter is unwholesome, not in the quantities in which it is used, but in unrestricted quantities, and that is the only sense in which a good many things are unwholesome. Several deaths and narrow escapes from death have been
reported in the case of farmers' children who got at the coloring matter which was to be used in farm butter. No restriction is placed upon the coloring of one kind of butter, but upon another kind there is to be imposed a tax of ten cents a pound if it is colored "to look like butter of any shade of yellow." A law that forbade the use of any sort of coloring matter would be defensible, but a law which puts a heavy tax upon the coloring of one sort of butter while butter of another sort may be freely colored is a very different thing. This law is not only aimed at oleomargarine, but at adulterated or renovated butter, upon the dealers in which heavy taxes are to be imposed. The law should require these articles to be so marked that the buyer will know what he is paying for; if the articles are not unwholesome a law which is general, and not designed to benefit a particular class, will not attempt to interfere with its sale. It is no proper function of the law to make food expensive for the profit of its producers, or, more probably, those who control the sale of it.
When our contemporary points out that "oleomargarine bears the same relation to dairy butter as artificial indigo bears to natural indigo," the writer appears to forget for the time that indigo, either natural or artificial, is not an article of food. If our contemporary's argument is right there is a like field awaiting the firms who can offer a mysteriously manufactured substitute for meat, potatoes, tea, or any other of the chief necessaries of the table. It is claimed by those who advocate the sale of oleomargarine that it is not only wholesome but that its necessity as an article of food is proven loy the preference given it by the great majority of the labouring classes, who find it much cheaper than creamery butter. Those best prepared to speak on this are the men who have stood behind the grocery counters from year to year within the past decade in the chief centres of American industry, purchasing and selling the people's necessities. These people assert that a large proportion of the "butterine" sold was disposed of under the name of "Wisconsin creamery," or equally evasive and misleading titles. True, a proportion of the oleomargarine is put up in wrapped pound packages, and the retailer is compelled, under fear of a fine, to stamp as "substitute," or "butterine," the outer wrapper before giving or sending to the purchaser. But the greater amount is sold in bulk, and, as in the sale of many other articles, the law is freely disregarded. Here is where the harm comes in. A customer for pure creamery butter may be given the "ereamery butterine" by an unscrupulous dealer because there is double the profit. Even if he gets what he asks and pays for, the very fact of his knowing that a spurious imitation is being kept for sale disturbs his peace of mind, and he is not sure but that he is being imposed on; and being given to eat, as one customer expressed it, "probably some of the rendered remains of a horse that died on me couple weeks ago, and that was taken to the 'yards.'"

Happily for the inhabitants of the Dominion, this substitute for pure butter has been kept out. When it comes to such a pass that the chief necessaries of life are being so adulterated and substituted by mysterious, blended commodities that the man who comes home from his hard day's work cannot know or tell what are the component parts of a single article comprising his frugal meal, and cannot tell but that any feeling of indisposition to which he may be subject has arisen from partaking of mysterious food substitutes, prepared chief-

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ly with a view to profit, it is high time that laws against such manufacture should be enforced.

It is claimed by those favourable to the manufacture and sale of "butterine" that it does not injure the dairy butter industry; but that contention has been proven to be incorrect by recent events in Canada, where no such substitute is permitted. Since the passage of the heavy tax bill in the U.S. there has been a considerable demand from that country for Canadian dairy butter. If this continues it will either advance the price of butter here or increase its production, either of which will benefit the farming community. It will assist the latter class in the United States to an equal degree. Statesmen are loud in praise and advocacy of whatever measures will help the farmers, which is right. They are numbered by millions and are the chief sources of the country's wealth. In favouring oleomargarine production its advocates can, against these millions of producers, point to a half dozen manufacturing firms and their limited army of employees, whom, were they to suddenly cease manufacturing this questionable food substitute, would entail no loss on the community, further than that temporarily caused by an ordinary fire or failure. In a later edition of our New York contemporary is printed the following:
"A gentleman who is in the dairy butter business 'writes to us that the oleomargarine law, of which he naturally approves, is not "designed to destroy a financial interest," but to give "dairymen a fair opportunity to sell their butter in competition with oleo." They have a fair opportunity to do that now. Buyers of oleomargarine generally know what they are buying-
they ought always to know-and most people will pay several cents a pound more for the article our corresdent deals in than for butter produced by a different process. Our correspondent is able to sell dairy butter now; the purpose of the law is to make his business better by destroying the business of men who deal in a different sort of butter. A large part of the community must go without butter, or buy cheap butter, or inferior dairy butter. Oleomargarine is a cheap butter which is much better than inferior dairy butter, and it is no business of the United States, or the State of Missouri, or New York, to tell men that they must either buy dairy butter or go without butter when there is another kind of butter, palatable and not unwholesome. Because butter is sometimes yellow our correspondent thinks it is all right to impose on the buyer by coloring all butter yellow and deceiving him as to the season of the year when the butter was made, and the kind of fodder the cows had, but to color oleomargarine he thinks is highly reprehensible. We are in favour of one sort of law for all people; not one law for farmers and another law for other people."

Here we are told that oleomargarine is butter, only of a different kind. But how would it do for the grocer to tell that to his customers? True, the word butter may be used in a broad sense. For instance, "Worcester". defines it as: "Any substance resembling butter;" but this leads to countless illustrations, beyond the scope and intelligence of the masses who are looking for pure frod.

As to the probable effect of the oleomargarine law, the Oil and Drug Review says: Now that the oleomargarine

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bill has been signed by the President and is a law, the question arises what will be its effect on the butterine industry of this country? How will it affect the demand for cottonseed oil, which enters largely into the composition of butterine? If the result expected by the friends of the bill is attained, the manufacture and sale of butterine will be impossible, for it is hardly within the bounds of reason to expect that an entirely white product would become popular, and, as for the artificially coloured article, the 10 -cent tax imposed by the law is prohibitive. The problem now seems to be to make a butterine that shall have some shade of colour, without the use of artificial colouring matter. Can this be done? It is believed that it can.

We learn that even now experiments on a large scale are being tried in Chicago for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done in the way of securing a coloured butterine by the use of no other colouring ingredient than cottonseed oil. That these experiments are destined to be successful is believed by persons well qualified to judge. Certain it is that no stone will be left unturned to accomplish this result. Heretofore, manufacturers of butterine have insisted on using none but the whitest of cottonseed oils, refusing to buy for their purpose that oil in its natural golden colour, which, however, is said to be an equally good oil for butterine making. Now, it is likely that the more golden the oil the better suited it will be to the manufacturer of but-
terine under the provisions of the new law. For, if it is found that this yellow oil will impart its colour to the finished product, be it ever so slight a tinge of yellow, it will be an invaluable discovery, enabling the manufacturer to turn out a product at once natural and healthful and entirely within the law as to artificial colouring, and yet having the appearance of butter. It is difficult to understand how, under the law just passed, a natural colouring of this kind coula be adjudged a violation.

The language of the Act is as follows: "Any person that sells, vends or furnishes oleomargarine for the use and consumption of others, except to his own family table without compensation, who shall add to or mix with such oleomargarine any artificial colouration that causes it to look like butter of any shade or yellow, shall also be held to be a manufacturer of oleomargarine within the meaning of said Act, and subject to the provisions thereof." The colouring in imitation of butter must not be artificial, but may be natural. If butterine is made hereafter exactly as heretofore, except that artificial colouring is omitted and a different grade of cottonseed oil is used, which will give the product a yellow colour, it will be no violation of the law but will establish the butterine industry on a more enduring basis than ever before, with a natural colour of its own and a reduction of the tax to one-fourth of one cent per pound.

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## CITY DEPOSIT PLEDGES.

A case of long-standing in the courts has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Canada, pronounced by Hon. Mr. Justice Girouard, which reverses the decision of both the Superior Court and the Court of Appeal.
In 1893 one John Coates, on behalf of tenderers John Coates \& Co., a firm composed of himself and two nominal partners residing abroad, deposited with the city of Montreal the sum of $\$ 15,000$ "as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderers and of the due fulfilment of their contract," as required by the specifications which form part of the contract. By this contract John Coates \& Co. agreed with the city of Montreal to supply and furnish gas for lighting, cooking, heating or manufacturing purposes, to the public within the city of Montreal "during a period of ten years to be computed from the first of May, 1895," at a price not to exceed one dollar per each thousand feet, subject to a rebate of 5 per cent. for prompt payment. The contract was signed by the city of Montreal and the said firm, acting through John Coates, on the 22nd day of December, 1893. It was stipulated that the city will not be liable for the gas supplied to the consumers "over and above the amounts to become due for gas furnished for the use of the buildings belonging to the city." It was finally agreed that "the present contract does not apply to street lamps."
In January, 1894, John Coates \& Co. sold their contract, franchises, works, plant, mains and pipes to the Consumers' Gas Company (organized and controlled by Mr. Coates), who undertook to discharge and execute the liabilities and obligations of the said John Coates \& Co. It is established that both John Coates \& Co. and the Consumers' did considerable work in the erection of gas works at Cote St. Paul, and the laying of mains and pipes, principally in some of the outside municipalities, where they had secured similar franchises and privileges. As early as March,1894, the Consumers' were supplying gas in the western parts of Montreal at one dollar, the price named in the concession, less five per cent. for prompt payment. But, adds Mr. Coates, examined on behalf of the defendant, "as we came to each street that we supplied gas, the Montreal Gas Company reduced their price to the citizens in that street only, where we had our pipes and were supplying gas. As soon as this was done, many of the consumers who had promised to take gas from our company went back on their promise rather than have their grounds disturbed in front of the house, saying that they could get it now at the same price from the old company. This was one of the factors that discouraged my directors from pursuing competition."

This unforeseen result induced Mr. Coates and his friends to sell out to the Montreal Gas Company, especial-
ly the works erected at Cote St. Paul and everything connected with them, for $\$ 347432$, paid in par value shares of the Montreal Gas Company, which at the time commanded a very high premium and permitted the shareholders of the Consumers' to get their capital back and 15 per cent. profit.

The Montreal Gas Co. took possession and control of the whole gas system of the Consumers', so far as completed, on the 22nd September, 1894, even using some of the pipes laid within Montreal, and abandoning others, and continued to charge the old rate to Montreal consumers, a course they could very well follow till the 1st of May, 1895, when their old franchise with the city of Montreal was terminated.
The whole summer of 1895 was spent in negotiations between the city and the Montreal Gas Company, At the same time, on the 11th of June, 1895, the city protested John Coates \& Co., and requested them "to immediately fulfil their obligations resulting from the said agreement and to furnish gas to the public of the city of Montreal as they are bound by virtue of the said agreement; failing which the city of Montreal aforesaid shall take all steps and proceedings as it may think fit to protect its interest, shall forfeit the money deposited by the said John Coates \& Co., as a security for the fulfilment of the said obligations, and shall take all other recourse for damages as of right against the said John Coates \& Co."
John Coates \& Co. took no notice of this protest.
The negotiations with the Montreal Gas Company came to an end on the 15 th day of November, 1895, when a new contract was entered into. The Montreal Gas Company agreed to supply all the gas required within the city for ten years to be computed from the 1st of May, 1895: 1st, "All the gas lamps and the gas therefor that the said city of Montreal may require during the existence of the present contract for lighting the streets, lamps and public places of the said city, at the rate of seventeen dollars per lamp per year," and 2ndly, "gas for lighting, heating, cooking, and manufacturing purposes to the public. at a price which shall not exceed one dollar and twenty cents per each thousand cubic feet for lighting purposes. and of one dollar.
for cooking, heating, and manufacturing purposes on prompt payment." Then special concessions are provided for in favor of the poorer class, under limitations.
Judge Girouard held that the confiscation was certainly not authorized expressly or implicitly, either by the terms of the contract or by those of the specifications or tender. As to the question of damages. the direct supply to the eitr itself costs less with the Montreal Gas Company, and supposing the individual citizens to have suffered, it was for each of them personally, and not for the city as a cor-

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poration, to claim on that ground. The learned judge further held that any alleged damages caused by the Coates pipes in the streets were only recoverable by means of a direct action.
Referring to clause 1975 of the Civil Code, invoked by the city, and which enacts that the "debtor cannot claim the restitution of the thing given in pledge, until he has wholly paid in the debt in principal, interest and costs, unless the thing is abused by the creditor," Judge Girouard declared that no greater abuse of a money deposit or pledge made as a guarantee or security can be made than the appropriation of the same to his own use by the pledgee? If he was not called upon to hold it in a savings bank at interest, at least he was bound to keep it apart and take care of it, en bon pere de famille; he cannot use the same and especially resort to confiscation, without a special stipulation to that effect. This confiscation was a gross abuse of the thing pledged. It is no answer to say that the city of Montreal, at all times, is able to produce its equivalent. The law makes no distinctinction between the rich pledgee and the poor one. It delares generally that the pledgee cannot abuse the thing pledged. Appropriation affords the clearest evidence of abuse within the meaning of Article 1975 of the Civil Code.
The judgment concluded as follows: "The respondents may perhaps recover certain damages in action properly inslituted-a point upon which we do not intend to offer any opinion-but they cannot retain the deposit. The debt may not be extinguished, but the security is gone by the act of the creditor, and the debtor is entitled to its restitution. For these reasons we are of opinion that the appeal should be allowed with costs. The respondents are condemned to pay to the appellant the sum of $\$ 15,000$, with interest from the 8 th day of June, 1896, date of the institution of this action, which is the only interest asked, and cosis before all the courts," a lesson which the eity of Montreal may well ponder on, as one likely to be of no trifling value later on.
-The contract has been awarded for the erection of the new sub-postoffice to be built at the corner of Queen and Abel streets, Toronto. The cost of the structure, including the site, will be $\$ 35,000$.

## AGRICULTUURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURE.

With the knowledge pretty generally diffused through the Western States that the Canadian North-West was beginning to be heard from as a wheat-producing country, it did not take the leading agricultural implement manufacturers over there very long to see where a wider field might be secured for their profitable output; and thus we hear of branch factories as about to be located at Hamilton, and other favorable points in Canada. Treating of the matter a Chicago writer says:
Two of the leading thresher manufacturing concerns of the United States have joined in purchasing an established Canadian plant and formed a company to manufacture threshing machinery on Canadian soil and extend the trade throughout the Dominion, which now promises so great a development in agriculture. A few weeks ago announcement was made that another leading American thresher company would soon establish a plant in Canada and rumors of large harvesting concerns planning to build branch factories over the line, while they have not been officially confirmed, have not been officially denied.
For a number of years past American manufacturers have at intervals considered propositions looking toward the building of branch factories on Canadian soil. During these years the hope has been entertained that the high tariff imposed on agricultural implements imported into Canada would be modified. Then, too, the trade has sieadily grown in spite of the tariff, a high tribute to the integrity of American machines. For these reasons none of the projects has taken shape until recently. The probability of tariff reductions is as remote as ever and in recent years a disposition has been shown to further handicap the trade efforts of American manufacturers by increasing custom house valuations until the latter now equal the full wholesale price. The immense sums annually paid in duty by American mannfacturers doing an extensive business in Canada would be saved by those who establish branch factories in that country, while the combination of American machines and Canadian manufacture would give them a prestige of incalculable value in extending their trade throughout a land of sonderful promise.

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British North America imported more agricultural implements from the United States last year than any other country or statistical division save one, the exception being Europe, outside of France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Nearly $\$ 3,000,000$ worth of American machines were shipped to British North America in 1901. Harvesters and threshing machines constituted the bulk of this trade. With a business of this large volume obtained in spite of the tariff handicap the manufacturers surely have reason to believe that by producing machines on Canadian soil, thus escaping the import tax, they will place themselves in a position to secure a still greater share of the trade.

But, perhaps, it is not only relief from the Canadian tariff and the extension of trade in British North America that is sought by the manufacturers. As Canadian manufacturers they would participate in the benefits of trade arangements and preferential tariffs, which now, because of the workings of our tariff and the absence of reciprocity treaties, are denied them. Their Canadian products would be received in several important agricultural countries in more favorable terms than will ever be accorded American-made machinery until our tariff schedules are modified by reciprocity treaties or otherwise. It need surprise none if the present movement becomes one of extensive proportions.

## FLAX RAISING IN MANITOBA.

[^2]grain as a general farm crop. As a result inquiries have been numerous on the subject of flax growing, its methods, effect on the soil and probable profits.

Flax is no new erop in Manitoba. In the southern part of the Province and especially in the municipalities of Rhineland and Stanley, the Mennonite farmers have made a specialty of this crop for years and their English speaking neighbors have not been slow to follow their example. In other parts of the Province a small field of fiax may here and there be seen. The total area devoted to this crop from year to year has not been much in excess of 20,000 acres.

The demand for flax seed is equally constant with the demand for other grains. Canada is now and has been an importer of linseed oil, both in the raw state and manufactured into paint. This demand is bound to increase from year to year. The oil is a staple product and with the development of our cattle-breeding industry, the demand for oil-cake and oil-meal will increase in the same proportion, as these feeds are as much of a necessity to the feeder as are bran and shorts. In Manitoba the quantity of these used is, at present, comparatively small owing to the abundance of pasture and coarse grains. As settlement becomes denser and pasture consequently more valuable, larger quantities of concentrated foods will be required and our farmers will have a home market for these important by-products of the flax crop.

An important advantage claimed for flax is that it can be grown successfully on new breaking. It is a common belief that flax is very exhausting to the fertility of the soil. Experiments and chemical analysis on soils before and after flax and wheat crops seem to demonstrate that this prejudice is unfounded. At the North Dakota experiment staticn a great deal of study has been given to this question, and Prof. Sheppard states his opinion, as a result of these investigations, that flax has no more injurious effect upon succeeding crops of other grains than wheat has. This is equaily true of all grain crops. He also gives it as his opinion that a better crop of wheat can be secured after flax than after wheat.

Like all small grains, flax does best upon rich land which has been previously fallowed or which has produced a cultivated crop the year before. It is' a mistake to sow flax of land which has weeds started upon it. Flax is a poor

# Telegrams:-Theorem Patricroft, Codes:-A. B. C. 4th Edition and Engineering. The Gardner Oil \& Gas Engines, L. GARDNER \& SONS LIMITED. 

Patricroft, Manchester, England.



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weed fighter, and to allow the weeds a week or two the start of it in growth handicaps it heavily. The ground should, therefore, be put in the best possible condition. The depth to sow depends to a certain extent on the condition of the soil. Sowing flax too deep is a common cause of trouble. The flax seed is small and consequently is not able to reach the surface when planted more than three inches deep. With the soil in prime condition two to two and one half inches is about right. The nearer the surface that the seed can be placed and still secure the requisite moisture, the better the results.

Two pecks of seed per acre will usually prove about the right amount. In good growing weather a less quantity might be better, but if the weather and soil conditions are somewhat unfavorable a little more than the above amount would be advisable. Seeding should be done late enough that the young plant will not be cut off by the late frosts. After the plant has a number of leaves there is no danger from this source. While it has only the two seed leaves, the frost is likely to kill it. The crop requires a comparatively short time to mature and will usually ripen in good season when sown late in May or even in June.

## RAW SILK MARKET.

Business in raw silk has shown somewhat less activity recently, but notwithstanding this prices are well maintained and continue to show an upward tendency. Trouble with the dyers at the Paterson, N.J., mills has acted as a handicap to any large transactions, buyers refusing to place contracts for future deliveries. There is not much visible stock in the market and firms having stock are holding it very firmly. Advices relating to the new
crop are awaited with considerable interest. Stocks of this season's production are small and little business can be transacted on present supplies in the primary markets. Cable reports from Shanghai are to the effect that the new crop will be smaller than last year's. Contracts are being made well ahead, filatures being held at high prices. A leading firm in the trade says: Prices for the raw material are not only well maintained but show an upward tendency, although there has been somewhat less activity this week, transactions being restricted by the disturbances arising from the dyers' strike, which still continues. On the other hand, the firm tone of the primary markets has, if anything, increased, owing to unfavorable weather conditions reigning in the silk raising districts of Europe. Reelers show great reluctance to sell what little they have still left of this season's production, whilst the buying of old and new cocoons is becoming more animated on the basis of 3.60 lire to 3.75 finito for good parcels, or 3.50 lire to 3.60 fisso, with 50 to 60 centimes premium. In Lyons the market remains unchanged, with very poor stocks and manufacturers little covered. Prices are very firm and it is considered very probable that the new silk will cost dearer than present quotations. The figures to hand from the principal European silk conditioning works for the first four months of the year, January to April, continue to show a marked increase of activity as compared with the same period of last year, viz.:


# .Clay-working Machinery.. <br> Manufactured by C. WHITTXKEE \& CD.. LTD. 


$\substack{\text { Powrystroas } \\ \text { ron } \\ \text { Works, }}$ ACCRINGTON Lanoashire, England.
Telegraphic Address, "Bricks," Acorington. A.B.C., tth Edition, A.I.0 Engineering.

As regards the Asiatic markets telegraphic reports received this week from Shanghai confirm that the new crop will be smaller than last year's. The stocks of tsatlee filatures are now almost exhausted and there is little business doing in consequence. On the other hand, steam filatures in new season's silk are already engaged for very far ahead and are held at very high prices. Statistics to hand for this week give shipments to Europe as 600 bales of white silk; to America, 425 bales; stock, 1,100 bales. The Yokohama market has remained unchanged and featureless, with poorly assorted stocks. The Canton market is reported very sensitive and sellers reluctant. The least stir is likely to send prices up. Stocks of the lower grade are exhausted and supplies coming in slowly. Shipments for the week are given as 400 bales to Europe and 25 bales to America, leaving stocks at 600 bales. Cable advices received from the various raw silk centres are as follows:-Milan, May 13.-The weather is unfavorable. Holders are raising their demands. Market animated and prices tending upward. Classical, 47 lire; No. 1, $451 / 2$ lire; No. 2, 44 lire.-Lyons, May 12.Crop reports in Europe less favorable. Market with more demand; prices very firm. Piedmont extra, 50 fes.-Shanghai, May 13-The crop is expected smaller than last year's. Market quiet; prices very firm. Tsatlee fil. Bridge and Cloud extra, 1 and 2, 610 taels. Exchange has declined to 2s 4d.-Canton, May 14.-Market more active and prices higher. Filature extra A, first crop silk, 915 M.D.; filature Koun King, 850 M.D. The quality of the first crop is good,-Milan, May 15.-Market animated and prices ris-
ing. Classical Piedmont, 48 lire. Gold, 101.90.-The following are the comparative prices for raw silk in Italy on May 15 (about): Classical-1902, 47 lire; 1901, 45 lire; 1900, 56 lire; 1899, 57 lire. Best No. 1-1902, $451 / 2$ lire; 1901, 43 lire; 1900, 54 lire; 1899, 55 lire. Best No. 2-1902, 44 lire; 1901, 41 lire; 1900, 52 lire; 1899, 53 lire.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

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A private London circular, date 9 th inst., treating of the dairy produce situation, says: Butter.-The temperature in the United Kingdom has become colder and showers of snow, hail and rain are common in most parts. This type of weather is usual in spring, although the present temperature appears below the average. The shortage of rain during April has added to the deficiency for 1902, and unless heavy downpours occur soon the situation will become serious. The stocks of New Zealand butter on the market have been exhausted at last week's prices. The Gothic arrived yesterday with about 6,800 boxes of butter, which are meeting a ready sale at 102 s to 104 s for choicest brands and 96 s to 100 s for finest. The Wakanui is due on May 21st with about 2,000 boxes of butter, and that will close the New Zealand seaison. Canadian butter is now coming forward and will be the only Colonial butter on our markets until next September or October. The arrivals last week from Canada were 555 ewts. The next

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boat to arrive is the Montevidean, which left Montreal on 4th May.
The Copenhagen Official Quotation remains unchanged at 90 kroner, although the prices of Danish in the North of England are about 2s per cwt. below those of last week. The imports of all classes of butter for the month of April were 38,623 cwts. in excess of last year, of this quantity 3,211 were Colonial, the balance foreign. The Danish increase was 9,478 cwts. and the Russian 27,906 cwts. For the four months ended 30th April, the imports were 14,210 ewts. in excess of last year. Colonial showed a deficiency of 67,071 ewts., Danish an excess of 55,693 ewts., and Russia an excess of $47,134 \mathrm{ewtis}$. It is interesting to note the progress Russian imports are making, which is seen in the following table:


Cheelse.-There is a fair demand for Canadian cheese, and values have advanced is per cwt. on the week, choicest white is making 61s per cwt., and coloured 62s. Finest quality makes 58 s to 60 s, but there is very little of this grade to be had. New Zealand cheese has shared in the advance and choicest quality now makes 59 s to 60 s ; finest realizes 56 s to 57 s . Corresponding week, 1901, Canadian choicest was quoted at 47 s to 49 s , and finest at 44 s to 46 s .

## ALUMINUM.

C. T. Christie \& Co. of this city, who are agents for aluminum goods, give the following particulars in a recent circular: The aluminum production of the world for the year 1890 was 160 tons, and for the year 1900 it was 8,000 tons. The output for 1901 may be estimated at about 15,000 tons, the United States alone producing considerably more than one half. In 1902 Canada entered the list of producing countries with a plant of 5,000 horse-power , and will add from 1,000 to 2,000 tons annually to the world's output. These figures show that the aluminum industry has made rapid progress during the last few years, and emphasize the important position the metal has assumed. There are now only three metals cheaper than aluminum. If it is desired to manufacture a given object of metal, it can be made cheaper in aluminum than in anything else, excepting iron, lead and zinc. Aluminum is now used all over the world ad every imaginable article is made of it. Aluminum castings are now used largely instead of brass castings; the metal is also extensively used as electrical conductors, for
galvanizing, and in steel making. The trade in Canada is rapidly increasing and the prospects this year are brighter than they ever were.

The Canadian company is now fully equipped, established and prepared to furnish their manufactures in various forms, viz.: Aluminum ingots, square bars, angles, beams, and hexagon bars. Drawn rod and wire from No 0000 to 22 B. \& S. gauge, seamless tubing from $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. to 2 in . diameter. Hard and soft rolled sheets of all gauges from No. 0000 to 42 B. \& S.

## OIL AS FUEL.

It is an interesting coincidence, says a Philadelphia letter, that just as the strike of the anthracite miners has begun, and one is threatened by the bituminous coal workers, there was launched from the Camden yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company an oil-burning steamship, the pioneer of a large number of vessels to follow, which will be entirely independent of coal as a fuel. The new boat is the Nebraskan, built for the AmericanHawaiian Steamship Company. The Nebraskan's run when she goes into service, will be the longest on record, at least 14,000 miles, as she is designed especially to trade between Philadeplhia, New York, San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands. Her machinery, which is adapted for the use of both oil and coal, is ready to be put in the ressel as soon as she is afloat. It is of such a complete character that the change can be made from oil to coal, and the reverse, in ten minutes.

All of the big steamships owned by the American-Hawaiian Line are to be converted into oil-burners, the company after a thorough investigation having come to the conclusion that oil as fuel will be equally as grood as coal and only half as expensive. These steamships are the largest of their kind in the world, and, owing to the great distance of their runs, their success as users of oil will leave no doubt as to its value as a substitute for coal. The steamship Nevadan, of the same line, which left the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant several weeks ago for the Pacific, will return to Philadelphia, using California fuel oil.

## LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of $\$ 300$ and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgage and Bills

# The De Laval Patent Steam Turbines. Turbine Dynamos. Turbine Pumps \& Fans, 



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To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

## of

of Sale (for sums of $\$ 550$ and upwards), as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defence may exist. in case of writs, etc.

## WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.


#### Abstract

Agawa-Paine Lumber Co. vs W. P. Cook \& Bro., $\$ 13,800$; Enniskillen Tp.-Elizth. A. Terry vs Edwin Terry, \$2,100; Ottarwa-Davidson \& Thackray vs S. W. Hare et al, $\$ 690$; A. J. Macnab vs Harriet B. and W. Powers, $\$ 624$; Toronto City of Toronto vs J. A. Berridge et al, \$746; T. P. Whitham vs Rose J. Oldfield, $\$ 334$; A. G. Monro vs A. M. Orpen, $\$ 10,000$ damages; Walkerton-Bank of Commerce vs Watson Button, $\$ 306$; Hamilton-Bank of Hamilton vs J. G. McIlwraith, $\$ 5,151$; Nepean Tp.-Metropolitan Loan \& Sav. Co. vs Isabella MeTiernan, $\$ 11,821$; Ottawa-J. Ward \& Co. vs S. E. Delaronde, $\$ 381$; Southampton-M. Knott vs Arthur Brooks et al, $\$ 333$; Stratford-J. J. Conacher vs C. E. Fotton, $\$ 1,000$ damages; Toronto-Might Directories vs G. J. Bryan and Carswell \& Co., Ltd., \$1,000 ; W. R. Colling vs E. F. Glassco, $\$ 550$; K. Hurley vs G. S. Ransom and J. J. McKittrick, et al, \$1,842; R. Davis vs Richard and Jennie Stone et al, $\$ 4,502$; C. Vanzant vs V. E. Vanzant, $\$ 612$; York Tp.-R. Davis vs Vincent and Agnes Hallatt, $\$ 13,680 ; \ldots . . . .$. -Williams \& Wilson vs W. J. Hill, $\$ 403$.


## WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA \& N.W.T.

## Winnipeg-Neil Keith, $\$ 346$.

## WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vietoria-B. C. Cold Storage and Ice Works, $\$ 366$; 'Van-couver-Mining \& Milling Co. of Cariboo, Ltd., \$450, \$614, \$327, \$322; \$12,817.

## JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.


#### Abstract

Blyth-Waterous Engine Works Co. agt Elam Livingston, \$788; Toronto-J. R. Baines agt J. H. Hanmill Co., Ltd., $\$ 332$; Brockville-M. Casselman agt Roland Healey, $\$ 650$; Hay Tp.-J. L. Cassidy Co. agt N. M. and Josephine Cantin, et al, $\$ 364$; Mount Forest-J. McPherson Co. agt O. B. Koenig, $\$ 568$; St. Catharines-Imperial Bank agt C. G. MeDermott, \$466.


## JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Montreal-De. Dina Henault agt C. J. Beland, $\$ 485$; S. G. Waldron et al agt W. H. Christmas, \$224; Standard Life Ins. Co. agt J. L. Comte, $\$ 18,450$; Canada Life Ins. Co. agt R. A. Waite, \$502; Westmount-F. Chaleyer agt Andraes Warnecke et al, $\$ 664$; Montreal-De. Anna Payan et vir agt J. G. A. Brossard, $\$ 714$.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA.
New Glasgow-D. R. Cameron, $\$ 393$.
JUDGMENTS RENDERED-P.E.I
Charlottetown-T. J. Harris, $\$ 2,503$; Summerside- J. C. Wright, $\$ 1,310$, \$1,076, $\$ 926$.

## EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal-E. H. Godin agt A. A. Charlebois, $\$ 936$; The King agt P. Murphy, \$416; The King agt P. Murphy, \$416; The King agt P. Murphy, \$422; The King agt P. Murphy, $\$ 422$; St. Louis-The King agt R. Wiseman et al, $\$ 416$; The King agt R. Wiseman et al \$416; The King agt R. Wiseman et al, $\$ 422$; The King agt R. Wiseman et al, $\$ 422$; Montreal -J. Brown agt C. N. Armstrong, et al, $\$ 841$; G. Bonin agt De. C. E. Bronsdon, $\$ 347$; P. Gravel et al agt Philias Dage-

# Johnson \& Tucker 

(Late SHEPHRRD, HILL \& Co.,

nais, $\$ 253$; De. Mary Howard et vir agt De. Mary Lacey et vir, \$439.

## CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO.

Burford Tp.-F. C. Barker and wife to G. W. E. Taylor, $\$ 1,882$; East Toronto-C. N. Gates to L. Reinhardt, $\$ 1,500$; C. N. Gates, to L. Reinhardt, $\$ 1,500$; Galt-C. E. Knowles to Margt. Gibb , $\$ 1,150$; Hamilton-Henry Hogben to H. B. Whitton, $\$ 1,062$; Henry Hogben to Grant Spring Brewery Co., $\$ 3,181$; Washington \& O'Brien to J. Gompf, $\$ 2,655$; Monteith Tp.-Wm. McKelvey to F. McDougall et al, $\$ 675$; North Bay-Parent Bros. to H. Vivian, \$1,804; OttawaMrs. M. C. Bell to W. R. Bell, $\$ 703$; Geo. Washington to G. W. Seguin, $\$ 1,521$; Sault Ste. Marie-A. V. Bassingthwaighte to Knechtel Furniture Co., $\$ 3,864$; Spence Tp.Geo. Roy et al to J. Abell Machine Co., \$1,440; TorontoFrancis Fletcher to C. A. Campbell, $\$ 850$; P. J. Haffey to T. B. Taylor, $\$ 6,289$; John Hunter to J. Mandleberg \& Co., $\$ 1,500$; John Hunter to J. Mandleberg \& Co., $\$ 1,162$; Wm. Irving to F. J. Weston \& Sons, 858; Walker-ton-Patrick Cummins to Randall \& Roos, $\$ 1,393$; Barton -Daniel Cotter to D. Sullivan, \$927; Chatham-Chas. R. Atkinson, to C. R. Atkinson, $\$ 1,000$; Clappison's CornersPartick Green to H. Kuntz, $\$ 700$; Guelph-D. J. Kenny to Mary A. Hall,\$2,113; Hamilton-T. E. Kirk to H. Kuntz, $\$ 3,500$; G. E. and J. H. Morrison to H. B. Witton, $\$ 1,000$; G. E. and J. H. Morrison to A. Patterson, $\$ 3,000$; G. E. and J. H. Morrison to Grant Spring Brewery Co., $\$ 3,000$; King-ston-J. C. Swain to J. M. Caines, $\$ 761$; London-F. L. Wood and wife to W. H. Chittick, $\$ 800$; Peterboro-Arthur and Rose Rountree to T. Rountree, $\$ 1,064$; St. CatharinesMary J. Robins to May Faulkner, $\$ 600$; Streetsville-J. F. Noble to Ann Noble, $\$ 800$; Toronto-Mrs. E. F. Storey to J. Loudon, $\$ 700$.

## CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA \& N.W.T.

 Altona-O. \& M. Gaube, $\$ 2,050$.CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BRITISH COLUMBIA. Victoria-Jackson \& McDonell, \$8,173.

BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.
Collingwood-T. B. Bruce to F. Crompton, $\$ 730$; Mat-tawa-R. H. Niheuson to Isaae Kert, $\$ 808$; Simeoe-L. J. Potts to S. Culver, $\$ 3,000$; Fort William-Carpenter \& Co. to Hammermill Paper Co., $\$ 1,500$.

## BILLS OF SALE-NEW BRUNSWICK.

Campbellton-Bourgeois \& Lavoie, $\$ 1,000$.
-Referring to the activity in the lumber trade on the Pacific, a resident of Vancouver, B.C., in Montreal this week stated that never in the history of British Columbia has there been as active a business as is now taking place in and around Vancouver. "Of course," he said, "the boom is now only fairly started, but it is already an assured fact that it will have very beneficial results throughout the entire Province. Everybody wants to go in for shingle manufacturing, and, notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate capacity of the mills along the coast has been more than doubled during the last six months, the demand is still far in excess of the supply. If much interest in our doings is taken in this part of the country, I might say that over a dozen new shingle mills have recently been erected in the vicinity of Vancouver, and twenty others in different parts of the Proivnce. Probably the largest shingle mill in the world has just been completed by Mr. J. A. McNair, a well known business man of Vancouver. It containis twenty shingle machines, each having a daily capacity of nearly thirty-five thousand shingles. The wonderful capacity of this mill may be better appreciated when it is considered that the ordinary mill in the country has from three to five machines. Another company is equipping a mill with twelve machines and these two establishments alone will manufacture as many shingles as formerly supplied by all the other mills in the Province. Last year the total output was estimated at $800,000,000$ shingles, two-thirds of which are sent into the United

## IDDON BREOTHEIRE, <br> INDIA RUBEER ENGINEERS. <br> ENGINEERS and RUBBER MACHINISTS,

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States. There is a duty of thirty cents per thousand on those manufactured in Canada, which proves that they must be much superior to those turned out in the mills of Washington and Oregon. It is bound to bring lots of money into the country. Then again the action of the provincial legislature in prohibiting the exportation of cedar logs from leased government lands, has also resulted in quite an increase in the cedar industry. In a word, there is lots of lumber in the country, and a big market has now been secured for it in its different conditions.
-The British Foreign Office has received a report from the British consul at Guatemala on machinery made in and imported into Guatemala for agricultural purposes, which says in part: "It may first be broadly stated that the large majority of the machinery employed in Guatemala is that used in the coffee and sugar raising industries, and that while most of the coffee cleaning plant is brought from England that which is used on sugar plantations comes from the United States of America. The smaller implements come in about equal quantities from both countries. There are only one or two houses in Guatemala which manufacture machinery and agricultural implements. I have ascertained from them that the following are the articles which are made by them for use here: Coffee drying machines, worked with hot air, live steam or exhaust steam, and of $20,30,60$ or 90 quintal capacity; coffee-pulpers, coffee washing machinery, coffee sorters, or separators, coffee peelers, elevators and water power, iron sugar pans, sugar evaporating pans, Pelton wheels of all sizes, iron water wheels uncer and over shot, iron work for water wheels, turbine wheels, steam boilers (Heine's patent), tubular up to 60 horse-power, Corliss engine up to 50 horse-power, lift and force pumps, couplings, and bearings and cast-iron pulleys, single and double circular saw-mills and all kinds of castings of brass and iron. Although these local works no longer do the business they did in former years they are still in a flourishing condition, and are largely employed for works of repair and in making smaller pieces of machinery.' The consul concludes his report as followis: "I may add that I have just been informed that there is a considerable demand for some improved form of plough. It appears that
the ordinary plow imported from the United States or Europe is not very satisfactory. The soil here becomes baked to a hardness of steel, and the share or knife of the plough generally in use glances and slips on the earth's surface. What is wanted is a plough so shaped as to point its share deeper into the ground, so as to turn over a good furrow and not to slip on the top of the hard earth. From what I am told, I believe a considerable business might be done if ploughs were imported which realized these requirements."
-At a special meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association held recently to discuss the desired preference for colonial products in the Imperial tariff, the following resolution was passed: "Whereas, Great Britain has lately placed an import duty on agricultural products from her colonies as well as from other countries; and whereas, the building of the Colonies, whose loyalty has been so thoroughly proven, is the surest and best means of strengthening the Empire and providing for its defence; and whereas, the growth of the Colonies, and of Canada in particular, largely depends on the encouragement of their agricultural resources, be it resolved, that the Canadian Government is hereby requested to urge most strongly on the Government of Great Britain, the necessity and advisability of granting free entry to the agricultural products of Canada and the other colonies, while maintaining duties on importations from all foreign countries." The following resolution in connection with contemplated improvements in the St. Lawrence route was also passed:"That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for the manner in which he has met the request of this association and other trade organizations of Montreal for the provision of aids to navigation in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, whereby it is believed that navigation will be made so safe as to increase trade to this port and procure lower rates of marine insurance."
-The vanguard of the great army of seventeen-year locusts, which is due to afflict this country this year, says a Washington, U.S., report, has already appeared. Some time ago the Agricultural Department sent out 5,000 pos-

# The St. Helens Cable Coo, LId,, WARRINGTON, ENG. <br> Telegraphic Address :-" Filature." Code, "Lieber's," 

Laying DIA'S Impregnab1e :Paper Cables on




#### Abstract

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, LONDON, Eng. NOTE-Buy British Cables, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, $88 \frac{1}{3}$ in favour of English Goods.


tal cards to those points of the country in which the locusts appeared in 1885 , with the request that the addressees forward them to the department as soon as the return of the locusts was noted. So far replies have been received only from Altoona, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn., but the scientists of the Agricultural Department expect that within a few weeks locusts will have appeared in other parts of Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolinå, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and probably other States. The scientists of the Department explain the early arrival of the cicada as due to local conditions of excessive moisture and several days of unseasonable heat. Chief Entomologist Howard of the Department of Agirculture says the locusts will do little injury this year. They are not a plague or a pest, despite traditions to the contrary, and never damage anything except young nursery trees and young shoots of mature trees, rarely inflicting any permanent injury upon them.
-We learn from St. Johns, Que., that representatives of manufacturers in the United States of baths, sanitary earthenware and products used in the installation of sanitary systems have been examining into the condition of the Canadian market, for the purpose of determining the feasibility of manufacturing certain lines of goods in this country, to avoid the import duty. The result of this inquiry, says the report, was the purchase upon behalf of American capitalists, of the Macdonald potteries, which plant has been idle for some years past. The potteries are quite extensive and when the plant is apain in operation some four hundred men will be employed, and a complete lines of earthenware will be produced. The fac-
tory was first opened by a Canadian company. It is the intention of the purchasers to equip it with modern machinery at the earliest possible moment, and to manufacture a superior line of Canadian made ware. The amount paid for the potteries has not been made public.
-Since 1898 the output of Russian petroleum has exceeded that of the States. The statistics are as follows (expressed in pounds):


In 1891 the United Statels produced 62 per cent., Russia 38 per cent. of the total, while in 1901, the United States produced 38 per cent. and Russia 62 per cent. The situations were exactly reversed in ten years.

- Fifty thousand acres of coal lands in the vicinity of Morrisey Creek, in the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields, B.C., have been chosen by the Dominion Government. The right was obtained as one of the concessions from the C.P.R. when assistance was given that company to construct the Crow's Nest Pass line. It was estimated that the coal obtained from the C.P.R, in connection with this conven-


# Coneveno welelitio Ro. 



Spiral Conveyors, Coal Conveyors, Chain Conveyors, Band Conveyors, Grain Conveyors, Tray Conveyors, Stokehold Conveyors, Grain Elevators, Coal Elevators, Chain Elevators, Belt Elevators, Bale Elevators, Barge Elevators, Ship Elevators 9508, Compound Floating Grain Elevators.
tion would be worth over $\$ 20,000,000$, at an estimated value of five cents per ton, but the money value was not regarded so important as the possession of these coal lands by the Government, which would control the price of coal to the mining centres of that Province. There has been considerable activity on the part of the railway company and the Crow's Nest Pass Company as to how this area was to be selected. The action of the Government was on the strength of the reports of the officers of the Interior Department and also of a special American expert, who made a report favorable to the selection of the coal lands around Morrisey Creek some time ago.
-According to the advices which have reached the Fisheries Department, the spring sealing catch is a most disappointing one. Twenty-one schooners have returned home and unless the schooners still to be heard from do much better than those which have arrived, the average catch will be far below that of last season, when an average catch of 226 skins to the schooner was made. The catch of 21 schooners amounts to 2,875 skins, an average of about 137 skins to the schooner, or 89 skins to the vessel $f$

## 

## The STANOARD WIRE COMPPANY, Liminted,

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

less than was taken last year. The cause of the falling off in the catch was not due to any decrease in the seal herds, for the seals were seen, but the weather was so bad and the hunting days were so few and far between that the hunters could not get the seals. Some of the schooners had but two hunting days during the stormy month of February, and not many more in March.
-The Retail Grocers' Association of Toronto discussed the Fruit Marks' Act and its recent amendments with Inspectors McNeill and Carey recently. Many questions were asked the officials on the working of the law, and some misconceptions were cleared away in the discussion. Mr. MeNeill has not found any serious frauds in the packing of lemons or oranges, but he intimated that if necessary the law would be as strictly enforced with foreign fruit as with the home-grown product. The recent changes in the Act specified that the man in whose interests the fruit is packed shall have his name on the package; in other words, the actual owner at the time of packing shall be held responsible. It is also provided that closed packages shall be marked, XXX, XX, or X, or 1st, 2nd, 3rd, according to grade though other marks are allowed if not inconsistent with these designations.
-Large quantities of railway material and iron pipe for sewereage and water supply, exclusive of the materials for : he big bridge to be construsted acrosis Sydney, N.S.W., harbor, will be required in New South Wales within the next year or two. Building operations on an extensive scale, several hundred buildings laving to be erected on land in Sydney reserved by the State Government, will shortly be commenced,and should a new building law be passed during the next session of the State Parliament hundreds of unsanitary dwellings in Sydney and its suburbs will be demolished to make way for others of a healthy character. Consequently heavy orders for building material of every description may be looked for within the next few years.
-It is understood that negotiations have been opened looking to the merging of the Globe Savings \& Loan Company with the Colonial Investment \& Loan Company. The idea, says the Globe, appears to be that the Colonial Company should take over the business of the Globe Savings, and figures have been submitted, although as yet nothing


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definite is decided between either company. Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., is President of the Globe Savings \& Loan, Mr. John Flett Vice-President, and Mr. E. M. Day General Manager. The President of the Colonial Investment \& Loan Company is Mr. G. H. Gooderham, Mr. J. H. Mitchell is Secretary, and Mr. A. J. Jackson General Manager.
-The Shawinigan Water and Power Company has, we are told, awarded to the Pittsburg Reduction Company, now in operation at Shawinigan Falls, Que., a contract for 260 miles of aluminum wire, for use on the proposed line to Montreal. This contract is the largest of the kind ever given in this country, and a feature is that the aluminum and wire will both be manufactured at the Falls. To draw the wire the Pittsburg Reduction Company will at once erect a wire mill and go extensively into the manufacture of aluminum wire. The Shawinigan Company expects to have its transmission line completed and be in a position to deliver electricity in Montreal by the first of December.
-Tilsonburg, Ont., advices report that a remarkable flow of gas was obtained on the Hawkin farm, a short distanee north by Mr. Cuthbertson, manager of the numerous oil wells found during the past few months southwest of the town. In drilling in the last well an immense pressure of gas was obtained about 100 feet from the surface. The pressure was sufficiently strong to lift the sinker bar, weighing 1,800 pounds, and throw portions of rock above the derrick, which is 53 feet high. The gas appears of excellent quality to utilize for manufacturing and domestic purposes.
-A Quebec letter of the 19th instant reads: Hon. Mr. Tarte was here on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Lafleur, acting chief engineer. He visited the harbour works, accompanied by Mr. J. G. Scott, of the Great Northern and Quebec and Lake St. John Railways, to examine for himself what improvements should be made, and said it was his intention to spend a million dollars upon them. Questioned about the fast line of steamships, he said it would come in time, and that, while vessels would have to call at Quebec, it would be optional with them to proceed to Montreal.
-With a view of assisting the Marine Department in determining the exact location of the several aids to navigation which are to be erected at points on the St. Lawrence this year, the astronomical branch of the Department of the Interior is making observations for the determination of longitude. Charles A. Biggar, of Ottawa, has been sent to Three Rivers from which point on clear nights he exchanges signals by telegraph with W. ... King, chief astronomer of the Dominion. The result will be the finding of the exact longitude of Three Rivers.
-Mr . H. Vincent Meredith, manager of the Bank of Montreal, is again in his usual place after an enjoyable voyage
to Southern and Central Europe, accompanied by his wife and brother-in-law.-Senator James O'Brien has returned rrom a visit to the principal points by the "tideless sea," with some members of his family, all looking the better, if possible, than at the outset of their interesting journey.Hon. John S. Hall is again home (from Colorado) among his numerous friends, who are congratulating him on complete restoration to his wonted health and vigor. -Mr . John McIntyre, another of Fortune's darlings, has also returned to the city after a visit to various winter resorts South.
-Vancouver, B.C., advices state that a company organized at Trenton, N.J., called the United Canneries Company, have purchased the canneries of British Columbia and placed them under one management. Some of the canneries were bought for all cash and some for part cash and part stock. The company is incorporated for $\$ 4,000$,000 . Now that the British Columbia cannery business is definitely controlled, it is said overtures will be at once made to combine with the Alaska Packing Company, and thus control the salmon markets of the world.
-From Boston we learn that preparations are being made for the sale of all furs, including the sealskin garments, seized in Boston and vicinity, which have been smuggled into the United States by a firm of Montreal, or its agents, and seized by Special Agent Smith and his corps of officers. The Treasury Department at Washington has authorized the sale of the garments manufactured wholly or in part of seal skins. It was feared that under the present interpretation of the law all would be destroyed.
-Montreal shipping and mamne insurance men express themselves as satisfied with the additional aids to navigation which are prepared for the St. Lawrence route. The improvements which are contemplated take in a better light at Cape Race, and an improved fog signal at the same spot, at Cape Pine a better light and fog signal, at Cape Ray and Cape Rosier better light and fog signals, a new fog signal and light at the northeast end of Belle Isle, a lightship at the east end of Anticosti, change in signals at Cape Bould and Cape Norman, and so on to Montreal.

- A dispatch from Sydney, N.S., states that a large denosit of copper ore has been struck on French road about twelve miles from Sydney. The ore has proved of a satisfactory grade and now air drills are being used to sink further down to the top or lower level. A prominent Nerw York expert stated that with this ore copper can be manufactured cheaper at Sydney than at any other port in America. Smelters will be erected on the south-west arm of Sydney harbor.
-Application wil be made to the Minister of Railways on 28th July to sanction the agreement by which the Port


Dalhousie, St. Catharines \& Thorold Electric Street Railway Company sells its undertaking to the Niagara, St. Catharines \&Toronto Railway Company.
-
-According to an official crop report from Budapest, Hungary, the condition of Hungarian wheat is generally satisfactory, although, owing to frosts, it is somewhat backward. Rye has been badly damayed by the cold, but the condition of oats is satisfactory. I
-The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company makes the announcement that their rate on cable messages to Queensland and Victoria, Australia, will on June 1st be reduced to 99 c per word.
-A branch of the Dominion Bank will, we are informed, shortly be established in London, Ont.

## MONTREAL STREETS.

The dry weather spell has converted all except a few of our streets into dust-heaps, and the air becomes thick with the lightest of it on the merest breath of wind, the passage of vehicles or even pedestrians. To those who give a thought to what this dust is composed of-the droppings of the winter traffic, the expectorations of the various human secretions and the fine household or office refuse which is not everywhere thrown into stoves or furnaces-it is surprising that we are not scourged for our neglect of the lesson conveyed by the proverb that "Cleanliness is next to godliness." We have so fre-
quently referred to this subject that it seems vain to induge any hopes of a remedy. Look at the istreets whence issue those frequent pathetic little funerals, especially on Sundays when the poor father has most time to transplant the fragile little flower, the last ornament of the home-circle, to the back of the Mountain, and we shall not have far to seek for the poisonous heaped-up dust. As for the occasional sprinkling - as frequently pointed out-it is the veriest farce. The driver would seem to be more intent upon rapidly lightening the load on the poer horse he is driving; instead of a sprinkle it is a deluge ejected from the ill-contrived, coarsely perforated attachment with a force that raises a cloud of dust for fifty or a hundred yards to the rear of this familiar example of "How not to do it." Would it not have been better that some of the money expended in the purchase of the many sprinklers now occupying city cold-storage had been retained to pay for keeping them employed-bad and all as they are?
$\qquad$

## THE APRIL BANK STAATEMENT.

The bank returns for April reached us when going to press. The principal changes in the month were a decline of circulation from $\$ 52,442,982$ to $\$ 50,691,588$; an increase of demand deposits from $\$ 92,380,108$ to $\$ 99,210,543$, and of those payable after notice, from $\$ 239,529,963$ to $\$ 239,875,361$; enlargement of current loans from $\$ 300,066$,698 to $\$ 302,160,867$, and of call loans in Canada from $\$ 38$,532,304 to $\$ 39,503,535$. These have no special significance, being of the usual nature in April.

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[^3]ing operations at once. It is capitalized at $\$ 100,000$. As soon as the bnildings are complete it will employ from 75 to 100 skilled mechanics.-The Meaford Manufacturing Company have
commenced building operations, the building to be $200 \times 60$ feet, four stories high. The company expect this building, dry kiln, and power house to be completed by August 1st and the work of manufacturing furniture to commence about October 15th, when from 50 to 75 experienced workmen will be employed.-Two hundred and six thousand bushels of grain arrived on Saturday for export to Europe, via Montreal. The last was loaded into cars and left by the G.T.R. to-day.
-An offer of 75 c in the dollar on the part of the insolvents was made at the

,AGENT FOR CANADA
CHAS. GYDE,
20-22 St. Francois-Xavier Street, MONTREAL.
meeting of the creditors of G. R. Blyth \& Sons, dry goods, Ottawa, held in Toronto, on Tuesday last. The statement submitted showed nominal assets of $\$ 228,990$, and liabilities of $\$ 165,-$ 596. The creditors were offered 50 cents cash and 25 cents at three, six and nine months. No decision was reached at the meeting, but the creditors appear in favor of accepting.
-A London cable of the 20 th states that there is no hitch in the arrangements of the Atlantic shipping combine. The White Star Line shareholders have unanimously accepted the Morgan offer. The Government has received assurances that the White Star Line will be glad to renew the naval reserve agreement at the expiration of the present three years' contract.


#### Abstract

-Frederick C. Rowe and Maurice R. de Mesle, sole surviving partners of the firm of Hearn \& Harrison, optical goods, etc., Montreal, have assigned. The liabilities amount to about $\$ 6,000$, of which $\$ 4,666$ is due to the old firm of Hearn \& Harrison, composed of the two present partners and Mrs. T. Harrison. The last span of the C.P.R. bridge at Winnipeg was placed on the piers some days ago. Rails will be laid at once, and it is expected that trains will be running over the structure next month. -Grand Trunk Railway System: Earnings 8th to 14th May, 1902 \$579,$916 ; 1901, \$ 509,716$; increase, $\$ 70,200$.


-A record prices for over twenty years was made for cattle in the To-
ronto market this week, when exporters sold at $\$ 6.75$ per ewt.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.
Montreal, Thursday noon,

$$
\text { May 22nd, } 190 \overline{2 .}
$$

The heavy sales of Canadian Pacific, with a rise in prices that would have been deemed incredible a few months ago, the advance since January 1st having been from 113 to 137, have given rise to speculation as to what was behind such enormous transactions. One theory was, that the shipping syndicate was moving towards securing control of the C.P.R. That is an operation beyond even Mr. Morgan's power. It seems probable that sell-

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ing old to buy new stock has caused a considerable amount of shares to change hands, but more perhaps have done so because of the growing confidence in the earning power of the C.P.R. being certain to expand largely on the result of the influx of settlers who are likely to double the population of the N. W. Territories this year and proportionately increase the production which will add an enormous amount to the freight traffic of the line. The company is expected also to realize a large sum from land sales, which may increase the dividends. The element of speculation was also a factor in these large sales, so that many anticipate a reaction, such as occurred after Iron and Steel stocks had been boomed. What ticklish affairs these vast combinations are is shown by the meeting this week of
the U.S. Steel Corporation endorsing the proposition to convert $\$ 200,000,000$ of. 7 per cent. preferred stock into 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds. Such tossing to and fro of millions, like tennis balls, changing the form of securities, reducing the promised rate of interest on them, should be a caution to investors who are not in a position to know what game those inside the tent are playing, or arranging to play. Peace rumours have been so persistent as to have caused enormous purchases of Consols at $951 / 4$ to $951 / 2$. If the war, however, goes on Consols will not fall again to any serious extent. England is piling up money as never before and it would be no surprise to find Consols at par ere long, that is, if peace is made and maintained and no national disaster occurs. On local 'Change C. P.R. has almost monopolized the mar-
ket, but interest seems reviving in Steel, which sold to-day up to 57 , an advance of 3 points since yesterday. Pacific, this a.m., has been selling only in small lots at from 133 to 135; Montreal St,,270 to $272 \frac{1}{2}$; Toronto St., 121 to 123; Dominion Coal, 136; Dom. Cotton, $601 / 4$; Power, 101 to $101 \frac{1}{2}$; Steel preferred, 96 to 97 ; new C.P.R., $1273 / 4$ to $1281 / 2$. Little is doing in bank stocks, which are rising in value under good reports for past year. Paris, exchange on London, 25f. 21/2c.; Berlin, 20m. 49 pf. In London, money is easy, three months' bills, $23 / 4$ per cent. Local foreign exchange, 60 's, $93 / 8$; demand, $97 / 8$. Money rates as for some time past.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending May 22nd, supplied by Chas. Meredith \& Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:-

## Establlshed 1857. JOHM ODOFFIL \& CO, LEATHER BELTING <br> THE CITY TAMNERY \& LEATHER WORKS, <br> SPECIATH $X$ <br> EXTRA ETOUT <br> OAK TANNED

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| Toronto St . .. . 2215123 | 119109 |
| Twin City . . . . 2158121 | 118 761/4 |
| Can. Pac, new .. $54351291 / 2$ | 122 |
| Rich. \& Ont. . . 555112 | $1101 / 2115$ |
| Com. Cable. . . . 619164 | 160180 |
| Bell Tel. . . . . . 16176 | $176 \quad 170$ |
| Mont. Cotton. .. 183130 | 126131 |
| Dom. Cotton . . 320561 | $561 / 2 \quad 741 / 2$ |
| Payne . . . . . 2000 201/2 | 201/2 25 |
| Virtue . . . . . 1050010 | 9 |
| North Star . . .30000 25 | 24 |
| Dom. coal, com.. 695136 | $1341 / 435$ |
| Do. pref... . . $251161 / 2$ | 1161/2 115 |
| oan \& Mtge.. . $71371 / 2$ | 1371/2 |

Dom. I. \& S,com5925 $57 \quad 53 \quad 331 / 4$
Do. pref. . . . $614 \quad 97 \quad 94 \quad 84$
N. S. Steel, com $650 \quad 1101 / 41091 / 4 \ldots$.. Bonda.
Montreal St. . . 21600 1053/4 105 ..... Nova Scotia coal.3000 111111
Dom. I. \& S. . $390000 \quad 923 / 4 \quad 911 / 4 \quad 877 / 8$
-Ottawa Clearing House-Week ending 15th May, 1902: Clearings, \$1,634,748; balances, $\$ 427,952$.

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending May 20, 1902.
May 14 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Holiday 15 ... ... ... ... ... ... 12 9-32d 16 .. .. . . .. .. .. .. .. 12 11-32d
$\qquad$ 19 . ... ..... . ..... .... 12 13-32d
20 ... ... ... ... .. .... 12 11-32d

MONIREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Thursday, May 22nd, 1902. After long waiting, doubly long for dealers in summer fabries who up to to-day saw no real chance for gain in pushing forward the lighter weaves, summer in its real garb appears to have arrived. While such delays seem to cut short the season, dealers in warm weather apparel seldom see loss beyond delay, for heat usually follows, of a kind that permits of little time for hesitancy at the retail counter. In values most food stuffs are advancing. Provisions are higher; potatoes are much higher; rolled oats are away up; beef is still showing its ability to ascend. The leather market is extremely quiet for home needs. Hardware is active, and steady as to price. Green hides are lower. Linseed oils and cod liver oils are dearer. Wool is about completely sold out of the market; prices are 10 to 15 per cent. higher, and even the bulk of the Canadian wool has at last drifted off.

## BUTTER.

The market holds firm and demand keeps good, there lbeing no surplus stock. Choicest creamery sells at 19c to 20 c ; Eastern dairy, butter, 18 c to 19 c , and Western make, 16 c to 17 c ;

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rolls are steady at 16 c to 17 c . The local demand is active, dairy being short of requirements. Though the feeling is firm there is said to be a want of confidence and the "market is talked easier.

## CEMENTS.

The movement is confined to jobbing lots for immediate needs, which play no part in determining the drift of the market, which under the circumstances, is steady as to price. The movement in firebricks is much better, considerable quantities being moved out. Arrivals for week ending 20th were 112,400 fire bricks; 9,500 brls. Belgian and German cement and 400 barels English cement.

## CHEESE.

The market shows weakness with prices somewhat easier. The tendency is toward a lower level. Choicest is now worth 11 c to $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$, with Quebec $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 11 c . Interior transactions:Peterboro, Ont., May 21. -The first sale of cheese for the season held to-day, 26 factories boarded 1,301 boxes, all colored, first half of May make. First selection $510,103 / 4 \mathrm{c}, 100$ at $1011-16 \mathrm{c}$. Second place, $1011-16 \mathrm{c}$, and $10 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{s}$, which cleared the board. The quantity is less than usual at this date.-Woodstock, Ont., 21.-Cheese market weaker than a week ago, bidding being $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ lower, and not a sale was recorded. 975 boxes colored and. 842 white were boarded. Bidding opened at 10c, and advanced to $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, which was refused by sellers. The buyers showed no inclination to go above $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. -Picton, Ont., 21. -16 factories boarded 1,035 boxes, all colored; highest bid, 10 13$16 \mathrm{c} ; 650$ sold at that price.-Stirling, Ont., 21.-At the cheese board 515 boxes white were boarded. Sales:280 at $1010-16 \mathrm{c} ; 185$ at $105 / 8 \mathrm{c} ; 50105 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. -Madoc, Ont., $21 .-525$ boxes boarded. Sales at $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

## DRUGS.

Citric acid remains flat. It is some years since that article has been so low. Cocaine is easier. Cr. tartar has recovered somewhat from the low prices ranging of late. There is not much change in glycerine since the recent advance. Gum arabic remains very low in price, it being doubtful if cost of the cheaper sorts was ever so low. Morphia is lower. Oil of lemon has touched the lowest point ever reached and now seems like a good purchase. Quinine, while regularly held at is 3d, can be bought at $1 \mathrm{~s} 1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to 1 s 2 d by outside holders. Opium is dull in the absence of important demand.

## EGGS.

Market firm; supply still short and demand active. Liberal lots, 14 c ; jobbing lots, $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

## FISH.

Prices on some lines are slightly easier as per subjoined quotations. Trade is better owing to the high prices of meat, which turns the demand more to this commodity. It is, perhaps, desirable that this should come about, as any additional demand created for fish will assist a larger number whose vocations keep them by the shores or boats than were such demand turned in favor of many other commodities. Quotations are: Fresh eastern salmon, 22c; haddock, express stock, 4 c ; pike, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 7 c ; whitefish, 8 c to 9 c ; trout, $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 9 c ; halibut, fresh, express stock, 12c; mackerel, 13c each. Salt:- B. C. salmon, No. 1, $\$ 11.50$ to $\$ 12$ per barrel; Labrador salmon, No. 1, $\$ 14$ per bbl.; No. 2, $\$ 11.50$ to $\$ 12$; half barrels, $\$ 6.50$; Loch Fyne herrings, $\$ 1.15$ per keg; salt herrings, bbls., $\$ 4.75$ to $\$ 5$; do. half-barrels, $\$ 2.60$ to $\$ 2.75$; green cod, No. $1, \$ 6$ to $\$ 6.50$;
do. No. 2, \$5; large, 8. Smoked: Herrings, 10 c per box; finnnan haddies, new stock, by express, 7c per lb.; St. John bloaters, $\$ 1.00$ per box; kippered herrings, $\$ 1.75$ per box; $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 1.25$ per half-box. Prepared: Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c lb.; boneless fish, loose, in 25 lb . boxes, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; skinless or dressed cod, \$5 per case; dry cods, in ewt., $\$ 5$ per cwt.

## FLOUR AND FEED.

Big demand all round and prices very firm, is the reply of a leading milling company. Rolled oats have advanced considerably within the past week, owing to the higher price of oats and light supplies. Flour and feed are unchanged from last week's quotations. Oats are quoted at $491 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 50 c ; Winnipeg quotations on wheat were as follows: No. 1 northern Manitoba wheat, 75 e May; No. 2 northern, 73e May. There were $3,232,907$ bushels of wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur on May 12. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were $2,225,000$ bushels, and two years ago, $3,450,000$ bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg, and interior points are estimated approximately at $10,138,000$ bushels, compared with $4,383,000$ bushels a year ago; $8,200,000$ bushels two years ago, $10,000,000$ bushels three years ago, $3,300,000$ bushels four years ago, 6,328,000 bushels five year:s ago, and $8,000,000$ bushels six years ago. Baled hay, active and firm. We quote: No. 1, $\$ 9.50$ to $\$ 10$; No. 2, $\$ 8.50$ to $\$ 9$; clover, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 8$ per ton, in car lots.

## GREEN FRUIT, ETC.

The last fruit auctions held here were well attended, but the prevailing cold weather seemed to influence prices which showed a downward tendency. As a consequence lemons are being retailed very cheaply around

## Widnes Foundry

 Company.

## Morecambe Pier (East VieW),

ERECTED, 1898, BY

# THE WIDNES FOUNDRY CO. WIDNES, <br> Lancashire, - = England. 

town. The backward season is also responsible for delay in the arrival of summer vegetables and fruit. These, however, are now arriving in better numbers and are selling freely. Quotations are: Apples, brls., $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 6.00$; Jamaica oranges, $\$ 4.75$ per brl.; do. in boxes, $\$ 2.75$; Florida oranges, $\$ 3.50$ box; Messina oranges, $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 4.00$ per box; Val. oranges, 420 s, ordinary, $\$ 4.50$; do., do., 420 s , Jumbo, $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 6.00$; lemons, $360 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 2.00$ to $\$ 2.75$; do., $300 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 2.00$ to $\$ 3.00$; bananas, 8 -hands, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.35$; No. 1 do., $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2.25$; extras, $\$ 2.50$; new figs, mats, $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb.; do. boxes, 8 c to 12 c per lb .; new dates, $41 / 2$ c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 17 c ; sweet potatoes, barrel, $\$ 5.50$; Cape Cod cranberries, $\$ 7$ to $\$ 10$; Malaga grapes, per keg, $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 7.50$; pines, 15 c to 25 e each; extra pines, 45 c
do.; Florida tomatoes, $\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 3.50$; strawberries, 12c to 16e per box; new potatoes, 5 c per lb.; Boston lettuce, $\$ 1$ per dozen; radishes, 25 c per dozen bunches; sweet potatoes, in one bush. baskets, $\$ 3$; spinach, brls., $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.50$; cucumbers, hot house, $\$ 1.25$ per dozen; asparagus, 40 e to 60 c bunch; Canadian lettuce, 30 c dozen heads; new potatoes, $\$ 7$ per brl.; Florida cucumbers, $\$ 3.50$ basket; Canadian asparagus, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.00$ per basket; green beans, per basket, $\$ 3.25$; white do., per basket, $\$ 3.00$.

## GREEN HIDES.

[^5]now 8c, 7c and 6e, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 , while calfskins are 11c and 9 c for Nos. 1 and 2. Lambskins and clips are unchanged. In the New York market common dry hides were firmly held at unchanged prices. Receipts were small and as stocks in importers' hands were light the supplies on offer were limited. Tanners were reported ready buyers of desirable hides at full prices. City slaughter hides were unchanged and firm. Offerings were reported as light, Packers were reported closely sold up, and offered their hides indifferently. Prices quoted were 13e for native steers, 12e for butt brands and $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ for side brands. Country hides and calfskins were unchanged and steady. No important transactions were reported in the Chicago market for packer hides. In a quiet way,

# Groves \& Whitnall, Ltd., 

 BREWERS.Alexandra Brewery, MANCHESTER, Eng.

however, there appeared to be a moderate amount of hides selling and at full quoted prices. The close was firm and quotations were $123 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ for native steers, $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 15 e for heavy Texas, $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $121 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ for butt brands, 12 c to $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ for Colorados, 11e for heavy native cows, and $101 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ for branded do. Country hides were withOut change at $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 9 c for No. 1
buffs. buffs.

## GROCERIES.

Sugars hold steady at the low figures reached a few weeks ago. Granulated is $\$ 3.70$ f.o.b. Montreal. Molasses is unchanged at $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 27 c . New is now arriving. Rices and canned goods are unchanged.-London cable advices reported a steady market for raw beet sugar, May delivery was $3 / 4$ d higher at 6s $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, but June do. was unchanged at $6 \mathrm{~s} 41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$; cane was quiet and without changes. In the U.S. markets the best bids that refinens would make were on the basis of $33 / 8 \mathrm{c}, 27 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ and $25 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ for the three standard grades; these prices, however, appeared rather too low to interest sellers. A limited amount of sugar was on offer, but importers were not disposed to shade $37-16 \mathrm{c}$ for centrifugals 96 degrees test, and this held trading in check. - A cable from the other side states that the market there has advanced fully 5 s on Naples long filberts and 3 s on Sicily. Stocks of Naples, long, are said to be almost exhausted in first hands and cost to lay down price is fully equal to present basis on spot.-Advices from London indicate a very satisfactory business doing in currants and at full prices, with stocks on May 1, 5,516 tons, as against 6,730 tons in 1901, and with a net reduction during the month of 1,375 tons from Liverpool an equally good business is reported, with a large speculative demand at full prices.-In connection with dates, recent advices from London report the total available stock on May 1 as 90 ,000 boxes, of which fully 30,000 boxes were old erop, leaving only 60,000 boxes
of the crop of 1900 . Owing to the heavy demand from Australia for Khadrawee, this grade is nearly exhausted and the laid down cost is now considerably over present quotations. The London stocks are hardly sufficient to last until the arrival of the new crop next fall. Our market, therefore, is very firmly held. Stocks are not heavy and some advances in prices may be confidently expected before the opening of the next campaign.-Mail advices from San Francisco referring to pears state: In the San Joaquin Valley where the principal drying has been done for the past few years, the crop will be very small. The local canners in that section will scarcely be able to run on pears at all, and very few except those wholly worthless for any other purpose will be dried. This decrease in the crop prospects is occasioned by a disease called the "blight," which kills the tree, fruit and all. Thousands of acres of pear trees are being pulled up this spring, and with a continuance of the disease another year the entire industry will be ruined in the San Joaquin Valley. In other sections the crop, while not affected with the blight, is not heavy, and with a normal demand from canners nothing except culls will be dried. -Referring to the prune outlook a leading operator on the Coast says: Sacramento Valley, Suisun, Vacaville Winters, and Santa Clara Valley medium crop. Sonoma and Napa counties light. San Joaquin Valley heavy. The Santa Clara crop is usually half of the product of the State and probably will be so this year. In 1900 the crop of Santa Clara Valley aggregated, say, $100,000,000$ pounds. The present prospects are for not over half that amount. Next/ in point of product comes Sonoma and Napa counties, the product of which usually goes out under the head of "Sonomas." Crop in these counties is exceedingly light and will probably be not over 25 per cent. of 1900. The San Joaquin Valley has but a small prune acreage, comparatively speaking. The crop is
heavy, but owing to the small acreage does not cut a big figure. As a whole, the prune crop of California will probably not exceed half of the crop of 1900 , or say $100,000,000$ pounds aggregate, but should run to large sizes.

HARDWARE AND METALS.
Importers smile at inquiries as to the market and merely say that trade is too brisk to attend to any change in values. The caller edges his way out through hurrying shipping clerks, and checkers, seeing in each step reason for the brief report obtained. Tin holds firm at the recent advance.

## LEATHER AND SHOES.

Locally, trade in leather is exceptionally quiet. The constantly active export movement serves to offset that which the street does not provide; but this is not sufficiently encouraging to those who look for at least the amount of trade which might be reasonably expected. The sudden death of one of the leading leather dealers in the city on the 21st instant has cast a gloom over business which time alone can remove.

## OILS AND CHEMICALS.

Linseed has advanced 1c and is now quoted at 80 c to 81 c for raw and 83 c to 84 c fac boiled. Cod liver oil continues firm and higher prices are being constantly quoted. Norwegian is now marked at $\$ 1.20$ to $\$ 1.50$. In chemicals bleaching powder is lower at $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; blue vitriol is also easier at $41 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, as to quantity.

## POTATOES.

Dealers are now looking around for stock which they would have little difficulty in reselling at $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.20$ per bag in small lots.

PROVISIONS.
Cured meats are higher, as anticipated in last report, owing to the higher


Telegraphic address :-

"The Manchester."

Machinery and appliances for the manufacture of Bricks, Tiles and Pipes, under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.
price of fresh killed hogs, and the extra demand created through the recent advances in beef. At present prices the market is firm and a good trade is passing. Hams and bacon are, likewise, very firm, the former having advanced a fraction during the week. We quote: - Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, $\$ 23$ to $\$ 23.50$; Canada short cut back, $\$ 22$ to $\$ 22.50$; heavy Canada mess, long cut, clear pork, $\$ 21.50$ to $\$ 22$; light Canada short clear pork, $\$ 22$ to $\$ 22.50$; pure Canada lard, in $20-\mathrm{lb}$. pails, $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 12 c ; compound refined lard, in wood pails, $20-$ lb., 9 c to $9 \frac{1}{2}$ c; Boar's Head brand, in $20-\mathrm{lb}$. wood pails, $\$ 2.021 / 2$ to $\$ 2.10$; and Globe, at $\$ 1.771 / 2$ to $\$ 1.85 ; 20-\mathrm{lb}$. tin pails, $1 / 4 \mathrm{clb}$. less; hams, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; and bacon, 14 e to 15 c per lb . Freshkilled abattoir hogs, are firm at $\$ 9.50$ to $\$ 10$ per 100 lbs . Chicago, May 21.Provisions closed $21 / 2$ e to 10 c lower Futures closed: Pork, May, \$17; July, $\$ 17.07 \frac{1}{2}$; September, $\$ 17.171 / 2$; January, $\$ 16.371 / 2$. Lard, May, $\$ 10.15$; July, $\$ 10.15$; September, $\$ 10.15$; October, $\$ 10.17 \frac{1}{2}$. Ribs, May, $\$ 9.621 / 2$; July, $\$ 9.571 / 2$ to $\$ 9.60$; September, $\$ 9.571 / 2$ to $\$ 9.60$. Cash quotations: Mess pork, $\$ 17$ to $\$ 17.05$; lard, $\$ 10.15$ to $\$ 10.17 \frac{1}{2}$; short ribs, $\$ 9.60$ to $\$ 9.70$; dry salted shoulders, 8 c to $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; short clear sides, $\$ 10.20$ to $\$ 10.30$. Liverpool, May 21.-Bacon, Cumberland cut, steady, 51 s ; short clear backs steady, 52 s . Lard, prime western, in tierces, quiet, 52s; American refined, in pails, quiet, 51s 9d.

## wool.

When a change comes in this market, which is not often, it comes in the way of a complete upset. For the past six months manufacturers did not appear inclined to buy, and to sell wool was a difficult task. Just now, there is really no wool to be had and there are numerous active demands. Even Canadian pulled wool is about cleaned up, a leading dealer here, it is stated, reporting that he hasn't two car loads left. The price paid was $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. There
isn't a bale of Cape in the city, and what French wools were here were all sold out this week. Wool is on the way here but it will be worth much more. A cable for quotations brought a reply to-day, quoting an advance of 1d, 2c, per lb. A prominent woollen manufacturer, in the city to-day, on being asked if he could afford to pay this advance, said he could not, but that he had to pay it to fill orders, and would simply fill in as best he could. One lot in stock was sold on Wednesday at an advance of 10 per cent. New wools arriving must fetch 10 to 15 per cent. advance; and even then there will be nothing in the turnover.

## G. F. FINISTER.

The attention of the trade is directed to the advertisement, on another page of this Journal, of Mr. G. F. Finister, manufacturer of bedsteads, folders, wire spring mattresses, etc., whose works are situated at Crown street, Leeds, Eng. With long experience in the business and by paying special attention to durability, comfort and simplicity in construction, Mr. Finister has succeeded in working up a trade in these goods of which many an older firm might be proud. There is frequently shown a decided preference in favor of an individual in specialty manufacture from the point-not always readily perceived at first sight -that one man, possessing a full knowledge of a single specialty, is really more capable of giving entire satisfaction to the trade than are a company who, each possessing some knowledge of a particular part, work together as best they can. Whatever the cause Mr. Finister certainly has achieved the results which stand as best evidence of work well done,
through goods gotten up for both sale and advertisement, attested to most tangibly thro'gh re-orders often beyond power 0 : immediate delivery. Increasing trace in this line has warranted the owner of Assembly Works, the name by which the business is losally known, to so improve the plant from time to time that it is now capable of turning out finished goods at a much greater speed. Simplicity of construction embodies a second redeeming feature; that of relative cheapness of cost; and this is a strong point in the features which have made the name of G. F. Finister so well known throughout Great Britain as a manufacturer of bedsteads, folders, chair-bedsteads, wire spring mattresses, and coppered diamond spring mattresses, wire meshes for mattress makers, angle irons and dovetails for wood bedsteads.
With the special terms granted the Canadian trade under the preferential tarifi, we would request all interested in these goods to write Mr. G. F. Finister, Assembly Works, Crown street, Leeds, England, and gain the knowledge of how his prices and goods compare.

## PATENT REPORT.

The folowing complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh \& Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building:- Canadian: E. B. Jarvis, drawing boards; J. E. Warne, separable ledgers; G. R. Davis, skirt and trousers hangers; J. Filteau, selfrocking cradles; C. A. Vollman, refrigerating and purifying sytems; C. A. Barber, automatic fire-proof doors, etc.; R .Fletcher, spirit stoves; M. Turnbull, travel limit stops for elevators; J. A. Manion, devices for removing snow; A. H. Elliott, folding packing boxes; C. A. Evans, perforators. American: Robert J. Barry, controlling attachment for trolley-poles; Jno.


Heard, bottle-stopper; Clarence C. Longard,wrench; Clarence C. Longard, pipe-wrench; Alexis L. Mangin, carburetter; John R. Masecar, soap-press; Thomas J. Murphy, system of arma-ture-winding for electric motors; Wm. Thompson, extension slide for tables; William Brandon, band-cutter and feeder for threshing machines.

CANADA AT WOLVERHAMPTON.
The opening of the Wolverhapmton Art and Industrial Exhibition by the

Duke of Connaught on May Day is an event of not little importance to the commercial interests of Great Britain and to Canada which has in so large a measure contributed to make this one of the most interesting exhibitions ever held in Great Britain. It is fitting, says a London correspondent, that, in the coronation season, we should have such a beautiful exhibition of the arts of peace in our midst, for it was the King's revered father, the late Prince Consort, who was the pioneer of these industrial shows, where all na-
tions may come together in friendly rivalry. If such exhibitions promote trade, and it is found that they do, this imposing display in the Midland town -in the very centre of the most important mining and manufacturing district in England-will likely be of immense service to trade. However that may be, it is certain it will be an immense attraction to holiday makers in this country, and to foreign and colonial visitors to our shores.
Wolverhampton is noted as the capital of the "Black Country," but no stranger should be deterred from journeying to it on that account. It is

## Telegrams: "TANNERY, OLDHAM"

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## MILLS BROTHERS LTD.

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 Tanners and Dressers of Welsh, English, Calf, Persian, and Goat Roller Skins. man.... Oaturers Oak Tanned and Helvetia Strapping.

Lowermoor Works :"Oldham.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the Improved Driving Belts for Mule, Cone Drum, and Electric Drlving. Runs perfectly straight and free from Stretch. Mills' "Challenge Brand" Camel Hair Belting. Lanoashire 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, Revolation Wooden Split Pulleys. Mill Furnishers, do., do.


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##  

The Best Machines In the World for Loading and Unloading Goods.
Makers of all kinds of GAGE HOISTS and LIFTS to work by Hydraulic, Electric, Gas and Steam Power. Many Thousands Supplied. Also of OVERHEAD TRAVELLING and other CRANES. Barker's Patent Self-Closing and Locking Doors for Hoist Well Openings. All kinds of Mill Gearing, MachineMade Wheels, Shafting, \&c.

If Canadians purchase these Cranes indEngland they have $33^{1 / 3} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in their favour under the new Preferential Tariff.
true that from Birmingham to the outskirts of Wolverhampton, a distance of some fifteen miles, the fair face of nature is made hideous by iron and coal mining, pottery works, blast furnaces and foundries, which make the entire district a vast cinder heap, and darken the sky with a black pall of smoke.
But on reaching Wolverhampton itself the scene is changed. The gloomy "works" which spoil the landscape some miles off are forgotten, and we see in the town the signs of the great wealth which these unlovely "works" have created. The town is built on a hillside. Its public buildings give it the air of progress and importance which we associate with our best provincial centres. It is historically an interesting place, and, amid all its modern "improvements" there are happily old world streets and ancient houses which will have a special interest for the visitors from the other side of the Atlantic. The country to the north, south and west is as charming as any that beautiful old England can boast. The romantic districts of Warwick, Shakespeare's country, and W.orcester and the Malvern Hills, are quite close. An hour's ride brings us to the Severn, perhaps the loveliest river in England, and there is Shropshire, the most bucolic, the most primitive, the most unspoiled rural district in all England. where the stranger will delight in coach journeys through quaint and sleepy old villages, whose cottages are as old as Shakespeare's days, and where no railway disturbs their peace. For tourists in Britain this year Wolverhampton will be the centre, as Glasgow was last year. The exhibition is in the West Fark, a very charming situation and from the towers and other elevated points of view in the grounds the panorama of rolling country, with the blue
mountains of Wales in the far distance, is glorious beyond description.
The idea of starting this great exhibition is due to Mr. Thomas Graham, J. P., a local newspaper proprietor, who is chairman of the executive committee. To him and to Mr. Hedley, who arranged the Glasgow exhibition, belong the credit of carrying out the scheme to a successful issue. Everything is most admirably and tastefully planned. The buildings occupy 128,000 square feet; the grounds altogether cover some 30 acres. Nearly $\$ 750,000$ has been expended in the venture; a large part of which has been guaranteed by the public spirited citizens of Wolverhampton. The design of the main buildings is strikingly beautiful. They form a crescent; there is the Industrial Hall, some 400 feet in length, by 170 feet in width; then there is the Canadian pavilion, which stands out most prominently and commands attention and admiration from every point of view. It is incomparatbly the handsomest building Canada has yet had in the series of exhibitions which have been held on this side. Although not so large, it is vastly superior in designs to either that of Paris or Glasgow, and one cannot help thinking that this is due to the fact that in arranging this show the Canadian authorities had a free hand. Too much could not be said in acknowledgment of the great ability and business-like methods and taste which have been displayed by the Canadian commissioner, Mr. W. D. Scott, and his colleagues, Messrs. Hay and Brodie, They had the Canadian pavilion in perfect order before any other part of the show had been got into ship-shape.
Passing along the crescent beyond the Canadian pavilion-which by the way occupies an area of 8,000 square feet-we come to the Machinery Hall -which is one of the great features
of the show. It is 350 feet in length by 130 feet in width. Over the doorway is a colossal figure of industry, and huge towers surmount either end of the building. Here is the finest display of electrical machinery ever seen in this country, also very interesting printing and book-producing machinery, mostly of American origin. There are mammoth locomotives, engines, dynamos, motors, weaving looms, and a host of machine tools, and exhibits of heavy wiring and mill machinery, for which the Midland manufacturers are famous. Manchester, Bolton, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton uphold the British engineering industry in this remarkable show, while the new American tools prove that in that department our cousins excel us. For the ordinary sightseer, the Industrial Hall will have the greatest attraction. The exhibits here are mostly British-but there are also interesting contributions from Japan, India and Denmark. To the tourist-not the least attractive are the stands of the tourist agents and the great railways, which display hundreds of large colored photographs of British scenery, and of the innumerable places of interest in the Old Country which delight American and colonial travellers. Outside, in the grounds, there is "all the fun of the fair." There is the wonderful spiral toboggan, removed from Coney Island, New York, and numberless other "side shows," some of which have been imported from Paris, and are new to the plea-sure-seekers of this country. It should be mentioned that in the Wolverhampton Art Gallery the exhibition committee have arranged one of the finest loan collections of pictures we have ever had. The show, both on its own merits and having regard to the beauty and historic interest of the district of Wolverhampton, is one which no visitor to the old Country should miss.

# Bottle Washing Machinery 



Original Inventor and Patentee.

OUR NEW PATTERN "KINGSTON."
No. 2
22-dozen Half-pint Beers.
Fitted with Revolving Rinsers as shewn, £27 with Bottle Sinker.

OVER 1,000 'KINGSTONS' are now in use.

Machines from \& 10 to £40.

## D. G. BINNINGTON, Kingston Machine Works, HULL, ENGLLND.

ar Speclal estimates to Canadians under the New Tarlff.

STOCKS AND BONDS.


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To return to the Canadian Pavilion, it should be mentioned it is occupied with the products-and not so much with the manufactures of the Dominion. The exhibits of traders and manufacturers are comparatively few, and the responsibility of representing Canada has been mainly undertaken by the Government. The main object served by Canada's show here is to give those who see it an idea of the vast capabilities of the new country in producing mineral wealth, cereals and fruit, and also to indicate the vastness of the territory and the variety of the climate. In this object the Canadian authorities have achieved a success of which every Canadian may be proud.
The first object to claim attention on entering the Canadian Pavilion is the magnificent trophy of grains, grasses and cereals. This forms the centrepiece of the large circular dome, which rises to a height of forty feet. The trophy is circular at the base, and rises almost to the top of the dome, at the base of which, about 40 feet in circumference, four large arches are sprung to the walls, the whole being so arranged as to form a sort of temple of cereals. The grain and grasses are shown in sheaves and bunches festooned and wreathed in varied and artistic forms. On the immense stand in the centre are grouped hundreds of bottles of all shapes and sizes, containing specimens of wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, peas, flax, millet, buckwheat, and in fact all the leading varieties of grain, grasses and fodder plants which grow to such perfection in Canada. These samples are all carefully labelled, giving the name and address of the grower, yield per acre, etc. The collection contains thousands of samples, comprising over five hundred different varieties. The exhibit is probably the best of the kind ever seen in this country. It is an object lesson that cannot fail to impress everyone who sees it with the fact that Canada is a country rich in agricultural resources of almost endless variety. The list of

Locomotives,
Cranes of all kinds,
Steam and Water Pipes and Fittings.

Cable Address:
"RAILS," Widnes, England.
A.B.C. and Universal Mining Codes.

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Galvanized Sheets, Bar Iron, Aerial Wire Ropeways. .

Steel Rails of all Sections, Fish Plates, Bolts, Spikes, Points and Crossings, Steel Sleepers, Wagons for all purposes, Wire Ropes, Pit Headings, Screens, Mining Steel, Pulsating Pumps.

Ci Cuts will be inserted when received. (ind

varieties of grain shown is as follows: Oats, 107 varieties; barley, 30 (tworowed), barley, 38 ; fall wheat, 22 ; spring wheat, 117; peas, 61; Indian corn, 37 ; millet, 9 ; Soja beans, horse beans, flax and hops.

To the right of the trophy there is a splendid display of food products by Canadian firms.

Canada is celebrated for her fruit and here we find four pyramids containing fruit of all kinds preserved in antiseptic fluid. A long table artistically arranged contains fifty varieties of apples, which have been preserved in cold storage since they were picked last autmun.

The mineral section contains a great variety of specimens, suggestive of Canada's richness in mineral resources, and the immense possibilities which will follow in the way of development from increased investment of capital. The exhibit is an extensive one, including gold nuggets, gold copper ores, nickel and nickel produats, various gold ores from different provinces, petroleum, graphite, coal, silver lead ores, iron and steel exhibits, mica, asbestos, manganese, antimony, mineral paints, copper ores, ornamental and building stones, bricks and clays, corundum, etc. The Mica Boiler Covering Company make a special display of their product.
Canada is famous for her richness in the wealth of her forests. The display in the forestry section in the Pavilion is attractive in appearance and pleasantly varied in the large number of exhibits of different classes of timber, many being shown in the log, square, as well as finished and polished. The specimens are all labelled. Photographs of many varieties of Canadian trees are displayed in frames made from the wood which they represent. A few pieces of furniture are also here shown, illustrating the manufactured product. This section includes splendid specimens (stuffed) of some of the noble animals in which sportsmen take great interest, and in which Canadian forests abound.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company show a number of paintings in pil, and photographs illustrative of the
scenery in various portions of that great transcontinental railway.

## DIALITE BITUMEN CABLES.

An entire revolution in the cable trade has been made by the production of dialitte bitumen cables by the St. Helen's Cable Company, Limited, Warrington, England. Dialite is a vulcanized substance of the greatest durability, the raw material called bitumen having been in sucessful use for many years.. It is purified by a special process on the latest scientific basis. This company manufacture two classes of cables, one dialite waterproof paper cable, in which all the advantages of fibrous insulation are preserved, without the defects to which this class of insulation is liable. The other class is Dialite Bitumen, where the insulation almost entirely consists of their patent Dialite. The company have had prolonged and exhaustive tests made upon these cables,and we are pleased to be able to subjoin the reports, one by Mr. C. H. Wordingham, an exceedingly well known engineer in that country, and who was at one time Municipal Engineer for Manchester. The other report is by Mr. T. L. Miller, of Liverpool, also very well known in his line.

One of the great advantages of this company's Dialite Bitumen wire is in its excessive cheapness as compared with vulcanized rubber. We learn, for instance, that off the present list issued by the Convention of Cable Makers in that country the discount allowed is 25 per cent. The St. Helen's Cable Company, on the other hand, can allow 40 per cent. off this list for their Dialite Bitumen Cables, from which it will be at once seen that the immense saving in the latter should be of particular interest to all Canadian electrical engineers. Our readers are requested to carefully consider the full import of this knowledge, for the great saving shown by this new introducfion should at once suggest further knowledge which the sole manufactur-
ers, the St. Helen's Cable Company, will be pleased to give to any and all inquirers, together with quotations:
Report on Dia's Patent Waterproof Cable.-At the request of the St. Helen's Cable Company, Ltd., I visited their works at Warrington, on the 10th instant, and examined and carefully tested a length of Dia's Patent Waterproof Cable. I was informed that this cable had been under water for several days, and for the twenty-four hours immediately preceding my visit. The cable is insulated as follows: Next the core is placed a layer of paper lapped on in the usual way; the papers which is of the best quality manilla , is somewhat thicker than is ordinarily used, and is impregnated before being ap plied to the cable. After the lapping is complete, the covering is again impregnated, and is then taped. Over the tape is placed a layer of waterproof material, to which the name of Dialite has been given. It is not desired to disclose the composition of this material, but from the information given me, I am of opinion that it should be durable. The Dialite is lapped with tape in the same manner as a rubber covered cable, and is then vulcanised in steam. After vulcanisation is complete, the cable is finished with braiding treated with preservative compound in the usual way. I made the following measurements of the cable: Diameter of core covered over out side of strands, 0.322 inch; diameter over outside paper, 0.461 inch; diame ter outside of tape, 0.482 inch; diameter over dialite, 0.671 inch; diameter of finished cable outside braiding, 0.816 inch. The above figures give a thickness of wall of 0.069 inch for the paper and 0.094 inch for the dialite. The length of cable tested was stated to be 220 yards, and the core was composed of 19 strands of No. 16 S.W.G. I submitted the cable to the following tests: Insulation Resistance-This was measured by a battery giving about 600 volts, and I found the insulation resistance at the end of one, two and three minutes' electrification respectively to me as follows: Insulation resistance of length, after one minute's electrifica-


## Lifing 1 Tackie

FOR

## ..ALL PURPOSES..

Cranes. Crabs.

## Sheave Blocks.

 Pulley Blocks.The Steel Rope Pulley-Block Co. LIMITED,<br>Washford Road, SHEFFIELD, Eng.

tion, 1,265 megs.; permile, 158 megohms; after two minutes' electrification, 1,555 meghoms; 194 megohms; after three minutes' electrification, 1,707 megohms; 213 megohms. The temperature of the water in which the cable was immersed was 42 degrees Fah.-Capacity.-After being tested for insulation resistance, the cable was earthed for ten minutes, and capacity was then determined and found to be 0.0988 mi crofarads for the length, corresponding to 0.79 microfarads per mile, the temperature of the water in which the cable was immersed being 42 degrees Fah.-Pressure Test.-An alternating pressure of 5,000 volts, having a periodicity of about 80 periods per second, was applied to the whole length for half-an-hour without the cable showing any signs of breaking down.-Breakdown Test.-The pressure was next raised until the cable broke down, the dielectric being pierced at a pressure between 18,000 and 19,000 volts.-Bending Test.-A piece of the same length of cable which, as before stated, had been under water for several days, and for tiwenty-four hours immediately before the test was made, and to which a pressure of between 18,000 and 19,000 volts had been applied as described in the last test, and was cut off from one end, and was bent three times in each direction, making six bendings in all, round a drum about $71 / 2$ inches diameter. The drum was actually a tapering one, tapering from $73 / 4$ inch to $71 / 8$ inch diameter. After bending, the length was immersed in water except for about a foot at each end, and an alternating pressure, having a periodi-
city of about 80 periods per second,was applied to it. The pressure was raised to rather over 14,000 volts and was maintained at this value for three minutes when the length broke down at a point about 4 feet 6 inches from one end.- Qualities of Dialite.- A test which I made of a wire insulated entirely with dialite showed this material to have a high dielectric strength as well as considerable insulation resistance.
General Remarks.-It is to be observed that the Dialite covering is thoroughly waterproof; this is shown not only by the tests described having been carried out after prolonged immersion in water, but still more conclusively by the material having been vulcanised in steam with the paper covering within it. Had it been at all pervious to moisture, the steam must have entered the paper and destroyed its insulation resistance. A cable insulated in the manner described has the advantages over a lead covered cable of (1) being unaffected by electrolysis; (2) having an insulating surface so that it cannot transmit a leak to other cables, nor carry currents that may cause the covering to fuse; (3) it is very much lighter, thus being easier and cheaper to handle; (4) it is much less costly. In those cases in which the mechanical protection afforded by a lead covering is of importance, the cable insulated as above described can be lead covered, the braiding then, of course, being omitted. When this is done, it possesses the advantage over an ordinary lead covered cable that if there be any defect such as a pin-hole
or flaw in the lead, or if the lead be damaged so as to admit moisture, the insulation of the cable is unaffected, since dialite prevents the moisture gaining access to the paper. In conclusion, I am of opinion that the invention is a useful one, and that orunary lead covered paper cables are greatly improved by the addition of a layer of dialite between the paper and the lead, while, in many cases, where the conditions are suitable, dialite might with advantage be substituted for lead.-C. H. Wordingham, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Meeh. E., M.I.E.E., Brasenose street, Manchester, 11th February, 1902.
Report No. 2.-7, Tower Buildings N., Water street, Liverpool, 22nd March, 1902.-Messrs. The St. Helen's Cable Co., Ltd., Warrington.-Dear Sirs,-As requested by your Mr. Heyl-Dia, I carried out a series of tests on your new "Dialite" cables, and beg to report to you thereon, as follows: - The cable tested was 100 yards of $19 \mid 16$ S.W.G. "Dialite" cable, which was insulated first with impregnated Manilla paper lapped on to a thickness of about 74 mils. and taped, then covered with "Dialite" waterproof composition to a thickness of 89 mils. and finally taped, braided and compounded. The cable, which had been in the testing tank for a week prior to the test, was first subjected to an alternating E.M.F. of 5,000 volts for 15 minutes, after which the insulation resistance was measured by a battery giving about 600 volts, and at the end of one minute's electrification was found to be 217 megohms per mile, the temperature of the water

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in which the cable was immersed being 55 deg. Fah. Capacity tests on the cable were then made, which showed the cable to have a capacity corresponding to 1.18 microfarad per mile. A length of about 10 feet was then cut off the cable and bent 6 times round a 9 inch drum- 3 times in one direction and 3 times in the reverse directionafter which it was immersed in the water, with the exception of the ends, and subjected to a gradually increasing alternating E.M.F. of about 80 periods per second, until it finally broke down at a pressure of 18,000 volts.

Ten days later, in order to check over my previous figures, I made further insulation and capacity tests on the same length of cable, the temperature of the water in the tank, and the other conditions, being the same as on the previous occasion, and under such test obtained the following result: Insulalation resistance, 74 megohms per mile; capacity, 1.23 microfarad per mile. I may remark that in the interval between my first and second test the cable was lying about the works on its drum, the ends having been covered with rubber tape. In conclusion, I may say that I was very well satisfied with the behaviour of the cable under test, and was particularly pleased both
with the flexibility and the waterproofing properties of the "Dialite" cover-ing.-I am, dear sins, yours faithfully, Thos. L. Miller.

Address all communications to The
St. Helen's Cable Company, Limited, Warrington, England.

VEGETABLE OILS AT THE TROPICS.
The oil-producing trees of Ceylon and the grease-oozing trees of South America are quite well known to the trade. In this article we will deal briefly with the singular oil-producing vegetation seen by a correspondent while travelling in the islands of the Southern Pacific Ocean. In the first series we show a tree growing in the island of Chusan. From this tree quantities of tallow-like compounds are olbtained twice a year. The same type of tree flourishes in parts of China. Whiie at Nagasaki the writer was shown specimens of this remarkable tree. The bark of the China product is used in connection with the making of fancy toilet soaps. The barks are pulverized and the oily matters are extracted by pressure and by a chemical operation. In the island
above mentioned, however, practically the same growth of tree is utilized in a different manner. Instead of the bark being used, the workmen secure the Iruitage, and during the months of Décember and January these fruits are laden with an oil, which can be procured by a process of squeezing between rolls. Again there are oils obtained from this tree by means of tapping the saps. A common piece of hollow bamboo tube is used, about an inch in diameter, and this is tapped into the trunk near the base. Then there is a bamboo bucket suspended to the tube, and the oily substances which emerge with the sap are caught in this device, and retained for further treatment. The oily matters thus obtained are used in the making of soaps, candles and for lubricating purposes.
When the oily portions are secured from the barks of the tree, the bark is sectioned off and portions removed. The bark may then be handled conveniently. Sometimes the bark is chipped into bits previous to the treating of the same. In one estaolishment the mode of work consisted in grinding the bark down to a powdered state by a process of exposure to the revolving surface of an emery wheel. Again I saw natives pounding the barks in

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 40a Thornton Road, BRADFORD, ENc.mortars, and the barks were then treated to a drying out and extraction process, resulting in the procuring of a large percentage of the oily substances contained in the fibre.
There grows in the Gilbert Islands irr the Pacific a species of berry-producing plant that fats of considerable usefulness may be obtained from. The writer observed the operations of the natives in this line of work. They obtain about 40 pounds of the berries from the ordinary sized growth, and these berries are put through the necessary operations for the extraction of what oily matters they may contain. Often the plants are in clusters so closely combined in the undergrowth that a number may be cut or treated at one operation. There is a plant of nearly the same description
growing in India, from which the people secure fatty matters for the making of oils, cakes of soap, candles, etc. The berries are first subjected to the heat of the sun, followed by baking. Then comes the breaking up and pulverizing process, after which the material is boiled for several hours. This boiling process frees the fatty substance from the fibre, and the same may be removed by allowing the mass tu settle. The fats will collect at the surface, where they may be removed when hardened.
The carnauba tree of the Southern Pacific islands is a most remarkable specimen. It produces gums and several species of oily matters from its saps and fruits. The roots of this productive tree are also treated. This tree is a species of palm. It grows to
considerable height and thrives well without culture. When the tree is young the natives callect the lumps of gummy matter which collect on it,and these gums are used in the making of varnishes for home consumption.
The pulp of this tree is used in soap making. The natives reduce the fibre of the wood to a pulpy order by grinding the wood on stones. Then the stuff is permitted to boil and soak in water until rendered much like ordinary pulp, except that in this case the pulp bears considerable proportions of oils, which may be extracted and used alone or utilized in combination with the pulp. The leaves of this tree are secured, which, when properly treated, makes a substance very similar to low grades of waxes. But the oily nuts of the tree are of the most value. The

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[^6]nuts are collected every season and prepared for a process of squeezing under rolls to break the shells. Then native boys remove the rich, oily meats and these are subjected to great pressure under the platens of screw presses or under excessive stone or metal weights. Often the weight is permitted to remain on for several days, during which intervals little jets of oily portions emerge from the mass.
I also managed to get a little information concerning the so-called sago tree of Ceylon. It seems that some of these trees have been transplanted in the Southern Pacific islands, and your correspondent was able to see the progress made. The sago tree is treated in a rather odd fashion to get its products. In Ceylon is has been the custom to reduce this tree to disks by sawing into pieces, and these disks are then reduced to powder. The necessary proportion of liquids is next applied, and then the masses are formed into cakes and hardening occurs by
heat from a fire or by exposure to the sun. Then the necessary sweetening and preparing takes place and the cakes known in Ceylon as sago cakes are made. The natives of the southern islands are cutting these trees into disks with crude saws. The tree is first felled and the small branches are trimed off. Next the trunk is placed in position on a rock or the ground for sawing. The idea is to get the oily portions contained in the fibre of the tree, and this is done by treating the disks separately.
The work of reducing the disks to the required powdered state is not difficult with the natives, because the wood is not very hard and the tools possessed by the workmen are suitable for the work. There is much cutting, scraping and chipping before the actual grinding and pulverizing begins to take place. When once under way, however, the wood is soon powdered. Then comes the working into molds to form the cakes, and the stuff is shipped
in this order to the oil producers. The oil is extracted by treating the blocks to chemicals and by pressure in rolls and weighted platens, much like the processes previously noted.
The nuts of the argan tree of the Philippines is going to be a factor in the oil trade some day. It contains considerable oil, and the natives with their crude devices are able to get quite a goodly proportion of oil from the same. When the product of the nut is manufactured into the oil cakes, for which the natives are noted, the cakes sell freely to the foreign shipping. There has been quite a gooally proportion of the oil nut trade in progress during the past year, and the outlook for increased business with exporters is very bright. The Brazil nut has been transplanted to Luzon and Panay, and these nuts are being manufactured for the oils they contain. The lack of proper devices for working the nuts is a handicap, of course, but it is expected that increased business will

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result in the importing of modern machinery for handling these oil nuts. It resembles a cocoanut, but is smaller. The natives have eaten the fruit and brought on dysentery. The natives then eat the leaves of the tree to offset the effects of the nuts. The real value of the ivory nuts is in the oils contained in the meats. These could be extracted and used commercially. Then we should mention the funny three-cornered nut. This nut thrives in the Southern Sea districts and has over its contents but a thin shell. I saw natives eating the contents of the nuts, and observed the oily nature of the substance. Evidently there is oil in these growths well worth the handling. Along the edges of the houses where the rainfalls have caused the roofing to the storm-swept, one may see indications of greases, these evidently coming from the rains which were washed over the roof. The nut itself I found to be quite as well loaded with oil substance as the shell is with miniature nuts. We should also note the peculiar style of mortar used by the Sulus. One I saw was merely
a stump of a tree hollowed out and a pounding tool of stone. Here the nuts, berries, etc., may be placed in the hollow and the process of reducing to a powdered state for crushing for the oils commencea. All of these processes are of the crudest possible, as may be seen. There is little or no mechanical apparatus in use. Every device is operated by manual labor, and is of the old-fashioned type of the forefathers.

## MODERN TARIFF SYSTEMS.

"Modern Tariff Systems" is the title of a monograph issued by the U. S. Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It presents a statement of the three distinct tariff systems now applied in the principal commercial countries of the world, and is of especial interest at this time, in view of the tariff discussions and pending tariff legislation in certain European countries. The tariff systems now in use among the prominent countries of the world may be
classed under three heads: (1) The general tariff system; (2) The general and conventional tariff system and (3) The maximum and minimum tariff system. The system of a general tariff is the simplest of those enumerated, and consists in having a single schedule of import duties, which is applied to the goods of all countries without distinction. Such a tariff is altogether an act of the legislative branch of the government. It takes account only of the needs of the home country and recognizes foreign commercial relations only in so far as the latter are in harmony with home interests.

The system of general and conventional tariffs, however, makes a distinction between goods which come from different countries. The fact that nations which make use of a general tariff often find themselves compelled to change this tariff when they later make commercial treaties is evidence of how difficult it is to maintain such a tariff intact. But since modern nations are practically compelled to have more or less commercial relations with each other some way of re-

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gulating these relations must be found, and the usual method of securing this end is by means of a mutual understanding between the countries in question. Generally one nation declares itself ready to grant some concession or reduction in its tariff if a corresponding concession is offered in return. If an agreement is reached, a treaty is made, and, as a rule, the willingness is expressed to make furtreaties with other countries under similar conditions. Such a treaty will usually introduce new tariff rates. If the State substitutes these rates for those in the general tariff then no change in the system takes place. The usual course, however, is for the State to now maintain two columns in its tariff schedule. The first for those countries enjoying the "most-favored nation" treatment, which is called the treaty or conventional tariff, and the second containing the original rates, for those countries not receiving this treatment, and termed the general tariff.
The rates of the conventional tariff are, of course, never higher than those
of the general schedule, and are usually lower. It may be, however, that one nation regards it of importance that a certain rate, a reduction of which is refused by the other power, should not be increased during the period for which the treaty is made. The making of an agreement that rates shall not be changed is termed "binding" such rates. That is, the conventional tariff schedule is composed of reduced and "bound" or fixed rates. The general schedule may be changed at any time without breaking any of the conditions of the treaty, but the conventional schedule can only be changed by the consent of both parties.

The general tariff is framed with the acknowledged purpose of being the basis for the negotiations of commercial treaties. A conventional schedule is drawn up in these treaties, and by the action of the most-favored-nation clause, the conventional tariff becomes so extended in application that, as a rule, it is the exception to apply the general tariff. For this reason the general tariff is regarded mainly in the
light of a preliminary sketch of the real tariff. As a consequence, the rates in the general schedule are not infrequently made rather high, so that they can readily be reduced and concessions demanded in return. There is always the possibility, howerer, that the negotiations may be broken off for some unforeseen reason and the undesired high rates become actual rates. This possibility generally exerts a restraining influence in the framing of the general tariff. The course which events in the field of commercial policy may take will always exert considerable influence in the formation of such tariff schedules, but the main consideration must always be the needs of the home producers.

The most prominent country using the general and conventional system is Germany. The general tariff is practically that of 1879 , with the later amendments. The conventional tariff is made up of the schedules contained in the commercial treaties with Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, Greece and Servia. Partially through commercial treaties and

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partially through the action of the Adnation agreements, Germany has extended the application of the conventional schedule until it is now given to all European countries except Portugal. The general tariff, therefore, has only a very limited scope, and in this case may be regarded as a penalty tariff. In Austria the general tariff is based on the laws of 1882 and 1887. The conventional tariff is the result of several commercial treaties and practically applies to all countries of importance.
The maximum and minimum tariff system is distinguished from the above system, first of all, in its form. Instead of having two rates for a few articles it has two rates on most articles on which duties are imposed, and for this reason is frequently called the double-tariff system. In the application of these rates the maximum schedule corresponds to the general schedule and the minimum schedule to the conventional schedule of the system just described, since the minimum rates are given only to those countries which receive the most-favored-nation treatment. The characteristic difference between the two systems, however, arises from the difference in their origin. The minimum shedule is not drawn up by negotiations between the executives of
the two countries but is framed by the legislative body at the same time that the maximum schedule is made. That is, the legislative power fixes two rates of duty on each article in the tariff. The higher is the one which fixes the maximum extent to which those articles may be taxed on entering the country; the lower, or minimum rate, is the one which fixes the minimum extent to which the duty may be lowered. If it is desired to make commercial treaties at any time these two rates show the exact limits between which the treaty rates are to be fixed.

## INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Right of Beneficiary.-Where a benefit insurance policy is payable to the wife of the insured, her interest in it is of mere expectancy, which is defeated by a failure to survive the husband. Southwell et al vS Gray, 72 N.Y. Supp. 342.

Tender of Assessments. - Where a beneficiary association has refused a member's assessment, it cannot defeat a claim for benefit because a subsequent assessment was not tendered. Wagner vs Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor, 87 N.W. Rep. (Mich.) 903.

Time Insurance Takes Effect-Where a certificate is issued by a beneficiary association, and sent to a subordinate lodge for a member, the contract is complete, although the certificate is not actually delivered. Wagner vs Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor, 87 N.W. Rep. (Mich.) 903.
Unauthorized Insertion by Agent.Evidence of the unauthorized insertion in an insurance policy, on request of the insurance agent, of a provision contrary to that which had been agreed upon between him and the insured, and evidence of the agent's assurance, in response to an inquiry by the insured at the time when the policy was delivered, to the effect that the policy conformed to their agreement, is admissible, on the question whether the insured was or was not bound by the inserted provision, either on the ground that he had requested it or that he was negligent in not reading the policy. Fred. A. McMaster vs New York Life Insurance Company, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. (U.S.) 10.

Unnecessary Exposure to Danger. In an action on an accident policy excluding from the risk loss of limb resulting wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, from "unnecessary exposure to danger," it was shown that plaintiff, while hunting, placed his gun, loaded and cocked, against a fence, and, after

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climbing over, was injured in the wrist, necessitating the amputation, by a discharge of the gun when he attempted to draw the same through the fence. Held, that the injury resulted from an unnecessary exposure to danger, precluding recovery. Sargent vs Central Acc. Ins. Co., 87 N. W. Rep. (Wis.), 796.

Act of Agent held not Extension of Time.-A general agent of a life insurance company issued a policy to its medical examiner, the agent to advance the first premium, which was to be repaid to him by the examiner from his future fees. The agent made no payment to the company, nor did he report that the premium had been paid, and the insured died, before making any payment to the agent. The contract provided that it should not go into effect, until the first premium had been actually paid. Held, that no extension of time for the payment of the premium had been granted, and the policy was never operative. Hewitt vs American Union Life Ins. Co., 23 N.Y. Supp. 105.
Adjustment of Loss.-An adjuster sent out by insurance companies to determine the amount of and settle an alleged loss, is authorised to exercise their option to pay the damages or to reconstruct or repair the building infured. Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester, England, vs Barnard, 111 Fed. Rep. (U.S.) 702.

Condition as to Assignments.-An insurance company may, by contract, affix such conditions as it sees fit to the assignment of its policies. McQuillan
vs Mutual Reserve Fund Assn., 87 .N.W. Rep. (Wis.) 1069.
Custom as to Binder Slips.-Where, in an action on a binder slip, proof is presented to show a custom with reference to the termination of risks under such binders, which was that, on notifying the broker that the risk was declined, all insurance thereunder was terminated, and that a notice similar to the one given had been in use for a long time, the question whether the binder was a temporary arrangement, and was so understood by the parties, is for the jury. Underwood et al vs Greenwich Ins. Co., 73 N.Y. Supp. 251.

Engaging in Liquor Business Prohib-ited.-In an action on a benefit certificate, defendant claimed forfeiture by misstatements in the application as to the insured being engaged in the liquor business. A by-law of the Association precluded one employed in such occupation becoming a member thereof. The officers and members of the subordinate lodge to which insured belonged had full knowledge that he was engaged in the liquor business when the certificate was issued, and continued to receive dues and assessments from him on the certificate, and to treat him as a member. Held, that the subordinate lodge was the agent of the supreme lodge, and that the right of forfeiture was waived. Coverdale et al vs Royal Arcanum, 61 N.E. Rep. (Ill.) 915.

Interest of a Life Tenant.-A life tenant, insuring the building on the premises as his own, is only entitled on the pobcy to the actual value, at the


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time of the fire, of his right to use the same during his life; the value of such use being determined from the locality and surroundings of the property,that being the measure of his insurable interest Beekman ef al vs Fulton and Montgomery Counties Farmers' Mut Fire Ins. Ass'n., 73 N.Y. Supp. 110.
Inventory Before Loss Not Binding. -Wihere an inventory made by the assured some time before a fire included waggons, etc., under the head of "Camp Equipage," but there was no evidence to show that the inventory had any connection with the insurance contract, the classification in the inventory would not be binding, so as to prevent recovery for the loss of the waggons, etc., under the heading "Waggons, Sleigihs and Harnesses," in the proofs of loss. Beyer vs St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co., 88 N.W. Rep. (Wis.) 57.
Inventory of Property Destroyed. Where an insurance policy required schedules to be made, in which shall be inserted the "cost of such articles," the fact that seconu nand property was inserted therein with the full original cost set against it, does not show willful fraud on the part of the assured, who was an illiterate farmer's wife. Beyer vs St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co., 88 N.W. Rep. (Wis.) 57.

Iron-Safe Clause.-An agreement by insured to keep an iron safe, and keep his books therein, was not binding where the agent knew no such safe was kept, and there was no consideration for the agreement. Germania Ins. Co vs Ashby, 65 S.W. Rep. (Ky.) 611.

## THE FASHIONS.

Better one perfectly built tailor-made gown than a variety of poorly fitting frocks has long been the lbelief of the woman who would be well dressed. Simplicity and a good cut far outweigh a multitude of frills and "incrustations" applied as an afterthought in order to hide a poor fit. Neatness is the first requisite of style; not that ab surd neatness which forbids a curl and frowns on a flounce, but rather that well groomed, well-turned-out appearance which can only be achieved by those who give not only time, but intelligent attention, to the subject of clothes.
The woman who is fond of tailormade gowns is in luck this spring, for the tailor-made is pre-eminently the correct thing, and is not only confined to cloth, but finds its way into the domain of silks, while the tailor-made "tub" gown will be the gown of summer. Always charming, no matter in what material they are carried out, they take on a new attractiveness when light colours and dainty accessories are made possible by the coming of warm weather. One of the most exquisite gowns of this description that has been turned out in London this season is of pastel blue cloth. The gored skirt is very simple, being finished with several rows of stitching. The smart little bolero coat is finished with a postilion black, and has a collar of white miroir velvet, painted with violets and a few pink rose buds, the effect being that of old brocade. The fronts of the coat are brought together by narrow straps of velvet caught with silken ornaments

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in the shape of flowers. Another beautiful gown is of fine white wool in princesse style. The gown-which is train-ed-has a shaped piece of cream Renaissance lace around the edge, and some medallions of the lace inserted above, through which shows the white silk of the foundation skirt. A deep yoke that is almost a jacket is made of the lace. The sleeves, which have little fulness at the top, fit snugly to the wrist,where they are finished by a fall of lace. The beauty of this gown lies in its simplicity, and the perfection of its fit.

The postilion black is in decided favor, and the short basque at present threatens to replace almost entirely the waist that is without tails. Skirts in spite of the reformer, continue long. There is something so graceful in the sweeping dress that one can almost find an excuse for the woman who insists on having a train on her walking gown. Stitching retains its place in popular favor, and narrow bias folds appear on many of the more simple gowns. Strappings still hold their own, and lace is frilled, or applied, or inserted upon the tailor gown quite as often as upon any other. Indeed the craze for decoration is so great that the simple tailor-


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#### Abstract

made garment, so ubiquitous in the past, is now almost as extinct as the dodo. One extremely smart walking gown recently imported, is of Trish frieze, in a shade a little deeper than a biscuit color, The short skirt is finished with strapped seams, and several rows of stitching. The pretty coat has a postilion back, and a narrow belt which fastens with a gold buckle beleath the loose fronts. The small turn 'own collar is of brown velvet. Small gold buttons finish one side of the coat and gold loops the other. Some of the new skirts are made with an empiecement round the hips,


from which hangs the skirt proper, which is arranged in many cases in tucks or pleats. This style is not only popular in thin materials, but in cloth as well. The skirt with the shaped flounces, one over the other, is very popular, as is also the skirt having three shaped flounces around the hem, very narrow in front and gradually widening until they almost come up to the waist band in the back. This mode is most suitable for a short person as it gives the lengthening effect of a polonaise. An extremely chic gown, recently seen, was of dark blue cloth. The coat was of Eton shape, close fit-
ting, and made with three stitched straps slanting down from neek and shoulder seams to the scroll-like ends that terminated in the centre of the back, the strappings that trimmed the edge of the jacket. The skirt was quite plain in the back, but in front, and on the sides, one inch pleats extended from the belt to within four inches of the hem, where they spread out.

Travelling gowns are beginning to occupy the minds of most women who go away for the summer. This year, if advance models can be trusted, travelling dresses will be more elaborate than the conservative will regard with

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| Ottrate Magnesia 1 l |  |
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approval. Black brocaded cloth so woven that it looks like silk brocade, already appears popular. In addition to the objection raised by the richness of the material in some of these new models, the style is also open to criticism. The skirt of one of these recently impcrted suits is of black brocaded cloth, made quite plain, but with a long train. The bloused coat which is designed for wear over a white shirt waist, is full and loose and finished with a very deep sailor collar, Another tailor-made travelling dress, which is much more useful, though less smart, is cut ankle length, and built of dark blue cloth. Both the skirt and the blouse coat are trimmed with stitched bands of cloth. A general utility suit, which can be worn for out of door excursions as well as for travelling, will prove a boon to the rwoman who doesn't want to be burdened with many garments. Such a suit, made of gray cloth, and trimmed with folds of black silk, edged with blue, is both useful and ornamental; the latter consideration being one which weighs heavily in the mind of the average woman. Another very attractive travelling gown, designed for mid-summer wear, is of black linen, made over black taffeta, and trimmed with bands of the linen.

The first of the three gowns mentioned is of fawn cloth, the skirt finished with many rows of stitching, above which is a stitched band of cloth finished with small tabs, caught with

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, MAY $22,1902$.

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tiny gold buttons. The smart blouse coat is lined with white satin the same material forming the deep sailor collar, revers, and tabs, all of which are embroidered in a design of small pink flowers. The rim of the fawn straw hat is faced with brown velvet, the trimming consisting of a silk scarf in shades of pink and fawn, and pink flowers.
The third model is of gray frieze, stitched about the edge of the skirt and on the coat, in a fashion simulating a bolero. The waist coat which is of plain gray cloth is fastened with three silver buttons, and opens over a white silk blouse. The bell sleeves are stitched, and faced with dark gray velvet, the same material forming the belt and revers.
The second model illustrates a gown of navy blue cloth, the skirt made with stitched flounces. The smart blouse coat has wide satin revers, applique with cream lace. The pointed belt is of blue panne velvet, and the large buttens decorating the coat are of cut steel. The hat worn with this costume is of black chiffon, and violets, with streamers of black taffeta.

## PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

Just now, when eggs are cheap, many are interested in some method of preserving. Nowhere have experiments been more carefully carried out than by Prof. F. T. Shutt, chief chemist to the Dominion Experimental Farms. He says:

The results of experiments in egg preservation commenced in 1898 and continued in 1899 and 1900, have already been published in the annual reports of the Experimental Farm. They go to show that of all the preservative fluids and methods used, none gave

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such uniformly satisfactory results, as regards quality of the preserved egg, as saturated lime-water, and, further, that this was the least expensive and most pleasant to handle of all fluids employed.
Further trials have been made during the past season, using (1) lime-water, (2) lime-water containing one per cent common salt, (3) lime-water containing 2 per cent. common salt, (4) common salt, 1 per cent., (5) common salt, 2 per cent. We also tested the efficacy of the following methods: (6) smearing the eggs with vaseline and (a) immersed in lime-water, and (b) set away in rack; (7) covered with parafine and immersed in lime-water, and (8) dipping in saturated solution of potassium perm:anganate and set away in rack, (9) sodium alumniate, 5 per cent. solution. The experiments began May 14th, 1901, and the eggs were examined December 14th, 1901, a period of seven months. The result was as follows:
Saturated Lime-Water. - "White;" somewhat more limpid than in fresh egg and tinged faintly yellow. Yolk, globular, and in one or two eggs attached to shell. No offensive smell, and apeparance, both extrenally and internally, good. Discoloration of "white" somewhat more pronounced on poaching with the development of very faint musty odour. Though not equal to fresh eggs in flavor, they are quite usable, and in no degree offensive.

Saturated Lime-Water, containing 1 per cent. common salt,-Very good as

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to appearance, both externally and internally; "white" very slightly tinged, but a little more limpid than in saturated lime-water alone. Yolk, globular; air space, normal. Faint odor, somewhat more strongly marked on poaching. Nothing disagreeable in uncooked or cooked egg; quite usable, but lacking the flavor of a fresh egg. Compared with eggs in saturated limewater only, they are on the whole perhaps slightly superior. - Saturated Lime-Water and 2 per cent. of common salt.-"White" quite limpid and slightly brownish. Fairly well preserved, but not equal to eggs in either of the foregoing liquids.-Common salt, 1 per cent. solution.-In appearance, both externally and internally, four of the eggs were very similar to those kept in lime-water, but they possessed a more marked musty odor. In two of the eggs the "white" was limpid and yellowish, the yolk had lost its globular form, and the smell was disagree-able.-Common salt, 2 per cent. solu-tion.-"White," very limipid. Yolk, reddish-black, and of the consistency of jelly; very bad smell. All the eggs were quite spoilt and unusable.
Eggs smeared with vaseline and kept in lime-water.-"White," more markedly discolored than those in lime-water simply; musty smell, somewhat inferior to eggs kept in lime-water without vaseline covering.-Eggs smeared with vaseline and kept in rack. "White," slightly discolored possesses faint musty odor; but fairly good; apparently somewhat better than eggs in preceding test.-Eggs covered with paraffine and kept in lime-water._"White" slightly tinged with yellow; yolk, thin and degraded in one or two of the eggs, musty smell. Eggs decidedly inferior to those in limewater simply. External appearance rough and unattractive, due to paraffine.-Eggs dipped for half a minute in saturated permanganate

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT



# halifax, England. <div class="inline-tabular"><table id="tabular" data-type="subtable">
<tbody>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">Mackintosh's Extra TOERE</td>
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of potash solution, and kept in rack. Eggs considerably dried in, air space abnormally large, showing the "white" very limpid and quite discolored, very musty odor. The majority of the eggs were considered as decidedly bad and unfit for use.-Sodium aluminate, 5 per cent. solution.-"White" slightly tinged; general appearance, good; faint, musty odor.-Conclusions.-The preservative solutions that gave the best results were lime-water and the limewater containing 1 per cent. salt. There was not much difference between the eggs, cooked or uncooked, to sight, smell or taste, kept in these two solutions, but such as there was, we considered showed the eggs in the latter to be slightly the better.

The addition of salt to the lime-water to an extent exceeding 1 per cent. would appear to be no advantage; indeed, when the salt present amounted to 2 per cent. we noticed that the quality of the preserved eggs had suffered. The 1 per cent. solution is prepared by dissolving 1 1-3 ounces of common salt in each gallon of the saturated lime-water, The common salt solutions without lime, both 1 per cent. and 2 per cent.. caused the eggs to have a more marked and disagreeable odor, especially on cooking. All the eggs in the 2 per cent. fluid were unusable. Vaseline covered eggs were not quite as well preserved as those simply in lime-water. The paraffine covered eggs were decidedly inferior to those simply preserved by lime-water. The eggs dipped in a solution of perman-




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| Sun Fire.....................................e.t. | 248,000 | 88 18 p.8. | 10 | 4 | 18 | ${ }_{15}^{109 / 8}$ |

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ganate of potash were decidedly bad, showing that the claims for this much vaunted chemical are without foundation. In summing up the conclusions from the work of 1901, we feel justified in repeating the statement that saturated lime-water is the most effective preservative. We can further say that it is a cheap, easily prepared and pleasant fluid to handle. The addition of a small amount of salt (not exceeding 1
per cent.) appears to be an advantag but a larger amount-even 2 per cent. -of salt is decidedly detrimental to the quality of the preserved eggs.

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$\qquad$
say: The improved undertone in the stock market during the week was due entirely to easier conditions in the money market, and would have been even more hopeful had it not been for the coal strike. Last week's stringency was due to an unusual number of large obligations maturing about the same period. Some calculations estimated these payments at about $\$ 80$,000,000 ; and,although the sum was not any time actually withdrawn from the market, yet the transfer of loans and deposits inevitably caused the temporary locking up of large sums and consequent stringency in call loans. At the same time, the banks have been exercising more discrimination in regard to collateral, and this, too, encouraged a hardening of rates. Very for-
tunately relief came in the form of a break in sterling exchange rates owing to liberal offerings of security and loan bills by foreign bankers. This assistance from abroad was very timely and materially changed the aspect of the money market. Funds are returning more freely from the interior, and the weekly bank statements should henceforth show rising averages. It is noticeable that bankers exhibit no uneasiness over the situation; presumably because of their knowledge concerning maturities and of their confidence in the large borrowens who are chiefly responsible for the present expansion in loans. Were the latter feature due to the calls of a large number of small borrowers the situation would be very different. It must be remembered, however, that the present loan expansion does not promise immediate ease in rates.

Our foreign trade returns continue to show a declining balance of trade. In April our excess of exports was only $\$ 33,300,000$, against $\$ 44,000,000$ the same time last year, and for the ten months of the fiscal year the excess of exports was $\$ 435,600,000$, in 1902 , against $\$ 584$,300,000 in 1901. These changes were chiefly due to a fall in exports from $\$ 1,260,000,000$ in the first ten months of 1901 to $\$ 1,169,000,000$ in the same period of 1902. This is a decline of $\$ 70,000$, 000 in ten months, of which nearly $\$ 66$,000,000 were in breadstuffs. The total decline in corn exports was $\$ 57,000,000$, showing how important a factor last year's corn damage proved in our foreign trade as well as in our domestic markets, some of which are still showing the effects of scarcity. At the same time, our export trade is still far ahead of ordinary years, and it is only when comparisons are made with the phenomenal years of 1900 and 1901 that the results are unfavorable. Our importations continue large, especially of semi-manufactured products which enter as raw materials into other products, showing that our industries continue very active.

The future of business largely depends upon the crop situation, provided

## "PIONEER" GOLDEN FLAKE CAVENDISH TOBACCO. MADE IN LIVERPOOL, ENGLANB. <br> TRADE PRICE : <br>  <br> Manufactured by The Richmond Cavendish $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$, $1 \mathrm{It}_{1}$ Liverpool, England. (18) Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.

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Provision Merchants in Liverpool, are open for agency in HOG PRODUCTS, or will receive Canadian Cheese on consignment. Well represented through England and Ireland, address "PORK," care
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Machine Tools and Hydraulic Machinery, For ENGINEERS, SEIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS and BRIDGE BUILDERS


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

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

the monetary outlook is secure. Recent conditions have been very favorable to the growing crops, affording considerable compensation for the early losses in winter wheat. There is every prospect that high prices for corn will insure a large acreage of that céreal, and it seems hardly likely that the country will be again called upon to suffer such a serious disaster from drouth as it endured last year. With ordinary crops, therefore, we ought to be assured of another year of prosperity. The iron trade shows no indications whatever of cessation in its remarkable boom, and the most conservative authorities are still giving estimates of production that the most optimistic would have ridiculed three years ago.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has been checked by tight money and the coal strike, There has been no deep-seated fear concerning the latter, because it is not thought the miners have a good case. They are generalty well paid and comfortably situatedconditions not favorable to a long drawn-out contest, especially when the operators are not insisting upon unreasonable terms. With the strike eliminated as a factor we ought to have a more active market. There are


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## __ 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 invented by us 28 years ago, and it is most successfully working in nearly 11 parts of the world.

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

## Bradley \& Craven, <br> LIMITED

Westrate Common Foundry, WAKEFELLD, Eng,
Manufactured for the Canadian Market, nnder the new Preferential Tariff, 33\% per cent. in favor of English Goods.
no serious danger spots in sight and prices have shown a resistance to bad news that will tend to restore confidence and revive interest in the market after the crops are assured and the coal strike ended.
A coal labor war has just commenced and is not likely to end until it becomes a bore to the strikers, and that may not be for some timu to come. As an offset, however, to this unfortunate outcome of the recent negotiations between the coal representatives and the miners the good news comes from Europe that the Boer war in South Africa is about to come to a close. This is more important in its influence to the world at large as it has to do with bloody slaughter of the human race. while the other has no such possibility The prospect of a coal war has been hanging over the market for some time; therefore much of its effect has been discounted in advance.

TO TELL PRECIOUS STONES.
Any one can tell a genuine diamond or precious stone even from a very clever imitation. There are a few household tests which are practically infallible. The diamond expert, after long years of experience with gems, can detect an imitation, as a rule, at a glance. The layman in such matters, with a few simple tests, takes more time to solve such problems, ibut his judgment in the end is scarely less accurate.

An imitation diamond is never so brilliant as a genuine stone. If your eye is not experienced enough to detect the difference a very smple test is to place the stone under water. The imitation stone is practically extinguished, while a genuine diamond sparkles even under water, and is distinctly visible. When possible, place
a genuine stone beside the possible imitation under water, and the contrast will be apparent to the least experienced eye. The glass cutting test is, of course, more or less familiar, It is probably the most common.
False diamonds are usually cut more regularly than the genuine stones. In eutting a diamond the material is saved as far as possible. If any imitation the material itself is worthless, and no attempt is made to suit the size or angle of the facets to the form of the stone. It can be put down as a safe rule that when a stone is cut with great evenness and regularity, it is, to say the least, a very suspicious sign.
Another very simple and effective test is to place a drop of water on the stone and carefully observe the result. The stone should be very carefully cleaned. On an imitation diamond, the drop, however small, will
A. Earnshaw \& Sons, Ltd.,

Lathes up to 40 inch centres
Railway Wheel Lathes
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## MAKERS

VALVE SPRINGS.

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## Harden near BINGLEY, Yorkshire, Eng.

E. Special terms to Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff Telegraphic Address, "STEEL, BINGLET",

For all Classes of Machinery and Engineering Work.
 Spiral•Springs,
deliquesce. The drop will, however, however, is to examine an ink spot on retain its original shape on a true stone. To make the rest quite sure, use a magnifying glass when watching the action of the drop. Still another test of this nature is pass the stone over a piece of aluminum. Both the metal and the stone should be absolutely free from any trace of grease. The metal will give off some of its color to an imitation stone, while a genuine diamond will remain perfectly clear and unaffected. Among jewellers the final test is to apply a drop of fluorhydric acid to the stone under suspicion. The acid will eat into any false diamond and frost it, while the genuine stone will not be damaged in the slightest degree.

Perhaps the simplest method of all,
a sheet of white paper through a diamond, by holding the upper surface against the eye. If the stone be coungreatly multiplied, or at least doubled. The outline will, moreover, appear blurred and indistinct. By using a magnifying glass the test can readily be made absolute. The optical test is the best in examining rubies and emeralds. It is commonly supposed that such stones can be best tested by rubbing them with a file, that the genuine stones resist the steel, while the imitations only will suffer; but the test is not exhaustive. The best plan is to examine closely with a microscope of about a hundred diameters. The genuine stones have a number of min-
ute flaws, whereas the imitations are likely to be much more nearly perfec in texture.
The imitation ruby is filled with mirl ute air bubbles, which are not to be found in the genuine stones. The color of the imitations is sometimes even purer and more even than the stones. As a rule, any yellowish ting $g^{e}$ is considered suspicious. Genuine emb eralds are to be determined by tiny flaw or denditric in shape.

## HOW CASEIN IS MADE.

Charles H. La Wall thus describe the manufacture of casein, as conduct ed at the factory at Bainbridge, N.I:

Telegraphic Address:
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## -Tanners, Curriers,-

 Enamellers \& Japanners.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 SHOULDERS and HIDES, SEALSKINS and CAII SKINS in Black and Colours.
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Enamelled Shoulders. Enamelled Sealegal ${ }^{10} 4$ Enamelled and Japanned Hides. East In Kips, Offal, etc., Waxed or Russet Kip Levant Kip Shoulders and Bellies. Imitation Seal Grains. Split and Rasset Shoald ers for Enamelling. Japanned Shoulder splith blaok and colors) Japanned Seal and CB Japanned Hide Splits. Waxed Kip andax Butts. Rough Kip Butts for Laces or $W$ parposes. Large assortmentsalways on Stained Hide and Kip Bellies, eto, to any. and requirement.

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Special prices to Cansdians under the New Preferential Tariff. F.O_B. London, Eng.

The skim milk, which comes from the lower part of the separator, is conducted to another part of the building and run into large tanks of a capacity of about $6,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. each. After one of these tanks is full the stream of milk is turned into the other, there being two of them, and coagulation of the casein is effected in the first tank while the second one is being filled with skim milk, and so on for twenty-four hours a day, alternately. After the tank is full of skim milk, a live steam pipe is turned into it and the steam is turned on. When the milk has reached a temperature of 120 deg . F., which is ascertained by the operator placing a thermometer in different portions of the tank, so as to be sure that the temperature is equalized in all parts of the tank, it is coagulated by adding one and a half or two gallons of commercial hydrochloric actd, and stirring it with a large garden rake, until the coagulation has completely taken place, which requires about ten minutes.

Telegraphic Address :-" MESH," Manchester.

## The Yorkshire Wire Gloth Company,

Flour and Rice Mill Fupnishers, Silk Merchants, Wire Weavers, Brush Makers, Metal Pertorators, \&e.
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 12 h.p. $141 / 2$ cwts.No Chains. No Belts. Unrivalied Hill Climber.

Send for particulars.

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 Belsize Works. CLaYton, Manchester, EMgLañ.When coagulation is complete, which is known by the casein separating out in a uniform cheesy mass in the bottom of the tank, the whey is run off into a cistern nearby, where is is pumped off into the sugar of milk factory, a short distance away, and used in the manu facture of milk sugar.

The casein in the bottom of the $c \sigma^{\circ}$ agulating tank is washed by filling the tank with water and by adding ${ }^{a}$ small quantity of sulphuric acid and heating it up, which serves to wash out the remainder of the whey and further purify the casein. This $w^{2}$ ter is all run off and allowed to go ${ }^{\text {to }}$ waste. The moist casein is shovelled up and put in large buckets and tak ${ }^{11}$ up to the second floor of the cream ery, where they immediately shred this tough, moist, leathery substance by means of cutting knives run in high-speed machine. These cutting knives shred the material so that it comes out like snow flakes, and before it can have a chance to pack together and agglutinate again, an operator $\mathrm{r}^{-}$ moves it and places it on wire-ga $\mathrm{u}^{2}$ frames, which are loaded on trucks ${ }^{5}$ fast as they are filled, the trucks be

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WROUGHT IRON THROUGHOUT:-BIM, ARMS AND BOSS. THE ONLY PULLEY MADE WITH A WROUGHT IRON BOSS.

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All Sizes up to 24 feet Diameter. 140.000 IN USE. The Best Pulley in the World.

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Electric Cars pass every 3 Minutes. 5 Minutes walk from Exchange or Victoria Stations. Covered Railway Carriage Truck for use of Patrons.
Preumatic Tyres \& Improved Solld Rubber Tyres Filted to Carriages at Reasonnale Pilcess,
Canadians can buy these carriages, under the New Tariff, $331 / 3$ p.c., in their favour by purchasing in Manchester, from this firm.
ing run into a large drying tunnel with a current of air at 140 deg . F., so as to dry the material as soon as possible. In this drying operation it becomes slightly yellowish on the surface; but after this material has been powdered, which process is effected by highspeed disintegrators (such as Meade's) it is almost pure white. After being powdered, it is sent up to the Casein Company's Works at the other end of the town, where it is utilized in a number of ways.

## PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States and Canadian patents granted to Canadians last week: United States: Controlling attachment for trolley-poles, R. J. Barry; wrench, Clarence C. Longard; pipe-wrench, Clarence C. Longard; extension slide for tables, \&c., William Thompson; system of armature winding for electric motors, Thomas J. Murphy; soap-press, John R. Masecar; band-cutter, and feeder for threshing-

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ROLLERS for Cotton, Woollen and Silk Machinery.
New Front Lines of Rollers, Steel Hardened, or with Necks and Squares Hardened, or Ordinary. Spare Top Rollers, Loose
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Best Warranted CAST STEEL for Tools of all kinds. DOUBLE SHEAR, BLISTER, HAMMER and DRIFT Steels.

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Best CRUCIBLE Cast Stael FILES.
Cambria Works, SHEFFIELD, England.
machines or grain separators, William Brandon; carburetter, Alexis L. Mangin; bottle- stopper, John Heard. Canada: Separable ledgers, Jas. F: Warne; skirt and trouser hangers, Geo. R. Davis; self-rocking cradles, Jos. Filteau; refrigerating and purifying systems, Carl W. Vollmann; automatic fire proof doors, \&c., Chas. A. Barber; spirit stoves, Robt. Fletcher; travel limit stops for elevators, M. Turnbull; device for removing snow, J. A. Manion; folding packing boxes, A. H. Elliott; perforators, G. A. Evans.

NEW INVENTIONS.
For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion \& Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C. Information regarding any of these patents rwill be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm, 503 New York

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Makers of all kinds of
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## Flocks and CUlools,

Large Stocks of all Descriptions of

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## HORSE CLOTHING mome med axoor

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

BEST MAKE. SUPERIOR CUT. LOWEST PRICES.


#### Abstract

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


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Cleckheaton, YORKS, ENGLAND.

[^7]Life Building, Montreal: Canada: Alexander Halliday Elliot, Valleyfield, Que., folding packing box; Messrs. Dupont \& Sills, Manchester, N.H., whiffletree connection; Messrs. Ross \& Bigney, Bridgeville, N.S., aut lock; Jas. Innes, Montreal, Que., method of marbling the edges of books. United States:: William Brandon, Kinsmore, Man., band cutter and feeder for threshing machine; Alexis Louis Mangin, Jeanne d'Are (Aylmer East), P.Q., carburettor.

NEW SOURCE OF TANNIC ACID.
The difficulty of obtaining sufficient tannic acid necessary for the preparation of leather and other purposes is becoming more and more accentuated, owing to the ever-growing demand in the world's market on the one hand and to the length of time which is required for the growth of the trees the bark and fruits of which furnish the tanning materials, on the other. It will, therefore, be interesting news to many of our readers to hear that in

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For Driving Dynamos Direct.

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New Mexico a certain firm has been raising a fast growing plant for the production of tannic acid. The plant, which was discovered some years ago in the prairies of Mexico, New Mexico and California, belongs to the species of rumese hymenosepalus; it grows, as said before, very rapidly, reaches a amount of tannic acid contained in the height of about one meter, and the dried bolls of the wild-growing plant averaged about thirty-five per cent. By way of concentrating the juice, a firm in the vicinity of Dening produced an extract of the strength of fortyfive per cent., which found a ready market in Europe. As the available supply of the only sparsely growing plant was soon exhausted, the manufacturers have cultivated the plant for the last years on a commercial basis. thereby netting a snug amount of clear profit. At the same time they have succeeded in raising the percentage of tannic acid by supplying the plant during its growth with abundant water. While only the large bolls are used for manufacturing the acid, the smaller ones serve for rasing new mother plants. The leaves furnish a palatable dish of vegetables.

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paint,according to a German authority, A sheet of transparent celluloid is coated with an emulsion of nine parts of gelatine, one of potassium, bichromate, five of calcium sulphide, and 100 of water. As a precaution against washing off the image, the printing is done from a positive through the celluloid film, development being by hot water. Backed with black velvet or paper, the print appears as an ordinary positive by daylight, but after free exposure to the light is self-luminous in the dark.

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Roller Skins, Picking Bands, Green and Oak

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[^0]:    $381 / 3$ per cent. in favor of Canadian Buyers under the New Tarifl.

[^1]:    -Dr. W. Seward Webb, president of the Rutland Railway Company, says a recent New York letter, gave out the following statement: "In view of the allegations in connection with the pending suit against Mr. Meyer, about the value of Rutland stock, intimating that an attempt has been made to put it off on the public, I feel that it is my duty to the stockholders of the Rutland Railway to make the folowing statement: 'It is well known by those intimate at all with the road's affairs that last autumn, when the road issued 35,000 shares of new stock at 90 , which was issued to pay off its floating debt of $\$ 1,700$,000 , which has ben done, leaving a large sum still in the

[^2]:    As the roestern country becomes better settled the soil in various parts will be found adapted to grains and roots as yet but little known or grown West of the lake region. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has compiled information bearing on the cultivation of flax in that Province which will be of much benefit to agniculturists while showing the chances for success which lie in the path of the new settler on the prairie lands.
    The enormous crop of flax grown last year by the farmers of North Dakota and Minnesota, and the fact, so wideIr advertised that these two States are growing more flaxseed than all the rest of the United States, has led a great many farmers in Manitoba to take more interst in this

[^3]:    -Meaford, Ont., Correspondence. The by-law granting the Seaman-Kent Company, Limited, a loan of $\$ 12,000$ was voted on and carried almost unanimously. The company will start build-

[^4]:    Angle Irons 'and Dovetails for Wood Bedsteads.
    Specialterman to Canadians under tho Now Preferential Farif. -

[^5]:    Late last week, and in accordance with our expressed anticipations prices dropped 1c lb . on both beef hides and calfskins, the former being

[^6]:    Stead's Improved. Felt-hardening Maohine, Wet and Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mohair, Lustres, Poplins, etc.
    Wet Finishing Machines, with from One to Seven Pairs of Nip Rollers, with Drying Machines attached.
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    Tinting Machines, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers.
    Warp Dyeing Maohinery, Bleaching and Sizing Derina Machinkis, for Cotton and other Warps.
    Patent Expanders, to keep pieces out at width.
    Hydro-Extractors, both turned from underneath and above.
    Grinding Mills, for Indigo, Lac and Argols.
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    Also Makers of Steam Hingines for working the above Machines, either separate or combined, of all descriptions.
    Messrs. Ingham and Butterfeld's Patent Rigging Machines.
    Oalenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cottom and Paper Bowls.
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[^7]:    Spectal Terms to Canadians under the New Tarlff. Th

[^8]:    PECIAL Prices to
    Cangdians under the
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[^9]:    SOLE MAKERS,
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[^10]:    an oto-

