

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartened Bank
The Chartered Banks. BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital (all paid up) \$12.000,000.000 Reserved Fund 7.000,000.000 Undivided Profits 876,531.64 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G President. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, - Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Ed. B. Greenahields, Esq. Sir Wm. O. Macdonaid, R. B. Angus, Esq.	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMINING The Chartered Banks. The Bank of British North America. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.) The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a Dividend of Thirty (20) Shillings per Share will	The Chartered Bank THE ROYAL BA OF CANADA Capital Paid-up, Reserve Fund, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., Thomas Ritchle, Esq., Vice Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Baul Hon. David MacKeen. HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, I E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office eral Manager, Montreal): W. B. Torran Branches, Montreal, W. F. Brock, Insp real.
 A. F. Gault, Esq. James Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. BRANCHES IN CANADA: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. "West End Branch. "Beigneurs St. Branch. "Point St. Charles Branch. Almonte, Ont. Perth, Ont. Clare Bar, N. S. Brantford, "Picton, "Sydney, N.S. Brantford, "Stratford, "Lethbridge, Alta. Dornwall, St. Mary's, "Regina, Ass'a. Dornvall, "Yonge st. br. Greenwood, B.C. Wallaceburg, "Nelson, B. C. Mandrean, "Chatham, N.B. C. Montreal, Que. New Denver, B.C. Maniten, "Kullaceburg, "Nelson, B. C. Montreal, Que. New Westmins- Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B.C. Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B.C. Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B.C. Monterst, N.S. Victoria, "Instrument, N.S. Victoria, "Instrume	Dividend of Thirty (30) Shillings per Share will be paid on the 4th day of April next to the Pro- prietors of Shares registered in the Colonies, mak- ing with the dividend paid in October a distribution of 6 per cent, for the year ending 31st Decem- ber, 1901. The Dividend will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 3rd day of April, 1902, to be fixed by the Managers. No transfers can be made between the 30th inst. and the 3rd prox., as the books must be closed dur- ing that period. By order of the Court, (Signed) A. G. WALLIS, Secretary. No. 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4th March, 1902.	Antigonish, N.S. Bathurst, N.B. Bridgewater, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Pathou-ie, N.F. Dorchester, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Guysboro, N.S. Hailfax, N.S. Louisburg, C.B. Louisburg, C.B. Louisburg, C.B. Maitland, N.S. Moncten, N.B. Montreal, West End. Nelson, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Meters in Havana, Corderets in Havana, Corderets fin Havana, Corderets fin Havana, Corderets Corporation, National Shar Stanghal Banking Corporation, National Shar Corporation, National Shar Corporation, Nes. Montreal, Que. Montreal, West End. Nelson, B.C. Correts Britain, Bank of Scotland. Fr Lyonnais. Corporation, National Shar Corporation, National Shar Corporation, National Shar Corporation, National Shar Corporation, National Shar Corporation, National Shar Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings B
St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: ondon, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Micago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: ondon-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The Union Bank of London. "The Union Bank of London. "The Union Bank of London. "The Union and Westminster Bank. "The National Provincial Bank of England. Iverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. cotland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: ew York-The National City Bank. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "National Bank of Commerce in N.Y.	THE MOLSONS BANK.	Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings E Francisco, Nevada National Bank. Pop First National Bank. Seattle, Wash tional Bank. Spokane, Exchange Nat ST. STEPHEN'S BA Incorporated 1886. St. Stephen, N.B. Capital, Reserve, F. H. TODD Pres J. F. GRANT, Ca AGENTS: London-Messra. Glynn, Mills, Currie York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Bo National Bank. Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of th Montreal. WESTERN BANK OF CA

"The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "National Bank of Commerce in N.Y. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. "J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National Bank. "The Angle-Californian Bank.

Montreal, 1"th November, 1901.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1855. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

Paid-up Capital - - - - \$2,4^0,000 Reserve Fund - - - - 2,400,000

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President. WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., Robert Reford, Esq., William George Gooderham, Esq. DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, . . - Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Toronto, Collingwood, "King St.W. D. Copper Cliff, Montreal, Gananoque, "Pt, St.Charles London, Barrie, London East. Brockville, Peterboro', Cobourg, Petrolia, Port Hope, Rossland, B. C. Sarnia Stayner, St. Catharines. Wallaceburg. Barrie, Brockville, Cobourg, BANKERS:

London, Eng.-The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd. New York-National Bank of Commerce.

Chicago-First National Bank.

Careful attention given to the collection of Com-mercial Paper and Securities.

93rd DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of

Four and One Half Per Cent.

upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

First Day of April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the

20th to 31st March,

Both days inclusive.

Montreal, 27th, Feb., 1902.

By order of the Board.

JAMES ELLIOT,

General Manager,

ANK **A**.

\$2,000,000 1,700,000

3: President. ce-President. uld, Esq.,

N.S.

e of the Gen-ince, Supt. of pector, Mont-

N.B. ury, N.S. B. B. B. N.S. Md. P.E.I. B.C. ast End, BC. C. P.Q. .S. I.B. ik, N.Y.; and

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rance, Credit Spain, Kong Chase Hong Kong York, Chase wmut Bark Bank. San ortland, Ore hington tional Ba

ANK.

\$200,000 sident.

& Co. New loston-Globe fontreal. St. the Bank of

MESIEKN BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 39.

DIVIDEND No. 39. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-half per cent, has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, being at the same will be due and payable on and after **TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1903,** at the Offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the Sist of March. Notice is also given that the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of APRIL below of two o'clock, p.m., for the election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before the Bord. By order of the Board. T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier.

Cashier.

	Oshawa,	Feb.	19th.	1902	
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Resident and the second s	
THE ON	CARIO BANK.
THE ON.	LATUTO DAIAT'
Capital subscribed	
Capital subscribed Capital Paid-up Rest	1,898,000.00
Rest	880,000.00
Profit and Loss Acco	ount 10 000 A4
HEAD OF	FICE: TORONTO
	DECTORE.
G. R. R. Cockb	urn, Esq., - President. Esq., - Vice-President. R. D. Perry, Esq., Hon. R. Harcourt, R. Grass.
Donald Mackay, I	Esq., - Vice-President.
Hon. J. C. Aikins,	B. D. Perry, Eng.
A. S. Irving, Esq.,	Hon, R. Harcourt. R Grage
CHARLES McGILL	General Manager.
BI	RANCHES:
Alliston, Fort	RANCHES: William, Ottawa, ston, Peterboro, isay, Port Arthur, treal Suthematical Statematical St
Aurora, King	ston. Peterboro
Bowmanville, Lind	leav. Port Arthur
Buckingham, Q., Mon	treal, Sudbury, nt Forest, Tweed,
Cornwall, Mon	nt Forest. Tweed
New	market.
Scot	t and Wellington Streets.
Toronto: Onee	and Portland "
	en and Portland " ge and Richmond "
	AGENTS:
London, EngPar	r's Bank, Limited
France and Europe-	-Credit Lyonnais
New York-Fourth	National Bank and The
Agents Bank of Mor	trail and inclusion inclusion
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The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN	
BANK OF COMMERCE	
Harry Owners Manager	
Paid-up Capital, - * 88.000,000 Best. 2,000,000	
Best. DIRECTORS. 2,000,000	
DIRECTORS:	
HON. GEO. A. COX President.	Ľ,
HON. GEO. A. COX President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., - Vice-President.	
Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Mathew Geggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq., Frederic Nicholis, L. Melvin Jones,	
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D.,	
Matthew Geggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq.,	
Frederic Nicholls. L. Melvin Jones.	
A. Lingman, Kso.	
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.	
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager	
A. H. Ireland, Chief Insp'r and Supt. of Branches.	
BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA.	
Avr ONTARIO: Simcoe Barrie Dundas Ottawa Stratford Belleville Dunnville Paris Stratford Belleville Dunnville Paris Strathroy Berlin Fort Frances-Parkhill Toronto Jc. Brantford Goderich Port Perry Walkerton Cavuga Guelph St Gath'zin's Walkerton	
Barrie Dundas Ottawa Stratford	
Belleville Dunnville Paris Strathroy	
Berlin Fort FrancesParkhill Toronto	
Blenneim Galt Peterboro Toronto Jc.	
Brantford Goderich Port Perry Walkerton	
Chathan Hamilton St. Cath'rin's Walkerville	
Collingwood order Strike Waterloo	
Cayuga Guelich Fort Ferry Walkerton Cayuga Guelph St.Cath'rin's Walkerville Chatham Hamilton Sarnia Waterloo CollingwoodLondon Sit Ste. M'rie Windsor Dresden Orangeville Seaforth Woodstock	
Diegen Olangeville Bealorth Woodstock	
QUEBEC. MANITOBA. YUKON DISTRICT.	
Montreal, Winnipeg Dawson, White Horse.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	1
Atlin Greenwood, Nelson, Sandon, Cranbrook, Kamloops, NewWestminster, Vancouver	1
Fernie, Nanaimo, Victoria	1
Fernie, Nanaimo, Victoria	200

Cranbrook Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver Fernie, Nanaimo, Victoria, IN GR EAT BRITAIN: London, 60 Lowbard St., E.C., S. C. Alexander, Mgr IN THE UNITED STATES: New York, San Francisco. Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Skagway, Alaska. Bankers in Great Britain: The Bank of Scotland, London ; Lloyds Bank, Limited; Messrs. Smith Payne & Smiths. London. Correspondents Abroad: France-Credit Lyon-nais, Paris; Messrs Lazard Freres & Cie., Paris, Germany - Deutsche Bank. Holland - Disconto Mastechappij, Rotterdam. Beigium-J. Matthien & Fils. Funsels. Mexico-Banco de Londres y Mexico. West Indies-Bank of Nova Scotia, King-tion, Jamaica; Colonial Bank and Branches. Bermuda-Bank of B. muda, Hamilton. South America-British Bank of South America, London -Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. South Africa-Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, Bank of Africa, Limited, Australia & China. South Articals. Limited, Thest Australia, Limited; Bank of Anetralsai. Honolulu-First National Bank of Hawail, Bishop & Co.

Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885). Capital Paid Up, 1,344,420

Reserve Fund,		250,000
C. D. Wa John Dry	Board of Dire arren, Esq. nan, Esq.	ctors: President. Vice-President.
Toronto J. H. W. J.	BEATTY, ESQ., SHEPPARD, W	LOEPFER, Esq. M.P. Guelph. of Thorold. Yaubaushene.
Head Of H. S. STRATH J. A. M. ALLI	Y	Toronto. General Manager. Inspector.
Arthur, Ont., Aylmer, Beetor Barlington, Drayton, Dutton, Bimira, Glencoe, Grand Valley,	Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Leamington, Newcastle, North Bay, Orillia, Port Hope, Ridgetown	Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Strathroy.

Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland, New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank, Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

BANOUE D'I	HOCHELAGA.
Condital Carboardha	
Capital Baid up	l, - \$2,000.000 1,500,000
Reserve Fund, -	1,000,000
	- 750,000 TOBS.
F. X. ST. CHARLES,	R. BICKERDIKE.
President.	M.P.P. Vice-Pres.
Hon. J. D. Rolland, J.	A. Vaillancourt, Esq.,
and Alphonse	Turcotte, Esq.,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST.	Con 1 None
	Gen'l Manager
C. A. GIROUX,	Assistant Manager
O.E. DORAIS	Inspector
Head Office.	Montreal
BRANCHES-Quebec, P.Q.	Vankleek Hill Ont
Three Rivers, P.Q.	Winnipeg, Man.
Joliette, P.Q.	winnipeg, Man.
	St. Henri, near Montreal
Sorel, P.Q.	1393 St. Catherine "
Valleyfield, P.Q.	1756 " "
Louisville, P.Q.	2217 Notre Dame "
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Hochelaga, "
	al Bash Day h Martin

Sherbrooke, P.Q. Bochelaga, "
 Sherbrooke, P.Q. Hochelaga, "
 COBRESPONDENTS-Nati'al Park Bank, Nat'l City Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, Mchits National Bank, MM, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., MM. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze Brothers, New York. Third National Bank, Inter-national Trust Co., National Bank of Redemption, National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, National Live Stock Bank, (Illinois Trust and Sav ings Bank, Chicago. The Clydeedale Bank (Lim ited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Crédit Industriel & Commercial, Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Paris, France, O edit Lyonnais, Brussels, Belgium. Deutsche Burk, Berlin, Germany, Banque Imp. Hoyale & Pirv. des Pays Antrichiens Vienna, Austria, Banque de Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Holland.
 Statest on depesits allowed In Savings Department, ...

The Chartered Banks.	1
BANK OF HAMILTON.	U
CAPITAL paid up\$1,995,750 RESERVE FUND1,500,000	Ca
HEAD OFFICE - HAMILTON,	HBA
Directors: JOHN STUART, A. G. RAMSAY, John Proctor, Hon. A. T. Wood, J. TURNBULL, General Marager H. S. STEVEN, Asst. General Manager.	An Ho D.C. Ed. (E. E.
Beamsville, Berlin, IndianHd.N.w.T. Man.	J. G. F. W
Blyth, Jarvis, Plum Coulee, M. Brandon, Man. Listowel, Port Elgin.	Alexa Arcol Boise
Chesley, Manitou, Man Simcoe, Delhi, Milton Stonewall M	Calga Carbe
Georgetown, N.W.T. Toronto.	Carle Carm Cryst
Gorrie, Morden, Man. Vancouver, B.C.	Delor

Gorrie, Morden, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Grimsby, Niagara Falls, Wingham. Hamilton, E.End Orangeville, Winkler, Man. Hamilton, Owen Sound, Winnipeg, Man. Barton St., Palmerston, British Correspondents: - National Provincial

Barton St., Palmerston, British Correspondents: - National Provincial Bank of England [Ltd.] London. American Correspondents: - New York-Fourth National Ek. and Hanover National Bk. Bos-ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank, Detroit-Detroit National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Commerce. St. Louis-National Bank of Commerce.

The Dominion Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 25 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institu-tion, has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after

Thursday, the first day of May next. Thursday, the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house in this city on Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board, T. G. BROUGH, Gen. Manager. Toronto, March 25th, 1902.

Eastern Townships Bank. (Established 1859.) Capital Authorized Established 1859.) Capital paid up. Established 1859.) Capital paid up. Established 1859.) Esta

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

The BANK OF OTTAWA.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Capital Paid-up, - \$2,000.000
000,000
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
Board of Directors.
ANDREW THOMSON, EEq President. HON. JOHN SHAEPLES, Vice-President. D.C. Thomson, Esq. B. J. Hale, Esq.
D.C. Thomson Bac, Vice-President.
Wm, Price Eag
I G Billott
Branches
Alexandria Out Indian Hd w m - Diala C
Boissevain, Man Killarney, Man. Quebec, Que.
Calgary, N.W.T. Lethbridge, N.W.T do St. Louis St. Carberry, Man. Macleod. N.W.T. Bedras N.W.T.
Carberry, Man. Macleod, N.W.T. Regina, N.W.T. CarletonPlace, O.Manitou, Man. Shelburne, Ont. Carman, Man. Marrieturilla Carman, Man.
Carman, Man. Merrickville, Ont Smith's Falls, O.
Deloraine, Man. Michedore Was Touris, Man.
Gretna, Man. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Wiarion, Ont. Hamiota, Man. Morden War, Wiarion, Ont.
Hartney, Man. Neepawa, Man. Winning Man.
Hamiota, Man. Hartney, Man. Hastings, Ont. Norden, Man. Winchester, Ont. Hastings, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Yorkton, N W.T.
London, Part's Port Line
Liverpool,
New York, National Park Bank,
· National Bank of Commerce
Great Falls, Mont First National Bank.
Chicago, Ill Commercial National Bank,
Detroit Marine Bank
Detroit, Mich., First National Bank

The Chartered Banks. TTON DANK OT CLITCH

THE QUEBEC BANK.
THE OTOTO DANK.
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
Founded 1818 Incomparate # 1000
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TAID-OF · · 2.500 000
111051 · · · · · · · 700000
DIRECTORS : 700,000
JOHN BREAKEY, · · President.
Gesnerd Lemoine W Vice-President.
Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley, Edson Fitch.
Branches
Quebec, St. Peter St. Thorold. Ont.
do Upper Town. Three Rivers, One
Montreal, St. James St. do St.Catherine St. E. St. George, Beance, Q. Ottawa Ont
Pembroke Ont. Agents.
Thetford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que. Pembroke Ont. Agents. London, Eng., Bank of Scotland. National Bk. of the Republic
Boston, New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk. of Brit. North Ameri
And I OIA, U.S.A. Agts. BE, of Brit. North Amer.
do Hanover National Bank

HALIFAX BANKING CO

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. INCORPORATED 1882.

	DIFFO	URS.
and a state of the	JOHN Y. PAYZANT, - CHARLES ARCHIBALD, R. L. BORDEN,	President Vice-President
	GEO. S. CAMPBELL, General Office, -	J. WALTER ALLISON- HEOTOR MCINNES. TORONTO, Ont.

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

BRANCHES. In Nova Scotia—Amherst. Annapolis. Bridgetown Dartmonth. Digby, Giace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford Pictou, Pugwash, Stellarton, Weetville, Yarmonth. In New Brunswick—Campbellton, Chatham, Fre-dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Wocd-scock. In P. E. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside, In Quebec—Montreal and Paspebiac. In Ontario—Arnprior. Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba—Winnipeg. In Newfoundland—St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies—Kingston, Jamaica. In United States., Boston, Mass.; Chicago.

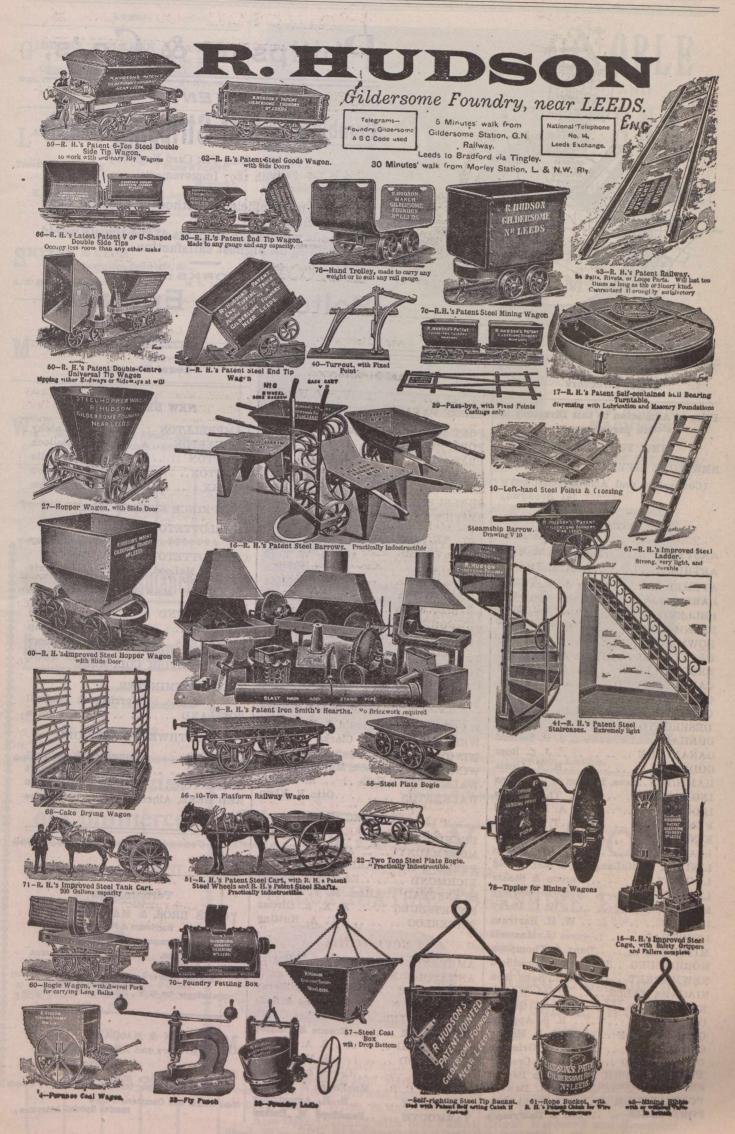
1660 TH	E CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM	ERCE.
The Chartered Banks.	Ocean Steamships.	Oceanic Steamships.
<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	Ocean Steamships. DOMINION LINE Steamships. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. Nom Portland. From Portland. "Turcoman, April 5"Fishman, Apl. 28. Dominion, April 12	<text><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></text>
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President	The second as we are	55 Common St., Montreal.
New York-Importers and Traders National Bank, Montreal-Moleons Bank and Imperial Bank. London, Regland-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor- respondence solicited. GEO. P. REID, General Manager. THE OF COMMERCE COMMERCE HNANCE AND WE INSURANCE DEVICEW.	T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager. JAMES MURRAY, of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, GENERAL & COMMISSION & AGENT. Respectfully solicits trial consignments in the fol- lowing lines of goods handled: Flour and Breadstuffs, Pork, Beef, and General Provisions, Sugar and Molassees, Nova Scotta and P.E.I. produce. Canadian preoducts of all kinds, Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles. Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles. Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles. Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles.	P.O. Box 576, Montreal, Canada THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S COCOA Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distin- guished every where for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Guality and history
DEVOTED TO Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways, Manufacturing, Mining and Joint Stock Enterprises. USSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING SUBSCRIPTION. Montreal Subecribers, \$3 & year Mail Subecribers, \$3 & year Canada, \$2 & year Canada, \$3 & year Mail Subecribers, \$3 & year Marican, \$3 & year Ingle Copies,, 10c, each Editorial and Business Offices : Nos. 171 and 173 St. James Street, Head of St. John Street, MONTREAL.	Business Founded 1796. American Bank Note Company. Part of the Stand Printers of Bank Notes, Share Certificates, Bonds for Governments and Corporations, Drafts, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Postage and Revenue Stampe from Steel Plates.	Properties. Sold in quarter- 'pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœo- pathic Chemists. London, England. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER THE Ward Commercial Agency
I. S. FOLEY, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor. We do not undertake to return unused anuscripts. The Editor cannot under any circumstances un- ritaks to return unused manuscripts, or enter	JAMES MACDONOUGH, Chairman. AUGUSTUS D SHEPARD, President. THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice-Pres. & Treas. WARREN L. GREEN, 2nd Vice-Pres. JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary. J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.	Mercantile Reports. Collections. Personal Attention. Prompt Returns

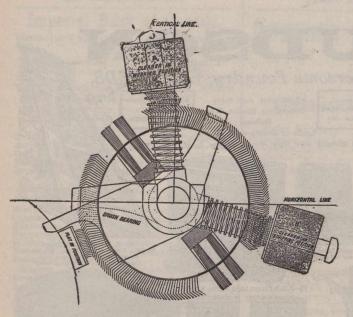
The Current and the concerning it AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, President and the concerning it AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, President and the concerning in the current and th

246 St. James Street, MONTREAL Attention Given to Special Reporting.

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Philipson & Co.'s,

Combination Flat Stripping Brush

(For Revolving Flat Card Engines.) With 1897 Improvements.

This is the most efficient method of keeping Card Wire clean.

Thousands working in all parts of the textile world and giving the **bighest satisfaction**.

WORKS:

Bolton, - England.

L^ogal Directory.

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

NEW YORK CITY David T. Davis (Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law) 141 Broadway

ONTARIO.

ARNPRIOR Thompson & Hunt ARTHUR.. M. M. MacMartin AYLMER Miller & Backhouse BARRIE John Dickinson BELLEVILLE Geo. Denmark BLENHEIM R. L. Gosnell BOWMANVILLE..R. Russell Loscombe BRANTFORD.. .. Wilkes & Henderson BROCKVILLE Wood & Stewart CAMPBELLFORD A. L. Colville CANNINGTON.. A. J. Reid CARLETON PLACE . Colin McIntosh DESERONTO Henry R. Bedford DURHAM J. P. Telford GANANOQUE J. C. Ross GODERICH E. N. Lewis HAMILTON..Lees, Hobson & Stephens INGERSOLL Thos. Wells IROQUOIS A. E. Overell KEMPTVILLE T. K. Allan KINGSTON .. ., B. M. Britton LEAMINGTON W. T. Easton LINDSAY .. McLaughlin & McDiarmid LINDSAY Barron & Steers LISTOWEL S. B. Morphy MOUNT FOREST W. C. Perry LONDON W. H. Bartram L'ORIGNAL J. Maxwell MITCHELL Dent & Thompson MORRISBURG ... Johnston & Bradfield NEWMARKET Thos. J. Robertson NIAGARA FALLS Fred. W. Hill NORWOOD T. M. Grover OAKVILLE R. S. Applebe ORANGEVILLE W. J. L. McKay OSHAWA.. J. F. Grierson OWEN SOUND A. D. Creasor PETERBOROUGH . .Roget & Bennet PETROLEA H. J. Dawson PORT ARTHUR David Mills PORT ELGINJ. C Dalrympie

Legal Directory.

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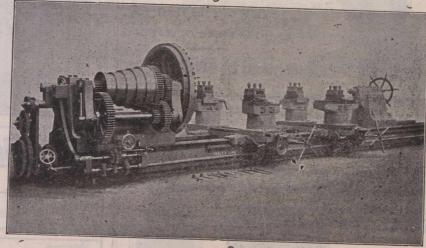
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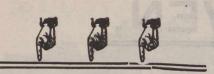


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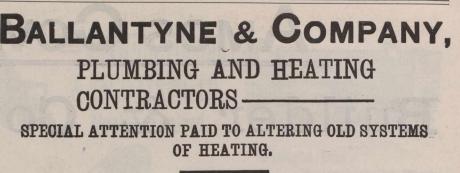
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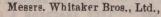


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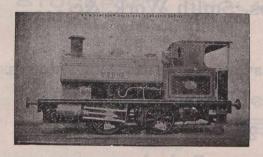
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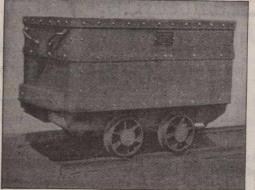
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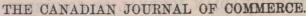
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-The revised official estimate of the wheat crop of New South Wales is that 1,390,000 acres will yield 14,750,000 bushels.

-The plans for the Algoma Central's new station, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are out. The building will cost \$60,000.

-The Public Works Department will shortly invite tenders for the construction of the West Toronto sub-post office.

-The Cecil Hotel, Ottawa, which was destroyed by fire last winter, is to be rebuilt from plans prepared by a Detroit architect.

-We learn from London, Ont., that the tender of the Gore Mutual Life Insurance Company for the purchase of \$20,000 of Middlesex County debentures at \$21,005 has been accepted.

-Navigation opened at Owen Sound, Ont., on the 29th ult., by the arrival of the steamer Milton, of the Crawford Steamboat Line, from Wiarton. This is the earliest opening of navigation at this port on record.

-Portland, Ore., has more wheat afloat for the United Kingdom than ever before in the history of that port. There is on passage between that city and Queenstown a fleet of \$2 sailing vessels, carrying approximately \$,000,000 bushels of wheat.

-Messrs. Thomas J. Drummond, Edgar M. McDougall, George Drummond. John Dyer, and T. Brousseau, of Montreal, seek incorporation as "The Canadian Foundry and Iron Company," with headquarters in Montreal and capital of \$150,000.

-During last week the Le Roi Mine at Rossland, B.C., increased its output to 6,200 tons, the Le Roi No. 2 sent out 1,250 tons, the Centre Star 720 tons and the Rossland Great Western 450 tons, making a total of 8,620 tons for the week.

SHIPLEY.

ENGLAND.

-The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has decided to increase its capital from 90,000,000 (\$22,500,000. to 100,000,000 marks. This will make the capital equal to that of the Hamburg-American Line, which recently increased its capital by 20,000,000 marks.

-The creditors of Lindsay Bros., dry goods merchants, St. Thomas, Ont., who recently assigned, have decided to wind up the estate. The stock, valued at \$34,000, will be sold by auction on the 9th instant. The statement presented showed liabilities of \$57,752 and assets of \$35,400.

-Work has been commenced at the steel plant, in Collingwood, Ont., and will be pushed with vigor until completion. Building operations are reported extremely brisk and already 50 houses are under construction and many more will be built as there is a great scarcity of accommodation.

-Mr. Andrew Carnegie has, according to an Ottawa letter, accepted the city's declaration of good faith in the library matter and as soon as the site is decided upon the money will be forwarded. This has been agreed by a letter which the city received from the secretary of the millionaire.

-It is understood that the Minister of the Interior is considering the advisability of substituting in export tax for the royalty now imposed upon gold mining in the Yukon. The Department of Justice has been asked to suggest a method of collecting an export tax which will be within the lines of the constitution.

-Messrs. William Mackenzie, H. M. Pellatt, Frederic Nicholls, S. G. Beatty, Toronto, and James Ross, of Montreal, are seeking incorporation, as the Canadian Power Company, with the object of generating and furnishing electrical or hydraulic power and construct buildings in the

Telegrams: "MAGNETO," Bradford.

Counties of Welland and Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton, Peel and York, Ont.

-The Department of Fisheries will shortly resume the work, so successfully prosecuted during the past two seasons, of restocking the inland waters of the Province with bass and other game fish. It is intended to expend some \$2,000 in this way this year, which will accomplish more than has been done previously. Word has been received that the bass are already running in the lake, so that the work may be commenced at any time.

-The final steps in the formation of the National Millers' Federation, representing a total capital of \$400,000,000 and an annual flour output of 100,000,000 barrels, were taken at a meeting held at Chicago recently, The Federation, we are informed, is the national organization of the various State associations, and in addition will include the National Millers' Association and the National Winter Wheat Millers' Association.

-Extensive dock improvements are contemplated at Cape Town by the Town Harbor Board of that South African port. Over \$15,000,000, it is said, will be expended in the undertaking. It is proposed to have over 12,500 feet of quayage, several warehouses and railways, a pier for mails and passengers, harbor, police and lifeboat station, a large custom house, tunnel, aerial and low and level railway for conveying material to the new works, etc.

-The third application for incorporation of a bank, says a Toronto letter, is made by Mayor Howland, J. W. Flavelle, Edward Gurney, C. D. Massey, and a score of other Torontonians. They seek to establish the penny bank for the purpose of conducting savings banks operations in the Province of Ontario, and among other things, to take over the business of the St. Andrew's Church Institute (Toronto). Saving's Bank Association and the Victor Five Cents Saving's Association.

-London advices state that J. R. Ellerman, formerly chairman of the Leyland Line, and now the head of Ellerman's lines, has purchased the Clan Line from Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine & Co., of Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, and London, whose senior partner is Sir Charles Cayzer, M.P. There are 22 vessels in this fleet. The steamships ply from Glasgow and Liverpool to India and South and East Africa, and from New York to South and East Africa.

-The International Nickel Company, capital \$24,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N.J., recently to manufacture nickel and other metals. The certificate states that the new corporation will deal with nickel production, as to mining and milling, and the stock is divided between preferred and common stock. The preferred is to carry 6 per cent. non-cumulative dividends. The company is said to be connected with the United States Steel Corporation and is backed by Chicago capitalists.

-The incorporators of the Ross Rifle Company, says an Ottawa letter, are Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir C. H. Ross, Bart., Hon. Wm. Gibson, Hon. F. L. Beique, D. D. Mann, Frederic Nicholls and Wallace Nesbitt. The head office of the company is to be at Ottawa and the capital stock is placed at \$2,000,000. The principal objects of the company are to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in guns, rifles, small arms, ammunition, ordnance, military, and sporting supplies, machinery, tools, etc.

-The promoters of the extension of the Irondale & Bancroft Railway, who were at Ottawa recently, asking for a subsidy for a stretch of 75 miles from Bancroft to Renrew, hope ultimately to obtain direct communication with Midland and the Georgian Bay. As soon as the line is built to Renfrew it is proposed to extend in a southwesterly direction to Orillia, via Kinmount. On reaching Orillia access could easily be obtained to Midland, where there is a large share of the grain trade to be had.

-The following changes have been made in the headquarters staff of the Imperial Bank: Mr. E. Hay, formerly chief inspector, has been appointed assistant general manager; Mr. W. Moffat, formerly manager Toronto (head office) branch, has been appointed chief inspector, vice Mr. E. Hay; Mr. G. D. Boulton, formerly accountant, Montreal, has been appointed assistant inspector; Mr. George Wilson, formerly accountant Ingersoll branch, has been appointed chief accountant, vice Mr. J. A. Langmuir, Toronto branch (head office).

-Stockholders of the Corn Exchange and Merchants' National Banks, Chicago, have ratified the proposition to consolidate the two institutions under the name of the former. The transfer of a large part of the Merchants' cash has been effected already. The enlarged Corn Exchange will have a capital of \$3,000,000 and a surplus of \$2,000,000. It is expected that practically all of the principal accounts of the Merchants' will be transferred to the Corn Exchange through this consolidation. The two institutions recently reported deposits aggregating about \$51,000,000.

-The Town of Orillia, Ont., entered into possession of its power transmission plant, which has been under con-

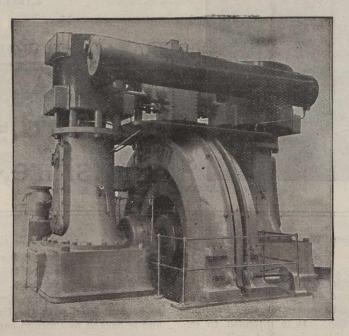


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HOLLINWOOD, LANCASHIRE, = Eng.

struction for nearly three years. The town, we are informed, has been enjoying the use of light and power from the Ragged Rapids for six years past, under an arrangement with the contractors. As the contractors have not been making satisfactory progress towards the completion of the work, the Council last week took steps to expedite matters, and, failing this, sent out a staff of electricians, accompanied by several constables, and took possession of the plant.

-Victoria, B.C., advices state that the Canadian Northern contract was brought down in the Legislature by the Government. It provides that the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company will build from Butte Inlet, via the Yellow Head Pass, to connect with the Canadian Northern system. The Government gives a cash bonus of \$4,000, \$4,500 and \$4,800 for the coast, central and eastern sections respectively, and 20,000 acres of land a mile, reserving the coal and timber and petroleum and mineral lands to be exempt from taxation for ten years. The cash subsidy shall be repaid to the province after ten years from the completion of the railway by the annual payment of two per cent. on the gross earnings of the railways.

-Two Chicago bond houses have, it is stated, purchased \$6,000,000 of the Mexican Government redeemable internal 5 per cent. bonds of the fourth series. The bonds are payable in Mexican dollars, but the principal and semi-annual interest are payable at New York. It is said that this is the first time a Mexican issue has been made payable in this country. Application will be made to list the issue on the New York Stock Exchange. The entire fourth series of these bonds was \$20,000,000, and the amount now taken by these Chicago houses is all that was left unissued. The bonds are sold to provide money for public improvements, such as the building of wharves and docks and the extension of railroads. -A deputation from the Canadian Institute of Mining Engineers waited upon the Minister of the Interior recently and urged the establishment of a strong Department of Mines. It was pointed out in support of the application that Canada's production of minerals had grown in the last ten years from about \$10,000,000 to \$72,000,000. Mr. Sifton recognized the importance of the representations made, but returned a non-committal reply. The Minister has already moved a considerable way in the direction of meeting the wishes of the mining men of Canada. He has appointed Dr. Haanel, a practical geologist and chemist, to be Superintendent of Mines, and the latter is now engaged on a bill which will render great assistance in mining development.

—Several important contracts are now pending in connection with electrical equipment for lighting, traction and general power work throughout Great Britain. The Walsall Corporation have decided to expend nearly \$600,000 for extension to its tramway system and over \$100,000 for generating plant. The municipality of the Yorkshire seaside resort, Scarborough, is to spend some \$240,000 for an electric traction system. Southport, a seaside place near Liverpool, will let contracts aggregating over \$150,000 for additions to the electricity works. Grimsby, one of the, fish centres on the east coast, has appropriated \$90,000 odd for lighting purposes, and the city of Coventry intends to expend about \$130,000 for light and power plants.

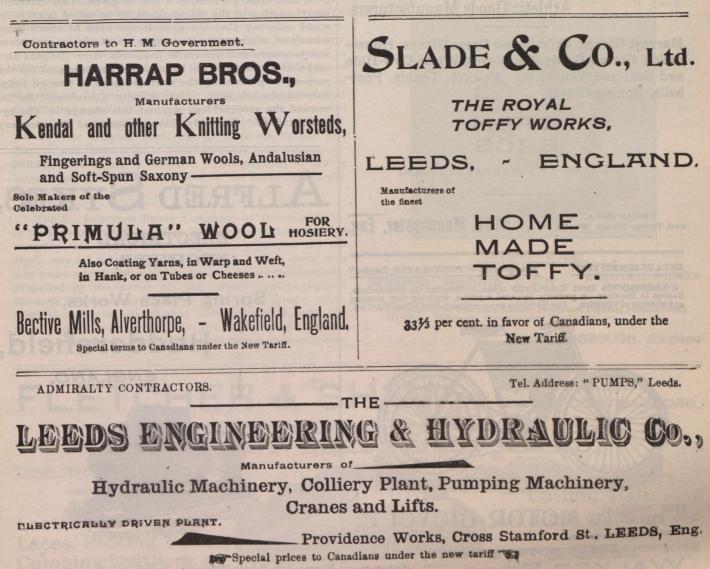
-We learn from New York that the International Nickel Company, in which Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and Colonel Robert M. Thompson, of the Orford Copper Company, are largely interested, was incorporated at Trenton, N.J. The capital is \$24,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 will be six per cent. cumulative preferred, and \$12,000,000 common stock. In addition there will be a bond issue of \$10,000,000. Former Attorney-General John W. Griggs, is a private counsel of the

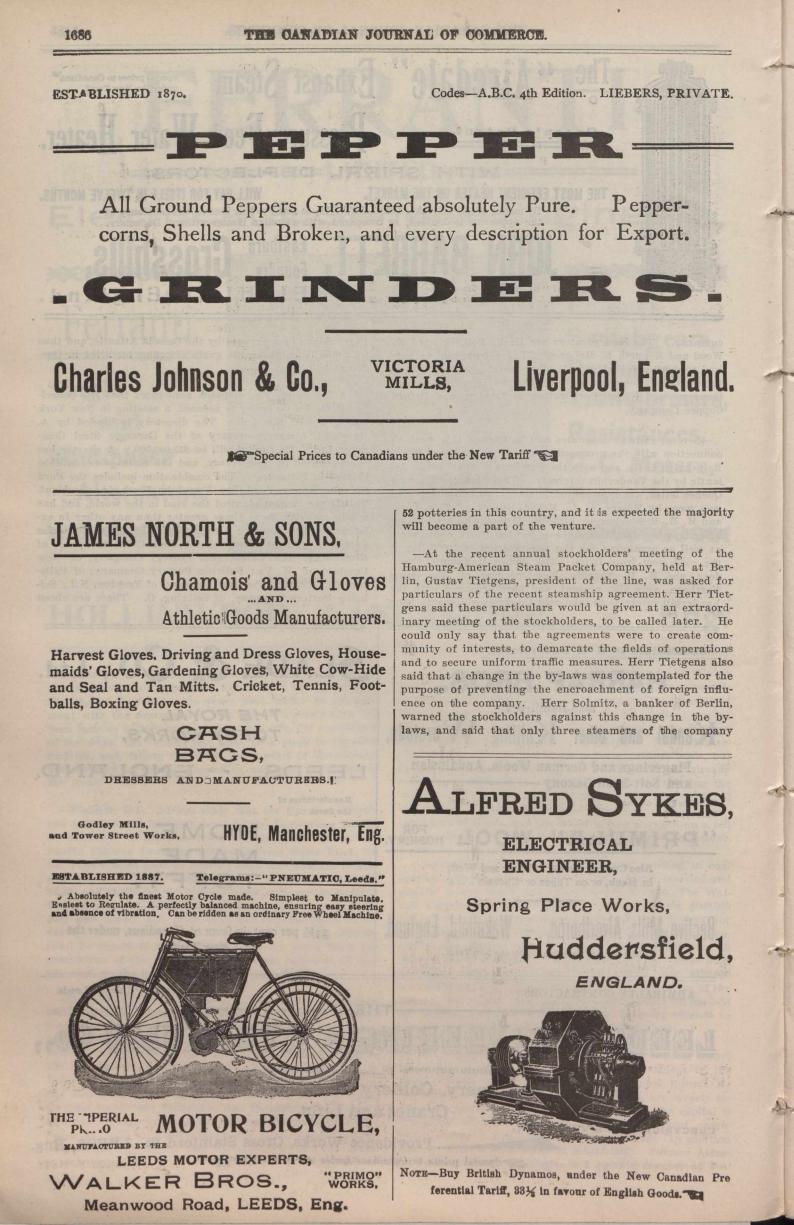


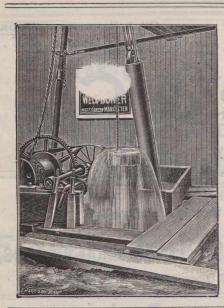
company. The incorporators are H. P. Pell, Howard K. Wood and Kenneth K. McLaren. The company is authorized to deal in nickel and all other metals. The International Nickel Company will include the Canadian Copper Company and Nickel Corporation of London, and Orford Copper Company.

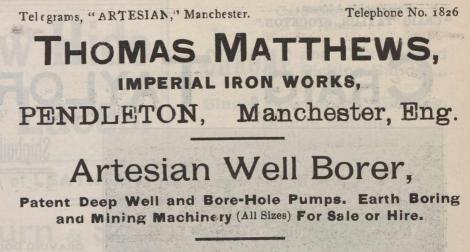
-Several railway magnates met in Quebec this week in connection with the proposed extension of the South Shore Railway to Levis, and with the purchase of the Canada Atlantic by the Vanderbilt interests. These interests, says a Quebec letter, are represented in the group of visiting railway men, by Messrs. A. L. Meyer, banker, of New York, and M. H. Regensburger, attorney at law, who are looking after terminal facilities at Levis for the South Shore road, as well as arranging for the construction of 100 miles of the road west from Levis. Col. James McNaught, President, and H. H. Melville, Vice-President of the Great Northern, were also present, and have arranged with the Vanderbilt interests to take over the grain shipments from Parry Sound brought east by the Canada Atlantic, and thus to virtually continue the grain shipping facilities in Quebec of last year.

-A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch announces that the American Potteries Company is assured, a meeting in New York having closed the deal. The directory is headed by A. Moreland, former secretary of the Carnegie Steel Com-A charter has pany, Ltd. Its capital will be \$13,000,000. been granted in New Jersey, and the main offices will be The combination includes the Ford located in Pittsburg. China Company, Ford City, Pa.; John Wyck, jr., president. This is the largest plant of the kind in the world, and has a kiln capacity three times greater than any other in existence. The combine also includes the Union Potteries Company, of East Liverpool, O.; Wick China Company, of Kittanning; New Cumberland Pottery Company, of New Cumberland, W. Va.; Fallston Pottery Company, of Fallston, Pa.; Trenton Pottery Company, of Trenton, N.J.; Seibring Pottery Company, of Seibring, O. There are about







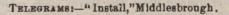


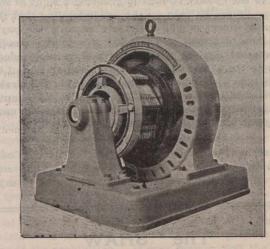
Bore-Holes for OilWater or Minerals.

were idle. He said it had been announced that these would soon be added to the Baltimore service. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. as against a dividend of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. last year. After writing off 11,829,000 marks for depreciation of property the net earnings of this company are given at 7,345,000 marks.

-From Ottawa we learn that the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior proposes to secure the erection near Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the King's coronation of an arch made of grain from the Canadian west, and Mr. J. A. Smart is now in communication with the Inspector of Immigration, Mr. W. T. R. Preston, upon the subject. The idea is that the King and Queen shall pass in their carriage under the grain arch in going to and coming from the coronation ceremonies. An arch of this kind would be a striking and picturesque structure, and prove a capital advertisement for Canada, since it would bring to the attention of thousands of strangers the wonderful fertility and abundant harvests of the western provinces of the Dominion. A similar arch was erected in Winnipeg during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales last fall, and aroused genuine admiration among their Royal Highnesses and their suite. It is expected that definite information as to whether the idea can be carried out will be forthcoming next week. The Immigration Department is showing great energy in Great Britain and Europe, and there is little doubt gets the best possible results for the money it expends. The only pity is that a larger appropriation is not placed at the department's disposal.

-The St. Lawrence Power Company, of Massena, N.Y., is to be reorganized. A New York letter states that this company was formed with a capital of \$6,000,000 and the stock was all taken, mostly in London. The canal was dug and a great power house was put up, whose dynamos, propelled by the power of the water which tumbled through the canal, can develop 35,000 horse power. The original estimates stated that \$6,000,000 would build the canal and the power plant. It didn't, and \$3,000,000 first mortgage bonds and \$1,500,000 second mortgage bonds were issued and sold, \$2,000,000 of the former and \$1,250,000 of the latter in London. Practically all of this \$10,500,000 has been spent, and the plant is practically completed. Now, because there is good reason for the officers of the company to believe that they have several large customers for their power, it is proposed to reorganize the company to the extent of retiring all the bonds and issuing stock therefor. The matter has been referred to a reorganization committee, consisting of Mark T. Cox and Thomas Gillespie of New York, and Charles C .Macrae, president of the company, of London. The reorganization plan carries with it the foreclosure of the first and second mortgages and the purchase of the property at the foreclosure sale by the reorganization committee.





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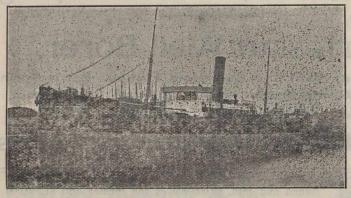


Telegraphic Address : "CRAIG TAYLOR, STOCKTON." Oil & Passenger Ships, Twin Screws, &c.

Stockton-on-Tees.

England.

TAYLOR & CO., CRAIG,



-Maritime Provinces.-The total assessment for the town of Sydney, N.S., for the present year is \$4,586,301. In one ward the real assessment is over one million .- The Bank of Nova Scotia is negotiating for a site on Commercial street, Sydney Mines, on which to erect a bank building .- The Halifax City Council has voted a bonus of \$100,-000 for the establishment of a steel shipbuilding industry on the shores of Halifax harbour .-- The Sydney Board of Works has recommended, and the council has approved of a scheme to borrow \$75,000 for a term not exceeding twenty years for expenditure in the several wards upon streets now opened within the town for improvements thereon as soon as practicable under the direction and approval of the town engineer.-At a recent meeting of the Town Council of Sydney Mines the Mayor made reference to the action of the County Council in granting a right of way to the Cape Breton Railway on the understanding that the incorporated towns would contribute towards the payment of the sum of \$16,000 on the basis of a joint expenditure. He protested against the scheme and recommended the matter to the attention of the board. On motion of Councillor Stewart, seconded by Councillor Peck, the clerk was authorized to notify County Clerk and also the county representatives that the town would refuse the payment of any money for the purpose named.

-Cheering news was brought from the Pacific Coast by Mr. T. Oppenheimer, a wholesale merchant, who reached Montreal from Vancouver recently. "I am glad to say that,



C. & A. MUSKER, LTD., LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. MANUFACTURERS of every DESCRIPTION of Hydraulic & Electric Machinery.

Shipbuilders, Engineers and Repairers,

Thornaby Shipbuilding Yard,

Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff

Dock Machinery, Presses, Coal Tips, Capstans, Pumping Engines, Lifts, Intensifiers.

GRAVING DOCK

570 Ft. Long.

Accumulators, Valves, Tube Stavers, Dynamos, Power & Lighting Plants, Motors, Cranes.

Hydraulic Machine Tools, Steam Motor Wagons, Concrete Flag Making Machinery.

Teleg aphic Address: "Muskers, Liverpool.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

67-69 Leeds St., LIVERPOOL, Eng.



Ales, and Guinness's Extra Foreign Stout.

Also Exporters of Mineral Waters **Devonshire** Ciderand Specially Blended Scotch and Irish Whiskies, guaranteed Five Years old. Buy ng Agents wanted-West Coast Africa United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

Are

1688



Card Clothing of all Kinds.

CHRONE and Oak Tanned Picking Bands....

Single "Cemented" Belting, **Double Belting.** Rubbing Leathers.

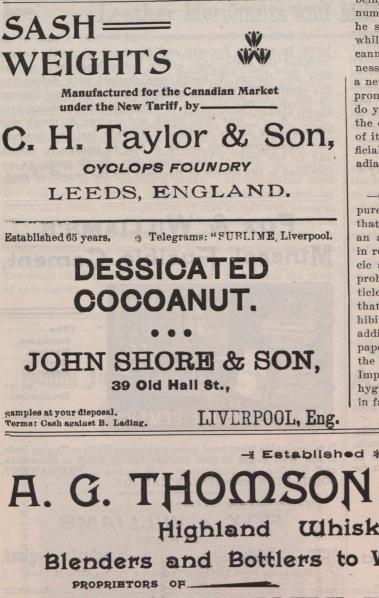
Every Description of LEATHER for Mechanical Purposes.

Edward Fairburn & Sons,

Caldervale Mills, BRIGHOUSE, Eng.

Special Terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

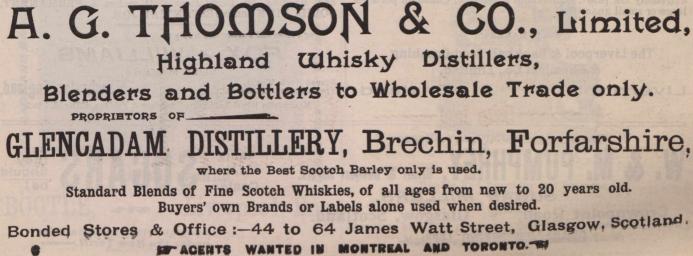
trade prospects were never better in British Columbia than they are to-day. The development of its resources will proceed rapidly from now on, and, in common with Canada, as a whole, will contribute its full quota to the prosperity of the Dominion. The lumber trade," he con-tinued, "is booming and with the present export duty on



logs maintained, it is, to my mind, a certainty that the output of manufactured lumber and shingles will be vastly increased during the present year, Thus large sums of money will be spent in the province that would otherwise be expended in the United States. In fact, two large mills are now being built in Vancouver, and at many other points, both on the island and on the mainland, mills are being constructed which will give employment to a large number of people." The salmon pack on the Fraser river, he said, amounted to 1,030,000 cases, of 48 pounds each; while at least \$3,000,000 had been paid to the fishermen and cannery employees. The halibut and salted salmon business had likewise made progress; while at the same time a new industry in herrings and small fish was established promising to be a large and permanent industry. "What do you think," he was asked, "of the projected combine in the canning establishments of the province?" "I think well of it," he said. "The combination will have a most beneficial effect by cheapening production and enabling the Canadian canners to compete with the United States.'

-Germany insists upon making a good excuse for her pure meat law. A Berlin dispatch of recent date states that the North German Gazette of the 30th ult. contains an authoritative expression of the Government's position in relation to the prohibition of meats prepared with boracic acid, with special reference to the assertion that the prohibition is aimed against the United States. The article begins by calling attention to statements in the press that the view prevails in the United States that the prohibition is due to economic rather than to santitary causes, adding that such an assumption is wholly incorrect. The paper asserts that purely sanitary consideration dictated the prohibiton of borax and other chemicals and that the Imperial Health Office, which is composed of prominent hygienists from all parts of the Empire, is pronouncedly in favor of the prohibition. It says further that the Paris

- Established * 1825.



Established 1828.



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

LARD OIL.

Under New Canadian Tariff Law.

already in force."

For delicate machinery is the finest known.

BAR MOTTLED SOAP. IRVEN BROTHER LIVERPOOL. ENG:

Hygienical Congress of 1901 declared against the use of all antiseptic substances for the treatment of fresh food ma-Borax has come into extensive use in the German terials. meat industry, says the paper, and many voices among the masters demand further permission for the use of borax. Nevertheless, the Government, for weighty santiary reasons, has decided to prohibit its employment in the preparation of meats and for commercial purposes generally. This naturally makes it necessary to exclude foreign meats prepared with the forbidden chemicals. Otherwise foreign meats would be given the preference over those of domestic production. "There can be absolutely no talk," concludes the article, " about the measure being especially di-

The Liverpool and Bankhall Chemical Company's



The best and most effectual remedy for

Ticks, Lice, Maggots, Scab, Foot-

Rot, &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, DOGS, &c., killing Farasites of all kinds, and curing Sores and Wounds.

This Dip is unsurpassed in quality and is offered at an extremely low pric. Quotations given c.i.f. Canadian ports for large or small quantities.

SOLE MAKERS:

The Liverpool & Bankhall Seed Crushing & Chemical Co., Limited,

Liverpool,



Icing

Caster

and

(The Strongest, Hardest, Most Effective and Economical)

Should

AL

It is invaluable when used to secure shaken Walls or Engine Beds, to run Wall Boxes or Iron Fixings fast in Brick or Stonework, and Bedding on foundations. It makes a PERMANENT, SOLID, FIRM and SUBSTANTIAL JOB.

Cable Address : "DUCHY," Liverpool.

AR

rected against the United States. It is equally against the domestic and foreign product. Moreover, Germany is

not the only State prohibiting meat so prepared, as in

France, Belgium and Switzerland a similar prohibition is

-A Belleville, Ont., correspondent writes: A case of interest to several Toronto and Montreal wholesale houses

occupied the entire time of the Police Magistrate on the

28th ult. George A. Booth was charged with defrauding the creditors of the firm of Booth & Co., produce dealers,

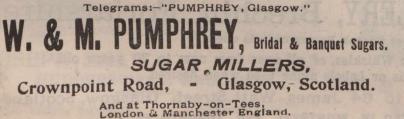
of Trenton. The facts as developed in the evidence are:

"Booth & Co." was Mrs. Booth and George A. Booth was the manager of the business. In July last the business was transferred from Booth & Co., to George A. Booth, and on the 17th of that month Mrs. Booth made an as-

signment to the Sheriff of Hastings for the benefit of cred-

Fox & WILLIAMS'S





England.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.=

SIIGAK



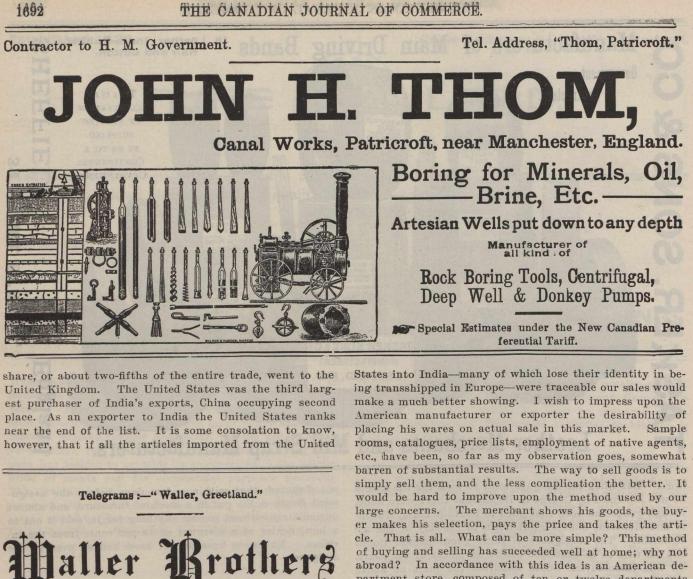
But when the assignee went to look for the assets itors. he was informed by George A. Booth that there were none, though goods had been consigned to Booth & Co. by Toronto and Montreal houses right down to the day of the assignment. The consignors of these goods caused Booth and his wife to be examined before an officer of the court. On this examination Booth admitted the facts as above stated, and further that a considerable quantity of butter belonging to Booth & Co. was at the date of the assignment stored in his mother's cellar. It transpired from the evidence of Daniel Jackson, who was employed by Booth as a clerk, that a portion of this butter was brought back to the store by Booth after the assignment, and the balance, nearly a hundred packages, sent in November by Booth to Ottawa, where he had in the meantime opened a store similar to the one which he continued to run in Trenton. The specific charge against Booth was the theft of this butter. It also came out in the evidence and was

not disputed, that within a few days before the assignment Booth & Co. put in a stock of furniture, and almost immediately,without paying anything for it, sold it out to a local dealer at a discount of 15 per cent. from the invoices. No assets have as yet been handed over to the assignee.

1691

-That the people of the United States are looking far and near for trade is evident by the numerous reports of the following nature published from time to time: Writing to the State Department from Bombay, United States Consul Fee says in part: "Now that the American manufacturer is trying to gain a fair share of trade in the world's markets, I would suggest that he give more attention to India. On this peninsula, which is about half the size of the United States, reside 300,000,000 people, or about one-fifth of all the inhabitants of the earth. During the fiscal year 1900-1 the foreign trade of India amounted to over 20,000 lakhs of rupees, or about \$692,000,000 imports. The lion's





partment store, composed of ten or twelve departments of non-competing mercantile lines, each controlled by a sub-manager, sent out from the home house, and all under the supervision of a man of large local and general experience. Such a concern should be a stock company, with the stock held equally by the several houses interested and



English Manufactures.

1 mil

Tiles for Floor and Wall Decorations, Mosaics and Faience.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cotton Main Driving Ropes

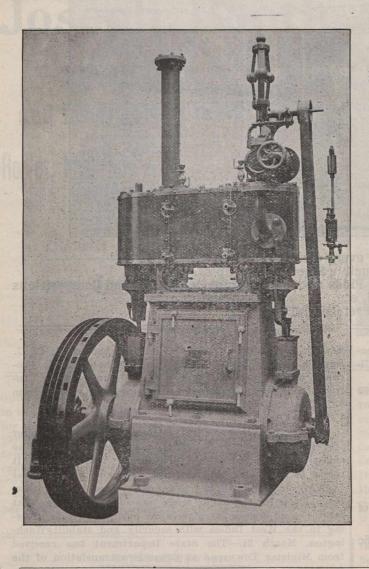
ROPE, TWINE, COTTON

BANDING &' COP FLY.

near Haufax, England.

George Swift, Limited,

Swan Tile Works. LIVERPOOL, E., Eng.



These Engines are manufactured from 30 horse to 150 horse power under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff by _____

Limited.

HYDE, nr. MANCHFSTER,

ENGLAND.

paid for in the goods represented, less a small percentage in cash, the latter to be used to defray the expenses of establishing the business. The clerical force, and salesmen could be natives of the country, but other details should be purely on the American plan. The sales, both wholesale and retail, should be made on a cash basis, or its equivalent, and sufficient goods should be carried in stock to permit immediate delivery. In case of heavy orders and where time is not an important consideration, the present indent system could be used. The stock of the different lines could be increased or decreased, or new lines added, or other necessary changes made, as the business demanded or experience suggested.

-The following companies were incorporated in Ontario

recently: Hobbs Hardware Co., Limited, London, \$300,000 capital, to take over the business of the Hobbs Hardware Co.; Hobbs Manufacturing Co., Limited, London, \$50,000 capital, to take over the business of the Hobbs Manufacturing Co.; McFarlane Co., Limited, Toronto, \$100,000, to take over the business of McFarlane & Co., general merchandise and notions; Canada Pine Lumber Co., Hamilton, \$150,000 capital, H. S. Brennen, F. W. Brennen, H. P. S. Brennen, A. S. Brennen and Sarah Brennen, provisional directors; Trebles', Limited, Hamilton, \$40,000 capital, to take over the business of S. G. Treble; Howland Brothers, Limited, Kleinburg, \$75,000, to take over the business of the late H. S. Howland, known as "The Kleinburg Mill"; New Ontario Dock & Coal Co., Sault Ste. Marie, \$100,000; Newmarket Sugar Co., \$40,000; H. S. Cane, J. E. Cane, E. S.





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

Cane, A. E. Widdifield and T. H. Lloyd, provisional directors; Computing Scale Co., Toronto, \$40,000; Canadian Ul-



The Lancashire Steam Motor Co., LEYLAND, ENGLAND.

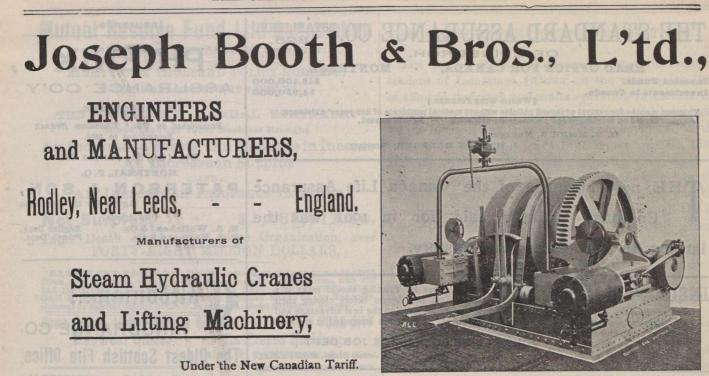
By Special prices to Canadians under the new preferential tariff.

timator Co., Peterboro', \$40,000, milling machinery; C. C. Ray Co., Ottawa, \$50,000; Mulholland, Buchanan & Co., Toronto, \$40,000, picture frames, etc. J. Coulter & Co., Toronto, have been authorized to increase their capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

-A late London cable states that Lord Onslow, under secretary for the Colonial Office, said that he believed the sugar bounties had been killed forever and although it might be necessary to give some assistance to the West Indian colonies, until the convention came in operation, the outlook for the sugar trade was so much clearer that capital could now be invested in the business of cane growing in the West Indies with security and stabilityWashington, March 21.—The State Department has received from Minister Townsend at Brussels a translation of the full text of the sugar convention entered into by the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands and Sweden. The



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



Government of Great Britain is given the right to adhere to the convention in the name of her colonies. The date for the ratification of the convention is set for February 1, 1903, and it is understood that the convention shall be in force after September 1, 1903. The convention applies to cane as well as to beet sugar.

-The portion of the James Bay Railway between Quebee Siding, on the Canada Atlantic Railway, and Parry



Sound, making the first direct railway connection for that town, is now in operation. It has not yet been handed over to Mackenzie & Mann, but is being operated by Johnston, Beveridge & Co., the contractors. Four trains per day are run over the five-mile stretch, connecting with the Canada Atlantic trains between Ottawa and Depot Harbor. It is said to be the intention of the company to construct their line as far as the Magnetawan River this year, 34 miles north of Parry Sound, and on the way to Sudbury.

-A recent Berlin cable anonunces that the prospectus of the four per cent. Russian loan of 300,000,000 marks has been issued. It is free from taxation. Subscriptions are receivable April 5. The issue price is 971/2 per cent. The total of the Russian loan is 393,000,000 marks, which covers Russia's portion of the Chinese indemnity. Of this amount 300,000,000 marks is now offered for subscription in Germany, Holland and Russia.

-Recent advices from Ottawa reported the strike still on between the painters and decorators and their bosses. Organizer Kelly was on hand working hard to keep the men in line, and prevent the masters from bringing men from outside towns. The employers say that they are willing to pay \$2.25 to paperhangers and \$2 to painters, but inferior workmen would get less. It seems the union want all to be used alike.

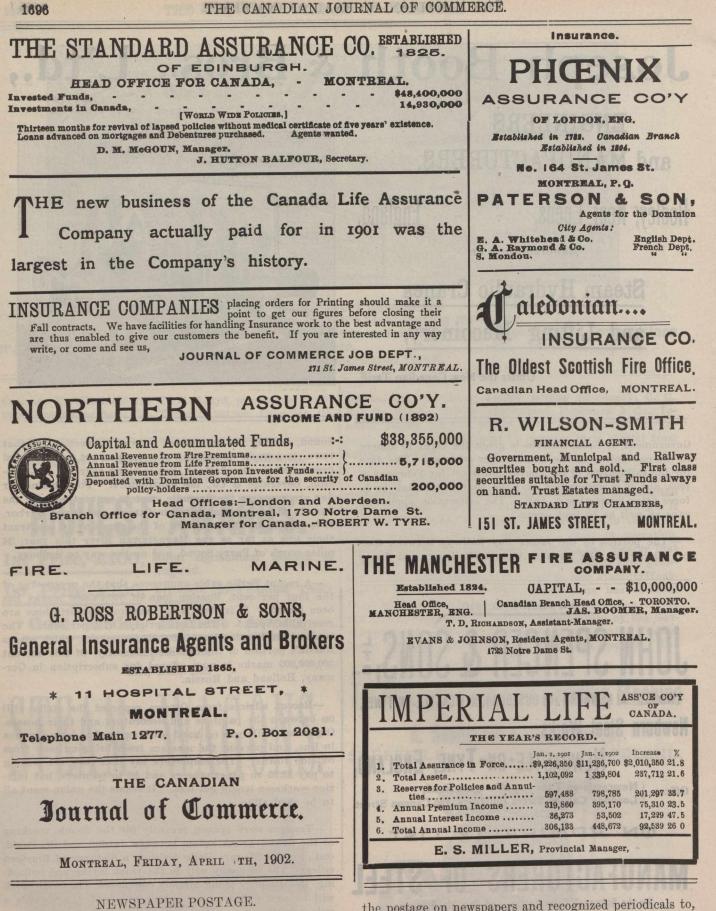
-Tenders were opened recently for the double tracking of the Grand Trunk sytem between Jordan and St. David, Ont., on the Niagara Falls division, a distance of fourteen miles. The company will do the track laying and ballasting, the masonry being already completed. The earth work will be pretty heavy, amounting to about 25,000 yards a mile.

A survey of the route on the east side of the river St. Francis, between Sherbrooke, Que., and Brompton Falls, has been completed for the Sherbrooke Street Railway. It is proposed to extend the system to that point this summer, and they expect to get a large share of the freight business of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company.

-It has been definitely announced that navigation will be opened on the Welland canal on April 21st. On the St. Lawrence canals navigation is expected to open by the 28th of April or the 1st of May.

-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings 15th to 21st March, 1902, \$566,864; 1901, \$545,791; increase, \$21,073.

-Halifax, N.S., Customs receipts for the month of March were \$188,566.



The efforts put forth by this Journal some months ago, more especially in the issue of February 17, to bring about some modification of the heavy and anomalous rate of postage on newspapers to and from Great Britain and Ireland, promise to bear fruit ere long. Canada is officially well represented in London, and it needs but opportunity to apply the remedy.

The efforts at removing the anomaly pointed out were fortunately appreciated by more than one Board of Trade in our Banner Province: in Orillia a strong voice was raised on behalf of a reform, the able editor of the Packet seconding the movement with right good will; and now, that our own Board of Trade has taken up the subject, as we see by the report of the quarterly meeting Tuesday last, we trust that the arguments in favour of reducing the postage on newspapers and recognized periodicals to, say, the level prevailing between Canada and the United States, may be of weight sufficient to induce a further effort on the part of those who have the power to bring about so desirable a change. The longer the current literature of the mother land and of the colonies have to bear so differential a rate of postage, the more difficult must it become to bring to pass any scheme tending toward Imperial federation. The lowering of the duty on goods of British manufacture, imperfect though it be in some details, cannot be productive of lasting good with such an anomaly running counter to all that it aims atto all its aspirations. Mutual knowledge leads to business and cohesion, and may overcome the effects of propinquity, an influence that our neighbours estimate at its proper value. Every United States newspaper, every

24cm

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS. Total Assets, \$12,264,838.21.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT 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, - \$1,187,617.68. Total Death Claims Paid since Organization, over FORTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.

EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every Town, City and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will find the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe.

Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, - - NEW YORK CITY Montreal Office, - - La Presse Building. T. W. P. PATTERSON, Gen. Man.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

(INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A. D. 1714.) Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed, - \$16,000,000 00

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES.

CANADA BRANCH: Cor. St. James and McGill Streets, - MONTREAL. T. L. MORRISEY, Manager

magazine read in Canada-and they may be reckoned by the tens of thousands-is a missionary for that country, and there are but few Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen who do not find themselves falling under the influence shortly after they reach our shores. American politics are better understood in Canada than are those of the Mother Country. Leading English periodicals are scarcely ever seen in Canada except in leading libraries. Even in clubs where a greater degree of culture and loyalty is supposed to prevail, the New York magazines and weeklies are in a majority. One U. S. magazine with little to recommend it beyond half-tone reproductions, and never-ending laudations of its home advantages, is sold in Canada at the same price as in the States. We may mention in passing that its rates for advertising are given as five hundred dollars each (monthly) insertion, or six thousand dollars a year!

The change we advocate is not alone for the newspapers, nor for a section of the people; it concerns the whole Empire, and the remedy cannot be applied too soon. There was never a period in the world's history when people were more influenced by what they read. He who boasted of the influence of the "ballads of a people" could form no conception of the weight exercised by the periodicals of the present age, when everybody reads, from the octogenarian down to the child of ten. We shall not enter into comparisons, but let any one question a schoolboy in Canada as to the personality of English public men and that of men somewhat similarly chosen in the neighbouring republic, and he will not take long to discover how shadowy the one looms up compared with the other. As to the pabulum offered by the respective periodicals, "comparisons" would indeed be "odorous."

LIFE ASSURANCE IN CANADA, 1898 TO 1901.

The issuance of the preliminary Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, on the returns for 1901 of the life assurance companies operating in Canada enables us to present the following synopsis which includes all the items of public interest. We have included in the table compiled for this journal the figures for 1900, 1899, and 1898, for the purpose of comparing the growth of life assurance in the several years, and showing how the Canadian companies compare with the British and the American. The following statistics comprise all the information in the official Abstract which has any general interest:

interest.				
CAN.	ADIAN COL	MPANIES.		
- Trainitailanon do sistero	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Premiums per year	\$9,136,397	\$9,373,405	\$7,805,174	\$7,130,197
No. of policies new and	con lawas			
taken up		40,545	46,259	44,472
Amount of policies new and				
taken up	38,330,747	38,545,949	42,138,128	35,626,812
No. of policies in force				
Net amount in force	287,499,995	267,151,086	252,201,716	227,594,516
Claims paid, including ma-				
tured endowments		3,099,918	2,554,671	2,353,126
Parliament during the				
BF	RITISH COM	IPANIES.		
and an article density of the	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Premiums	\$1,346,750	\$1,372,355	\$1,276,229	\$1,210,601
No. of policies new and				
taken up	1,733	2,018	2,028	1,616
Amount of policies new and				
taken up	3,059,043	3,717,997	3,748,127	3,323,107
Number in force	20,255	20,019	19,178	18,308
Net amount in force	40,128,634	39,485,344	38,025,948	36,606,195
Claims paid	853,043	901,699	835,499	• 752,159
	ERICAN CO	OMPANIES.		
	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Premiums	\$4,709,298	\$4,261,181	\$3,957,304	\$3,676,490
No. of policies new and			brighten a	
taken up	127,794	64,644	59,364	51,371
Amount of policies new and				
taken up	32,541,438	26,632,146	21,514,478	16,398,384
Number in force	224,119	152,799	132,747	112,032
Net amount in force	138,868,227	124,433,416	113,943,209	105,708,154
Claims paid	2,561,153	2,427,706	2,260,569	1,812,259
The Tellingreat has h				
norw adding with	RECAPITU	LATION.	manduor	
all a REALTANDALLA	Jaugana.		Didw to	napr. out.
Canadian Companies—	eren bis			
	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Net amount in force	\$287,499,995	\$267,151,086	\$252,201,716	\$227,594,516

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Net amount in force\$	287,499,995	\$267,151,086	\$252,201,716	\$227,594,516
Increase over previous year.	20,348,909	14,949,370	24,607,200	17,554,177
Increase over 1898	59,905,479			
British Companies-	one En			
Net amount in force	40,128,634	39,485,344	38,025,948	36,606,195
Increase over previous year.	643,290	1,459,396	1,419,753	1,313,061
Increase over 1898	3,522,439	MORADI.		
American Companies-		ini arony		and and the
Net amount in force	138,868,227	124,433,416	113,943,209	105,708,154
Increase over previous year.	14,434,811	10,489,507	8,235,055	5,644,470
Increase over 1898	33,160,073			
clea. They might a	<u>ar in an</u>	dentifutop	sa alt <u>oph</u>	Dastol Ro
Total of all companies	\$466,496,856	\$431,069,846	\$404,170,873	\$369,908,865
Increase over previous year.	35,427,010	26,898,973	34,262,008	24,511,708
Increase of 1001 over 1808	06 587 001			

The percentage of increase in net amount in force in each of the above years was as follows:

	Increase. 1901.	Increase. 1900.	Increase. 1899.	Increase. 1898.
Canadian		5.92	10.81	8.41
British		3.83	3.87	3.72
		9.20	7.79	5.64
American		14		

The struggle for business is between the Canadian and the American companies, which the above statistics show is going in favour of the latter, which are making greater preportionate increases than the home companies. In volume, however, the Canadian companies have more than double the amount in force of the American and \$108,503,134 in excess of the amount in force of the British and American companies. The past year was a record one for the life companies, their business increased all along the line.

THE MONTREAL AND LONGUEUIL BRIDGE.

The long-discussed question of a bridge to connect the city and the south shore interests, at Longueuil, seems at last to be emerging from the clouds of conflicting interests that have for so long surrounded it. There can be no doubt about the advantages that would follow its construction to the city and all the fine country along the south shore of the St. Lawrence as well as to the various railroads, for the use of which it would be available.

The charter of the Montreal Bridge Company is still in existence, and although its time limit will shortly expire, it will undoubtedly be extended by Parliament during the present session. That would be only reasonable, as the difficulties that have hitherto prevented the carrying out of the project appear to have been overcome and there is new a fair prospect for its realization. As that prospect became brighter, other schemes, intended to block it, have cropped up - all apparently with the one obstruction prevent the only object of to feasible plan to attain the main object being carried out. One of the schemes proposed to that end is to build a railway and general traffic bridge across the upper end of St. Helen's Island and cross over to the lower end of the guard pier, and then run along the whole length of that pier up to the Victoria bridge and then return on the shore line and cross the canal by some undefined way to a point somewhere on Bleury street.

This roundabout way to reach the city has been dubbed by the Longueuil people as the "goose neck bridge" with the idea of which they are disgusted. Ex-Mayor Prefontaine seems to have severed his connection with the direct Montreal Bridge Company, with which his name was so long connected, and has applied for a new charter, along with some others, for the right to build a bridge across the river a little further down than the site of his former pet project.

Another scheme has been revived to build a tunnel under the river from the south shore to Maisonneuve. That idea was some years ago used as a bluff to kill off the bridge project, and many people interested think that it is again being used for the same purpose now that the original design is likely to meet with such popular favour as to secure its accomplishment.

It may be that all these schemes in opposition are only intended as a game of bluff. At the same time they may be carried too far. There can be no doubt but that the country on the south shore, from its progress, is fully entitled to a better and more direct connection with this city and also that the best interests of the city will be subserved by such a direct communication, which will be ur interrupted at all seasons of the year.

At this juncture of its affairs, Montreal cannot afford to miss any opportunity offered for strengthening its position, if it is to maintain its claim to pre-eminence as the commercial metropolis of the Dominion.

Since the foregoing was written, the Private Bills Committee at the House of Commons at Ottawa, has rejected the Bill for the extension of the time for the Montreal bridge so that unless it is restored by some future action that Bill may be considered as killed.

THE UNITED STATES' SUBSIDY BILL.

There is now almost a certainty that the United States are about entering upon a struggle to raise the strength of the American ocean marine which is now so far below the requirements of the country's trade as to throw an encrmous carrying business into the hands of British, German and French shipowners. One step towards this revolution is the "Shipping Subsidy Bill," which has been supported by the American Senate. This Act is described as a "Bill to provide for ocean mail-service between the United States and foreign ports and the commen defence; to promote commerce and encourage the deep sea fisheries." The provision of these services is to be effected by granting subsidies to American-built vessels, owned and officered by American citizens, with crews during the first two years entirely American, during the next three years one-third American, and during the remainder of the contract one-half American. The vessels subsidised are to be iron or steel steamers, classed according to tonnage and speed, the first class being over 10,000 tons and 20 knots; the seventh class over 2,000 tons and 14 knots, and they must be suitable for coversion into auxiliary naval cruisers. The subsidies are to be graded according to the vessel's class, with a general subsidy of one cent per gross ton for every 100 miles sailed, with an additional one-quarter of a cent for all vessels completed and registered after the passing of the Act. Obviously, the extra subsidy is a bounty intended to develop shipbuilding in the United States.

We are inclined to think that British, German and French vessel owners in the Atlantic service, or whose steamers run between European and Oriental ports will not be seriously alarmed at the above proposals. England will recognize in the spirit of the American Subsidy Bill the same motive as inspired the Act of Navigation passed in 1651 and renewed by Charles II. in 1660. That Act was intended to exclude foreign vessels from English ports, unless laden with the products of their own country, and to secure to England the exclusive carrying trade with its own colonies, and of other countries whose vessels were engaged in a general carrying trade.

The hope is expressed that in ten years the maritime supremacy of the States will be established in the Pacific in the trade with China, Japan, and the Philippines; also on the Atlantic in the trade with Mexico, and the West Indies. Hopes, too, are entertained that Americanbuilt and manned vessels will secure the carrying trade with South America, and a greater portion than at present of the general Atlantic trade with Great Britain and the European continent.

The London Economist seems to regard the effects of this measure as more likely to appear in the Pacific than the Atlantic. The Pacific ports of the States are nearer to China, Japan, and the Philippines and Australia by some 5,000 miles, than any English port. This is so decided an advantage to American vessels as to need no subsidies being given them; but, it seems to us, as though

the vessels of the Canadian Pacific, which do an extensive trade with the States were likely to have subsidised competitors as soon as the American shipbuilders and vessel owners respond to the Subsidy Bill by placing But, steamers on the Pacific to earn the subsidies. though the subsidies may cause vessels to be built for this service, they will be seriously handicapped by being compelled to have them officered by American citizens with crews entirely American during the first two years. American vessels now are manned to a large extent by Britishers. If, then, at present, with their small fleet of steamers, the United States cannot provide them with American crews, what likelihood is there that, when the fleet is much enlarged ,there will be American citizens found to man them? It is evident that the United States have determined upon the adoption of a policy designed to develop their shipping. The working of the subsidy system will be watched with great interest in Europe but we doubt its creating any serious alarm.

IRON IMPORTS BY U.S.

"Consistency's a jewel rare," and there is no more apt example of the saying than the position assumed by certain of our United States contemporaries in respect of the recent imports to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, of pigircn from Great Britain. A leading New York journal thus alludes to this turn of the tide:

"A very interesting industrial event is the arrival at the port of Philadelphia on Thursday of 5,000 tons of English pig iron, 'bought by the Pittsburg manufacturers to help tide them over their present difficulties.' It is stated that 'this importation of pig iron is to be followed by several similar cargoes, not only from England but from Germany and Sweden.' No surer proof of the immense prosperity of our steel and iron trade could be given than this fact that our steel plants are so busy that the entire production of American pig iron, enormous as it is, does not equal their requirements. But does it help American steel products to 'conquer foreign markets' to increase the cost of every ton of this imported pig iron by \$4-the Dingley duty thereon? And if it all goes to build American railroads and bridges, is not that \$4 a ton collected finally from the American people?"

We have been so accustomed to read and hear so much of late years about the capture of foreign markets by our enterprising neighbours-of driving Austria, Germany and even Great Britain out of Turkey and other Mediterranean countries in respect of certain manufactures of steel-that we are rather amazed at this new step, especially with such enormous supplies of high-class iron ore adjoining the west end of Lake Superior. It is not a little amusing to find that, notwithstanding this new departure, none of our British contemporaries deem it their duty to announce themselves in the premises. In this respect we do not agree with them; a "modest amount of blow," as a Detroit manufacturer once expressed it, "doesn't do any harm." To find our New York contemporary now citing the new order of things as a proof of the "immense prosperity of our steel and iron trade," when it is but a few months since he and other responsible journals over the border were devoting space to laudation of their enterprising manufacturers who were capturing the trade of the mother land, is quite refreshing, that is, as an example of the blow-hot and blow-cold order of self-assertion.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROSPECTS.

The struggle in South Africa is advertising that country to a degree that can scarcely fail to result in a rush of population and consequent development of business, as soon as the war is over. Canadians, we are pleased to repeat, would seem to be of a different way of thinking, preferring their own land to any other. As is common enough, especially where the precious metals abound, nunerous mistakes are sure to be made. With a view to educating people to a wiser course of conduct, the Economist of London has begun a series of letters from a special mining commissioner, the first of which we repeat for the instruction of our readers:

"Lord Milner lately ventured the statement that before long there would be five million white people in the Transvaal-the inference being that they were to be supported mainly by the mining industry. If his lordship knew that country as well as I do he would realise that even in twenty years from now there will not be five millions of whites in the whole of South Africa. The mistake of Lord Milner on a problem connected with gold mining in South Africa is typical of the far greater ignorance in the average lay mind on the same subject. I suppose that at the present moment there are really hundreds of thousands of people in Great Britain who believe that South Africa-and especially the Transvaal which the narrowness and ignorance of the Boers caused to lie undeveloped, and which are about to be floated off by generous capitalists, and make rich everyone who is now shrewd enough to buy the shares. As regards the already floated mines, they believe that, under an enlightened Government, there is now going to be an allround reduction of five or six shillings a ton in the cost of treating the ore, and that the dividends are going to be far higher than before. No wonder, seeing how widespread are these beliefs, that there has been a strong market in South Africans, and no wonder that the company promoters are now preparing some hundreds of quite worthless flotations for the acceptance of this gullible multitude.

In this paper, for the twelfth time, let me say that the Transvaal has been prospected over and over again from one end to the other, and that no payable patches of ore are known to exist which have not already been When I first went to the Transvaal worked for years. to mine, not only was the Rand an important field, but there was much activity at Heidelberg, Klerksdorp, De Kaap, Lydenburg, and all over the "Low Country." As the years passed by, one mine after another in these When the war started outside districts closed down. there were, I suppose, not six outside mines working at And yet there had been hundreds of coma profit. panies to commence with. There are hundreds of reefs all over the country-banket reefs, or any other variety you fancy—but they are no good. Not only are they unpayable, but no sophistry can make them anything They might get dynamite for nothing, and be reelse. lieved from all the other oppressions of the "corrupt oligarchy" and still they would be unpayable. And yet all these mines are going to be refloated very soon, and puffed in the good old-fashioned way, and the public is again going to lose heavily on them. This time I expect the losses will be greater than before. The promoter floats with bigger capital now, and will have a bigger public to sell to.

The mining industry was not in a languishing state

before the war; it was working at full pressure. The rich mines then were making practically as big profits as they ever will, and the poor mines were doing just as well as poor mines do in any other country. Even on the Rand there are big stretches of ground that never have paid, and much of this ground can never be worked at a profit. Here and there one or two of these mines may earn small profits in the future, but there is no certainty that this will be so. Outside of the Rand the only payable mines I know of are Nigel, Nigel Deep, Sheba, Transvaal Mining Estates, and Glynn's. Sophists may talk till they are black in the face about the outside districts, but they will never make them payable. There are no new mines or new districts in the Trans-There is the 40-mile stretch of the Witwatersvaal. rand-half of which is unpayable-and its deep levels, and there are the half dozen outside mines-just as there used to be. The investor or the ordinary speculator must not leave these areas-let the promoter rage ever so furiously; if he does, he simply throws away his money.

That, then, is the first step in a general survey of South African mines. The hazy idea that has grown up of vast potentialities, of rich mines and districts now to be brought to light for the first time, is all nonsense. Company promoters and the subsidised Press-in their ramifications they resemble the tentacles of a loathsome octopus-are trying all they can to instil this idea. They will assuredly do an immense amount of harm in the next year or two; but I believe there are still a few sane and honest people in England who will not be led away. Again, let me say this-there is the Rand, where all the good ground is already taken up, and where nearly all the shares are already overvalued, and there are the one or two small outside patches. But outside of these definite areas there are going to be floated in the next year or two hundreds-perhaps even a thousand-of quite worthless mines. In these the British public is going to lose millions of hard cash. Let every reader of this mentally register a vow that he shall not be found among that great band."

CECIL J. RHODES.

One of the most active and prominent figures among the Englishmen who settled in South Africa towards the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, has just passed away in the person of Cecil J. Rhodes, at the comparatively early age of forty-nine. A native of Hertfordshire, he took a trip for his health in 1870 to that part of the Dark Continent where he soon began to make his influence felt. He amassed a fortune in the diamond fields of Kimberley, became a member of the Cape Ministry in 1884, and Prime Minister of Cape Colony in 1890. He was for many years the ruling spirit in the extension of the interests of the Empire over a considerable portion of the immense territory which has been more or less the theatre of war during the last few years, his great ambition being to make the Zambesi and Nyassaland the boundary of England's empire in South Opinions differ widely as to the beneficial in-Africa. Any biographical sketch of the fluence of his schemes. deceased statesman, as he is termed, cannot fail to recall the operations and methods of Clive and other great men who have not strained at trifles in extending the area and power of the Empire in its march and efforts for the extension of civilization in the totally barbarous, semi-civilized or oppressed countries of Asia and Africa.

AS VIEWED BY OUR NEIGHBOURS.

Prior to the last few years it was not uncommon, on hearing that his friend had come from Canada, for a native dweller in the United States, anywhere west of the Ohio river, to respond: "What! You're not from away up in Canada? I once knew a man who came from there," or remarks of equal surprise at the great distance the Canadian must have travelled before he reached the United States.

The people were not then hurrying in this direction from across the border; they heard little of Canada and what news reached them was not of that exciting nature to cause them to make special note of it. Canada was going quietly ahead,her vast mineral and timber resources and millions of unbroken fertile areas standing in wait for a future day. Within the last few years matters have assumed a different shape. The fact that a heavy duty was imposed on many articles of Canadian merchandise taught the people here to look closer into the world's markets and figure out what the situation would be likely to assume a few years hence.

We do not hear much in Canada lately about the loss of the U. S. market on such goods as are held in check by a heavy duty. We appear to be thoroughly reconciled to any little inconvenience on that score, being too busy shipping elsewhere, to apparently give it longer any attention. Meantime, what is the present attitude of our most respected and friendly neighbours, aside from that wall they keep spiked up? The following from our esteemed contemporary, the New York Journal of Commerce, of the 1st instant, to some extent explains:

"Canadian Trade.—Any Americans who desire to see the United States extend its sway to the North Pole ought to support a Canadian reciprocity treaty. Perhaps there are very few such now, but it used to be custemary for American patriots to assume that Manifest Destiny marked out for this nation a dominion from the Tropics to the Arctic Ocean. Less is said about it now than when Fourth of July oratory was more florid than at present, but if there were any indications that the Dominion was favorable to annexation few voices would be raised against it on our side of the line. Most of the men who fear the competition of Canadian eggs and hops and hay while produced under the British flag would entertain no dread of their competition if produced under the Stars and Stripes.

Forty years ago, during the existence of the reciprocity treaty, annexation sentiment was very strong in Canada; few persons doubted that it would come about sooner or later, and many Canadians were in favour of bringing it about sooner. But the effects of tariffs on both sides has been to destroy most of the Canadian annexation sentiment. Probably a good deal of it exists along the frontier, where the customs regulations cause constant inconvenience. There is a good deal of it in the Maritime Provinces, whose trade is mostly with New England ports. But there is very little annexation sentiment through the Dominion as a whole. It is not so true that trade follows the flag as that the flag follows trade. The effort to force the Dominion into the Union by striking at her trade is doomed to failure.

Mr. Campbell Shaw calls attention to the fact that the present Canadian Administration went into power pledged to a reciprocity treaty with us. It sought it, but the adverse interests on this side were too strong. In June there will be a conference on the subject of inter-empire preferential trade agreements, the complications of which are such that Mr. Shaw very naturally doubts if anything The Dominion Government has substanwill result. tially promised that if this conference results in nothing it will yield to the demands of Canadian manufacturers and increase their protection against the competition of American manufacturers, more formidable now, when American manufacturers are competing with the British in Asia and Africa, than it ever was before. If we are willing to make no tariff concessions, and the Canadian Goverrment increases the duties on imports, our very extensive trade-one of the largest that we have-cannot fail to be somewhat affected. The following are the figures of our trade with British North America for the past three calendar years:

	Long	1901	1900.	19	1899.					
The second state is a second to be a	8,095	\$109,598	,778,326	\$104,7	\$88,284,778	 	 	 	 ports	Ex
Imports	7,256	45,89	,845,125	40,8	35,930,633	 	 	 	 ports	Im

The exports to the Dominion last year were the same as the exports to all the rest of North America, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America, two and a half times the exports to South America, nearly twice the exports to all Asia, and three times the exports to all Oceanica."

Formerly the proportion of Canada's young men who became dissatisfied with their surroundings, naturally enough struck South where, in the large industrial centres, good men could find ready employment at good wages. A few are going yet; but now they are being met half way by others, many of them capitalists, who are coming here to invest in land, mines, timber, manufacturing, etc. To the West, in Manitoba, and the Territories, we hear of well-beaten paths, made smooth by discontented farmers on either side of the Mississippi, who are seeking homes on the Canada side. Many of these, we are told, are but returning, having originally left Canada for the broad Southern field.

This is reciprocity despite high or low tariff walls. As the vast resources of the Dominion are becoming better known and its climate spoken of in its true sense, there are as many trunks being packed across the border to be checked into Canada as there are going the opposite way. With all the iron, nickel and copper ore, timber, and wheat lands to satisfy a population greater than that now enjoyed by the United States, Canada welcomes them whether to the mine, the timber or the farm.

THE ELECTRICAL AGE.

The stone, the bronze, the iron, the silver, and even the golden age have come, and those worthy of it come to stay, but the most marvellous among them is the age now upon us, the age of electricity. Scarcely a month elapses that does not develop forth some improvement or new discovery in which electricity furnishes the principal factor. The coal industry must maintain its new-found energy if it is to be the royal road to the great wealth that believers in contemporary exploiters hope is not distant far. Some of the latest developments in the direction of this new servant of civilization are described as follows in the Record of Philadelphia:—

The announcement just made by a French electrician that he has discovered a means whereby writing may be transmitted in autograph for long distances just as telegraphic messages are carried but adds another to the already long list of electrical marvels which have been introduced during the past few years. Within a comparatively brief interval there have been perfected devices for talking across the ocean, for telephoning through the earth, for dispatching pictures over a wire just as articulate speech is transmitted; for recording telephone messages automatically and performing other seemingly equally impossible feats.

Undoubtedly the most amazing of all these late discoveries in the world of electrical science is the invention of Philip K. Stern, an American electrical engineer. He calls his marvellous brain child the teloptoscope, and has actually demonstrated that by its use it is possible to transmit colored pictures by wire, having them reproduced in all the vividness of their original colors at a point hundreds of miles distant.

The apparatus which Inventor Stern has devised is decidedly intricate. One of its prominent parts consists of a powerful electrical focussing arc lamp for illuminating the picture, which is to be carried over the wire. When all is in readiness for the transmission of a picture the transmitting apparatus is focused on the picture to be sent, with the result that the luminous rays are transformed into electrical currents and sent to the receiving end over an ordinary electric circuit. In addition an extra wire is provided for the manipulation of the receiving apparatus.

At the receiving end electric currents are similarly employed to record the varying intensities of the rays of light which are poured into the receiving instrument. To put it in a nutshell, it may be stated that the variations of light at the receiving stations are reproduced from or rather correspond to the variations of light and shadow at the transmitting station. Of course the picture thus produced is in a single color, but by a simple, though ingenious, use of three colored screens it is possible to bring out all the colors which characterize the original. Most wonderful of all, the claim is made by the inventor that the teloptoscope will make a photograph at the same time that a picture is being transmitted and while it is in view. If this claim is borne out by the later experiments it will be possible to secure a photograph within a very short time after a negative has been exposed, perhaps thousands of miles away. This latter accomplishment is rendered possible by splitting the image received in the transmitter so that part of the light received is reflected on a very sensitive photographic plate.

Next to Mr. Stern's novel creation probably the most remarkable of the new electrical wonders is the telephonograph, which will record telephone conversations automatically. This device, which is the invention of Mr. Waldemar Poulsen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, includes a recording electro-magnet connected in circuit with an ordinary telephone transmitter and a battery. This transmitter when spoken into acts as a tap on the battery, and thus currents of varying lengths, according to the strength of the sound waves, are recorded permanently on magnetized steel wire, which is wound on a revolving drum.

When it is desired to secure the recital of a message that has been transcribed on this novel wire record all that is necessary is the substitution of a Bell receiving telephone for the transmitter. When the drum is started revolving the ribbon record is unwound, as it were, and all the sounds originally spoken are reproduced with all the delicate intonations of the voice perfectly preserved. So delicate is the apparatus that whispers and even the sound of breathing may be reproduced, and the ingenious instrument will utter clearly a number of words which it has never been possible to record satisfactorily by means of the Edison phonograph.

The Danish inventor has several other inventions which he introduces in connection with the telephonograph to produce still more marvellous effects. One of these consists of a couple of reels carrying a delicate ribbon of steel, and by means of which it is possible to record on the telephonograph a telephone conversation lasting more than an hour. One of the remarkable things about this method of recording long-distance conversations is that the record has great permanency. It has been proven by actual experiment that the telephonograph will repeat a conversation over two thousand times, and yet remain in perfect condition, whereas, on the other hand, if it is desirable to obliterate a record all that is necessary is the attachment of a magnet and the entire record stored up in the steel wire is instantly wiped out. By utilizing the "chalk" telephone receiver the telephonograph may be made to recite the message which it has recorded, in so loud a tone that an entire roomful of people may hear it.

Amenable to classification among the new electrical wonders are the various forms of apparatus for telephoning without wires. Perhaps the best of these is the invention of Professor A. Frederick Collins. This system simply utilizes the electrical currents in evidence in the earth to transmit messages just as Marconi is utilizing ether waves to The apparatus is carry his wireless telegraphy signals. comparatively inexpensive, The only portion of it which is placed under ground consists of small screens, one buried at the sending station and the other placed several feet below the surface of the ground at the receiving station. A tripod above each of these screens supports the sending and receiving mechanism respectively. When the electricity from a storage battery is turned on and the current communicated from the tripod through a wire to the buried screen spoken words are carried through the earth just as clearly as they are carried over a wire by the telephone. In the experiments which have been made in the East these wireless telephone 'messages have been transmitted not only through the earth, but across bodies of water, such as rivers.

The photographophone employs photography as a means of recording sounds, instead of recording them magnetically, as does the Danish invention previously described. In the photographophone a film is passed rapidly before the focus of a lens, and when subjected to the action of an electric light, either arc or incandescent, undulates in accordance with the sound waves. The sounds may be reproduced after they have been recorded on the film by the employment of a stereopticon. A selenium cell is connected with two telephone receivers, and inasmuch as selenium conducts electricity with varying intensity, according to the light with which it is illuminated, the variations of light produced by the film as it is unwound cause corresponding variation in the current transmitted to the telephone receivers and there transformed into acoustic waves.

In the telegraphic field the goddess of electricity is rearing up new wonders almost daily. Passing the unique method of conveying sounds invented by the late Dr. Gray, and by means of which lakes, rivers, or oceans are to be made the mediums for conveying sounds, the water serving a purpose similar to that of the earth, is the wireless telephony-we come to the valuable device for saving electrical energy which has lately been evolved by L. G. Wooley. In this invention the magnet is made to do the work of the electrical battery for signaling and telegraphing. The battery, which is one of the essential features of the ordinary or electro-magnetic telegraph, is eliminated by the introduction of a permanent magnet. This enables the abolishment of battery stations, of which thousands upon thousands are now in use in the United States, and will, it is claimed, result in a tremendous saving not only in first cost but in maintenance as well.

The last few months has also witnessed still further advances in printing telegraphs, the most familiar form of which is found in the well-known "stock ticker." One of the most important of the novelties of this kind originated with Donald Murray, and its elementary features consist of a perforated tape divided into spaces of half an inch, each of which contains a letter or character. When the tape is fed into a transmitter the perforations regulate the impulses sent over the wire, and thus operate a magnetic perforater at the opposite end of the line, a fac-simile tape being produced at the receiving terminus. By means of this new apparatus messages may be whirled over the wires at a speed of 130 words a minute. Long distance transmissions of electrical energy are also reaching to surprising proportions. At the Straits of Carquinez, in California, special towers have been erected and great cables, which carry powerful electric currents, span a waterway

over a mile in width, the wires being fully 200 feet above tide.

BOARD OF TRADE PETITION.

A petition for better transportation facilities for the increasing products of western Canada has been forwarded to Parliament by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade. It is signed on behalf of that body by Mr. Alex. McFee, president, and Mr. George Hadrill, secretary, and reads as follows:

"That the products of the farm and the ranch of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, consisting of wheat, oats, live stock, etc., are annually increasing at an enormous rate, and are likely to increase in the immediate future at an even greater ratio owing to the large immigration at present going into that section of the country;

"That the milling industry in Manitoba wheat is steadily assuming larger proportions, and that there is good reason to look for an immediate expansion of the dead meat and kindred trade, both in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the existence and development of which are dependent upon transportation facilities therefrom throughout the whole year being as favorable as from corresponding points in the United States;

"That capital is now being largely invested in industries in Canada, east of the lakes, which call for the immediate carrying of iron, copper and other ores, from the Lake Superior district;

"That the facilities for transporting the above-mentioned products, both by land and by water, are greatly inadequate, and are not being enlarged in propoortion to the growth of the country;

"That in order to compete successfully in our northwestern markets with western United States manufacturers of heavy and bulky goods, the manufacturers of eastern Canada of similar goods are in need of greater competition in west-bound freight traffic, there now existing a considerable discrimination in favor of United States distributing points;

"That the farmers and miners of the western United States enjoy an advantage over the farmers and miners of northwestern Canada, inasmuch as they have at their disposal numerous competing railroads and a large fleet of United States vessels, plying not merely to United States transportation ports, but also using, on equal terms with our people, our great St. Lawrence canal system;

"That owing to the coasting laws now in force in Canada, United States bottoms may be employed in the Canadian business, for the carrying of cargoes to United States ports only, thus compelling those Canadian shippers who are unable to obtain freight on Canadian vessels, to discriminate against the Canadian railways east of the great lakes, and also against the St. Lawrence canal route, which has cost our people so many millions of dollars;

"That this shortage in transportation facilities is resulting in the diverting of a very large proportion of our northwest freight (amounting in wheat alone to 70 per cent. of the surplus crop), to Duluth, Buffalo and other United States channels, to the serious detriment of our own ports, and consequent loss to Canadians of the many benefits and advantages incidental to the handling of such traffic;

"Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable House will be pleased to assist, by granting subsidies or otherwise, the development of railway facilities to care for the increasing business north of Lake Superior, and throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, safegaurding the country in all cases against the possibility of subsidized railways becoming amalgamated at any future time without the consent of Parliament, and reserving to the Governor-General-in-council the right to adjust freight rates from time to time;

"And your petitioners further pray that, in order to encourage the investment of capital in an enlarged Canadian marine, your honorable House may be pleased to grant the following subsidies, with proper guarantee in both cases as to continuity and permanency of service, and subject to such regulations as Parliament may deem necessary as to state of preservation of the vessels:

"A subsidy of \$1 per registered ton per annum for five years on all vessels of foreign build having a capacity of



not less than 1,000 tons burden, that may already or hereafter,. during the said period of five years, be placed and kept in the Canadian marine trade on the great lakes;

"A subsidy of \$2 per registered ton per annum for five years on all vessels built in Canadian shipyards having a capacity of not less than 1,000 tons burden, that may already or hereafter, during the said period of five years, be placed and kept in the Canadian marine trade on the great lakes."

HITCHING UP NIAGARA.

By this time next year the Canada Power Company, if their charter is granted at the present session of the Dominion Parliament, expect to be deliving Niagara-produced electric power in Toronto. The provisional directors, on behalf of whom the application for a charter is made, says the Globe, are Wm. Mackenzie, Fred. Nicholls, S. G. Beatty and H. M. Pellatt of Toronto, and James Ross of Montreal. Mr. Beatty, referring to the company's plans, said that as yet they were not very definite. Figures he could not give, not even approximately, until reports had been received from electrical experts who now had the proposition under consideration. Of course the company were not going it blind. An American electrician of great experience, who was thoroughly acquainted with the plant now transmitting power in California from the St. Gabriel tunnel to Los Angeles, a distance of 83 miles, and of which plant the electrician's brother is the superintendent, had gone over the ground, and had reported that as a financial undertaking the scheme of bringing power from Niagara to Toronto was feasible. Mr. Beatty was reminded of the view expressed by Mr. J. J. Wright, Manager of the Electric Light Company, that power could not be delivered here from Niagara as cheaply as it could be produced by steam. He said that was nonsense. Not only would Niagara energy have to be delivered here cheaper than power could now be had to make the venture a financial success, but the price would have to be a great deal lower. The amount of power to be handled by the company, Mr. Beatty said, would be determined only by the demand. They could carry all that would be required. They expected to fur-nish the Street Railway Company and the Electric Light Company.

Speaking of the method of transmission, Mr. Beatty said it was proposed to have a double line of poles, each set of poles to carry three wire cables. He could not say whether cables would be of copper or aluminum, but they would not be insulated. The duplicate line was necessary as insurance against a break in the service. The great advantage of Niagara power, he said, was the continuity of service afforded by the three plants, one on the Canadian and two on the American side. If the charter was granted he said the work of surveying and securing right of way would be commenced at once, and, as soon as that was completed, the work of construction would be commenced from both ends with large forces of men. The distance was 85 miles, and he thought the work could be completed early next year. The loss of power in transmission and transforming would be about a third. On the California line it was about 10 per cent., but the dry climate there favored it. The cost of construction of the company's lines had been estimated at \$1,500,000.

The charter, which the company are asking the Dominion Parliament to grant, gives them wide powers for securing right of way, practically the powers conferred by the railway act, including those of expropriation. The only bar placed upon their use of the public highways is that the company shall not incommode the public use of them. All the sections of the railway act relating to the right of way are incorporated in the company's draft bill. Power is asked to purchase shares in any electricity-producing company, also to manufacture and transmit power by compressed air.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LAND SALES.

The proposed increase of \$19,500,000 in the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was ratified at a special general meeting of the stockholders held in Montreal some days ago. In moving the adoption of the resolution providing for the increase in capitalization, President Shaughnessy said, in part: "You will have noticed that gross revenue from traffic has continued to show satisfactory increases and that net results are also very gratifying, notwithstanding necessity for substantial increase in working expenses. The outlook for immigration to our Northwestern territory is brighter than for many years past, and the increase in acreage that will be prepared for crops this season will be considerable. Incidentally it may be mentioned that our land sales during the past eight months were by far the largest in the company's history, being 78,903 acres, for \$2,482,762. During the same period \$1,500,000 of five per cent. land grant bonds were drawn for redemption, thus reducing fixed charges by \$73,000 per annum. This leaves outstanding only \$1,314,000 of these bonds, which it is hoped will be taken up with the proceeds of land sales in the near future, and in the opinion of your directors the time is not remote when the annual interest on deferred payments for lands will exceed the sum required to meet the charges on the \$15,000,000 of 31/2 per cent. land bonds, amounting to \$525,000 per annum, which you now treat as part of fixed charges."

The \$19,500,000 of new stock is now offered to the shareholders of the ordinary capital stock at par on the basis of 30 per cent. of their respective holdings when the books closed for dividend in London on February 18 and in Montreal and New York on March 3, 1902, Subscriptions will be payable at the Bank of Montreal, London, New York, or Montreal, as follows: 20 per cent. or \$20 per share, on subscription; 20 per cent. or \$20 per share, June 24, 1902; 20 per cent. or \$20 per share, August 27, 1902; 20 per cent. or \$20 per share, October 27, 1902, and 20 per cent. or \$20 per share, Dec. 24, 1902.

COTTON IN WEST AFRICA.

The German Colonial Economic Society of Berlin has issued an elaborate report of the work of the experimental cotton plantation in Togo, West Africa, managed by J. N. Calloway and three young negroes from Booker Washingtons' school at Tuskegee, Ala. The following is an abstract from Superintendent Calloway's statement to the society, which is included in the report: Telegraphic Address : "UNION," St. Helens.

Established 1837.

Union Plate Glass Company,

LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

1704

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

WORKS and REGISTERED OFFICES:

POCKET NOOK, ST. HELENS,

Lancashire, England.

MORE LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!

We have pleasure in bringing to your notice our new production (protected by Patent Act)— "REFRAX" GLASS. This Glass is less costly than ordinary Plate Glass and gives greatly increased light, making basements as light as first floors. It is equally valuable for all floors, doubling or trebling the light in rooms of buildings in narrow streets. Specially manufactured for the Canadian market, under the New Canadian Tariff, 33¹/₃ per cent. in favor of buyers.

"I believe that by planting the seed in late summer and thus avoiding the heavy rains good results can be obtained with American cotton. It is probable, too, that better results can be obtained by using cotton seed or artificial fertilizers. I am of the opinion that by crossing native with American cotton a variety adapted to the colony can be secured. One hundred acres of land in all were cultivated. Up to the end of December, 23 bales of cotton were in readiness to ship. Thirteen of these were from native seed, nine from American seed and one from Egyptian seed. The natives grow cotton as a secondary product with yams. There is sufficient good cotton land. In native cotton the proportion between lint and seed was 1,800 pounds of seed cotton to a bale of 500 pounds. The crop from American seed showed the same proportion as in America, i.e., 1,500 pounds of seed cotton to a bale.

"The native must be taught to cultivate more cotton on the same ground with the same labor. If possible they must be furnished with draught animals. Portable engines should be introduced to furnish power for ginning and baling, and a railway should be built from the coast inland Our experience has given us every reason to believe that in a few years it will be possible to export many thousands of bales of cotton from the Colony of Togo. This will not have any effect on the markets of the world, but it will be of advantage to Germany and especially to the two and a half millions of natives in the colony. Under present conditions the cost of a 500-pound bale of cotton delivered at Bremen, including ginning, pressing and moving to the coast by native labor, shipping expenses, sundries, insurance, etc., is 225 marks (about \$63). If crossing native with American seed makes it possible to get a bale from 1,500 pounds of seed cotton, and the introduction of steam power for ginning, baling and hauling lowers the cost to equivalent expenses in America, it should be possible to produce a bale of cotton of the same quality to be laid down in Bremen for 190 marks (about \$47)."

THE LATE SENATOR OGILVIE.

Among the prominent citizens of Montreal who have recently passed over to the great majority, is Senator A. W. Ogilvie, who died on Sunday last in his 73rd year from a brief attack of pneumonia, at his residence on Edgehill Avenue in this city. The honourable gentleman had long been identified with many of our business and social institutions. His readiness in debate, backed by an orotund voice and an almost gigantic frame, gave him a predominant influence at public and other meetings; and it was well said of him by one who knew him long, that his heart was proportionately as big as his body, and as warm as any friend could desire. Few of our public men had a greater number of friends or admirers than he. His widow, his son, Mr. Shirley Ogilvie, and his three daughters, with their respective families, all have the condolences of the community in their bereavement.

THE NEW NORTH BRITISH BUILDING.

The owners of the time-honoured North British offices and chambers on St. Francois Xavier and Hospital streets are bestirring themselves. The chaste structure heretofore occupied by the Company and some official and other tenants would not disgrace the City portion of London, but Canadian cities are inclined to follow the pace set by our United States neighbours, and to a degree of late years that would dwarf some of the more ambitious structures in the old land. Mr. Randall Davidson, the recently appointed manager in Montreal of the Company's business in Canada, is removing his books, his official furniture, and his penates to a number lower down on St. Francois Xavier street while the additional two storeys skyward are being constructed. Readers of H. S. Wells' "When the Sleeper Awakes" will think that Montreal is making a start towards the condition foreshadowed there.

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed of late by certain shareholders of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company, Toronto, which culminated last week in a writ being issued against the company. A meeting of the shareholders, at the instance of the company, was held on Saturday last when, it appears, sufficient explanations as to past, present, and future, were made to satisfy—temporarily at least—the majority of those who attended. The following was finally moved:

That this meeting, having heard the explanations of the chairman and president with entire satisfaction, are of opinion that whatever mistakes in judgment may have been made there has been, in our opinion, entire good faith in the action of the directors in the inception and management of the company; and that it is desirable in the interests of the shareholders, and a matter of justice to the directors to give them our hearty support and confidence in the future. This was carried amid applause, and the meeting adjourned.

The Canada Cycle and Motor Company was organized in 1899, and in September of that year \$2,000,000 of 7 per cent. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :

"Globe Burnley,"

Globe and Saunder Bank Iron Works,

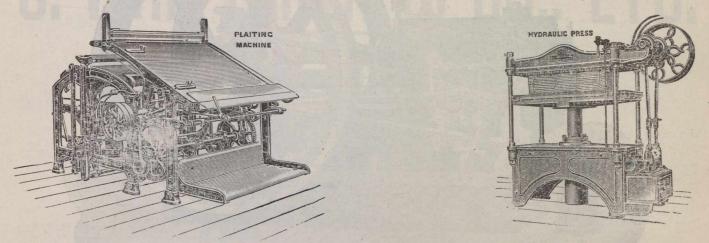
Butterworth & Dickinson,

B. C. Codes.

Burnley, England.

of all ki

LOOMS & PREPARING MACHINERY for COTTON, LINEN & WORSTED GOODS.



Cop, Ring-Bobbin and Hank Winding Frames. Self-stopping and Sectional Warping Machines. Cylinder and Hot Air Slasher Sizing Machines. Looms of various Types, Strengths and Widths, for weaving Light Medium or Strong Goods, Plain, Twill, Satteen or Serge. Drop-Box and Revolving Box Looms for Checks, Oxfords, etc. Dobbies, Plaiting Machines, Hydraulic Piece Presses, Malleable Iron Flanges for Warpers' and Loom Beams. Enquiries will receive immediate attention. Estimates given F.O.B., Liverpool.

Up-to-date Machinery of the best construction. Low Prices. Prompt Delivery.

preference stock was offered to the public at par, dividends being payable in January and July. The authorized capital was \$6,000,000, being 30,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock, \$3,000,000; and 30,000 shares common stock, \$3,-000,000. Of the preference stock \$500,000 was reserved in the treasury. The Executive consisted of W. E. H. Massey, president; Hon. Geo. A. Cox, first vice-president; J. W. Flavelle, second vice-president; Jos. N. Shenstone, general manager; Hon. Lyman M. Jones, A. E. Ames, and W. T. Soper, directors.

The annual report of 1900 showed a business of \$1,527,-313.75, and the profit on the business was placed at \$195,-048,09, from which, deducting dividends of \$46,500 and \$87,-500, and writing off for expenses and losses not chargeable to the trading account, \$7,626.66, left a balance of \$53,421.43. Of this amount \$25,000 was appropriated to reserve fund, and 28,421.43 carried forward to profit and loss.

The last annual report for 1901 showed that the regular dividends, amounting to \$175,000, had been paid on the preferred stock, wiping out the revenue of \$25,000; the profit and loss account carried forward from 1900, \$21,378.34; and the profits of the year, \$2,035.28; leaving a deficit of \$126,-The directors were, of course, unable to continue 086.38. dividends, and the preference stock of the company was withdrawn from the Stock Exchange until the payment of dividends could be resumed. The last annual statement shows liabilities of \$6,750,505,70, made up of accounts and bills payable, \$1,250,505.70; capital stock preference shares, \$2,500,000, and common shares, \$3,000,000. The assets were placed at \$6,624,419.39, made up of real estate, machinery, patents, trade marks, good-will, etc., \$4,958,513.74; Hamilton factory, \$26,823.11; accounts and bills receivable, \$629,-062.35; stock on hand, \$967,681.31; cash on hand in bank, \$42,338.81.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 21st ult., treating of the dairy situation, says: Butter .- The weather continues mild and spring-like in character, but the late severe frost has left its destructive work behind it. The season is a fortnight later than last year. The position of the New Zealand butter market at the present moment is incompre-Notwithstanding the short supply of Colonial hensible. butter, and the rise of 2s to 3s per cwt. in Danish, New Zealand has fallen about 2s per cwt. on the week. For the first three weeks in March the total arrival of Australasian butter has been 39,400 boxes, against 112,000 last year, while the total imports from all sources for the same three weeks has been 800 tons per week less than for the same weeks last season. As the average consumption of of butter including the home-make and that imported is about 5,000 tons per week, it seems impossible for the present deficient supply to continue without a considerable rise in values shortly taking place. It is no doubt true some of the fall in New Zealand is due to a few timid holders who are suffering from panicky nerves. Choicest New Zealand brings 108s with an occasional 110s, while finest realizes 104s to 106s. What is peculiar about the market is this, choicest brands are intrinsically worth threepence per lb. more than "milled," while the market price shows less than a penny difference. Owing to retailers insisting on a shilling retail price, the consumer is now paying for shilling butter fully 2d. per lb. more than its intrinsic value, and this poor quality is restricting the consumption and the retailer is suffering in consequence.

The Copenhagen Official Quotation remains unchanged at 96 kroner, alhtough the market is firmer in the Danish capital. The high prices prevailing in America at present are preventing any butter being exported to this country except evry low grade butter for the shilling retail trade There is now a bill before the American Senate here. which , if it passes in its present form, will have a revolutionary effect upon the sale of butter on the other side of the Atlantic, and will have an indirect effetc here. The Bill proposes to put a tax of fivepence per lb. upon all coloured margarine sold in the States, and one-eighth of a penny per bl. on all uncoloured margarine. Such a tax as fivepence per lb. will annihilate the coloured margarine trade, and it looks as if the American consumer will have to eat butter instead of margarine, which must enhance the price of butter at home and restrict the export accordingly.

Cheese .- The demand for Canadian cheese continues good, and prices have advanced another shilling this week. choicest goods being 55s, with an occasional 56s.

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

Patricroft, Manchester, England.

The Gardner Oil & Gas Engines,

GARDNER & SONS LIMITED.

Makers of :

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

London officer and one officer and

Zealand choicest brands are making 53s to 54s, with an expected rise of another shilling. Corresponding week, 1901, Canadian choicest was quoted at 49s to 50s and finest at 46s to 48s.

CHEMICALS.

A private Manchester, Eng., circular, date March 22nd, says: The chemical trade in general does not appear to be improving, the demand all round having been latterly very moderate, and particularly for miscellaneous goods for the textile trades. Some articles are now offering at figures that would ordinarily be very tempting, but little interest is shown in them, actual consumptie requirements being so restricted and the outlook offering little encouragement. In heavy alkalies the trade is by no means brisk. Ammonia soda moves off well, but bleaching powder and caustic soda are quiet, although so far there is no alteration in values; soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda are steady. Chlorates of potash and soda are dull, but values do not recede, being already very low indeed. During the two completed months of this year as compared with the two first months of 1901, there is in the exports of bleaching materials a decrease of 1,046 tons or £7,420, and in soda compounds an increase of 3,557 tons or £31,661. The tar products trade in general continues to move unsatisfactorily. Solvent naphtha remains in a depressed state; consumers' requirements are much below par, and any business passing is at low prices. Benzoles continue quiet, but sellers are not inclined to operate for forward delivery unless they can get a good premium on spot prices. Crude carbolic is firm, and the quantity offering is only limited; crystals are having more enquiry; liquid is neglected, although very cheap and the consuming season ap-

Photo of 20 E. H. P. Oil Engine. Engines from ½ B. H. P. Horizontal and Vertical. Tube Ignition with Ignition Valves. Electric Ignition. More than 2000 Engines Sold and Working Successfully in all Parts of the World. 200 Engines Always in Progress. 87 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

> proaching. Creosote is still depressed, and low figures are taken to effect sales. Pitch remains firm. Sulphate of ammonia is firmer on spot, and supplies are somewhat short, makers being in general well sold. Carbonate and muriate of ammonia are in fair demand at steady prices. Sulphate of copper is rather on the easy side; exports in January-February, 1902, compared with January-February, 1901, show a decrease of 5,328 tons or £142,362. Green copperas is in demand and is again dearer. All lead salts are dull, and prices somewhat easier. Carbonate and caustic potash are steady, but are receiving little attention. Prussiates are rather more sluggish, but values unchanged. Bichromates are still depressed. Borax is easier on spot, but makers are not eager sellers for forward delivery. Arsenic is now offering at easier prices.

FORESTRY AND ITS BENEFITS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Forestry Association in Winnipeg, Mr. E. Stewart, Dominion superintendent • of forestry, read a paper on "The Utility of Forests in Relation to Water Supply." The prodigacy of the American people in recklessly dissipating their forest wealth was pointed out, and the penalty therefor, in the shape of disastrous floods every spring, shown. The deforestation of Spain, Italy, Asia Minor, and Northern Africa had made those countries almost deserts, and reduced their inhabitants to a condition approaching beggary. The denudation of the forests in Ontario cause the freshets that each **spring** alarm the people on the banks of the Thames, the Grand, the Moira, and in Pennsylvania the disastrous flood that swept over Johnstown a few years ago was directly attributable to the clearing away of the forests of that state.

The attention given in recent years to forestry among en-

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

...Clay-working Machinery... Manufactured by C. WHITTAKER & CO., LTD.

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

lightened states was next spoken of. New York is now buying back, at great expense, large tracts in the Adirondacks, to prevent destruction to the Hudson, the Mohawk, and other streams having their sources there. Fortunately, Canada is in a better position in this respect, for most of the land at the great watersheds is still held by the Crown. Mr. Stewart said that not one day should be lost by the provinces or the Dominion in setting aside timber reserves for this purpose, and withholding from settlement the territory within their limits. The province of Ontario has within recent years very wisely reserved a large area at the head of several streams flowing into the Ottawa between Ottawa and the Mattawa rivers. The future of the west largely depends on the power of the soil for the production of cereals, but the soil requires the element of moisture to germinate the seed and bring the plant to perfection. The husbandman of the plains now no longer fears the summer frost half as much as he does the summer drought. To use every means to conserve the moisture in the soil should be the aim of the farmers of the west. Nothing will do this as well as the preservation of forests and it is this work which the forestry department is doing.

MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

A Paliamentary paper issued in London unis week gives correspondence respecting the comparative merits of the American, British and Belgian locomotives now in use in Egypt. In a despatch to Lord Lansdowne, December 31, covering a number of reports received from railroad officials, Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent and consulgeneral in Egypt, draws the general conclusion that the main reason why so many orders for railroad equipment. have recently been given to the United States is that the American firms are able to execute them with extraordinary rapidity, due largely to the system of standardization. In respect to price, Lord Cromer finds the British firms can hold their own where special designs have to be executed. With respect to the quality of British work, it is at least equal and often superior to American and Belgium work, while in consumption of coal the British engines have a decided superiority over the Americans, though not over the Belgian engines. The British manufacturer's weak point is delay in executing orders. The reports enclosed show that the American tenders promised delivery within one-third of the time required by the British firms, while they offered to supply standard locomotives of equal suitability 19 per cent. below the British, though the latter's tenders for locomotives built on Egyptian specifications were lower than the American offers.

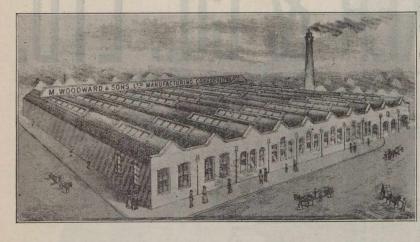
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HIGHER OCEAN RATES.

The secretary of the North Atlantic Steamship Conference, according to a Liverpool cable of the 30th ult., announced that the Continental lines had signed the agreement fixing minimum saloon passage rates. The agreement becomes effective on March 31. The signatories of the agreement are the American, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Anan, Cunard, Dominion, Leyland, French Transatlantic, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Red Star, and Holland-America line. The Beaver Line refused to sign. ESTABLISHED 1848.

M. WOODWARD - SONS, Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT



Manuiacturing Coniectioners,

Manufactory and Office : Wavertree, - Liverpool, Eng.

Telegraphic Address: "TOXTETH, Liverpool." Telephone 44, Wavertree.

IRON ORE IN DEMAND.

An Eastern steel and pig iron making company that has never been interested here, says a Duluth dispatch, has just paid \$160,000 for a mining property in the Hibbing district and will open it within a year. This property goes to an independent concern that has never been a mining company in any way, though for many years engaged in the manufacture of iron. This is an indication of how these outsiders are coming into this region for supplies of raw material. There is now scarcely a steel-making concern in the East and north of the Tennessee and Alabama fields that is not interested in mines in Minnesota.' While this movement has been going on more or less vigorously since the Carnegie Company began buying mines in 1896, it was not universal until the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, a year ago. Since then the demand for ore properties has been a scramble.

There is a large fleet of ore carriers belonging to the Pittsburg Steamship Company (United States Steel Corporation) on Lake Superior this spring waiting the opening of navigation. These ships will be in commission within a few days and will all load ore for Lake Erie delivery. The Sault canals will be open from April 1 to 10, the Canadian at the former date, the American later and the Sault river and channels connecting Lake Superior and the lower lakes are already open. Lake Superior harbors will be open April 1. A mine or two is shipping to Lake Superior docks already, but the great movement will not begin till about April 15. When the movement of ore does begin it will be with a tremendous rush. It is expected by the officers of the Duluth & Iron Range road, which belongs to the Steel Corporation, that they will handle not far from 6,-000,000 tons in the season, of eight to nine months, and that during a month or two of the height of the season they will deliver to docks and ships from 1,250,000 to 1,500,-000 tons each thirty days. No other roads will do as much but the three Minnesota lines to the lake will probably haul 15,000,000 gross tons.

BRITISH TOBACCO WAR.

"Let's have a chew, Jack," "Which do you want, American or native?" "Both," being as there's money in pushing the tobacco war along." Such, it appears, is the present state of affairs in England in so far as the use of tobacco is concerned. The London Statist of March 22, just to hand, contains a brief article on the British tobacco war, in which it gives the offers of the Imperial Tobacco Company and of the American Tobacco Company, which have already been announced in cable dispatches. Commenting on the present situation, it says: "The net profits of Ogden's, Limited, have been about £40,000 per annum, and the total distribution on their part would therefore be about £240,000. On the other hand, the certified net profits for the whole of their business were about £750,000. One-fifth of this would be £150,000, but that would include the foreign as well as the home trade. Hence the amount to be distributed would be smaller. It consequently appears, therefore, that the Americans are scoring in the first encounter, and hence the premium on Imperial Tobacco preference shares has dropped to about 1s 3d. The further progress of the war will be watched with great interest. One further item is that A. Baker & Co., Limited, have announced that they will no longer stock any goods of the Imperial Tobacco Company, as they are 'virtually the owners of a large number of retail shops, and therefore our competitors.' The whole affair seems to extremely absurd and very silly."

FIRE LOSSES.

Woodstock, Ont., April 1.—The Elgin House, a temperance hotel, destroyed. Loss fully covered by insurance.—Simcoe, Ont., March 28.—The Simcoe Wool Stock Co.'s property destroyed. The fire originated in the picker, which was being used to work up cotton waste. Loss approximately \$2,500.—Belleville, Ont., 30.—L. Barron's dwelling near Cannifton, destroyed. Loss about \$800, insured for \$500.—London, 30.—The residence of Mr. Andrew Routledge, north of Lambeth, destroyed. Most of the furniture was saved. Mr. Routledge carried \$1,400 insurance in the Westminster Mutual Insurance Company, not sufficient to cover loss.— Little Current, Ont., 30,—The lighthouse, kept by Thomas Boyter, sen., on Narrow Island, destroyed. Cause, unknown.

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 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.

Deseronto-W. H. and Ida Clark vs John McCullough & John Newton, \$1,985; Dundas-Welland Vale Mnfg. Co. vs

Machines in use, 2402

SON, Melbourne

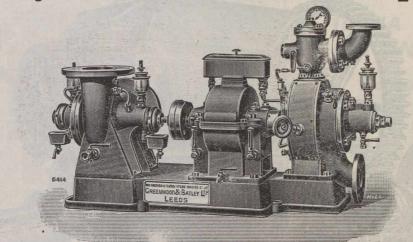
BARTRAM & Agents for

JAMES

Australasia:

HP. 71,786.

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



No. 6414. DE LAVAL PATENT STEAM TURBINE PUMP, 5 B. H. P. TYPE B. P.

Sole Licensees for Great Britain and all Colonies and Dependencies, China, Japan and Egypt: THE ENGLISH DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO., Ltd., Leeds, Eng.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS:

Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, Eng.

To whom all Communications should be Addressed,

P. Bertram, \$2,754; Fort William-Colonial I. & L. Co. vs A. and Cathe. McDougall, \$1,138; Colonial I. & L. Co. vs W. H. & F. Newsome, \$1,050; Gravenhurst-W. Swanson vs Thos. Overn, \$500; Kingston-Union Bank vs Jas. & L. W. Shannon, \$6,002; London-C. Mead vs Phoenix Assur. Co., \$1,000; Mine Centre-A. L. Wilson vs T. A. & W. A. Preston et al, \$1,000; North Bay-E. Boisseau & Co. vs Parent Bros., \$780; Ottawa-J. Freedman vs J. A. Charlebois, \$1,564 damages; Union Bank vs J. A. Corry, \$4,902; Pembroke Tp.-A. Fraser vs A. R. Coburn, \$1,293; Sandwich-C. Guenot vs Ernest Girardot, \$549; Toronto-Selinas Davis vs G. Hemphill as assignee, \$8,789;; Kootenay Brew. & Distilling Co. vs National Trust Co., Ltd., admrs., \$804;Almeda Spooner vs Home Life Assn. of Can., \$1,000; Dawson, Yukon-Union Bank vs R. W. Shannon, \$7,104; Fergus - Bell Organ & Piano Co. vs Robt. Craig, \$432; Gwillimbury W. Tp.-N. L. Stevenson vs G. T. Fisher, \$975; Orangeville-Bell Organ & Piano Co. vs R. F. Dawson, \$1,006; Ottawa-Baldwin Iron & Steel Works vs Dominion Carbide Co., Ltd., \$1,297; Ontario Bank vs McRae Bros. & Co., et al, \$34,000; Elizth. Lees vs Chas. Rupert and R. H. Matthews, Chesterville, \$800; Thurlow Tp.-J. Logan vs D. T. Sills, \$10,000, damages; Toronto-A. C. Neff vs Beaver Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., \$4,237; D. Bell et al vs W. M. Clark et al exrs, \$4,800; J. Cochrane vs Annie B. Cornwall, \$1,170; Ontario Bank vs J. M. Hamilton & Sons and J. C. Hamilton, \$4,503; Confederation Life Assn. vs W. Lehmann, \$5,739; C. Hamilton vs D. McDougall, \$519; A. H. Holmes vs H. G. Wilshire, \$427; Wawa-Redmond Co. vs M. Rothschild & Son, \$304.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA

Grand Forks-J. Johnson & Co. vs H. S. Fraser, \$702; Vancouver-M. A. and W. S. Farrell, \$388; Angus McKay, \$369; Victoria-B. C. Cold Storage and Ice Works, \$2,116.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Gladstone-Crowter & Pepper, \$327; Headingly-S. P. Hodgson, \$784; Morris-J. M. Hackney, \$1,475; Oak LakeA. Thompson, \$449; Strathcona-R. McKernan, \$1,000 damages; Winnipeg-G. M. Miller, \$688.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Wolfe Tp.-D. Grimshaw agt C. & G. Grimshaw, \$409; Peel Co.-Bank of Hamilton agt Allan Craig, \$1,040.

JUDGMENTS RENDERFD-QUEBEC.

Montreal-F. X. St. Charles agt F. L. N. Catudal, \$755; E. H. Godin agt A. A. Charlebois, \$880; G. H. Archibald et al agt O. Drouin, \$20,200; De. H. Masse agt Delle Agnes Pauze et al, \$223; Sault au Recollet,-City of Montreal agt De. Anne E. Myler et vir, \$389; Westmount-De. K. Watt et vir agt J. W. Hannah, \$2,927.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal-J. N. Dupuis agt E. P. Beaudry, \$772; T. West et al agt A. Cowen, \$369; T. Bernard et al agt R. Ravaux, \$678; C. Cushing agt J. W. Smith, \$230; Vercheres -J. C. Lamothe agt P. Dolpe, \$344; Montreal-C. D. Reynolds agt W. J. Coulter et al, \$386.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO.

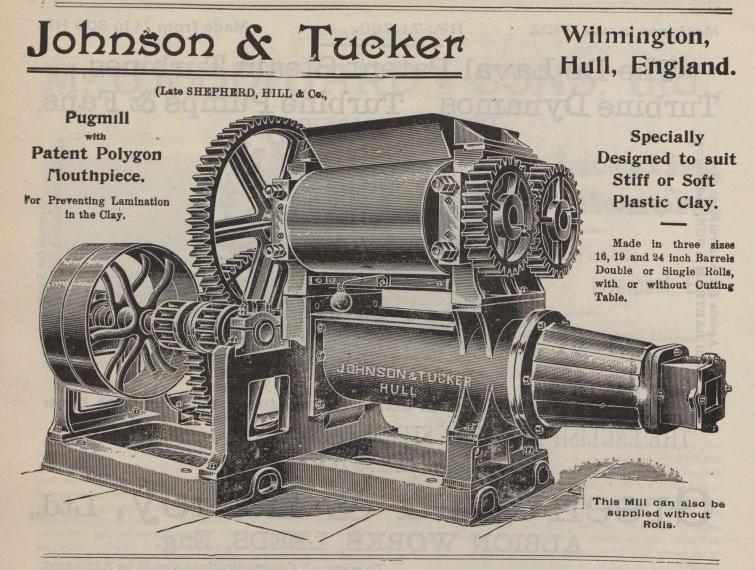
Belleville-R. J. Graham to Bank of Montreal, \$3,000; Caiston Tp.-Amos Pyett to Sawyer & Massey Co., \$783; Hazeldean-J. A. Cummings to A. Abbott, \$1,165; Ingersoll -G. B. Alderson to T. Prouse, \$1,757; London-W. J. Wright to Scandrett Bros., \$2,000; Ottawa-C. H. Beddo to Elizth. L. Sharp, \$600; Florence A. and Hugh Johnston to J. Robertson, \$739; Sarnia-Alex. and Jas. Murdock to W. C. Dillon, \$1,000; Stratford—F. & W. Pratt to J. Johns, \$762; Warren—F. D. McNaughton to Gillard & Co. et al, \$4,-998; Waterford-C. W. Kaufman to F. Alway, \$1,417; Windsor-Cheyne Bros. to Helen Cheyne, \$1,650; Woodstock-

ALLAN,

ALDERSON &

Agents for Egypt: DEBSON & CO., Alexandria

and



John Lee to A. Lee, et al, \$1,570; Blenheim—F. I. Woolcott to A. Mahoney, \$1,100; Bromley Tp.—Mrs. Cathe. Enright to Cathe. Galligan, \$676; Harriston—J. A. Copland to J. Copland, \$3,406; Owen Sound—Wm. Mawhinney to F. R. Lalor, \$1,080; St. Vincent Tp.—Hy. Palmer to C. H. Jay, \$631; Toronto—Jas. Goodwin to J. A. Devaney, \$4,000; Jas. Goodwin to Toronto Brew. & Malt. Co., \$4,000; Jas. Goodwin to O'Keefe Brew. Co., \$4,000

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster—Columbia Co., Ltd., \$1,809; Trail—W. K. Erling, \$553; Michel—Carbon Creek Lumber Co., \$1,000 and \$720; Nanaimo—Nanaimo Electric Light and Power Co., \$20,000.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Cardstone-J. A. Barton and V. M. Brown, \$7,000; Dauphin-J. & Mary Cathers, \$1,000.

BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

Campbellford—J. L. Richmond to M. A. Turner, \$750; Cobourg—Richard Tew, as assignee, to S. B. Jeffrey, \$1,-250; Ingersoll—W. H. Dundass to F. Dutton, \$1,608; Kingston—Jas. McCammon to L. Guess, \$3,000; Toronto—J. A. Devaney to J. Goodwin, \$14,000.

BILLS OF SALE-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Cardstone-K. Kenny, \$2,000; Oak Lake-W. Wheeler, \$1,-200; Winnipegosis-E. D. Coffey et al, \$4,879.

BILLS OF SALE-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo-C. Molliska, \$2,000.

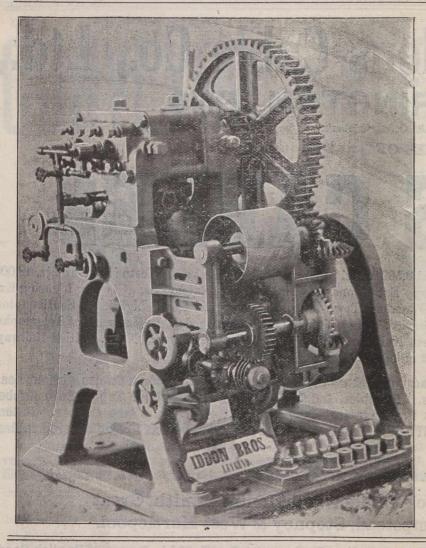
BILLS OF SALE-NOVA SCOTIA.

Rawden-Gold Zone Mining Co., Ltd., \$4,500.

-A Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., letter reads: Mr. D. McGregor, who has been manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Sault Ste. Marie for the past thirteen years, in fact, since the branch here was established, was tenedered a banquet and presented with a costly service of solid silver by the Board of Trade and the citizens, on the eve of his departure to take over the management of the Galt branch of the same institution. Mayor Thompson pesided at the banquet, and Mr. Knight, president of the Board of Trade, made the presentation. All the prominent citizens of Sault Ste. Marie were either present or sent expressions of regret at not being able to attend and speeches were made by their Honors Judges Johnston and O'Connor, Mayor Thompson, Mr. W. H. Hearst, Mr. W. H. Plummer, and others, expressing regret on losing Mr. and Mrs. McGregor from the business and social life of the Sault. Mr. Mc-Gregor during his sojourn at the Sault has rendered valuable services on the Water-power Board, the Boards of Trade and Health, and in other ways.

-Messrs. Dalzell & Barrie give notice of an application for incorporation by letters patent of the Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Company, of Tilsonburg, Ont. The proposed capital stock is \$100,000, and the applicants are Cosmos John Shurly, Jerome Calwell Dietrich, Fred. Douglas Palmer, Wm. Warden Janney, Oscar Herman Vogt and Charles Derrick Lansing .- Incorporation is ought for the "Libraire Beauchemin" to take over the business of C. O. Beauchemin & Sons, Montreal, and engage in printing and publishing. The proposed amount of the capital stock is \$500,000.-Mr. S. B. Woods, Toronto, gives notice of an application for the incorporation of the First National Bank of Canada .- The following increases of capital stock have been authorized: Hamilton Bridge Works Company, from \$150,000 to \$250,000; Canadian General Electric Company, from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; the Cockshutt Company, from \$250,000 to \$750,000.

-The Minister of Trade and Commerce has received from London a copy of the despatch from the British delegates to the Brussels Sugar Conference, inclosing a copy of the



ddon Frothers,

INDIA RUBBER ENGINEERS,

Brockfield Iron Works, LEYLAND, PRESTON, England.

Engineers and Rubber • Machinists,

Plans for erection and Completion of New Rubber Works, throughout, on the most modern principle.

Specialities : All kinds of Rubber Machinery.

SPECIAL NOTE:-Buyers of Rubber Machinery, have 33½ p.c. in their favor by purchasing from he Makers and Inventors in England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

convention, signed on the 5th instant, with the object of putting an end to the system of sugar bounties now in vogue on the continent. Great Britain in common with the other contracting parties agrees to undertake to suppress from the coming into force of the present convention, the direct and indirect bounties by which the production or export of sugar might benefit and not to establish bounties of such a kind during the whole duration of the convention. In the concluding protocol the Government of Great Britain declares that the convention shall by its intermediary be submitted to the self-governing colonies, and to the East Indies so that they may have an opportunity of giving adhesion to it.

-A cable from London says the tobacco war is still on. The British Imperial Tobacco Company has issued a circular which retailers who cast their lots with it are putting in their windows. Beneath two crossed Union Jacks is the following: "To the British Public: Americans, whose markets are closed by prohibitive tariffs against British goods, have declared their intention of monopolizing the tobacco trade of this country. It is for the British public to de cide whether British labor, capital and trade shall be subordinated to the American system of trust monopolization, and all that it implies." Crowds gather to read these circulars wherever they are exhibited. Near the bank a group of brokers' clerks and employees were discussing the proclamation. One said: "They put labor first, but they mean capital. That doesn't amount to anything. The best tobacco will win."

-It has been decided by the Quebec Harbor Commissioners to close with the Dominion Coal Company and lease the concern space for the handling of their business on the west end of the north embankment. The terms of the agreement are, we learn, that the Harbor Commissioners have entered into a contract to lease the Dominion Coal Company 65,000 feet of space at the nominal rental of \$100 per annum besides the bonding dues. The Coal Company in return agree to erect a plant costing over \$50,000, and have the same in position and ready for business in the spring of 1903. The Dominion Coal Company contemplates making the port of Quebec the distributing point for their western Canadian business, which means the handling of an immense tonnage of coal in this port every season, and the coming and going of a large fleet of steamers.

-The Canadian Private Bankers' Association was organized in Toronto on the 31st ult. A letter states that over 200 private bankers were present from various parts of the Dominion. The objects assigned for the organization are protection and the furtherance of private banking interests. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws and a constitution. The officers elected were: President, T. H. Cook, Sarnia; provincial vice-presidents, Ontario, Lieut.-Col. Munro, Embro; Quebec, P. E. Pemberton, Three Rivers; Manitoba, J. Alloway, Winnipeg; Nova Scotia, J. C. McIntosh, Halifax; Northwest Territories, D. H. McDonald, Qu'-Appelle; New Brunswick, J. M. Robinson, St. John, N.B.; general secretary, J. McEachren, Elm Vale, Ont.; corresponding secretary, W. E. Merritt, Chatham, Ont.; treasurer, W. P. Telford, Owen Sound, Ont.



The St. Helens Cable Co., Ltd., WARRINGTON, ENG.

Telegraphic Address :--- "Filature." Code, "Lieber's."

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF



As supplied for Glasgow Trams to work at 6,500 volts. Victoria Embankment and Westminster Bridge, 48,000 yards Armoured Cable. Blackpool Tramway Extensions. Salford Lighting Extensions. Glasgow Lighting Extensions, Triple Armoured Concentrics. Wrexham Town Lighting. Heywood Town Lighting. Southampton Tramway Service. Brighton Tramway Service. Bury Lighting. Cape of Good Hope Government Telegraphs. War Office. L. & N. W. Railway. Great Northern Railway. L. & S. W. Railway. North British Railway. Liverpool Overhead Railway. Rainhill (3 miles, mostly 1 sq. inch.) Winwick.

"Impregnable" Paper Cables, Lead Covered up to $3\frac{1}{3}$ in. Vulcanised Bitumen Cables without Lead Covering. Vulcanised Rubber Cables. Flexibles, D.C.C., I.R. Wires. N. Rubber Tape. Pure Rubber Tape Jointing Tape. Rubber Goods for Electrical Purposes. Steel Ropes. Bare Copper. Patent Trolley Wire. "DIA'S VULCANIZED BITUMEN CABLES—No risk of electrolysis as in lead covered cables, do not decentralise

ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR :

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

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

-The abstract report by the Inspector of Insurance for Ontario for the year 1901, recently issued, shows that the 85 fire insurance mutual companies hold \$174,364,551 at risk, while \$63,453,124 in new business was taken last year. The 75 purely mutual companies received last year \$364,770, and expended \$304,106, of which \$191,872 was on losses. The 10 cash mutual companies received \$961,367, and expended \$916,206, of which \$512,385 was for losses. The three joint stock fire insurance companies received \$129,784 and expended \$118,619, of which \$52,076 was for losses. The three life insurance companies, the Central, the Continental and the People's, received \$331,838 in 1901 and expended \$180,041, of which only \$5,700 was for losses, and \$79,848 for expenses of management, while they have a net amount of \$3,836,313 at risk.

-Mr. John W. Loud, freight traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and Mr. M. T. Donovan, freight traffic manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, have issued the following joint circular: The Great Eastern Fast Freight line having ceased to operate via the Niagara frontier, Lackawanna Railroad, it will hereafter operate only via Montreal, over the Grand Trunk main line, Boston & Maine, Maine Central Railroads, and the connections of those companies. The instructions in the Agents' Guide for east bound traffic, west bound tariffs and all percentage divisions of the Great Eastern line in effect via Montreal will remain in force until otherwise advised by the manager of the line.

-The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Limited, was held at New Glasgow recently. Five per cent. dividend was voted on the common stock, and the usual 8 per cent. will be paid on the preferred. The affairs of the company are in a most satisfactory condition, and the business outlook is exceptionally good. The officers elected were: President, John F. Stairs; Vice-President, James D. McGregor; Managing Director, Graham Fraser; Directors, J. Walter Allison, Thos. Cantley, Harvey Graham, R. E. Harris, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, J. C. McGregor, Geo. F. McKay, Hon. J. S. Pitts, Robert Reford, Geo. Stairs, Robert Jaffray, John McNab.

-The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company will be the name of the corporation which recently bought out the Ogilvie interests in the Canadian milling business. Application has been made to the Governor-in-Council for the incorporation of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, with headquarters in Montreal, and a capital of \$1,250,000. The applicants for the charter are Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, Senator George A. Drummond, Mr. H. Montagu Allan and Mr. William Compbell, all of Montreal, and Mr. Fred. W. Thompson, of Winnipeg.

—At a meeting of the International Nickel Company held in New York on the 1st instant, it voted to take over the entire capital stock of the following companies: The Orford Copper Company, the Canadian Copper Company, the Anglo-American Iron Company, and the Vermillion Mining Company, which two are subsidiary to the Canadian Copper Company, but operated separately from it; the Nickel Corporation of London, the Societe Miniers Caledonienne of New Caledonia, and the American Nickel Works of Camden.

-The fifth annual meeting of the Ottawa cheese board was held on the 31st ult. The financial statement presented showed the board to be in a flourishing condition. Short addresses were given by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division, who advocated the need of more sanitary improvements around cheese factories. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Stevenson, Kinburn; vice-president, J. Landry, Clarence; secretary, R. B. Faith, Ottawa; treasurer, H. Dwyer, Ottawa.

-The Newfoundland Minister of Finance laid the colonial budget before the Legislature on the 25th instant. The revenue for the last fiscal year exceeded \$2,000,000, and gave a surplus of \$35,000, which enabled the Minister of Finance to increase the colony's cash reserve to \$352,000. The Min<text><text><text><section-header><text><text><text>

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.

ister of Finance estimates a surplus for the present year as well as for the fiscal year beginning next July. The financial and commercial outlook for the colony is most satisfactory.

—It is understood that the final profits of the underwriting syndicate formed in connection with the organization of the United States Steel Corporation are now estimated at about 28 per cent. or \$56,000,000. This includes the 5 per cent. distribution, amounting to \$10,000,000, which was made a few weeks ago. It is understood that the remaining profits will be distributed before May 1st. The present estmate of 28 per cent. profit is a little under those recently made.

-The West Indian committee of sugar producers has, it is reported, written a letter to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, urging that in view of the gravity of the sugar situation, and pending the operation of the agreement reached at the International Sugar Conference at Brussels for the abolition of bounties, which agreement is to go into ef-

Telegraphic Address: "STANDARD WIRE, Sowerby Bridge."

The STANDARD WIRE COMPANY, Limited,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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 Screw Wire, Tinned Mattress Wire.

ALSO AT

DARLINGTON.

SOWERBY BRIDGE.

ENGLAND.

fect on September 1 ,1903, the Government shall pay the West Indian producers a bounty of not less than $\pounds 2$ per ton.

-We learn from St. John's, Nfld., that the steamers Aurora, Diana, and Iceland, having on board respectively 24,000, 22,000 and 20,000 seals, arrived at that port on Monday last. They bring reports from the sealing grounds similar to those of the sealers which had previously arrived, showing that the aggregate weight of this season's catch is likely to approach that of last year, the seals now caught being heavier than those caught in 1901.

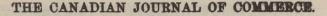
-A Glasgow correspondent reports that Mr. Beardmore, of Glasgow; Mr. Brown, of Clydebank, and Mr. Scott, of Greenock, will each build a first-class cruiser of 10,200 tons for the British Government. The vessels will be 450 feet long and have a speed of 23 knots. Contracts for ten torpedo destroyers, to be the most powerful in existence, have been placed at Birkenhead.

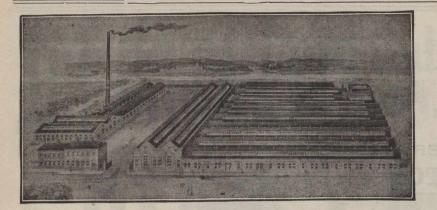
-A Yokohama cable of the 31st ult. reads: The Minister of Finance took advantage of the favorable state of the money market on Saturday last to issue two sets of bonds, one amounting to 6,000,000 yen, for railroad construction, and the other, 1,500,000 yen, for public works. All the bonds were taken by the Bank of Japan. The price was 88.36.

-A concession is reported to have been granted for the laying of a complete system of electric tramways in the city and suburbs of Lorenzo Marquez, Southeast Africa, Plans are to be submitted to the Municipal Council within three months, and if approved work will be begun immediately and completed inside of two years.

—The Customs receipts in Toronto, for March, were \$567,-500, compared with \$505,705 in March, 1901, an increase of nearly \$62,000. The collections for the quarter ending 31st ult., amount to \$1,664,349, as against \$1,415,871, for the corresponding period of 1901, an advance of about \$250,000.

-Port Arthur, Ont., advices state that the C.N.R. elevator capacity at that place is to be increased. Tenders for a steel tank storage elevator of 1,500,000 bushels capacity





Boilers

Telegrams :-- "Lumby, Halifax, Eng."

e MUMs

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

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

> HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

LUMBY, SON & WOOD, Ltd.,

Finest Catalogue in the Trade Post Free. Prompt Deliveries.

Special terms to Canadian buyers under new Preferential Tariff.

are being received at the head office at Toronto. The elevator is to be finished in readiness for the 1902 crop.

-A deputation interested in the arsenic industry will wait on the Ottawa Government this week. The object will be to ask for a bounty in the production of arsenic. It is understood that the Ontario Government has been approached on the same lines with good results.

-Two by-laws were voted upon at Gravenhurst, Ont., on the 31st ult.One to raise \$15,000 to purchase the existing electric light plant resulted in 110 votes for the by-law and 7 against. A by-law to raise the sum of \$4,000 was passed by 95 majority.

-The C.P.R. land sales for March, 1902, more than triples those of the same month a year ago. There were 101,- 029.22 acres sold during the month just closed for \$333,-852.22. For March, 1901, 4,614 acres, for \$122,362.47.

-The Davis Canal Bill, proposing an amendment to the constitution for the expenditure of \$31,800,000 for the improvement and enlargement of the Erie and Champlain canals was passed at Albany by a vote of 27 to 15.

-Customs receipts in the port of Montreal for the month ended March 31, show an increase of \$39,657.42, against the same period a year ago. The figures are: March, 1902, \$792,779.75; March, 1901, \$753,122.33.

-Laborers to the number of 2,000 are being hired at Christiania, Norway, for railroad work in Canada.

-The Manitoba Government will again increase the price of Provincial lands another half dollar an acre on April 1.

-An arrangement is stated to have been reached whereby leading capitalists in the Toronto Street Railway, the and the Electric Light Company, General Electric, will build the pole line for the transmission of electric energy from Niagara to that city, as soon as such energy is available. Wm. MacKenzie, of the Toronto Railway, and President Pellate, of the Electric Company, are the chief promoters. Their own companies consume over 12,000 horse power daily. It is probable that the extension of the electric line from Mimico along the Lake shore to Hamilton will be the first result of the new agreement.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Thursday Ev'g, 3rd April, 1902.

A sensation, which is likely to be revived shortly, has been caused by revelations in regard to the Canada Cycle & Motor Company's organization. Legal action will bring out a very interesting, but doubtfully creditable story that will throw light upon how new companies are financed, how their shares are got on the market, how the promoters and underwriters are paid, and how unsuspecting investors are

relieved of their funds. A number of shareholders met in Toronto on the 31st ult., and drew up a statement which they have published. The Cycle Co. was an amalgamation of five companies. The following is an extract from the shareholders' statement, who are protesting against the management: "According to the statement made, \$1,740,000 was paid by the Cycle Co. to the promoters, of which \$1,397,-000 was paid to the various companies. leaving \$342,500 in hands of promoters. They attempt to account for this and say that, of this, \$200,000 was given to the National Trust Company to float said company, the president of which was one of the provisional directors of the Cycle Uo., and the vicepresident of the National Trust Company was also a director of the Cycle Co." It is asked, "Whether, under the circumstances, the best possible bargain could be made with the National Trust Company for underwriting the stock?" They charge that a dividend was paid out of borrowed money and other remarkable financial operations effected, which await explanation. We trust when a thorough investigation is made that the promoters and directors will emerge without reproach. The Stock Exchange has been in a whirl of excitement over Dominion Coal and Steel. At the opening of the year these stocks stood: Coal, 114, and Steel, 79. The sales this week have been enormous, Coal at from 129 to 134 and Steel, common, 471/2 to 64; and preferred, 92 to 93. The sales yesterday and today run up to tens of thousands of

shares. No person regards these figures as representing real value from a revenue yielding standpoint. Tndeed, so far as Coal is concerned, no dividend has been paid, or is in sight, and as to Steel no dividend has been earned. In plain words, the stocks are "a gamble," and it will not be long before there will be weeping and wailing amongst speculators, and sardonic laughter over their troubles amongst the manipulators who have succeeded in booming these stocks to relieve the situation created by their being put on the market before they had been subscribed for by bona fide investors. The sales up to this p.m. on Montreal Stock Exchange represent about one million dollars. When the reaction comes there will be trouble. Pacific. to-day, has sold at 113%; Montreal Power, 1051/8; Twin City, 1191/2; Richelieu, 115. Banks are quoted: Montreal, 260; Royal, 180; Molsons, 206; Ontario, 126; Commerce, 155; Merchants, 1481/2; Hochelaga, 135; Toronto, 233; Union, 115. The London market is dull and reactionary. Consols, 941/4. Berlin. exchange on London, 20m. 45% pf.; Paris, on London, 25f. 17c. New York, call money, 31/2 to 4; prime business paper, 41/2 to 5. Local foreign exchange, 60's, 93%; demand, 10. The Stock Exchange whirl is causing no little anxiety to some bankers. Call loans, 41/2 to 5 per cent.; money generally as for some weeks past.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending April 3rd, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



finder Heineld				1	verage
transfert the ter					same
Allen annantal ((18))	2	Shares			date
Banks.		sold.	Highst.	Lowst.	1901.
Montreal		64	260	260	256
Molsons		27	208	207	197
Toronto		1	2301/2	2301/2	236
Merchants		70	1481/2	148	157
East. Twshps.		10	160	160	
Commerce		10	155	155	149
Hochelaga		13	135	135	135
Quevec		2	1151/4	1151/4	117

Miscellaneous.

Can. Pac. Ry xd.3095	1137/8	1121/2	921/2
Duluth SS com 50	135%	135%	6
Can. Pac. rights. 905	33/8	3	
Montreal St 210	270	2681/2	2823/4
Mont. Power10935	1051/8	997/8	
Toronto St1150			
Halifax St 65	110	110	86
Twin City 2985			
West India 93			
Rich. & Ont 450			
Do. new 85			
ьен Tel 25			
Mont. Cotton 14			
Dom. Cotton 394			
Merch. Cotton . 50		85	
Virtue 1000		23	15
Dom. Coal, com.5275	134	122	373/4
Laur. Pulp Co 10			
Dom. I. & S.com26732			38
Do. pref4393			
N. S. Steel xd . 675	97	.95	

Bonds.

Land	Gra	nt.	:	1000	110	110	
Can.	Col.	Cott	on.	500	101	101	99
Dom.	I. 8	& S.	.37	3000	931/2	873/8	88

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending April 1st, 1902. March 26 28 29 31 12 5-32d April 1 12 3-32d

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, April 3, 1902.

The continuation of soft weather with plenty of rain serves well for the retail trade, which in turn keeps wholesale houses sorting up and closing out ends of goods which under other conditions would need to be sacrificed. Failures are few and there are, as a result, few bankrupt stocks of any kind and St. John N.B., for the week ending being thrown upon the market to dis- March 29th, were: turb the dealer who buys regular lines and pays in the regular way. Nor is there noticed the extreme measures to lighten stocks that characterized the business of years back. It follows that the average retailer has done a good business during the winter and need not now sacrifice his goods to meet maturing paper. Hardware trade is brisk at steady prices. Leather is a little quiet locally, but there is a good movement to England. In groceries sugars are again higher, with much uncertainty as to the immediate future. Rice is lower. Interest in the paint trade has been hightened through the rapid advances in turpentine. Dairy products are in good demand, both locally and for export. Fine wool is scarce and firm at the recent advance.

BUTTER.

at prices a shade higher than last re- 7c; halibut, frozen, 10c; fresh, express port. The English market shows a stock, 15c to 17c; mackerel, 10c lb.; shortage of arrivals as compared with smelts, 5c to 6c; frozen herrings, large, a year ago and the outlook there is \$1 a hundred fish.-Salt: B. C. salmon, for firm prices and good demand. Choi- No. 1, \$11.50 to \$12 per barrel; Labracest creamery is quoted at 22c to 22% c, dor salmon, No. 1, \$14 per barrel; No. with fancy lots occasionally bringing 2, \$11.50 to \$12; half barrels, \$1.15 per 23c. Held lots, under finest, 171/2c to keg; salt herrings, bbls., \$4.75 to \$5;

201/2c. Dairy is slow at 14c to 17c for Western.

CHEESE.

1715

The market is quite firm, supplies being centred in a few hands. The strength which characterizes the English market adds to the firmness here and holders are firm in looking for outside quotations. Considerable busito 11¹/₄c, with sales heard of as high as 11¹/₂c. Liverpool cables quote finest colored firm at 53s 6d. The shipments of cheese and butter from Portland

	Cheese. B	
Liverpool	4,254	1,284
Glasgow		73
Manchester	2,789	20
		- Kain
Total	7,364	1,377
Same week in 1901	51,558	1,157
Since close of navig	ra-	
tion, 1901-02	422,758	39,350
Same period, 1900-01.	340,760	10,942

EGGS .

While receipts are very heavy, the demand appears to keep pace and prices are holding steady at 12c to 121/2c. A change to cold weather, which is looked for, will cause an advance from the present comparatively low figures.

FISH.

The market is featureless with little doing, now that the active season is over. Quotations are: Fresh: B. C. salmon, 10c to 11c lb.; Restigouche or Gaspe salmon, frozen, 14c; haddock, express stock, 5c to 6c; pike, 41/2c; Choicest creamery is in good request whitefish, 7c; dore or pickerel, 6c to THE CANADIAN TOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



do. half barrels, \$2.60 to \$2.75; green cod. No. 1, \$7; do. No. 2, \$5; large, \$8. -Smoked herrings, 12c per box; finpan haddies, new stock, by express, 7c lb.; St. John bloaters, \$1 per box; kippered herrings, \$1.75 per box, \$1 per half box .-- Prepared: Boneless cod, in bricks, 6 cents lb.; boneless fish, loose, in 25-lb. boxes, 41/2c; skinless or dressed cod, \$5 per case; dry cods, in cwts., \$5 per ewt .- Oysters: Bulk, standards, \$1.50 a gallon, and selects, \$1.75.

1716

FLOUR AND FEED. Millers report trade quiet, not unusual with the advent of warm weather. Prices hold steady. The price of rolled oats is gradually receding, the figures reached during the winter being so high that there was considerable curtailment of consumption. Quotations are given on another page. Baled hay is in better demand; prices We quote: No. 1, are unchanged.

clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.00; and clo-FURS.

The London fur sales of Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., for March were:-

Fox, blue, 2,500 skins (last year 5,-000); in larger request; advanced 30 to 35 per cent. Fox, cross, 2,10 skins (last year 2,500); not much sought after, but in sympathy with the renewed demand for all classes of foxes, ad-Fisher, 2,000 vanced 20 per cent. skins (last year 3,400); advanced 5 to 10 per cent. although this article is greatly neglected. Wolverine, 200 skins (last year 500); 10 per cent. higher than in January. Compared with last March dark skins are 20 per cent. and pale 30 to 35 per cent. higher. Beaver, 6,500 skins (last year 5,500); 5 to 10 per cent. over January prices and 15 per cent. higher than last March. Ot-

\$9.50 to \$10.00; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.25; ter, 7,150 skins (last year 7,500); averaged about 15 per cent. more than ver, \$7.00 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots. last March. The fine Eastern skins realized 25 per cent. more. Compared with January prices advanced about 71/2 per cent. Lynx, 8,200 skins (last year 9,500); met with great competition; 25 per cent. higher than in January, and compared with last March prices are 80 per cent. higher. Lamb, Thibet, 8,000 skins (last year 4,500); coats, 410 (last year 132); crosses, 600 (last year 600); sold at about the rates current at the China sales, previously held. Fur seal, dry, 1,400 skins (last year 850); sold well, prices being 30 per cent. higher than last March. Sea otter, 402 skins (last year 436); advanced 15 per cent. particularly the lower-priced woolly skins, which were considerably higher. Fox, silver, 550 skins (last year 1,000); met with very keen competition; 25 to 30 per cent.

TIC



RRAY'S "SPECIAL' GAS BURNERS.

Highest Efficiency: Suitable for all Pressures For inside fittings as shown in woodcuts. High Pressure, 15-10ths to 25-10ths. Low Pressure, 5 10ths to 15-10ths or 18-10ths, which please specify when ordering.





BATSWING. Sizes, 2 to 8.



SLIT UNION. Sizes, 2 to 8.

Co., Gas Burner Manufacturers, Brav & Geo. Bagby Works, Leeds, England.

with last March the advance is fully Wombat, 13,480 skins 80 per cent. (last year 30,174); advanced 10 per cent. on January prices. Marten, 25,-000 skins (last year 29,000); dark skins were 20 per cent. more than in January; other sorts show very little change. Mink, 125,000 skins (last year 185,000); advanced 20 per cent.; the lower priced Southwestern skins especially met with quite a brisk demand. Musquash, 965,000 skins (last year 800,-A great many musquash hav-000). ing changed hands since January, prices at the sale ruled about 10 per cent. higher for the best skins, while Western and other common sorts advanced 15 per cent. Musquash, black, 30,000 skins (last year 44,505); 15 per

higher than in January; compared cent. higher. Bear, black, 3,000 skins (last year 5,900); have sold about the same as last January excepting small and cup which advanced 75 per cent. Compared with the March catalogue of last year the values are 50 per cent. higher. Bear, brown, 500 skins (last year 300); 20 per cent. nigher than in January. Fox, gray, 17,000 skins (last year 15,000) about 10 per cent. nigner. Fox, kitt, 350 skins (last year 500); about 10 per cent. higher, Wolf, 12,-500 skins (last year 15,000); in goou demand, realized 10 per cent. more than in January. Compared with March of last year prices are 50 per cent. higher. Sables, Russian, 15,000 skins (last year 20,000); compared with January catalogue Jakutsky skins are 25 to 30 per cent. higher. Kamschatka

about 10 per cent. higher. Amoor and other low grades of skins are 30 per cent. higher than in January. The advance on this article compared with last March is 60 to 70 per cent. all around. Skunk, 320,000 skins (last year 400,000); prices were firm and ruled 10 per cent. over January. Civet cat, 46,000 skins (last year 34,000); Fox, sold at about January prices. red, 11 500 skins (last year 63,000); an exceptionally small collection, containing several strings of inferior kind. The fine skins, suitable for dyeing purposes have again realized the high prices of last January; compared with last year the article is 60 to 70 per cent. higher. Cat, wild, 14,000 skins (last year 7,500); the ordinary advanced 15 per cent. The fine Northern skins have sold at nearly double





Cat, house, 18,000 last year's prices. skins (last year 18,000); 10 per cent. higher. Raccoon, 100,000 skins (last_ year 150,000); large fine rough Northern skins have again reached quite extreme figures."

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.

There are no quotable changes in oranges or lemons, which meet with a fair demand. At the auctions in New York this week Palermo lemons showed a decline of 5c to 10c per box on

El Padre Needles

10 Cents.

5 Cents.

S.•Davis & Sons,

MONTREAL, Que.

ARSITY,

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

Made and Guaranteed by

360s, and from 10c to 15c per box on 300s. California oranges also showed declines on some marks. Valencias were silghtly easier. Southern strawberries are still held at a high figure and consequently do not appear to move with the freedom their flavour generally commands. Boston lettuce is slightly dearer. The quotations are: Apples, brls., \$3.50 to \$6.00; Cal. navel oranges, \$3.50 to \$3.75 brl.;; Jamaica oranges, \$4.75 brl.; do. in boxes, \$2.75; Florida oranges, \$350 per box; Messina Val. oranges, 420s, ordinary, \$3.85; do., do., 420s, Jumbo, \$5.00; California grape fruit, \$4 to \$5 per box; Jamaica grape fruit, \$3.50 to \$6 box; lemons, 360s(\$2.50; do. 300s, \$2.50 to \$2.75; bananas, 8-hands,\$1 to \$1.35; No. 1 do., \$1.75 to \$2.25; extras, \$2.50; new figs, mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8° to 12c per lb; new dates, 41/2c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 17c; sweet potatoes, brl., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Cape Cod cranberries, \$7 to \$10; Malaga grapes, per keg, \$5.50 to \$7.50; pines, 15c to 25c each; extra pines, 45c do.; Cal. celery 7 to 12 doz. crate, \$4.50; Florida tomatoes, \$4 to \$4.50 cr.; Florida tangerines, \$3.50; California tangerines, \$3.00; California cauliflowers, \$3 to \$3.50; strawberries, 40c to 45c per box; new potatoes, 6c per lb.; Boston lettuce, \$1 to \$1.10 per dozen; radishes, 45c per doz. bunches; sweet potatoes, in one bushel baskets, \$3. GREEN HIDES.

The market is very dull. Prices show no change. Montreal green are worth

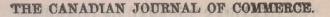
the Sovereign Bank of Canada,

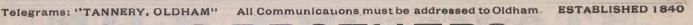
The method of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, whenever the same occur, during each year, and the time and proceedings for the election of Directors in case of a failure of any election on the day appointed for it.

D. M. STEWART, Secretary and General Manager. By order of the Provisional Board. Toronto, 19th March, 1902.

7c, 6c and 5c lb., for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins, 9c and 11c. Lambskins are juoted at 10c and even at this dealers say there is nothing in them. In the New York market dry hides were firm, holders seeking advances over former quotations. City slaughter hides were in slow demand. In some instances packers had moderate stocks on hand, but they showed no anxiety to make sales and were not ready to meet the market on the present basis



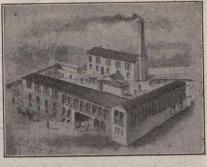






Lowermoor Works : Oldham.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the Improved Driving Belts for Mule, Cone Drum, and Electric Driving. Runs perfectly straight and free from Stretch. Mills' "Challenge Brand" Camel Hair Belting. Lan-cashire Beit 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. Condi-tioning Cloth. Copper Wire Sewing tioning Cloth. Copper Wire Sewing to the Trade. Roller Coverers' Tools Supplied. Revolution Wooden Split Pulleys. Mill Furnishers, &c., &c.



1719

Tannery: Blackley.

of values. Quotations were 111/4c for native steers; 11c for butt brands and 10% c for side brands. No business of consequence was reported in the Chicago market. The principal packers were understood to be carrying large stocks of hides, but they showed no especial anxiety to make sales, and prices were reported steady at 111/2c to 121/2c for native steers, 123/4c to 13c for heavy Texas, 11¹/₄c to 11¹/₂c for butt brands, 11c to 111/2c for Colorados, 91/2c to 101/4c for heavy native cows and 91/4c for branded. Country hides were reported unchanged and steady, with No. 1 buffs at 8c.

GROCERIES.

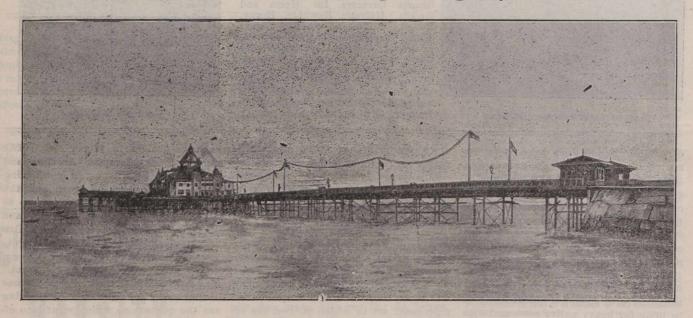
The extreme prices reached by sugar some weeks ago did not last long a second advance of 5c going into effect late last week. Standard granulated is now selling at \$3.90 f.o.b. Montreal and other sugars in proportion. It is difficult to express an enlightening opinion on the immediate future of the local market. Some wholesale dealers think prices will again react, and that we will see extremely low prices before the heavy summer demand sets in. Others assert that curtailment of beet production which will follow the present low prices on sugar will cause the refined article to hold fairly firm around 4c or over. London cable advices on raw sugar were disappointing, they reporting a dull market at a decline in prices of 11/2d to 6s 6d for April delivery, and 6s 71/d for May deliver; cane was quiet and unchanged. Cable advices on pepper reported stronger foreign markets the quotations received showing advances in prices over the holidays. Acheen B and Acheen C for April-June shipment were offered at 111/2c and 11c, but these prices were too high for business. A nominal quotation of 12c for Singapore black for April-June shipment was given. Advices from Sicily report the market there on shelled almonds as being excited and advancing as a result of the reports now coming in from the almond sections. In some districts the advices

ruined by serious hailstorms and accompanying frosts. In connection with the reported damage by frost to the new crop of currants, advices from "Disquieting tidings concerning the districts. From Filiatra down to Calday morning, 15th instant, as a con- Vostizza and the Gulf districts seem sequence of the previous night's frost. also to have been spared by the frost." At mid-day these reports were more

state the crop has been practically being equivalent to 1s per cwt. The reports from Campos, Amalias and Pyrgos are unanimous in confirming the damage caused by frost, and the estimates vary from 5 per cent. to 60 Greece, under date of March 15, say: per cent. according to position and new crop were whispered last Satur- amata no damage is reported as yet. Rice has declined, all fancy Patnas and more confirmed, and a speculative having been reduced 1/4c. Following movement set in which pushed the re- are the quotations which went into eftention certificates up to 185 dr. per fect April 1st: India bright, \$3.371/2; 1,000 (from dr. 172 at which they stood polished Patna, \$3.75; mandarin Patna, on Friday evening), and in the after- \$4.25; Japan glace, \$4.121/2; crystal Janoon they closed at 190 dr. This rise pan, \$4.50; snow Japan, \$4.621/2; Japan



Widnes Foundry Company. ESTABLISHED 1841.



Morecambe Pier (East View). ERECTED, 1898, BY

THE WIDNES FOUNDRY CO. WIDNES, Lancashire, - - England.

ice drips, \$5.121/2; Java Carolina, \$5.-371/ .. Teas are steady at to values. The cheapest Ceylon, of any kind of fair quality, would cost 14c; the cheapest Japan 15c; and the cheapest gunpowder 15c. A good pea leaf gun-powder is worth 23c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

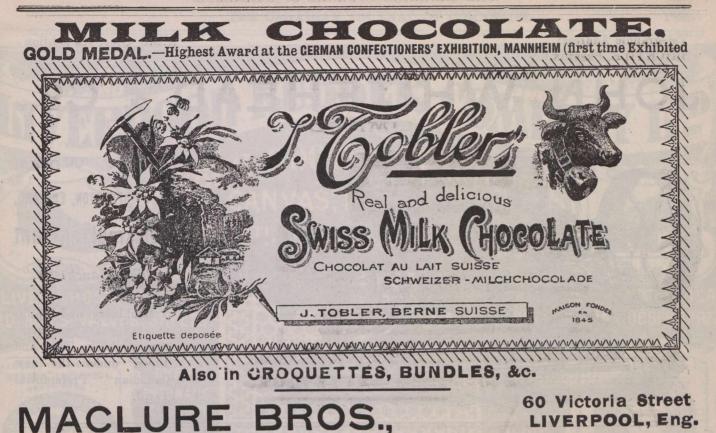
List prices on hardware show no change. Wholesale firms are very busy filling the bulk of orders in waiting for rail delivery. Retail dealers express more satisfaction in business at the present fair level of values which have shown little if any change for some months. For some years previous prices had been so unsettled that it was often a question with the retailer whether he was making extra

are now shaping themselves into an purchases were being made for Julyeasier feeling as assurances of plenti- August shipment. An inquiry for 25,ful supplies for later needs are forthcoming. This has also had the effect of removing fears of higher prices. Pig tin shows an advance. The closing quotations cabled from London on Wednesday were as follows: Spot tin, £118; tin, three months, £116; sales of spot, 100 tons; sales of futures, 160 tons. The closing prices of pig iron were as follows: Scotch warrants, Glasgow, close: 52s 11d; No. 3 foundry, Middlesboro, 46s 101/2d. The iron and steel situation in England at last mail but no further shipments were being dications of scarcity in iron and steel port to the United States and that void of interesting features, while

000 tons of rails for America, which was still on the English market, had been magnified manyfold owing to its reaching manufacturers from many different quarters. The American views as to the price of billets were pronounced out of harmony with the present situation in Europe.

LEATHER AND SHOES.

The month has opened rather quiet in the leather trade, but as this is between seasons, briskness is not sought. Stocks are light here and the English advices was quieter. Some inquiry from demand keeps supplies at manufacthe U.S. for pig iron was reported, turing points at a low level. Shoe manufacturers have about finished made. It was rumored, however, that spring business and have not entered profits or perhaps none. Recent in- some iron was being taken up for ex- on fall make yet. The situation is de-



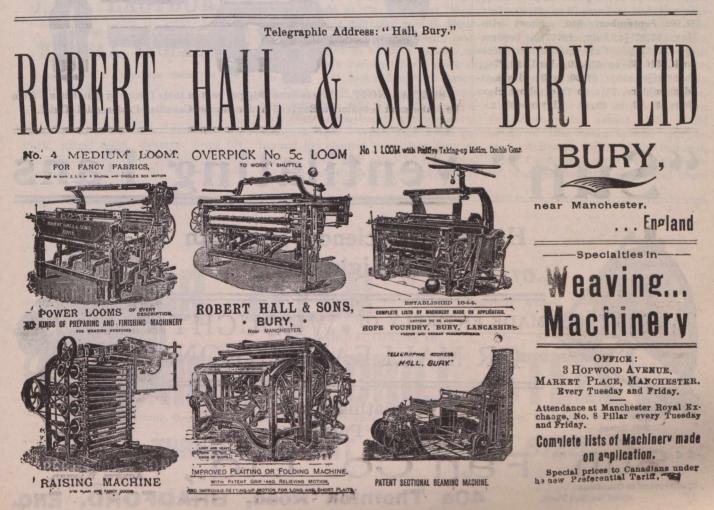
paying dollar for dollar.

OILS, PAINTS. ETC. vance, the price having reached 77c to 22,000 and 20,000 seals, arrived here this There is a better movement in smok-78c. Rumours of a still higher level morning. They bring reports from ed meats, this being accounted for Newfoundland, Norwegian process, and now seems that the aggregate weight ing is light. Salt meats are un-\$1.10 for Norweigian. The following of this season's catch is likely to ap- changed. The quotations are: -

financially everybody appears to be report was received from St. John's, proach that of last year, the seals now Nfid., under date March 31. — The caught being heavier than those steamers Aurora, Diana and Iceland, caught in 1901. OILS, PAINTS. ETC. steamers Autora, Dana Distribution, PROVISIONS. Turpentine has scored another ad- having on board, respectively, 24,000, PROVISIONS. There is a better movement in smok-

Cable and Telegraphic Address : - "BUSINESS, LIVERPOOL." Codes used -A.B.C., A.I. and Western Union.

are reported. Linseed oils hold steady the sealing grounds similar to those through the advance in beef which at 79c to 80c for raw and 82c to 83c of the sealers which had previously ar-for boiled. Cod liver oil is very firm, rived, showing that sixteen of the something else. Fresh killed hogs hold inside quotations being now \$1 for twenty ships will have big catches. It steady in price but the business pass-



Telegraphic Address: "BRICKTILE, PRESTON." A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

JOHN WHITEHEAD & C?.. LIMITED.

Albert Works, PRESTON, ENGLAND, BrickmakingPlant

"The Manchester,"

Machinery and appliances for the manufacture of Bricks, Tiles and Pipes, under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

Selected heavy Canadian short cut ness pork, \$22 to \$22.50; heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$21 to \$21.50; Canada short cut back, heavy, \$21 to \$21.50; heavy Canada mess, long cut, clear pork, \$21; light Canada short clear pork, \$20.50 to \$21; pure Canada lard, in 20-lb. pails, 1134c to 12c; compound lard, in wood pails, 20-lb., 8% c to 9c; Boar's Head brand, in 20-lb., wood pails, \$1.971/2 to \$2.05; and Globe at \$1.721/2 to \$1.80; 20-lb. tin pails, 1/4 c per lb. less; hams, 12c to 14c, and baon. 14c to 15c per lb. Chicago, April 2.—Provisions closed higher. Future quotations: Mess pork, May, \$16.721/2; July, \$16.85. Lard, May, \$9.80; Julv, \$9.90; September, \$10. Short ribs, May, \$8.971/2; July, \$9.071/2; September, \$9.171/2. Cash quotations: Mess pork, \$16.65 to \$16.70; lard, \$9.771/2; short ribs, sides, \$8.90 to \$9; dry salted shoulders, 73% c to 71/2c; short clear sides, \$9.30 to \$9.40. Liverpool, 2 .---

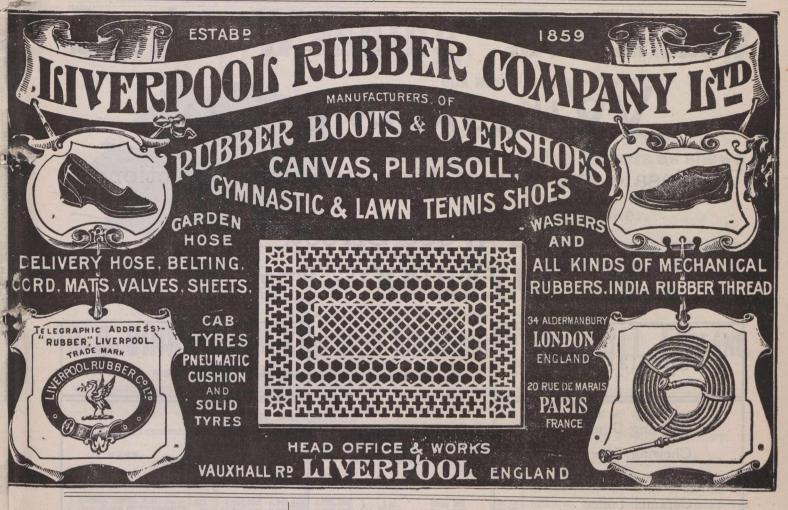
JOHN WINITIEREAD & CA UBERT WORKS PRESTON

THE MIDLAND MFG. CO., LD. SHEFFIELD ENGLAND

SPECIAL NOTE.—Buyers have 33½ per cent in their favour by purchasing from The Makersand Inventors in England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



EXTRACT OF INDIGO. REDUCED INDIGO. J. W. EASTBURN, Raglan Chemical Works: HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Special prices to Canadians under the new anadian Tarift.

Beef, extra India mess, firm, 82s 6d. Pork, prime mess, western, firm, 72s 3d. Hams, short cut, strong, 48s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, strong, 47s

6d; short ribs, strong, 45s; long clear the average woollen manufacturer as fined, in pails, firm, 49s 6d. WOOL.

middles, light, strong, 46s 6d; long to his trade, prospects, etc., and the clear middles, heavy, strong, 46s; clear next minute you have him referring to bellies, firm, 48s. Lard, American re- the alleged injustice of the tariff which permits English, German and Scotch woollens to be brought in here below The market is firm as to price, but value, under the guise of sample lots, there is little doing. A few Capes damaged goods, mill ends, etc. And change hands at 16c. In fact, there even without these extreme measures is considerable difficulty now in secur- the foreign manufacturers have the ing Cape wool. The producing mar- upper hand because they have, through ket is reported to be bare and no ca- long usage and wide custom, their mills bles have been received for a week or adapted to special weaves, which perten days. It looks like high prices mits them to manufacture much more for Cape wools again in which case economically than Canadian makers, manufacturers will stop buying and whose markets and output have not turn their attention to coarser sorts, yet grown to the extent which would mixtures, etc. When fine wools get admit of this extra special machinbeyond 50c cleaned, manufacturers do ery. A Boston report of the 2nd inst. not see their way clear to use them, says: Conditions were very quiet in but will substitute instead. Speak to the wool market this week, and there

1728



TELEGRAMS : 'ATTRACTION," LIVERPOOL TELEPHONE NO. 6348.

WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale and Export Manufacturing Confectioners.

96 Wood Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

— Specialities. —

Chewing Gums Chewing Wax Caramels Caramel Toffee Turkish Delight Soft Pan Work.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff. Send for Samples and Prices.

is a fair prospect of them remaining so for some time to come. Dealers are not disposed to press sales, and although quiet the market is very steady. Territory wools are unchanged. valued being held steady and buyers in need of supplies are paying about former rates. The new clip bought in Arizona is being placed on the market, but they can only be sold at a loss compared with their cost price. Fine Territory wools are selling at about 47c to 48c, the scoured basis on good lots, with better stapled parcels at 50c. Fine medium is quoted on the scoured basis of 43c to 45c. wi... good staple lots ranging higher. Medium Territory sell at 38c to 40c scoured. There is a quiet tone to fleece wools with prices held steady. Dealers are asking 281/2c to 29c for fine Ohio delaine, Ohio XX and above at 271/2c, while Ohio No. 1 is quoted at 26c to 27c, the latter for choice lots. Australian wools are quiet, with available supplies offering. Very moderate quarter blood Australian wool is quoted at 40c to 42c, scoured, with lower quarter bloods at 38c to 40c, and Lincolns at 31c to 34c.

BUSINESS DIFFICUL/TIES.

-The stationery and book firm of having so far impro-Cadieux & Derome, Montreal, has consented to asign. This is an old-established business, the former partners quite as handsome.

being H. S. Cadieux, L. J. A. Derome and Napoleon Giroux, who registered in September, 1892. The latter retired in August, 1900. The firm always carried a heavy stock, principally college and school supplies. Inability to turn stock over speedily enough appears to be the principal cause of the trouble. The creditors' list, a large one, has not yet been given out.

-Mrs. Mary A. Case, grocer, Toronto, is in financial difficulties, and is offering to compromise with her creditors. The liabilities are about \$3,000. An arrangement will probably be made whereby she will continue business.

-As we go to press a fire is reported to be raging at Valleyfield, Que., several stores having already been destroyed.

ARTIFICIAL BUILDING STONE.

Artificial stone is coming into use more and more widely every year. For pavements it is rapidly supplanting all other materials, including brick and the natural article, and much of it is being utilized nowadays in the building of houses, newly discovered processes having so far improved the product as to render it actually more durable than real stone, and in some cases quite as handsome. There are several patented processes for the manufacture of sandstone, the raw materials employed being chiefly sand and lime in one shape or another. Granite is reproduced artificially by grinding ordinary granite to a powder, mixing it with clay, and then subjecting molded blocks of it to the action of intense heat.

Imitation marble is obtained by mixing oxide of magnesium with chloride of magnesium, the former being obtained by burning the mineral called "magnesite," and the latter by treating the oxide with hydrochloric acid.

Artificial marble is also produced from ordinary plaster of Paris, hardened by an admixture of borax and certain other ingredients, and agreeably colored with mineral oxides. For this purpose the oxides of iron and copper are sometimes employed.

It will be observed that the processes used are substantially the same as those employed by nature in the making of rocks of various kinds. In some cases water is the agent, as with the sedimentary rocks which are laid down, so to speak, at our very doors by skilled artisans with trowel and measuring string. In other instances, as in the case of the imitation granite, the aid of fire is summoned.

Common bricks as well as the china dishes we use on our tables, are in this latter category, being merely different forms of artificial stone, in the manufacture of which heat is utilized. THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



D. G. BINNINGTON, Kingston Machine Works, HULL, ENGLAND.

P Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

NAME.		Capital Sub- scribed,	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent. Price April 3. (B18)	Cash value per S.
British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce	248 50	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,776,888	8	Apl. O	ct. 166	880 48
Commercial, Windsor		4,866,666 8,000,000	4,866,666 8,000,000 350,000	1,776,888	31%	June D	90 147	78 50
Dominion	40 50	500,000 2,500,000	2,500,000	60,000 2,500,000	•21/	May	. 105	42 00 122 00
Eastern Townships	50	2,000.000	1,742,535		34	Jan Ju		75 00
Halifax Banking Co	20	600,000	600,000	500,000	81/2	Feb. At	158	79 00
Hamilton	:00 100	2,000.000	1,995,750 1,500,000	1,500,000	5	June D June D		1905 00
Imperial	100	2,000,000 2,500,000	2,500,000	750,000	3%	June D June D		152 00
Merchants' Can	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	8%	June D	e 148	148 00
Moisons Montreal.	50	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,150,000 7,000,000	41/3	Oct Apr June D	11 206	103 00
Nationale	200 30	12,000,000 1,200,000	12,000,000 1,200.000	275,000	5	June Do May No		28 50
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500.000	700,000	8	Jan Ju		800 00
Nova Scotia	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	41/5 25%	Feb. Au		09 290
Ontario.,	100 100	1,500,000	1,398,030	850,000 1,765,000	24	June De	0 126	126 00
Ottawa	150	1,994,900 180,000	2,000,000	1,765,000	4	June De	c 205 250	015 00
Provincial	25	873,487 2,500,000	180,000 781,248 2,500,000		8	June De	C 155	185 00
Quebec	100			700,000	8	June De		138 00
Royal. St. Stephen's	100 100	2,000,000	2 000,000	1,700,000 45,000 750,000	814 214	Feb Au	9 175	170 00
Buanuaru te es as as as as as as	50	200,000 1,000.000	200,000	750.000	5	April Oc April Oc		116 50
Toronto	100	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,349,000	5	June De	c 280	280 00
Traders	100	1,350,100	1,344,420	250,000	and the second sec	June De	c 1121	112 25
Union (Halifax) Union of Canada	50 100	800,000 2,000,000	900,000 2,000,000	505,60 8 550,000	81/2	Mch Ser June De	t 150	75 00
Western	100	500,000	401,289	184,000		June De Apl Oc	C	
and Say and Lean Ge	50	630,200	PARAL PROPERTY AND	192,000	1000		1000 C 100 C 1000	
gri, Sav. and Loan Co all Telephone Co	100	5.000,000	630,200 5,000,000	800,000		Jan Jul Jan *	160	160 00
rit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co	100	1,987,900 450 000	398,481 889,214 2,700,000 1,004,000	800,000 190,000	24	Jan Jul	y	
rit. Mortg. Loan Co	100 100	450 000	889,214	130,000		Jan * Jul	128	128 00
an. Colored Cot. Mills Co an. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo.	100	2,700,000 2,008,000	1.004.000	350,000	8	Jan Jul	60 90	60 00 90 00
an.Per. & W.Can. M. Corpn.	10	5,951.350	9,901,000	1,490.057	8	Jan Jul	y 115	57 50
an. Sav. & Loan Co entral Can. Loan & Sav. Co	50&71 100	750,000	750,000	250,000 450,000		Jan Ju	y 114	57 07
ominioh Sav. and Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000	1,250,000 934,200	40,000		Jan Jul July De		136 00 36 00
ominion Telegraph Co	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		1%	Jan •	124	62 00
ominion Cotton Mills Co	100	3,333,600	3,333,60 0			Mar *	561%	56 50
lamilton Prov. and Loan	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	356,752		Jan Jul	the second secon	112 00
ome Sav. and Loan Co luron & Erie Loan & Sav.Co	10 50	2,000,000	200,000	200,000		Jan Jul Jan Jul		135 80 89 50
mperial Loan and Inv. Co	100	732,724	720.647	890,000 175,000 210,000	3	Jan Jul		89 50 70 00
anded Banking and Loan	100	732,724 700,000 1,000,000	700,000 877,267			Jan Jul	9 111	111 00
ond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50			87,500		Jan Jul	and the second s	84 00
ondon Loan Co Ianitoba & North-W. Ln Co	50 100	679,700 1,500,000	678,550	160,000	122 234	Jan. Jul Jan Jul		50 00
Iontreal Telegraph Co	40	2,000,000	875,000 2,000,000			Jan	168	55 en 07 20
Iontreal Gas Co	40	3,000,000	2,998,640		5	April Oc	A Contract of the second	96 50
Lontreal Street Ry. Co	50	5,000,000	4,500,000	560,318	24	Feb. *	2661/2	183 95
Iontreal Cotton Co	100 100	1,400,000	1,400,000	600,000		Mch. * Feb Au	120 2 95	120 00 95 00
Iontreal Loan and Mortg	25	1,250,000 500,000 466,800	1 250,000 500,000	360,000 3	1/201	Mch Se	187%	84 87
nt. Indus. Loan and Inv nt. Loan and Deb. Co	100 50	466,800 2,000,000	314,386 1,200,000	150,000	8	Jan Jul		
eople's Loan and Dep. Co.	50	600,000	600,000	560,000		Jan Jul Jan Jul	1211	60 75 12 00
eople's Loan and Dep. Co. eal Est. Loan Co	40	600,000 373,720 2,088,000	600,000 373,720 2,088,000	50,000	2	Jan Jul	7 70	85 00
ichelien and Ont. Nav.Co.	100			162,355		May No	1141/2	114 50
he Royal Electric Co oronto Electric Light Co	100	2,250,000	2,250,000	820,155 .		Jan. *		R40 50
oronto Mortgage Co	50	2,000,000 1,445,860	2,000,000 724,540	250,000	21/	Jan. *	136	136 00 76 50
oronto Mortgage Co oronto Street Railway	100	6,000,000	6,000,000			Jan. • Jul	108	108 00
indsor Hotel							112%	112 50

* Paying quarterly dividends.

STOCKS AND BONDS

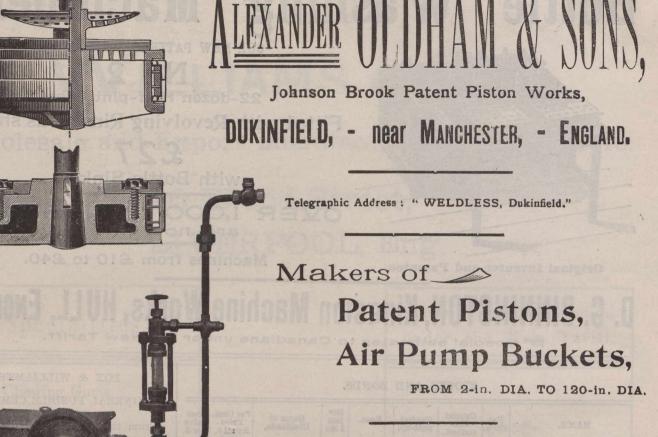
FOX & WILLEAMS'S

MINERAL FUSIBLE CEMENT.

From the extended list of names in a pamphlet before us, showing repeat orders (some as many as 55) for the mineral fusible cement manufactured by the above firm, as well as the high standing of these companies, it is safe to say that Messrs. Fox & Williams, of Manchester, Eng., hold possession of a community which needs but a little judicious advertising to become universally sought.

Six times cheaper than lead.-This Cement possesses the important property of expanding whilst cooling or setting .- It melts like lead at a low temperature, runs as thin as water into the smallest crevice, and requires na caulking or beating up.-It is of special advantage in bedding all kinds of heavy machinery, the bases of large columns, girders, engine beds, tools, and castings upon stone, or upon each other, and for securing holding-down Lewis-bolts, iron railings, &c. When run into engine beds, or walls that are shaken by the engine or gearing, it becomes one solid block, stopping the vibration completely, making them steady and firm. It adheres so closely and tenaciously to cast-iron, stone, bricks, or timber, that it is impossible to separate it without chipping. It is of special advantage in building large cast-iron fly and segment wheels, and for running up the joints of segments and bedding-on the arms it is invaluable. It makes excellent joints in stone and cast-iron cisterns, or flange pipes for gas or water; and for running-up wall-boxes and the backs of fixings there is nothing equal to it in the market. It is not affected by damp, oils, or acids. Double the strength of any other material used for similar purposes, and goes six times further than lead. This cement is supplied in blocks, 12 x 12 x 2, 100

to the ton-161/2 cubic feet. Copies of testimonaials being con-A Star Star

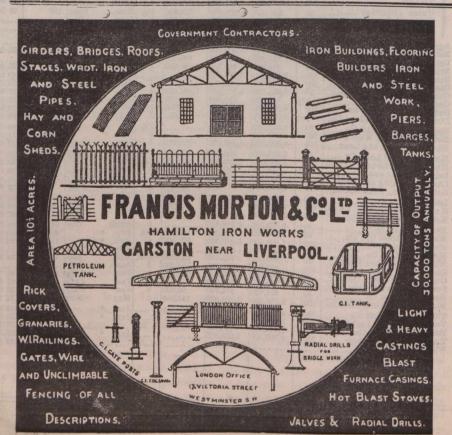


Reboring Cylinders and Air Pump Barrels in their places. Planing Valve Facings by Improved Machinery.

stantly received: Soho Ironworks, Bol- Bleach Works, Springvale, Belfast, ton, Eng.-Sirs,-In answer to your memorandum of 21st, we beg to say we use your metal cement for various purposes, bedding-on foundations, &c., and find it answers the purpose satisfactorily. Yours respectfully, Hick, Hargreaves & Co., per J. B. Parkinson.-Canal Foundry, Blackburn, -Gentlemen,-In reply to yours of yesterday's date, we used the Mineral Metal Cement obtained from you for bedding tools to our shop floor, and are much pleased with the same. -Yours truly,-Wm. & Jno. Yates, per Harry Whitehead .- Sherborne Street, Manchester.-Gentlemen,-In reply to your letter of yesterday, we have been using your patent Fusible Mineral Metal Cement for some time, and find it answers our purpose exceedingly well for securing holding-down or lewis-bolts to stone foundations .-- We are, gentlemen, yours obediently, -Wm. Muir & Co., per J. A. P.-Hathershaw Ironworks, Ashton Road, Oldham, -Sirs,-The Metal Cement you have supplied to us answers very well for bed castings on stone or any other material. We have run bolts fast in stone and they stand very well, in fact it is useful for a great many purposes. As we are regularly using it we shall require more shortly .-- Yours respectfully,-Urmson & Thompson.-Springfield Ironworks, Salford, Manchester, -Dear Sirs,-We have used your Metal Cement at our works, and find it to answer very well for running bolts in stone, filling up crevices, &c., in bedding heavy machines .-- Yours respect. fully,-Robinson & Co. - Springvale

Gentlemen,-Please send us on another box of your cement, same weight as last. We are delighted at the results of this cement, and have recommended it to several of our friends. It comes in where all else fails as cement for withstanding acid, and we find it does equally well for wood as

stone.-Yours truly,-John Preston & Co., per J. Taylor.-Directions for use. -Break into small pieces as much metal cement as is required, then place a small quantity in an iron pan or bucket over a slow fire, stirring it occasionally until thoroughly melted; then gradually add more cement until sufficient be melted. If the metal ce-



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



ment becomes stiff from too great heat, remove the vessel containing it from the fire and stir well with an iron rod, until the proper consistency is obtained by cooling, then pour as before. Should it take fire with being allowed to get too hot, throw a wet cloth over it, which will instantly extinguish the flames. When quite thin, pour into the joints or bolt-holes, as required, taking care to put clay round the outside of the crevices, to prevent the liquid from running to waste. When cold this metal cement will admit of being chipped or scraped off, leaving the surface quite smooth. Special terms to Canadians under new tariff. Fox & Wulliams, Spread Eagle Works, Trentham street, Head Office: 240 Chester Road, Manchester, Eng.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC SEPARATORS.

These machines are of two types, and each of these types has been developed along definite lines to obtain definite results which may be generalized as follows:

Type 1 is the latest development of the old style Permanent Magnet Separator; the great fault of which was the gradual loss of magnetic power and the frequent renewal of the magnets as a consequence. Not only was this expense of renewal of frequent occurrence, but the efficiency of the machine was a gradually decreasing quantity and the results after the magnets had been in use some time were less satisfactory than with new magnets.

The feature of the Type 1 Electro Magnetic Separator illustrated is that the magnets are of the electro type. These are mounted upon a conical drum, and are excited by means of electric current. The material is fed to the magnets by means of a hopper discharging on to a tray beneath the barrel. This type of magnet ensures a constant magnetic force, and whilst the magnets are excited there is no variation or loss of power, however long the machine may have been in use.

The strength of the electro magnets necessitates the provision of means to clear them after they have become charged with iron and in this machine this is accomplished by a patent "cutoff" arrangement whereby the magnetism is controlled and the current is cut off at a certain part of each revolution of the barrel to allow each magnet to release itself of its charge of iron in regular succession. This type of machine is designed for treating material heavily charged with iron and in engineering workshops is used for separating iron and steel from borings, turnings, sweepings, moulding sand, etc., and will treat two tons of borings in eight working hours. This machine requires ½ h.p. (actual) to drive and when working on an 120 volt circuit takes 3 to 4 amperes.

Type 2, like Type 1, is fitted with Electro Magnets controlled by a cutoff attachment and is designed for treating very large quantities of material. This type consists of a drum or barrel fitted on a strong cast iron "A" frame and differs from Type 1 in having material fed over the barrel instead of beneath.

During the passage of the material over the barrel the iron is extracted and is held by the magnets until it reaches a point immediately behind the machine and it is then automatically released falling to the ground or into a suitable receiver. The nonmagnetic material falls by its own weight in a straight line to the floor



and other Accessories for Cotton Machinery.

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

Hargreaves Works, - - Oldham, England.

SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

at a point immediately in front of the machine and is then carried away by barrows or a shute according to arrangement.

The capacity of this machine varies considerably depending on the rate at which the machine is fed and the rate of feeding the material is largely determined by the amount of iron contained therein. A machine of this type with a barrel 3 feet wide between the flanges and 3 feet in diameter working at 25 revolutions per minute and treating slag from Bessemer converters will extract the iron from 800 tons per week of 144 hours.

Analytical tests of results produced by these machines show the resulting residue to contain higher percentages of iron than the residues produced by any other machines for this purpose.

The keen competition in the Bessemer steel trade has compelled even the largest firms to ignore no chance of economising and one of the items now receiving attention is the huge slag heaps characteristic of this purpose and the reclaiming of iron therefrom.

Complete plants for the crushing and separating of any material will be quoted for upon receipt of full particulars of requirements.

Other materials which these machines have been used to treat are tobacco snuff, glass, cotton seeds, etc.

The power to drive a Type 2 ma-

chine 3 feet wide is 1½ h.p. and work- 6 amperes. A. E. Gaskell & Co., 6 ing at 120 volts this machine takes 5 to Dickinson street, Manchester, Eng.



Marshall & Co. Belsize Works. CLAYTON, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,



T. J. HAYES.

The attention of furniture dealers, etc., is called to the advertisement of Mr. T. J. Hayes, on another page of this Journal, wherein special significance is given to the furthering of the trade in woven wire spring mattresses. Who does not use a mattress? And who is not desirous of knowing that the mattress, which plays such an important part in the very hours of his life that he devotes to solid sleep—or the hope of it—is as good for the next test as it was for the last? The safest guide is to buy only that which is fully guaranteed at the start to last a lifetime, and be as capable of fulfilling its required mission on the last night as it was when it acted its part in the newly-furnished bridal chamber.

Testimonials sufficient to stuff an old-fashioned tick, are heaped one upon the other in the rear apartments of Mr. Hayes's offices at Ancoats, Manchester, England, testifying in most flattering terms to the supreme comfort, the added rest, the full enjoyment of a bed, the greater desire for home coming by the wanderer, the sounder sleep, the more refreshened awakening, in short, the greater enjoyment of living brought about by the introduction of Hayes's perfect woven wire spring mattress.

Where a man spends one-third of Fis time should be a congenial spot; and that on which man spends one-third of his time should be as near perfection as possible. A mattress that is not good should be thrown out the rear window and a good mattress substituted before the next sunset. To achieve the fullness of the above needs for proper restoration after the wearied hours of day, use only the Hayes Woven Wire Spring Mattress. Send for illustrated price list. T. J. Hayes, maker of every description of Wire

The GLAYTON ENGINEERING & ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE AND ENGINE WORKS : Newton Hvde, near Manchester, Eng.

ELECTRICAL WORKS :

Clayton, near Manchester, Eng.

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

DIRECT-COUPLED.....

High-Speed Plants

Traction or Lighting.

Telegraphic Address : "ELKANAH, HALIFAX."

Makers of all kinds of DYEING and Finishing Machinery.

ELKANAH HOYLE & SONS, LIMITED, MILLWRIGHTS. ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND IRONFOUNDERS, F. HORATIO CLIFFE, Waterside Works, HALIFAX, ENG, Managing Director. Sole Makers of Messrs. Samuel Kirk & Sons' Woodhouse, Leeds, Patent Machines for Improved Cloth

Finishing. Sole Makers of Reffitt's Patent Pressing Machine for

Soft Goods. Sole Makers of Refitt's Patent Continuous Steaming

machine.

- Makers of Hydraulic and Sorew Presses on the most improved principles, with Telescopic and Elbow connections. Cotton Baleing Presses and Baleing Boxes, Patent Wrought-iron Steam Press Plates, and Patent Malleable-iron Glands for Press Cylinders, so that leathers can be put in without taking the plates out the plates out.
- Makers of every description of Hydraulic Pumps, worked either by HAND or Power, with or without Steam Engine attached.
- Makers of all kinds of Machinery, on the most improved principles, for DYEING, DRYING and FINISHING of all kinds of TEXTILE FABRICS, such as Orleans, Cobourgs, Lastings. Serges, Paramattas, Baratheas, Henriettas, Lamas, Cashmeres, Reps-de-Lain, Merinos and Manile Cloths, and all other kinds of BRADERDER MANUFACTURED COOPS de-Lain, Merinos and Maulie Clouis, and all other kinds of BEADFORD MANUFACTURED GOODS, viz.: Crabbing, Singeing, Scouring, Washing, Drying, Starching, Tentering, Stretching, Calendering, Morpassing and Hot-pressing Machines.

Dyeing Machines, for Blacking, Blueing, Buffing, Saddening, Chroming, Padding, Jigging and Washing-off Machines.

Melange Machinery for the Dyeing, Drying and Printing of wool "Sliver."

Stead and Gledhill's Patent Steaming Apparatus. Stead and Appleyard's Patent Black Rolling and Steaming Apparatus.

Stead's Improved Felt-hardening Machine, Wet and Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mohairs, Lustres, Poplins, etc.
Wet Finishing Machines, with from One to Seven Pairs of Nip Rollers, with Drying Machines attached.
Poplin Machines, for Parafin Wax Stiffening.
Gas Singeing and Brushing Machines.
Worsted Coating Scouring Machine, to run Piece at full width.

width.

Within **Tinting Machines**, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers. **Warp Dyeing Machinery**, Bleaching and Sizing DENING MACHINES, 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. Soap-scouring Machines, Milling Machines, Hot-air Tentering and Drying Machines, for the "Estamene" Finish.

Finish. Also Makers of Steam Engines for working the above Machines, either separate or combined, of all descriptions. Messrs. Ingham and Butterfield's Patent Rigging Messrs. Ing Machines.

Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cotton

and Paper Bowls. Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder.

Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder. Damping Machines. Cold Calendering Machines, with Five Rollers. Improved Lancashire Jiggers. Makers of the Newest Construction of Machines, for the Dyeing, and Finishing, of Cotton Velvets, Velveta Plush, etc.; Treadles, Pegging Machines, Jiggers, Tubs, Ct-ting machines; Waxing, Painting and Brushing Machines; Lustreing, Tentering, Beating Nellies, One Cylinder Brush, and Damping Machines, Dye Vats, etc.

Mattresses. 35 Hood street, Jersey street, Ancoats, Manchester, England. Special attention paid to export orders.

BROOKES & CO.

Were Manchester, Eng., business periodicals of the year 1769 available a perusal of their pages would bring to light the announcement that the firm of Brookes & Co., was doing business as manufacturers of iron gates, etc. The same firm name, as appearing at the head of this article, still flourishes and a vastly increased trade and greatly expanded plant are the only changes

that greet the eye after a lapse of 133 years. The manufacturing company that can continue uninterruptedly for that length of time gradually expanding business and increasing facilities for same must have been founded on lines as solid as the metal from which the goods are prepared, and must have been superintended throughout in a manner not only creditable to itself but profitable alike to buyer and sell-The present business of Messrs. er. Brookes & Co., as manufacturers of all kinds of iron and wire gates, fences, hurdles, window railings, tree guards, etc., bears ample testimony to the present efficiency of its staff of workers and managers by the very large vari-

ety of goods of the above which is shown in their salesrooms. The growing trade of Canada in this line suggests that a catalogue from Messrs'. Brookes & Co., should be in every dealer's office. Special Notice to Archi-tects and Builders. — Having enlarged our works, and put down new heavy plant, we can undertake, and are executing, orders for much larger work than formerly. Unclimable fencing, wire fencing, wrought-iron gates and railing of any weight and design (plain or elaborate), made in any quantity. Estimates to architects' designs or our own patterns free on application. Address No. 4, Cateaton street, Manchester, Eng.



National Telephone, No. 183.

& CO., LTD.,

Imperial Steel Works,

CIRCULAR SAWS, Of Superior Quality for cutting either Wood or Cold Iron and Steel or Hot Iron and Steel. We invite special attention to our "COLD SAWS." Steel Castings of every description . . .

Allen's Jynamo and Motor Castings.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turner's Patent Iron Fibred Steel. Miners' Drill Steel. BEST TOOL STEEL and FILES.

CANADIAN CROWN LANDS FORESTS. One of the papers read before the Canadian Forestry Association at its recent meeting, was entitled "The danger threatening the Crown Lands forests of the Province of Quebec through the cutting of pulp wood as at present sanctioned by the regulations concerning 'woods and forests,' " the author being E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, of Quebec.

EDGAR ALLEN

The author, in his paper, reports as to his investigations into the matter of the rate of growth of spruce, hemlock, poplar, tamarack, balsam, and aspen, and his conclusions are as follows:

as they are, lead me to conclude that, if we are to secure a continuous supply of pulp wood and at the same time give our forests a proper measure AND AND POLA-

of protection, so as to permit or "na- who take an interest in the developests" should be amended by prohibiting the felling of white spruce and hemlock, under 13 inches, and that of black spruce, balsam, aspen, and poplar under 9 inches, on the stump. Tamarack, whenever it is dead, dying or suffering from the ravages of the "saw fly grub," shound be cut irrespective of any diameter restrictions.

If, however, I am wrong in my views as to the time necessary for a forest to recover from the ravages caused by the ill regulated cutting of pulp wood, if a forest after twenty years can of-The result of my investigations, such fer the lumberman a second crop of a remunerative nature, well, let us be thankful; but on one point, which I

CARTER BROS.

tural renewal," paragraph 12 of the re- ment of our forest resources, and that gulations concerning "woods and for- is, "the absolute prohibition of the export of pulp wood, in its raw or unmanufactured state."

SHEFFIELD, Eng.

1781

If nature has supplied us with a vast quantity of this valuable wood, infinitely more than we need, or may ever need, for our own use, by all means let us dispose of our surplus; but in doing so, let those who need it come to the Province of Quebec to get it. Let them purchase their limits, erect their mills and manufacture the raw material here. Their millions should be spent on Canadian soil. By adopting such a policy we will, at least, derive the largest possible benefit from the impoverishment of the Provincial domain. We have a right, as Cannow wish to mention, I confidently adians, and inhabitants of the Province expect to have the support of all those of Quebec, to protest in every legiti-

Engineers and Millwrights, Bridge Street, Rochdale, Eng.

> Specialty in Mill Gearing of all kinds.

Special terms to Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff.

GOLD MINERS DRILL STEELS :[[]]; P SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS HOBSON ENGLAN Sole Manufacturers of Steel Forgings HOBSON'S "CHOICE" (XX) Extra Best & "Warranted" Best And Castings. es. Horse Rasps, Files, Etc. FOR TOOLS, &c., &c. Sole^{*}Manufacturers of "SOHO" Special Self-Hardening Steel HOBSON'S "CHOICE" Extra Quality NEEDLE WIRE, Best and Cheapest on the Market. as supplied to leading consumers for 90 years, in the United States of America. Canadians have 331/3 p.c., in their favour, by purchasing these English goods from us, under the new Canadian Preferential Specialty for Machine or Hand Drilling. Tariff. Established upwards of 100 Years. New York Office and Warehouse. mate way open to us against the export of our pulp wood; nay, more, it is

mate way open to us against the export of our pulp wood; nay, more, it is our duty to do so, and we should never rest satisfied until the manufacture of our raw material takes place on our own soil.

On January 18, 1900, the Government woke up to the fact that measures should be taken to check the export of our pulp wood, and a charge of \$1.90 per cord was imposed on all stuff destined for export. Had this wise provision been adhered to, foreign capital, to a very large extent, would have been already invested in the Province, and thousands of Canadians, now earning a living in the United States, would have returned to their homes with the assurance of finding constant and remunerative employment in their own country. But it was not to be. The Governments' wise and conservative policy was evidently regarded with disfavor by parties possessing large political influence. The welfare of the



Military Musical Instrument Manufacturers. Wholesale Importers and Exporters of General Musical Merchandise,

10 St. Anne Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

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

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

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

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

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

F Special rates under the new Canadian Tariff. Enquiries invited.



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

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

Province had to give way to private interests, for on June 1, 1901, the charge was reduced from \$1.90 to its present rate of 65 cents, which is hardly of a nature to discourage export.

Ontario has been far wiser than Quebec in the management of its pulp wood lands. In 1900 upon the report of the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, an order-incouncil was passed absolutely prohibiting the export of pulp wood cut on the lands of the Crown. From April 30, 1900, every license to cut spruce or other soft wood suitable for manufacturing pulp or paper on the Crown lands, was issued subject to the condition that all such timber be manufactured in Canada into merchantable pulp or paper, or into sawn lumber, wooden ware, utensils, or other articles of commerce or merchandise, as distinguished from the said spruce or other timber in its raw or unmanufactured state.

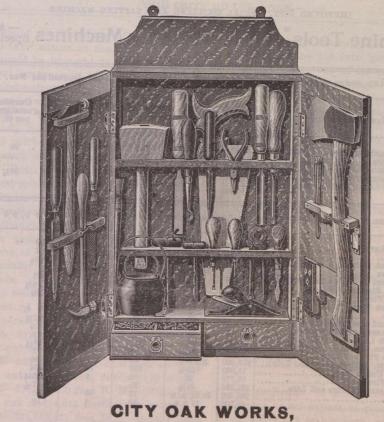
As a result of this wise restriction, several large American companies have already taken up Crown pulp lands and have spent vast sums in the erection and working of their mills.

The Province of British Columbia has also been wise enough to insert the following clause in all timber leases of Crown lands;

"Provided, further, that all timber cut from the said land must be manufactured within the confines of the Province of British Columbia; otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the Crown, and the



Manufacturers of every description of TOOLS, CARPENTERS', GENTLEMEN'S OAK TOOL CHESTS, TOOL CABINETS, JOINERS MALLETS, ETC.



aylor & Watkinson,

Inventors and Patentees of Machine Cast and Planed Printers Leads, Clumps and Metal Furniture Canadian Printers will dowell before ordering the usual supplies to send for our terms and discounts under the New Tariff and effect a saving of not less than 2½ per cent. By Shippers and the Trade Supplied.

PETER'S YARD, KIRKGATE, LEEDS, ENG.

BROWN ST.

And SHOREHAM ST ..

should

them.

MIN

Special prices to Canadians under the

new tariff.



This much needed reform could be brought about by the insertion in all timber licenses and permits of a clause forbidding the export of pulp wood, or by raising the dues on wood for export to a practically prohibitive figure,

est efforts of this association and of

all those who take an interest in the

prosperity of the country should be di-

rected toward opening the eyes of our

Provincial Government to the advan-

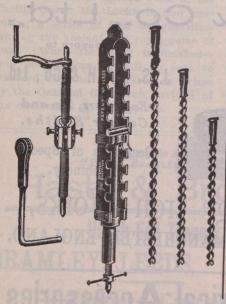
Telegrams :- MYTHOLM MILL,

1785

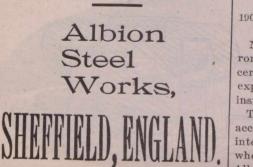


MATTHIAS.

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



Ratchet Handle charged extra.





Should the Province of Quebec refuse to take action in the matter, pressure should be brought to bear on the Federal Government to impose duty on the unmanufactured article of such a nature as would render the exp

Efforts, I am aware, have alsible. ready been made in this direction, so far without success; but that is no reason why the agitation should not be continued, and more earnestly than ever, until the desired end is secured.

In conclusion, I wish to draw the attention of this association to the thoroughly unreliable data furnished the public by the Provincial Government as to the quantity of pulp wood manufactured annually on the Crown lands.

It would appear by the annual statement of spruce and pulp wood manufactured on the Crown lands that in 1895-213,237,200 feet B.M. spruce were

cut and 7,111 7-10 cords pulp wood. 1896-270,156,800 feet B.M. spruce were cut and 11,778% cords pulp wood.

1897-276,482,200 feet B. M. spruce were cut and 4,015 cords pulp wood.

1898-371,628,571 feet B.M. spruce were cut and 4,4511/2 cords pulp wood. 1899-303,393,832 feet B.M. spruce were

cut and 3,8063% cords pulp wood. 1900-308,914,039 feet B.M. spruce were

cut and 6,926 cords pulp wood.

Now, these returns are clearly erroneous, as far as pulp wood is concerned, and there is but one rational explanation of these misleading and insufficient statements.

The department evidently only keeps account of whatever timber is made into pulp wood on or near the spot where it was cut, piled and measured. All spruce and other wood destined for

pulp, which is floated to the mills in logs and there cut into pulp wood, is completely left out of its calculations. This condition of things should be remedied at once, for not only the Department of Lands and Forests, but the public as well, should be in a position to know how many cords of pulp wood are annually made on the Crown lands, how many find their way to foreign markets, and how many are manufactured at home.

The Government should take the necessary steps to oblige limit holders to declare what proportion of their cut was converted into pulp wood, what used at home and what exported. In no other way can a true and accurate account be kept of the annual cut of pulp wood on our Crown lands.

ARTISTIC GLASS DECORATION.

Joseph Locke, of Mount Oliver, Pa., is known as an expert at glass decoration. His art is his own, and its secret is jealously guarded, no one but himself and the immediate members of his family knowing how the work is done. On the surface of loving cups, flagons, tankards, decanters, punch bowls, wine glasses, and vesssels of every kind produced by the glassmaker, he engraves and limns the most wonderfully perfect designs. Each bit of glassware that comes from his hand is a gem of art.

The variety of designs is almost in-Never are any two exactly There are vessels with Homfinite alike. cric legends engraved upon them.



There are others with scenes from Dante, from Shakespeare and from Tennyson. One beautiful pitcher has the life-like figures of Hiawatha and Minnehaha from Longfellow's poem. Another has Siegfried and Brunhild from Wagner's opera. Another has a scene from the Egyptian judgment of the dead, as painted on the tombs of Karnac thousands of years ago. There are processions of Roman conquerors and Greek scenes of mirth and with "Bacchus and his jollity pards." There are scenes from "Faust" and "Lohengrin" also, all delicately wrought masterpieces of their kind.

Mr. Locke frequently receives commissions from people who know and admire his work. For one of these he recently decorated a punch set, bowl and glasses, with figures from "Brer Rabbit." Another piece of work was the chariot race from "Ben Hur," which instead of the ampitheater was run around a large water pitcher. Another water pitcher is ornamented with a pair of ardent lovers, discusssing the weather, perhaps, as is lovers' wont.

The fame of this little studio in



Telegraphic Address:--- "DAZZLE, MANCHESTER." A.B.C., Code. onovan & Co., Ltd., Successors to J. S. LEACH & Go. Ltd. Engineers, Tin and Copper Smiths, Designers of Special Machinery. Broughton Bridge Iron Works, SALFORD, MANCHESTER. ENGLAND. 5. Electrical Accessories. Over 100,000 ASBESTOS PAD D. & S. Patent Damper Bridge Fuses Already in Use. Send for 1901 (Red Cover) Catalogue. an & S Head Office and Works : ORDSAL ELECTRICAL WORKS, Salford. Manchester, England. Also Also 56 Margaret Street. Sydney, N.S.W. 94 Charing Oress Road, London, W.O., Eng. . . .

1786

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

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

The Shrewsbury & Challiner Tyre Co., Ltd.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

INDIA RUBBER CARRIAGE

.....AND

MOTOR CAR TYRES EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Over 500 Tons supplied during 1900. Made in three sizes to suit all classes of Vehicles.

Comfort, Combined with Strength and Durability. Our Tyres are Noted for

> All Sizes of AMERICAN WARNER WHEELS always in stock. STEEL SPOKE WHEELS for Carriages, Motor Cars, &c.

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

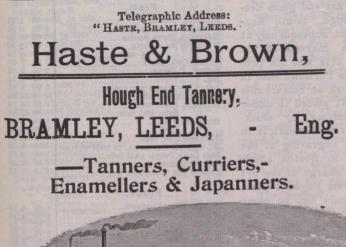
WRITE FOR DESORIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

Mount Oliver has spread even to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Locke is now executing a series of four designs illustrating the ancient and royal game of When the work is finishedgolf. four loving cups-it will be sent to Oakland, Cal., to be offered as prizes by the Oakland Golf Club, instead of the customary silver trophies.

traced with marvellous fidelity to de- could not surpass these fragile vases, tail. Every vein in the leaf is etched round which are twined red roses, lusexquisitely clear, and the most intricate designs worked out admirably. The effect is heightened by the blending of colors. In this line some of the most beautiful and elaborate products of art are shown. The famous glassware of

Then there are fruits and flowers the Bohemian and Venetian artists cious grapes, scarlet burning berries, rich autumnal leaves, vines of gold and silver filagree, and every hue the painter's glowing imagination could call into life. One bouquet holder is covered with violets so natural in leaf







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

N HALLINAY & SI Wholesale and Export Manufacturers Of Strong and Medium Men's. Women's and Children's OTS In Sewn, Screwed, Wood-Pegged, or Rivetted. WARRANTED ALL

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

LEATHER.

1738

BRAMLEY, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

		aller -
Name of Article.	Who	lesal
Drugs & Chemicais	8	
Acid Carbolic Cryst medi	U 35	U 40
Aloes, Cape.	0 16	0 18
"Borax, xtis	0 04	0 06
Brom. Potass	0 70	0 80
Camphor. Ref Rings		0 80
" Refoz.ck Citric Acid	C 80	0 85
Citrate Magnesia lb.	0 25	0 45
Cocaine Hyd. (oz)	6 00	6 50
Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 75	0 80
Cream Tartar	1 25	0 25
Glycerine	0 16	0 20
Gum Arabic per Ib.	0 20	0 40
" Trag Insect Powder lb	0 50	1 00 0 40
do per keg, 1b	0 22	0 30
Menthol, 1b	5 00	5 50
Morphia	1 65	1 75
Oil Peppermint lb	2 75	2 50
Oil Lemon Oplum	8 75	4 00
Oxalic Acid	0 06	0 09
Phosporus	0 50	U 75
Potash Bichromate	0 08	0 10 3 40
Quinine	0 85	0 45
Strychnine	0 65	0 80
Tartaric Acid	0 30	0 35
Licorice	2.11	
Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb.		•
boxes	2 00	0 00
Acme Licorice Pellets. cans Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans	2 00	0 00
Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 10. cans	1 90	0 00
Heavy Chemicals.		
Bleaching Powder	2 00	3 00
Blue Vitriol	4 75	6 75
Brimstone	2 00	2 50 2 50
Canstic Soda 60	2 25 2 50	2 75
Soda Ash.	1 25	1 50
Rode Bicarb	1 75	2 25
Sal. Soda "Concentrated	0 75	0 85
" Concentrated	1 00	~ 00
Dyestuffs.		
Archil, con	0 27	0 29
Cutch	0 08	0 09
Br. Logwood	0 09	0 18
The Manue of this Stille sit		

and bud and flower that a botanist would be amazed.

How these miraculous color effects are obtained is one of the trade secrets which our artist guards with jealousy like that of medieaval guilds. He has no assistants, save a few members of his immediate family, though there would be a fortune in producing the glassware on an extensive scale if the cost thereby could be cheapened.

Mr. Locke studied art and glass decoration at Strowbridge, South Kensington, England, and subsequently at Paris. One of the marvels of the Paris Exposition in 1878 was his producton of the famous Portland vase in glass, a piece of work so remarkable that the management placed it under a shade, slowly revolving by clockwork, with a mirrror underneath it to snow the marvellous engraving of the bottom. He came to Boston about 20 years ago to take charge of the art department of the New England Glass Company. Some years ago he came to Pittsburg, attracted by its fame as a glass-making center, and since then has added no little to that fame by the exquisite products of his art.

FOREIGN USES OF FUEL OIL.

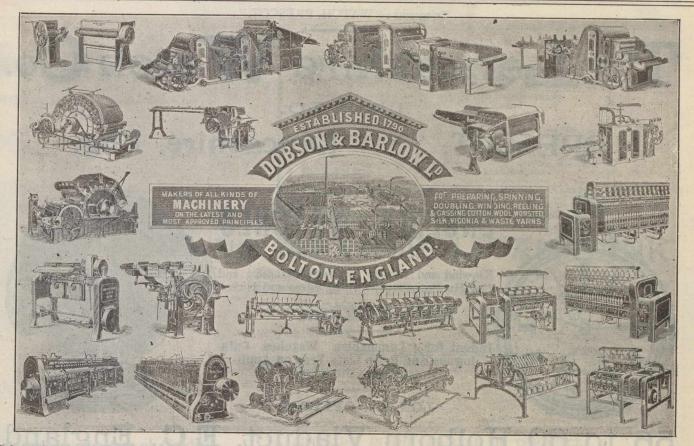
Report by Consul T. D. Phillips. Early in February I received a letter from Galveston, Texas, propounding certain queries as to the likelihood of oil fuel being introduced here.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

The second standard standard standards	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Chip Logwood Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambler. Madder. Sumac Tin Crystals	\$ c. \$ c. 1 75 2 50 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 07 0 08 0 09 U 12 60 00 65 00 0 23 0 30
Fish.	a factor of the second s
Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, N.F. Herrings, Nova Scotta Mackerel No. 2, brls " ' ' barrel Green Cod. No. 1 Green '' large No. 2 Large dry Gaspe per qnti. Salmon, brls Lab. Balmon, (half brls) '' Brlt. Col brls Boneless Fish Skinless Cod Skinless Cod. case N. S. Sak Herrings, in half-barrels Salt Lake Trout, half-brls Sat Whitefab Loch Fyne Herrings, keg	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
gal 2 Flour. 9man	
Winter Wheat patents Manitoba patents Straight roller do bags Strong Bakers Superfine Rolled Oats	4 00 4 10 0 00 4 10 3 65 3 80 1 76 1 85 0 00 8 80 0 00 0 00 5 40 5 50 1 50 1 55 9 00 20 00 1 00 22 00 4 00 27 30

BUTTER; Choloest Cr 0	99 (1 00
Winter makes do	00 /	1 0.0
Fownships Dairy0	17 0	1 21
Wostone (00 (00 (
Webtern 0	15 0	17
dood to choice	13 0	115
Western " 0 Good to choice	17 0	10
		10

S.C.



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

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

Name of Article.	Who lesale
Farm Products. Con.	
CHEESE: Finest, Oct Eastern, do Quebec	\$ c. \$ c. 0 113 0 114 0 11 0 114 0 00 0 00
Eccs: New laid (shipped) Held fresh Straight fall Limed Cold storage	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SUNDRIES: Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clov., Comb "Extracted Beeswax. BEANS: prime do. Best hand-picked	0 50 0 75 0 111 0 12 0 081 0 09 0 25 0 80 1 05 1 15 0 00 1 20
do. Best hand picked	0 00 1 20
Sv gars : Factory. Bz Granalated, bris	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
R distans: Sultanas Layers, London Con, Cluster Batra Dessert. Royal Bucking'm Valencia " Selected" " Patras" " Townicals " Town layers" " town layers" " town layers" <tr< th=""><th>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</th></tr<>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Corn, 21b. tins Pess, 2-1b flug. Salmon, 4 doz. case Tomatoes. 3s. per doz	0 03 0 05 0 00 0 044 0 00 0 046 0 80 0 85 0 824 0 90 8 60 5 00 0 874 0 95 0 80 0 85

in's

replied as fully as I could at the time, MONTREAL WHOL GSALE PRICES CURRENT. but I have since made further investigations, and now furnish the results.

I venture to prognosticate that this new combutible is destined ere long to revolutionize the coal markets of the world. The abnormal cost of steam coal in Great Britain-particularly in Wales-and the exorbitant price of the best coal (£1 6s., or \$6.50, per ton), are calculated to hasten this revolution.

An impetus was given to this industry five years ago, when petroleum discovered in Borneo was found to be well adapted for fuel purposes. This field is owned by the Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. Last year (1901) the exports exceeded 100,000 tons.

The Dutch Steamship Company uses this fuel in its boats; the Hamburg-American line has built four new steamers adapted for oil fuel, and runs them in the Eastern trade with marked success; the North German Lloyd has two local steamers using oil; the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, employs this fuel in its local boats, and is building two ocean-going steamers with the intention of using it; and the China Mutual is preparing three boats for the employment of oil.

The prejudice against this sort of fuel is passing away. Several firms are contemplating a change in their method of steam production, which they predict will be as safe as the old method and more economical. The advantages are said to be:

First. The saving of labor is large; there will be no ashes to hoist overboard after each watch; no need of stoking. All that will be necessary will be to watch the water in the boilers; the feeding of the fuel to the furnaces will be automatic.

Second. Fewer deck hands will be needed, as the dirt caused by coal THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1902.

8 8	Name of Artic	cle.	Who	Iesale
No. Ch. Ch.	Mandavana	1110	-	
	Hardware		S c	\$ c.
Antimon Tim Blog	y		0 091	0 10
66 60	Straits.		0 00	0 29 0 00
" Strij			0 00	0 80
			C 00	0 00
Base Price	e, per Keg, car lo	ots sto	2 27	0 00
Less quan	tity		2 85	0 00
40d. 50d.	e. per Keg, car lo tity	18.	and S i	
Cut and F	ence Nails-	an error of the second	1.60	
10 and 20d	Hot Cut, per 100 I	DB	0 05	0 00
8 and 9d 6 and 7d	66 66		0 15	0 00
6 and 7d 4 and 5d			0 30	0 00
ad ad			0 40 0 65	0 00 0 00 0 00
ad ad	66		1 00	0 00
VADCO.	tes 10c, per		R' ringe	
Pine hined	i nails—		-0143	
ed per 10	U1bs		1 00	0 0
Casing.	Box, Tobacoo Nails-	Box and	1 50	0 00
r looring	Nails-		HEAR .	
10 to 16d	per 100 lbs	** * * * * * * * * * * *	0 55	0 00
10 to 16d 8 and 9d 6 and 7d 4 to 5d	66 66 66		0 60 0 65	0 00 0 00
6 and 7d	65 66 ···· ··		0 70	0 00
			0 95	0 00
Finishing	nails-		1 20	0 00
sinch and 2%	nails- longer per 100 l	bs	0 60	0 00
2 and 2%	inch "		0 65 0 70	0 00 0 0 0 0
1% and 1%	66 66 55 56		0 95	0 00 0 00
124 00 00	······································		1 20 1 50	
Slating nat	inch per 100 lbs	a nead in	1 00	0 00
			0 95	0 00
î"	66 66		1 20	0 00 0 00
Common b	er 100 lbs		Charles	a
	66			0 00 0 00
N 11	46 66 66		1 25	0 00
Clinch nai	is-	********		0 00
A data hand	1		0 60	0 00
and 2%	inch st		0 65	0 00
1% and 1%	56 55			0 00 0 00 0
1 18 8	56 55 56 55 56 56		1 20	0 00
Sharp and f			1 50	0 00
\$ inch and	longer per 100 lb	8	1 35	0 00
and 24	inch 66		1 50	0 00
1% and 1%	66 66			0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1%	65 ana 66		2 50	0 00
Coil Chain	Int pressed nails longer per 100 lb inch """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""		3 00	0 00
.05.E	и Б			0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
			0 004	0 00
	1 inch		0 09 0 071	0 00 0 0 0 0
	0-10	** * * * * * * * * * * * * *	4 85	0 00
	B	** **** * * * * * *	4 25	0 00
			4 00	0 00

Telegrams : "WATCH, PRESCOT."



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

	Name of Article.		Whol	
-	lardwareCon.	1	\$ c	\$ c
anil abai	m-No. 4		8 85	0 00
Uou Chu	9-16			0 00
	×		8 65	0 00
	*		8 76	0 00
	%		8 60	0 00
	1 in		8 60	0 00
Galvaniz	ed Staples—		3 25	0 00
100 lb. 1	ox, 1% to 1%		2 90	0 00
Bright,	box, 1½ to 1%		2 90	0 00
(+alvan22	eq iron:	123		
Queen's or equa	Head, (4 40	4 65
or equa	1 } gauge 28		4 10	4 35
Comet	do 28 gauge			100
Tean Han	se Shoes:			
No 2 and	d larger	10	0 00	8 50
	d smaller		0 00	8 75
110. 1 011			100	
Rar Iron	, per 100 lbs.	1.1	1 90	1 95
Car lots	1.5		0 00	0 00
	, base		0 00	4 25
Am. Sh. 8	st'l 6 ft. x 21 ft. 18		0 00	2 70
66			0 00	2 95
61	" " 22		0 00	8 10
	⁶⁶ ⁶⁹ 24		0 00	8 10
6.6	ss ss 28		0 00	8 20 8 45
65	ss ss 28		0 00	2 10
Boiler p	lates, iron, ¼ in		0 00	2 10
	** ** 3-16 in		0.00	~ 10
Hoop 'r	on, base for 2 in. a	and	0 00	2 90
Band Ca	nadian, 1 to 6 in. 30c; o ordinary iron, smaller s	VAP		
bang of	ordinary iron, smaller a	dze	1	
Extras.	oramary mony on and		Sold State	
Canada	Plates:		al al a	
Full Poll	sh		8 75	
Ord. 52 8	heets		2 75	
** 60	do		2 80	
** 75	do			
Black Ir	on pipe, 1 in 1 in		2 72	
	½ in		2 92 3 42	
	¥ in 1 in	••••	4 85	
	1½ in	• • • •	6 85	
	1½ in		8 20	
ner 100 ft	21n . nett. ; p.Ib., Blk Diam'd fing, 100 lbs re, from those 100 lbs			
Steel CAST	p.lb., Blk Diam'd		0 08	base
" Spi	ing, 100 lbs		2 75	0 00
66 TH	TO. +6		2 20	base
** Sle	igh shoe, 100 lbs		2 10	base
1. m.	Call		1 2 66	
11 350	abinary		2 10	base
" Ha	rrow Tooth		2 50	
man Thread			4 95	
			4 25	
IX Char				
IXY "	***********************		1 0 00	

shovelling will be done away with.

Third. Under proper combustion, no smoke will be generated; every atom of oil is of calorific value; there is no residue.

Fourth. The fuel may be stored in the double bottom of a ship, the forepeak, after peak, and tanks under the engine room, thus occupying space not utilizable in any other way. No rust is possible where it is stored. The space now filled by coal bunkers is thus available for cargo; oil stores in a space of 35 feet per ton, as against 44 feet per ton of coal. The last results obtained show that Messrs. Thorneycroft have evaporated 18.95 pounds of water per pound of oil in their torpedo-boat type of boiler, but in ordinary locomotive types, 15 pounds of water per pound of oil is obtained.

Fifth. The oil fuel has a higher concentration of heat for manufacturing than can be obtained with coal.

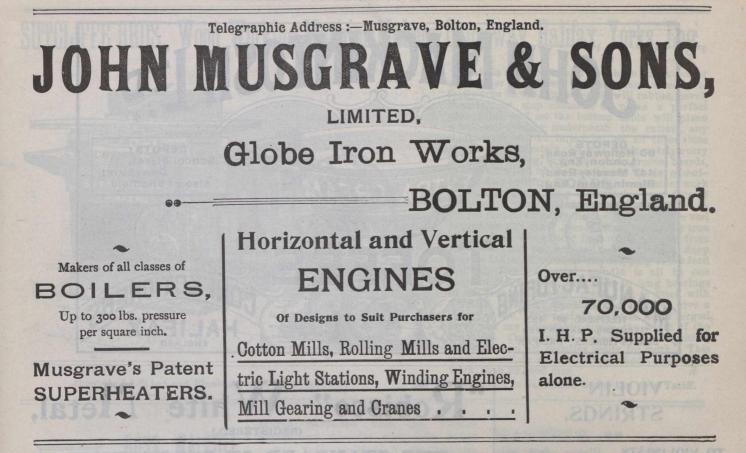
Until recently oil fuel was held at a figure which did not enable it to compete with coal. A few months ago, however, oil in tremendous quantities was discovered in Texas, and the Shell Company found that it was capable of giving the same results as are derived from Borneo oil. An enormous expansion of its use may be expected.

The Great Eastern Railway, in England, has already a large number of locomotives using this fuel. They say that by its use steam is more easily produced, and is maintained up the steepest gradients. and great economy is effected by reducing the supply of oil when descending or remaining staMONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICESCURRENT.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

Ne	me of Art	Icle.		Whol	esale.
Terne Plate	IC, 20x38			\$ C. 7 75	\$ c. 0 00
Russ. Sheet Lion & Croy	vn tin'd sh'	ts		0 10	0 00
32 and 24 gt	lage case	lots		DD	7.00
26 guage Lead: Pig, I	er 100 Ibs			0 0 3 25	7 75 8 35
Sheet,				0 00	0 04
Shot, 100 lb Lead Pipe,	., Less 221 p	C		0 00	6 50
Leau ripe,	het too the	•• •••••		7 00 less 8	0 00 5 p.c.
Zinc: Spelter, pe	- 100 11-		ALC: NO		Terho
Speiter, pe	r 100 108			0 00 5 75	4 75 6 00
A TORNAL				0.10	
Black Sheet	Iron. Per 100 lbs.			-	
	ge			2 45	0 00
18 to 20 do				2 40	0 00
22 to 24 do 26 do				2 45	0 00
26 do 28 do				2 50 2 55	0 00 0
WIRE:	and the second second			~ 00	0.00
Plain galv'd	L, No. 5			8 95	0 00
do do do do	No. 6, 7, No. 9	8		8 45	0 00
do do				2 80 3 55	0 00
do do	No. 11			3 65	0 00
do do	NO. 12			2 95	0 00
do do do do	No. 13			8 05	0 00
đo do	NO. 15.	a second second		4 05	0,00
do do	No. 16			4 80	0 00
Barbed Wire				8 00	f.o.b.
Spring Wire net extra.	per 100, 1.	25	• • • • • • • • •	Mon	treal,
Iron and		Wire	pl'n	C. Web	
6 to 9				2 80	base.
	- Sector			1.0	
	Rope	·		C. D. I	
Sisal, base				0 00	-
" 7-16	and up.,			0 12	here .
" 5-16				0 12	
» 1 <u>/</u>	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			0 12	1
" 3-18	77			0 12	1
Manilla, 7-1	6 & lgr			0 16	(minuter
" <u>%</u>				0 16	1
				0 17	
" 3-16	· · ·			0 17	1

Lath yarn...... 0 171



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1402.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1403	3.	
Name of Article.	Whole	esale.
Base Price carload Lees than "" 2d extra 2d f "" 3d "" 4d and 5d " 6d and 7d " 8d and 9d " 10d and 12d "	\$ c. 2 50 2 55 1 00 1 00 0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base	\$ c.
Tarred felt, per 100 lbs. 2 ply, Ready R'f'g., roll. Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides	1 70 0 85 1 10	0 00 00 00 00
 ⁴⁴ No.1	0 07 0 06 0 05 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 10 0 11 0 09 2 00
Leather No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 254 0 17 0 18 0 06 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 37 \\ 0 & 36 \\ 0 & 56 \\ 0 & 56 \\ 0 & 56 \\ 0 & 56 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 2$
Cod Oil	0 87	1 0 40 0 5

tionary; the life of the boilers is proonged, inasmuch as the tubes do not foul; the nuisance of smoke and the danger of sparks to surrounding property are entirely obviated, and the rolling stock generally is kept in a state of cleanliness which is impossible on a line where coal is used as a motive power.

THE PAPAYA, OR PAWPAW TREE.

The papaya tree, which flourishes in India, southern Florida and all the American insular possessions, is remarkable for its chemical and medicinal qualities. Many of them are known to the profession in America, but they are more especially known to the native Hindoo.

The fruit secretes a white ,milky, viscid juice of the consistency of cream, which has the extraordinary property of hastening the decay of muscular fiber exposed to its influence. It has an energetic action upon nitrogenous substances and, like pepsin, will curdle milk. It is more efficacious in dissolving albumen than pepsin.

The active principle has been separated and given the name of papain, and is used for medicinal purposes. This active principle, so analogous to pepsin in its physiological properties, may be obtained by addding alcohol to the juice of the unripe fruit, which causes a precipitate, which, when dried and powdered, is ready for use and called papin. The whole tree abounds in this juice, which is remarkable as containing fibrine, a principle otherwise found only in the animal kingdom. The celebrated chemist Vanqueline compared this creamy juice to blood deprived of its coloring matter. The resemblance between this juice and blood is indeed striking, In its peptonizing power, it is superior

Class. 0 00 2 10 do 26 to 40 0 00 2 20 do 60 10 25 to 40 0 00 2 20 do 9 10 to 50 0 00 4 70 do 51 to 50 0 00 4 95 Paints, & & c. 0 00 5 83 Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs. 0 00 5 83 do No. 1. 0 00 5 63 do No. 2. 0 00 5 65 do No. 4. 0 00 4 65 do No. 4. 0 00 4 50 generation Red Eng'h. 1 75 2 00 Vencetian Red Eng'h. 1 75 2 00 Vel. Ochre, Freach. 1 50 3 22 Whiting, ordinary. 0 45 0 55 do Go Paris, do 2 85 2 55 American do 2 30 2 55 Jire Bricks per 1000. 16 00 22 00 Fire Broken Sheet. 0 114 0 11 Go Dris. 0 00 0 0 0 June:- 0 13 0 11 Domestic Broken Sheet. 0 114 0 12 Goldon Ochre. 0 04 0 20 Brunswick Green. 0 1	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Straw Seal. 0 40 0 50 Cod Liver Oil, Nick. Norw Process. 0 00 1 00 "et "Norwegian 0 00 1 00 00 00 1 00 Castor Oil. Dive, Dirs. 0 00 0 00 0 00	Oils-Continued	1
Cod Liver Oll, Nhú, Nnrw 0 00 1 00 ""Norwegian 0 00 1 00 Castor Oll. 0 00 1 00 Lastor Oll Dris. 0 00 1 00 Lastor Oll Dris. 0 00 1 00 Linseed, raw, nett. 0 73 0 85 ""Dolled, nett 0 83 0 83 Diree, pure. 0 77 0 75 Benzine. 0 20 0 30 "Linseed, raw, nett. 0 77 0 75 Benzine. 0 20 0 30 "Linseed, raw, nett. 0 77 0 75 Benzine. 0 20 0 30 "Linseed, raw, nett. 0 77 0 75 Benzine. 0 20 0 30 "Linseed, raw, nett. 0 77 0 75 Benzine. 0 20 0 30 "Linseed, raw, nett. 0 00 2 2 10 Turpentine, nett 0 00 2 50 Go No, 1. 0 00 5 55 do No, 1. 0 00 5 55 do No, 2. 0 00 5 55 do No, 3. 0 00 6 4 77 do No, 4. 0 00 5 55 Bed Leed 176 2 00 Yel. Ochre, French. 150 3 21 Whiting, ordinary. 0 45 0 56 German do <td< th=""><th>Straw Seal</th><th></th></td<>	Straw Seal	
1 Process	Cod Liver Oil, Nfla, Norw	0.00 1.00
Castor Oil. 0 009 0 109 astor Oil. Bris. 0 00 0 09 Lard Oil, Bxtra 0 75 0 85 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	I Norwagian	0 00 1 10
0 65 0 75 0 10 0	Castor Oll	0 00 0 00
Bartra, qt., per Case. 0 00 3 76 Curpentine, nett 0 77 0 73 Benzine, 0 20 6 30 Ciass. 0 00 2 10 nited inches,00 to 25. 0 00 2 20 do 25 to 40. 0 00 2 20 do 5 to 40. 0 00 2 20 do 5 to 40. 0 00 4 75 do 5 to 40. 0 00 4 75 do 5 to 50. 0 00 5 55 do No. 1. 0 00 4 75 do No. 2. 0 00 5 55 do No. 3. 0 00 4 75 do No. 4. 0 00 5 55 do No. 4. 0 00 4 75 do No. 4. 0 00 5 55 do No. 4. 0 00 5 55 do No. 4. 0 00 5 55 do No. 4. 0 00 5 52 do No. 4. 0 00 5 52 do Callders. 0 00 5 52 do Callers. 0 00 5 52 do Callers. 0 00 5 52 do Callers. 0 00 5 12 do No. 1. 2 25 2 32 Beiglan do 1 76 2 92 German do 2 30 2 25 2 52 American White, bris.<	Lard Oil, Extra	0 75 0 85
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1741



FOR

RAILWAY,

MINING.

MARINE.

TRAMWAY,

Specialities in E. Strings, unrivalled for durability and brill ance of tone. 00

W. EASTBURN, Violin Maker and Repairer, HAL!FAX, Eng.

to ordinary animal pepsin, having the peculiar additional advantage of requiring neither the aid of an acid nor an alkali to convert the contents of the stomach into peptone.

Tough or fresh meat of any kind dipped in water containing a few drops of the juice, or boiled in water impregnated with the juice, will become in a few minutes quite tender. A simple way to prepare meat is to wrap it in the leaves of the papaya and then roast it.

The juice is used as a cosmetic to destroy freckles and remove inky stains from the hands.

The milky juice is an excellent vermifuge. The natives repeatedly use it for children, a single dose, they claim, being sufficient for the cure.

The unripe fruit possesses ecbolic properties, and is often resorted to by native women for that purpose.

The green fruit cooked as a vegetable and the ripe fruit eaten as a dessert seem to have about the same effect as a good digestive and are most effective in cases of dyspepsia and habitual constipation. A chronic case of dyspepsia of several years standing has been at once relieved and finally practically cured by the person eating daily ripe papaya as a dessert.seasoned only with salt.

The fruit and juice have several other medical properties that have



long been recognized by the Hindoo pundit and lately have been receiving the attention of chemists and the medical profession.

FULLERS' EARTH INDUSTRY.

For many years fullers' earth was used only as a detergent in fulling cloth, but with the increased use of cottonseed oil English fullers' earth came to be used for decolorizing such vegetable oils, and also lard oils. This increased the importation of fullers' earth very markedly.

In 1893 fullers' earth was discovered quite accidentally in the United States. At Quincy, Fla., an effort was made to burn brick from the clay found on the lands of the Owl Cigar Co. The effort was a failure, for fullers' earth when burned exfoliates instead of forming a coherent mass

suitable for bricks. An Alsatian cigar maker employed by the company called attention to the close resemblance of this clay to the German fullers' earth; and as a result the material found sale, and the industry was developed. Its use as a substitute for bone black in the filtering of mineral oils extended rapidly, although ful-lers' earth was the more expensive material. It is principally for such. purposes that the American earth is now used, the English earth being preferred for cottonseed and lard oils. The development of the industry in this country was sufficient to cause a widespread interest in the search for fullers' earth, and thousands of samples were examined by the chemists of various consumers. Most of the samples were worthless, and yet enough good samples were obtained to show that the region to the west and north of Quincy contained many other available deposits if needed. The

ROLLING MILLS,

DYNAMOS

And

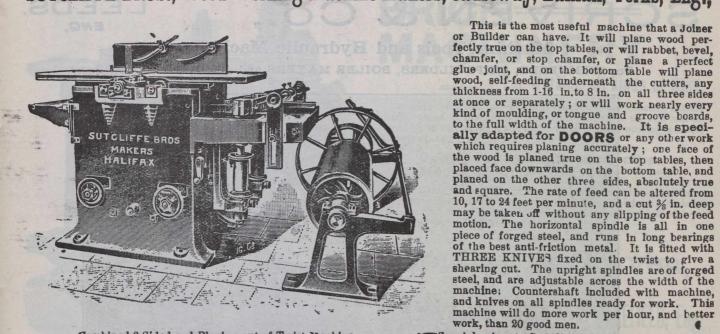
MACHINERY

BEARINGS.

England.

GENERAL

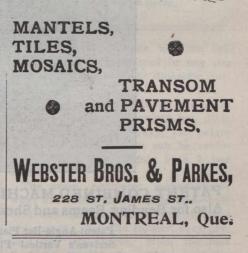
SUTCLIFFE BROS., Wood Working Machine Makers, Causeway, Halifax, Yorks, Eng.,



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine.



search extended over the United States and deposits were soon found in New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, at various places in Florida, and in Indian Territory, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and South Dakota. A small producing industry has been developed in New York State and in Colorado and Utah, but the principal supply continues to come from the developed deposits at Quincy, The reason for this is the great Fla. variation in quality of the earth from different deposits. That from North Carolina and Virginia is more or less sandy; that from Georgia is almost identical with the Quincy earth, but is not favorably located for shipment. All the other deposits are less accessible with the exception of one, near Tampa, which promises soon to be a large source of supply. Curiously enough the material produced in Florida bears little outward resemblance

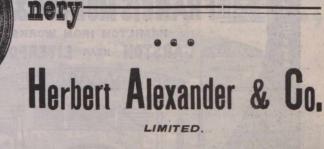


Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff,

to the earth which has long been imported from England.

The earth discovered in South Dakota is almost the exact duplicate of the English earth, and will no doubt become a valuable substitute for it.

Telegraphic Address: "ALEXSON, LEEDS."

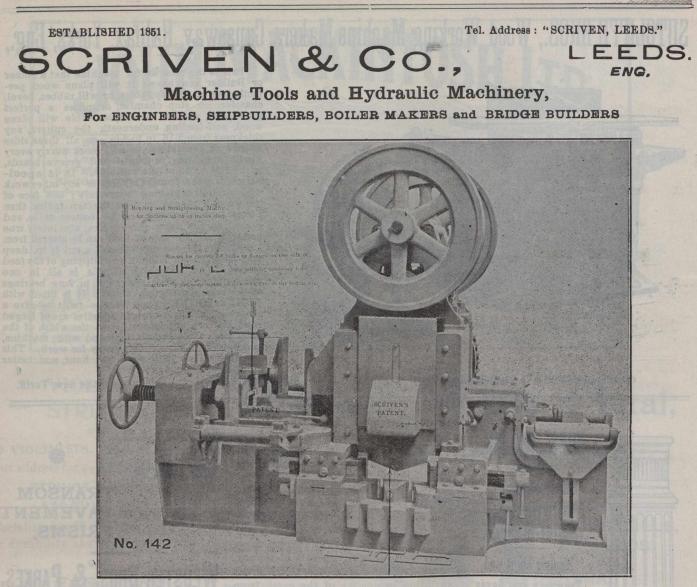


Brick, Tile and General

Clay Working Machi-

Queen's Engineering Works

Water Lane, LEEDS, Eng.



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.

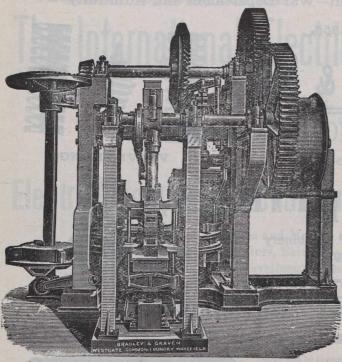
Patent Angle-Bar Planing Machine. Patent Edge and Butt-Plate Edge Planing Machine. Scriven's Vertical Plate Bending Machine, with Bend Plates to end without flat.



THE NEW PETROLEUM BRIQUETTE.

A factory has been established recently at St. Etienne, France, for the manufacture of petroleum briquettes. United States Consul Brunot describes the new process briquettes manufactured by this company as follows:

The briquette is composed of 97 per cent. of petroleum and 3 per cent. of hydrocarbon. The volume being equal, it weighs only half as much as coal and gives but from 2 to 3 per cent. of residue; it produces no slag; it does not "run" when lighted and keeps its form like coal; it burns without odor and without smoke; it may be wetted with impunity, losing none of its properties; it consumes without explosion or sparks and yet with a bright and long flame; it may be kept indefinitely without deterioration. By this process, a degree of saponification is obtained, by which the briquettes are rendered unchangeable even to the extent that if a projectile should enter a ship's bunker filled with this fuel, there would be no danger whatever of explosion; the effect being the same as in the case of ordinary coal. The average heating power is from



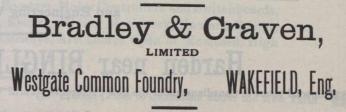
BRICK MACHINERY For Working all kinds of Clay.

1745

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 Il parts of the world.

Double the Strength of any other Machines in the Market.

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



Craven's Patent Brick Moulding and Dressing Machines.

Manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new Preferential Tariff, 33% per cent. in favor of English Goods.



Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Ltd., HARTLEPOOL, ENGLAND

12,000 to 14,000 calorics, and the briquettes, can be employed in any fire box or in any grate for domestic purposes.

The manufacture of these briquettes is very simple and requires but ittle machinery. If necessary, the petroleum contained therein can be recovered with a loss of only 5 to 7 per cent.

The same company manufactures what are called mixed briquettes—half coal and half petroleum—but if these are cheaper than the former, they present less advantages, from the fact that the density is greater and the heating power is only 9,000 calorics. A steamer carrying 8,000 tons of coal would require 3,500 tons of mixed briquettes, and only 2,500 of the pure petroleum briquettes.

- The petroleum used by the company comes from the United States, and only the refined quality is employed. American petroleum is preferred to Russian because it is of better quality.

A. Earnshaw & Sons, Ltd.,

MAKERS OF

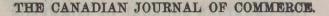
Lathes up to 40 inch centres Railway Wheel Lathes Planing Machines Slotting Machines Drilling Machines Plate Bending Machines Plate Edge Planing Machines and

Milling Machines,

Crown Works,

THE

HALIFAX ENG.



Contractors to His Majesty's Government--War Department and Admiralty



Special Terms to Canadians under the New Tariff.

ODIC COMPOSITIONS MANTFACTURERS Odic Plastic Composition Company, Ltd. 33 Broad Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Tel. Add. : "Odic," Newcastle-on-Tyne. "ODIC COMPOSITION" Non-Explosive, Non-Poisonous. For Steel or Iron Decks, Holds, Bunkers, Tank Tops, Inside of Tanks, and all inside work. "ODIC" PLASTIC CEMENT Non-Poisonous. For Steam Joints, Boller Seams, Etc. AGENTS WANTED IN CANADA.

soluble paint that will adhere to any substance, and resist the weather, (r even repeated washing with acids, 18 put forth by F. ribes and reported by the Oil and Colourman's Journal. Moreover, this paint forms on the surfaces to which it is applied, a very hard, stony tratum, which, however, is not completely vitreous, but may be more or less porous. It may be laid on with the brush, and will take a polish like lacquer or marble.

The method of preparation is as follows: A solution of alkali silicateanging in density from 20 to 30 deg. B., according to the adhesion desired -is mixed with the powder which is to serve for the conversion of this silicate, and for the formation of an oxychloride, for example, magnesium oxide, in sufficient quantity to produce the desired thickness, and in any case not less than one-third the volume of alkali silicate taken. This gives a perfectly malleable mass, that can be applied with a brush, or other means, to the surface to be covered. When applied, the mass is left to dry, and harden naturally, without any artificial acceleration, after which he layer is impregnated with hydrochloric acid (density about 10 deg. B.). or a solution of magnesium chloride of about 20 deg. B. strength.

Such portions of the magesia as have not been combined with the alkali silicate are thus permeated by the second liquid, which converts them in a few hours into magnesium oxychloride, the entire mass being solidified, and thus improved in point of hardness. As far as the porosity is concerned, this may be heightened by the addition of about 10 grammes (per litre of alkali silicate) of gelatinous silica, or of gelatinous silicates or fluo-silicates, in

Telegrams :-- "CLUNCH, LONDON."

The International Electrical Engineering Company,

Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, LONDON, WC. England.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Electric Lighting, Traction and Power Transmission Plant.

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

Send For Price Lists.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

(Cut will be inserted as soon as made.)

Established 1779

Telegraphic Address : "ANNE COWBURN."

Harness

MOTOR CARS A SPECIALITY.

Manufacturer.

MANCHESTER, Eng.

ANNE COWBURN,



Park Place, Cheetham Hill Rd.,

Electric Cars pass every 3 Minutes. 5 Minutes walk from Exchange or Victoria Stations. Covered Railway Carriage Truck for use of Patrons.

-

Pneumatic Tyres & Improved Solid Rubber Tyres Fitted to Carriages at Reasonable Prices.

Canadians can buy these carriages, under the New Tariff, 331/2 p.c., in their favour by purchasing in Manchester, from this firm.

the finest possible state of sub-division.

1747

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple building, reports the following patents granted to Canadians: Canada: Draft equalizers for ploughs, George Laking; refrigerators, Henry Aylmer; signal systems, Edward Peterson; bag holders, D. Madden et al. British: Apparatus for cooling and washing air and gases, Carl W. Vollman; handles, Edward Seybold. German: Condensers for refrigerating apparatus, Carl W. Vollman. Belgium: Tie plates, Bernard J. Coghlin.

The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life building: Canadian: F. E. Moody, shirt waist holders and skirt supporters; W. A. Milne, composite peat blocks; J. R. Trembly, fire igniters; J. Kellington, can washing machines; J. Kellington, machine for salting fish or meat in cans; C. H. Birks, twine holders; I. T. Lennox, harrows. American: E. Beam, copying tool or chisel; V. Berford, ballast dressing mechanism; F.

The Patent Electro-Magnetic SEPARATORS.

For extracting Iron or Steel from Borings, Ash-Metals, Glass Seeds, Slag, Tobacco, &c.

Powerful, Constant, Automatic, Economical, Safe, Self-Clearing.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

Contractors to Admiralty.

A. E. GASKELL

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as made.)

6 DICKINSON ST., MANCHESTER, Eng.

Works: ROCHDALE, Eng.



C. Crean, manufacturing iron and iron alloys; A. Guay, bed spring.

LETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON.

From John Graham, at the Union Stock Yards, in Chicago, to His Son Pierrepont, at the Commercial House, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Chicago, April 10, 189-.

Dear Pierrepont,—You ought to be feeling mighty thankful to-day for the fellow who invented fractions, because while your selling cost for last month was within the limit, it took a good deal of help from the decimal system to get it there. You are in the position of the boy who was chased by the bull—open to congratulations because he reached the tree first, and to condolence because a fellow up a tree, in the middle of a forty acre lot, with a disappointed bull for company , is in a mighty bad fix.

I don't want to bear hard on you. right at the beginning of your life on the road, but I would feel a good deal happier over your showing if you would make a downright failure or a clean-cut success once in a while, instead of always just skinning through this way. It looks to me as if you were trying one half as hard as you could, and in trying it's the second If there's half that brings results. one piece of knowledge that is of less use to a fellow than knowing when he's beat, it's knowing when he's done just enough work to keep him from being fired, Of course, you are bright enough to be a half-way man, and to

hold a half-way place on a half-way salary by doing half the work you are capable of, but you've got to add dynamite and ginger and jounce to your equipment if you want to get the other half that's coming to You've got to believe that the you. Lord made the first hog with the Graham brand burned in the skin, and that the drove which rushed down a steep place was packed by a competi-You've got to know your goods tor. from A to Izzard, from snout to tail, on the hoof and in the can. You've got to know 'em like a young mother knows baby talk, and to be as proud of 'em as the young father of a 12pound boy, without really thinking that you're stretching it four pounds. You've got to believe in yourself ind make your buyers take stock in you at par and accrued interest. You've







Paragon Umbrella Wire, Rope Wire, Needle Wire, Music Wire, Steel Wire of every Description.

TOOL STEEL, MINING STEEL, &C.

SHEFFIELD.

Special Prices to Canadian urder the New Tariff.

got to have the scent of a bloodhound for an order, and the grip of a bull- . bring it back into the fold. You've dog on a customer. You've got to feel the same personal solicitude over a bill of goods that strays off to a competitor as a parson over a back-

slider, and hold special services to got to get up every morning with determination if you're going to go to bed with satisfaction. You've got to eat hog, thing hog, dream hog-in



short, go the whole hog if you're going to win out in the pork-packing business.

That's a pretty liberal receipt, I know, but it's intended for a fellow who wants to make a good-sized pie. And the only thing you ever find in pastry that you don't put in yourself is flies.

You have had a wide-open chance during the last month to pick up a good deal about the practical end of the business, and between trips now you ought to spend every spare minute in the packing-house getting posted. Nothing earns better interest than judicious questions, and the man who invests in more knowledge of the business than he has to have in order to hold his job has capital with which to buy a mortgage on a better one.

I may be mistaken, but I am just a little afraid that you really did not get beyond a bowing acquaintance with Mr. Porker, when you were here at the packing-house. Of course, there isn't anything particularly pretty about a hog, but any animal which has its kindly disposition and benevolent inclination to yield a handsome margin of profit to those who get close to it is worthy of a good deal of respect and attention.

I ain't one of those who believe that a half knowledge of a subject is use-



T.& R.LEES, Hollinwood, Nr. Manchester, RENGLAND. * ENGLAND. *

PLEASE INDENT THROUGH MERCHANTS

Felegrams : "LEES, HOLLINWOOD,"

Special estimates to Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff

less, but it has been my experience that when a fellow has that half knowledge he finds it's the other half which would really come in handy. So, when a man's in the selling end of the business what he really needs to know is the manufacturing end; and when he's in the factory he can't know too much about the trade.

You're just about due now to run into a smart Aleck buyer who'll show you a sample of lard which he'll say was made by a competitor, and ask what you think the grand jury ought to do to a house which had the nerve to label it "leaf." Of course you will nose around it and look wise and say that, while you hesitate to criticise, you are afraid it would smell like a hot box on a freight if any one tried to fry doughnuts in it. That is the place where the buyer will call for Jack and Charlie to get in on the laugh, and when he has wiped away the tears he will tell you that it is your own land, and prove it to you. Of course, there won't be anything really the matter with it, and if you had been properly posted you would

have looked surprised when he showed it to you and said:

"I don't quite diagnose the case your way, Mr. Smith; that's a blame sight better lard than I thought Muggins & Co., were making." And you'd have driven a spike right through that fellow's little joke and have nailed down his order hard and tight with the same blow.

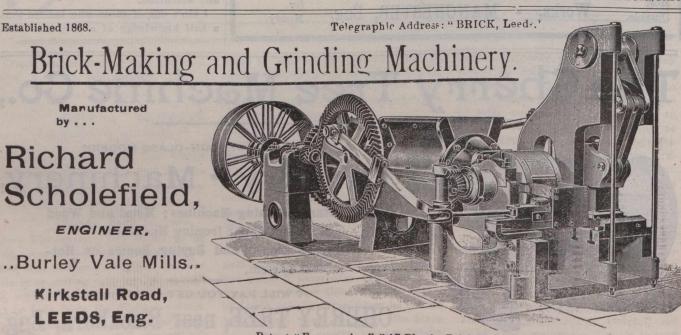
What you know is a club for you, and what you don't know is a meataxe for the other fellow. That is why you want to be on the lookout all the time for information about the business, and to nail a fact just as a sensible man nails a mosquito — the first time it settles near him. Of course, a fellow may get another chance, but the odds are that if he misses the first opening he will lose a good deal of blood before he gets the second.

Speaking of finishing up a subject as you go along naturally calls to mind the case of Josh Jenkinson, back in my home town. As I first remembered Josh, he was just bone and byproducts. Wasn't an ounce of real meat on him. In fact, he was so blamed thin that when he bought an outfit of clothes his wife used to make them over into two suits for

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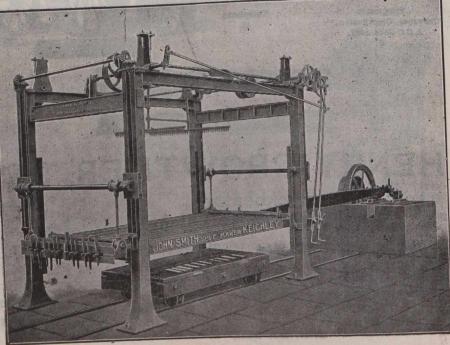
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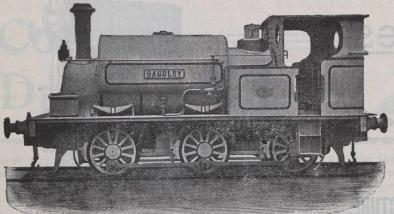
pounds, by the gauge, that day, and

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with that pressure he naturally travelled into the sinners pretty fast. The first thing Josh knew he was out from under cover and a-hallelujahing down between the seats to the mourners' bench. When the Elder saw what was coming he turned on the forced draft. Inside ten minutes he had Josh under conviction and had taken his pipe and plug away from him.

I am just a little inclined to think that Josh would have backslid if he hadn't been a practical joker, and a critter of that breed is about as afraid of a laugh on himself as a raw colt of a steam roller. So he stuck it out, and began to take an interest in meal time. Kicked because it didn't come eight or ten times a





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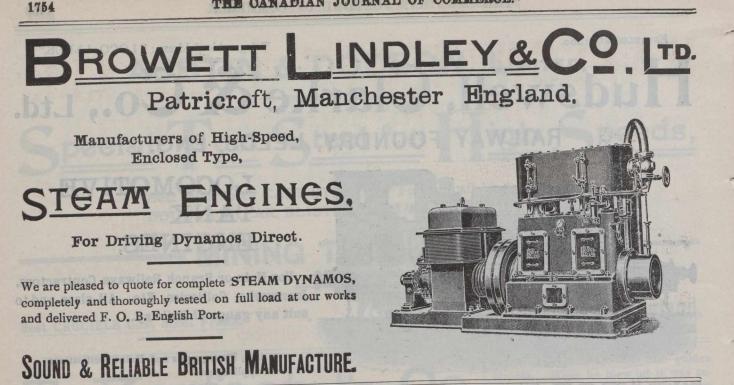
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day. The first thing he knew he fatted up till he filled out his half suit and had to put it away in camphor. Then he bought a whole suit, living skeleton size. In two weeks he had

strained a shoulder seam and looked as if he was wearing tights. So he retired that one from circulation and moved up a size. That one was a little loose, and it took a good month to crowd it.

Josh was a pretty hefty man now, but he kept right on bulging out, building on an addition here and putting out a bay window there, all the time retiring new suits, until his wife had fourteen of them laid away in the chest.

Said it didn't worry him. That he was bound to lose flesh sooner or later. That he would catch them on the way down, and wear them out one at a time. But when he got up to three hundred and fifty pounds he just stuck. Tried exercise and dieting and foreign waters, but he couldn't budge an ounce. In the end he had to give the clothes to the Widow Doolan, who

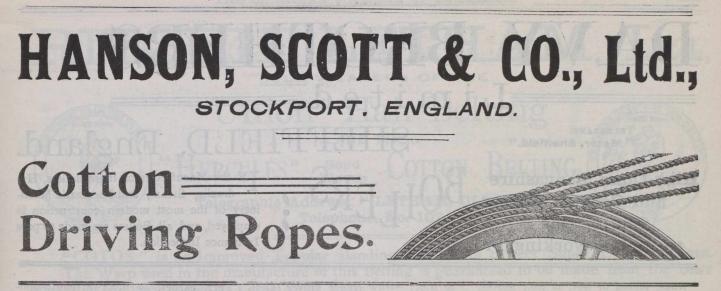
had fourteen sons in assorted sizes.

I simply mention Josh in passing as an example of the fact that a fellow can't bank on getting a chance to go back and take up a thing that he has passed over once, and to call your attention to the fact that a man who knows his own business thoroughly will find an opportunity sooner or later of reaching the most hardened cuss of a buyer on his route and of getting a share of his.

I want to caution you right here against learning all there is to know about pork-packing too quick. Business is a good deal like a nigger's wool — it doesn't look very deep, but there are a heap of kinks and curves in it.

When I was a boy and the fellow in pink tights came into the ring, I used to think he was doing all that could be reasonably expected when he





kept eight or ten glass balls going in But the beautiful the air at once. lady in the blue tights would keep right on handing him things-kerosene lamps and carving knives and miscellaneous cutlery and crockery, and he would get them going, too, without losing his happy smile. The great trouble with most young fellows is that they think they have learned all they need to know and given the audience its money's worth when they can keep the glass balls going, and so they balk at the kerosene lamp and the rest of the implements of light housekeeping. But there is no real limit to the amount of extras a fellow with the right stuff in him will take on without losing his grin.

I want to see you come up smiling; I want to feel you in the business, not only on pay day but every other da. I want to know that you are running yourself full time and overtime stocking up your brain so that when the demand comes you will have the goods to offer. So far, you promise to make a fair to ordinary salesman among our retail trade. I want to see you grow into a carload man—so strong and big that you will force us to see that you are out of place among the little fellows. Buck up!

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(Continued from Page 1635.)

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1756

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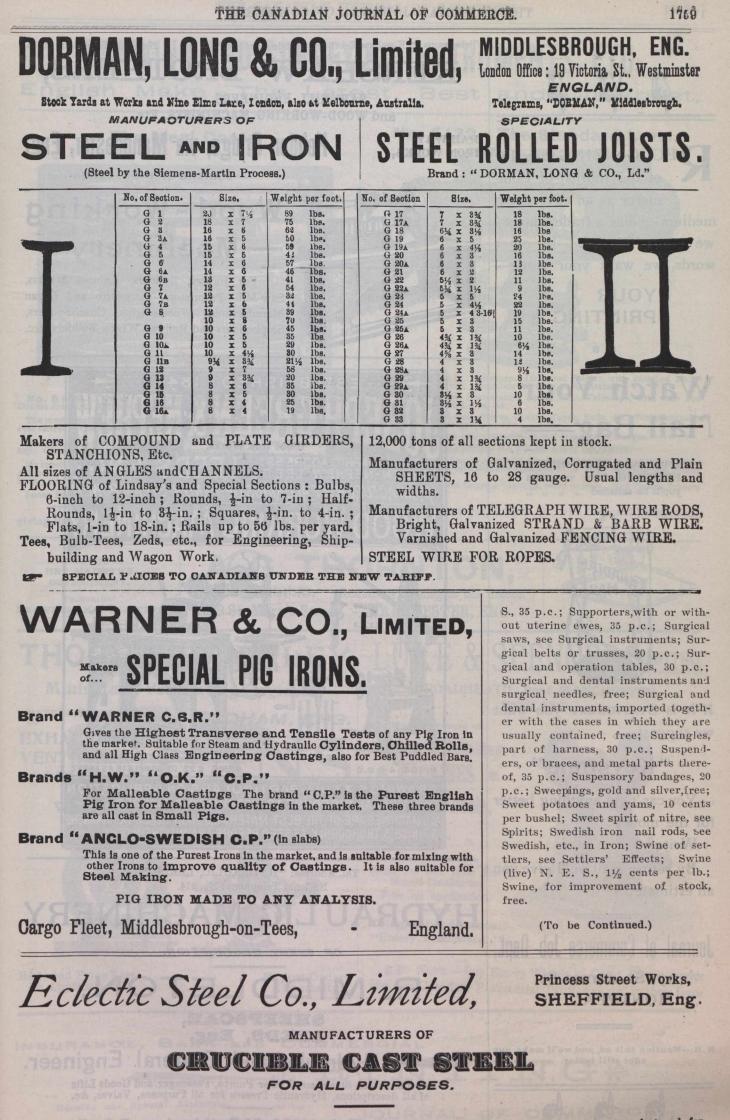
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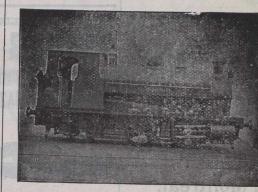
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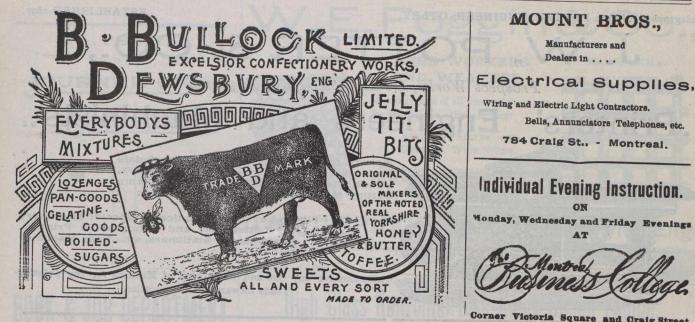
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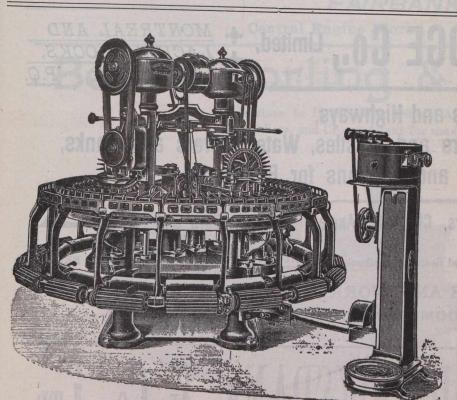


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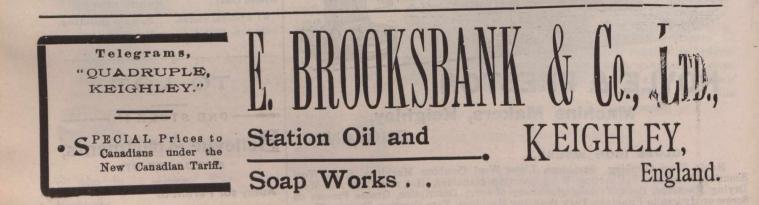
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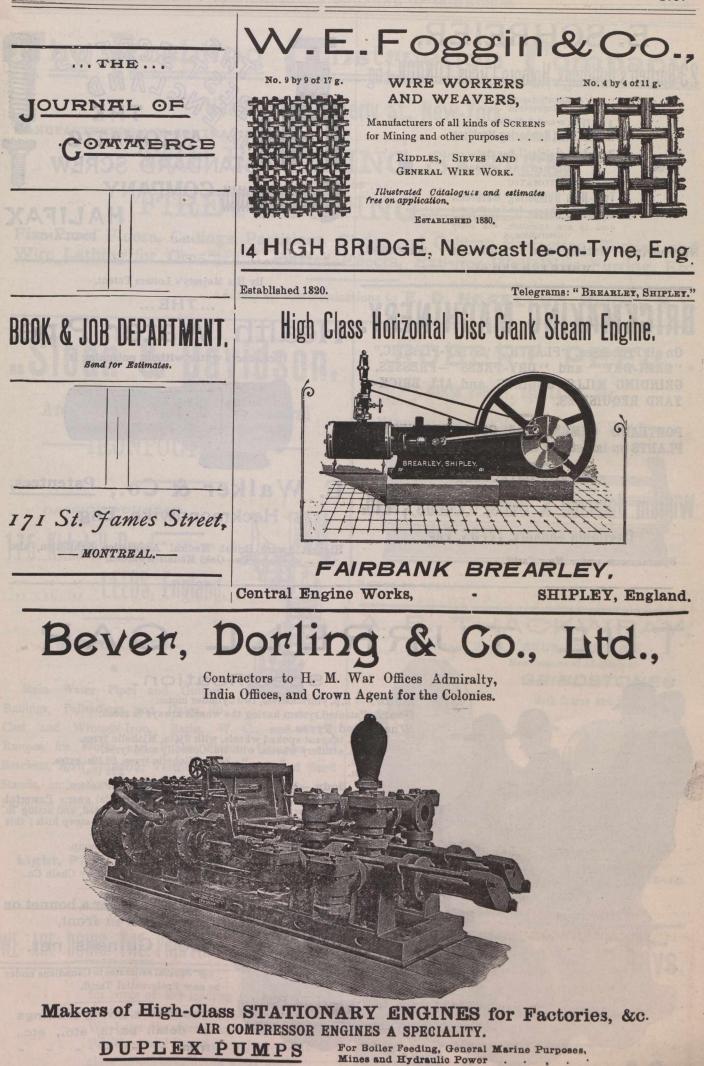
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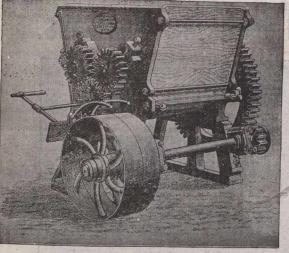
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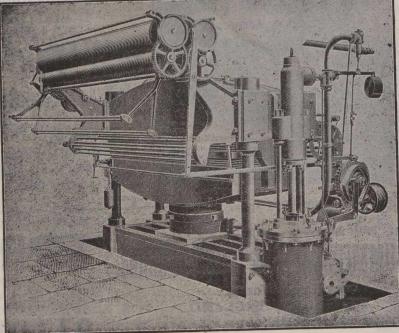


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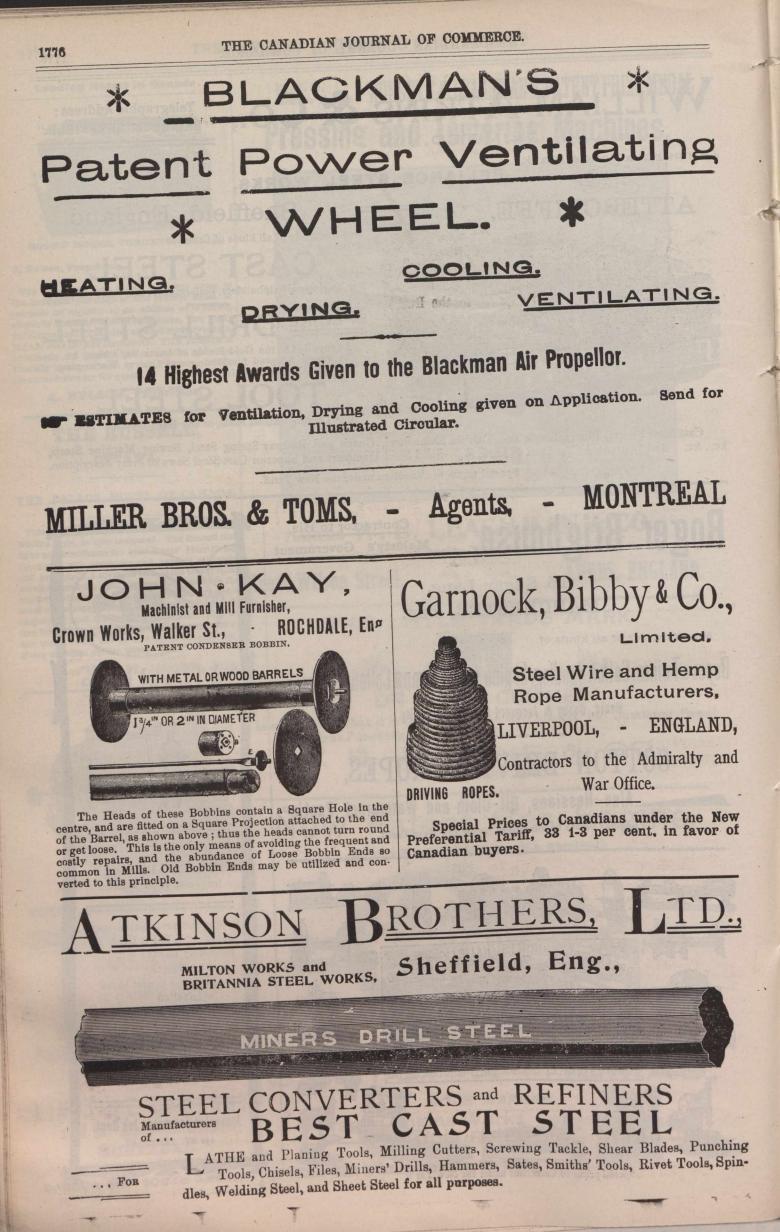
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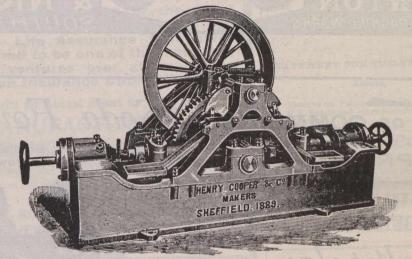
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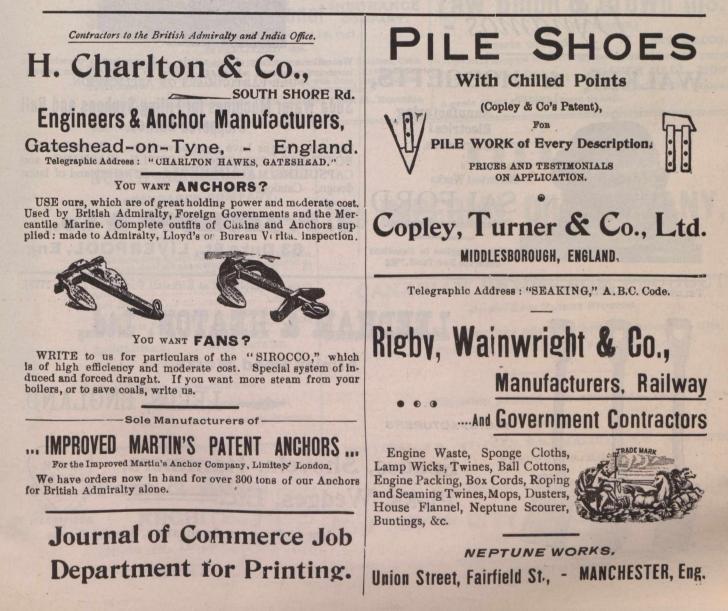
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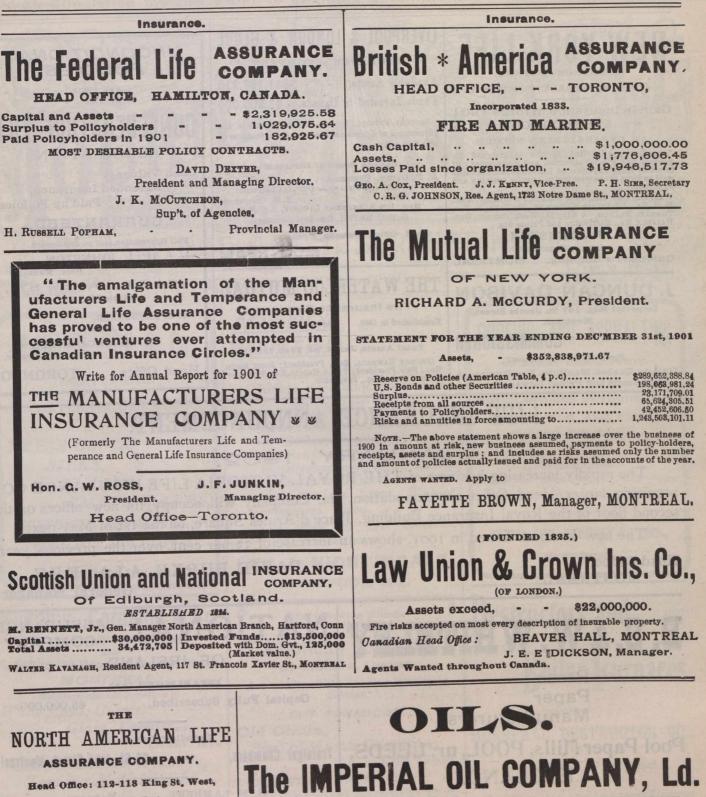
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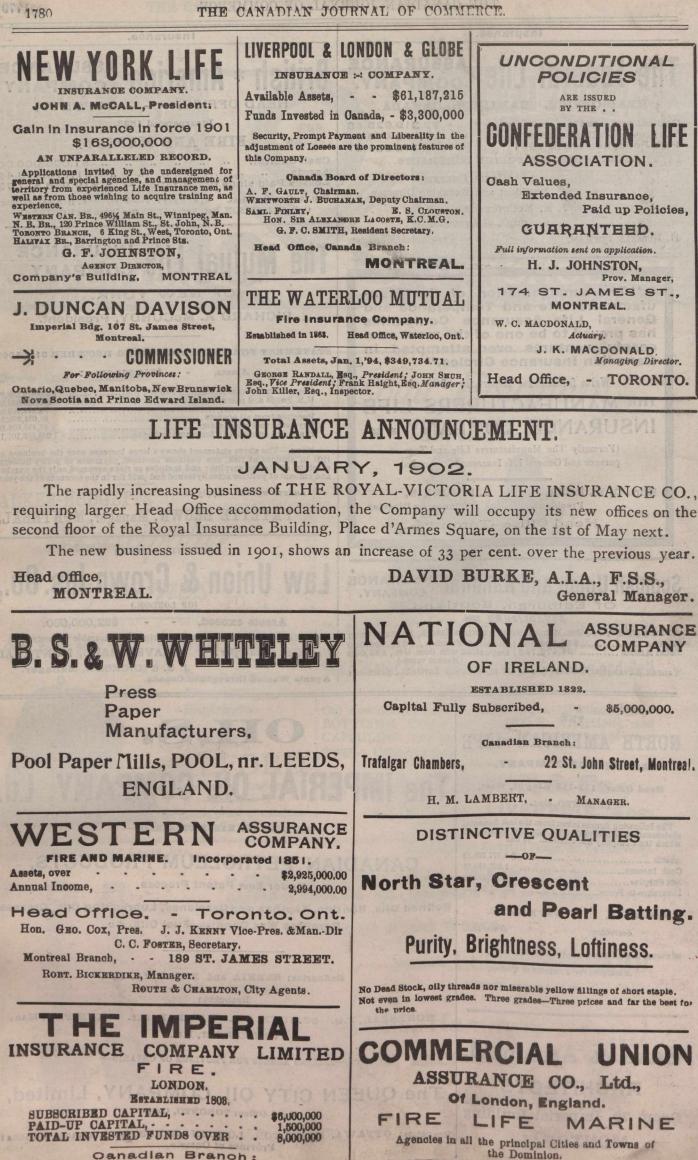
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