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The Standard Bank of Canada

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Vice-President.
JoHn MacNab, W. J.G. Thơ̈son. W. N. Wrokwire
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## Incorporated 1882.

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Lis Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation-extending to all parts of the Dominion-renders it the best advertising medium in Canada-equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.
-Mr . F. A. Knapp, inventor of the roller boat, is said to be negotiating for the construction of grain barges on the same principle, to be used on Canadian waters.
-The Minister of Trade and Commerce has appointed Mr. Arthur D. Campbell commercial agent in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, in place of Mr. D. M. Rennie, resigned.
-The T., H. \& B. Railway cartage agency at Hamilton, Ont., will be taken over by a company, of which the Verral Baggage \& Iransfer Company is the principal stockholder.
-A Thorold, Ont., dispatch states that a by-law to issue $\$ 40,000$ of debentures for the purpose of constructing cement sidewalks in the town, was defeated on the 7th inst. by eleven majority. A plebiscite for waterworks was also submitted which was carried by sixteen majority.
-Two money by-laws were submitted to the ratepayers of Parry Sound,Ont., on the rth inst., one for $\$ 29,500$, for the purchase of an electric light plant and the extension and improvement of the waterworks system, and the other for $\$ 2,500$, for the construction of a steel bridgee across Sequin River. Both by-laws were carried.
-Reports received by the Department of Crown Laads, Ontario, indicate that the winter and spring will witness another very large influx of settlers into northern Ontario. The director of colorization is receiving an unusually large number of inquiries for information from intending settlers, although the season has not yet opened. The new diamond drill for prospecting, purchased by the Province recently to be hired by prospectons, is, with the old one, in constant demand, indicating continuous activity on the part of miners.

# Briggs' Patent Viaduct Solution 



TAY VIADUCT-Opened June, 1887 -Length 10.500 fret. AREA COATED OVER ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER SQUARE FEET.

## SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. <br> WILLIAM BRIGGS \& SONS, LIMITED,

-The customs returns at Hamilton, Ont., for the month of December last were $\$ 51,608$, a decrease of $\$ 12,967$, as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. The total dues for the year amounted to $\$ 806,501$, an increase of $\$ 67$,533 , as compared with the year 1899.
-A statement of customs revenue at the port of Montreal for the last six months of 1900 shows a falling-off in revenue compared with the same term of the y\&ar previous of $\$ 81,793$. The falling off is accounted for from the fact that on July 1, the preference to British goods was increased from 25 per cent. to $331-3$ per cent. Montreal importers discriminated in favor of goods of British manufacture, and more than a million dollars' worth of goods were imported from Great Britain. Had the duty been collected at the rate which prevailed during the first six months, and during 1899, there would have been an increase of some $\$ 6,000$. For the whole year, however, the customs revenue was $\$ 135,886$ greater than in 1899.
-Plans have been approved and the contracts awarded for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steel bridge over Red River between Winnipeg and St. Boniface. It is expected, says a Winnipeg dispatch, that the structure will cost some $\$ 150,000$, and is to be completed in time for the fall grain shipments. The company is now using the Louise Bridge, the property of the city of Winnipeg. The dimensions of the new structure are: Length, 772 feet; four spans, 120 feet clear; swing span, two clear openings of 114 feet; two abutments and five piers going to rock bottom; 70 feet from base of rail; the water at the deepest point is 26.6 feet; high water, 45 feet. Aside from the heavy freight traffic expected the chief necessity of an independent bridge at Winnipeg is to obviate delays to the Imperial Limited trains, which, it is expected when its operation is resumed next May, will reduce by several hours the running timel on the through trip.
-A letter from the chairman of the United Planters' Assceiation in Southern India, dated at Madras, says a Toronto letter, has been received by the president of the Board of Trade, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed at the ant nual meeting of the association on August 8th, and asking co-operation and a statement of views. The resolution, which resulted from the recent revision of the French rariff in regard to imports of produce from India, and the British colonies and dependencies, is as follows: "That considering the critical condition of the tea and coffee industries, this as sociation do communicate with the Indian Tea Association, the Ceylon Planters' Association, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and the leading firms of merchants and brokers interested in tea and coffee, etc., in this country, and in England, and her colonies, with a view to ascertaining whether a movement in favor of a commercial comibination of Great Britain and her colonies and India against the world (which would, by a system of differential duties, afford some protection to British-grown products and manufactures) would receive support." This carries with it, as in various other similar propositions, the possibility of other countries playing at the samel game, which might result in exports from Pritish colonies being charged the maximum rate of duty. -An action has been taken by Mr. J. Poupore, contractor, against the Lachine Rapids and Hydraulic Land Company, Lachine, Que., for $\$ 83,163$, which he claims under contract.
-A meating of the creditors B. Shaffer, dry goods, Ma gog, Que., was held in Sherbrooke on the 4th instant. The following were named as inspectors: H. Saxe, J. Cohen, and M. Genser.

Subscription books for the $\$ 10,000,000$ of Southern Pacific Company $41 / 2$ per cent. gold bonds were opened, on the 4 th inst., at the banking house of Speyer \& Co. in New York, and closed almost immediately thereafter, the loan having been several times over-subscribed.

## Mcarthur, Corneille \& Co.

310 to 316 St. Paul Street AND
147 to 151 O ommissioners St., MONTREAL.
Manufacturers and Importers of White Lead, Colors, Glass, Varnishes, Glues, $4 c$. Oils, Chemicals, Dyestufs, Tanning Materials, dec.
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## BERLIN ANALINE CO.,

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NEW COVENTRY CYCLES,
Specially made for the Trade.

NO EQUAL FOR PRICES.

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MOOR ST., EARLSDON,
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Monday, Wednesday and Friday Eveninga AT


Corner Victoria Square and Oraig Street
Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Type-writing, Correspondence English, French, Clvil Service, eto. Stadents select their subjects and are tanght separately by nine expert teachers. Write, oall or telephone Main 2890 for Prospectus and new price list, Address,
J. D. DAVIS,
p2 Victoris Bq. Montronl

## ESTABLISHED 182\%.



"THE FAVORITE METAL POLISH.

You have to use water to Needham's Paste, but the water costs you nothing, you have only to go to the tap for it. Remember when you buy "grease" polishes, you pay, and pay extravagantly for having it in a moist state. Needham's Paste gives a brighter and cleaner polish, and goes three times as far.
 MANUFACTURERS :

## JOSEPH PICKERING \& SONS

Albyn Works, SHEFFIELD, Eng.
\%
-Announcement is made by the Oregon and Oriental Co. that $\dot{a}$ direct line of steamers between Portland and Manilla will be in operation by February 26, when the steamships Monmouthshire and Carmarthenshire will be put intio commission for exclusive operation between the points indicated. A representative of the Oregon and Oriental Co. recently sent to the Philippines reports that the tradel conditions there warrant regular trips.
-The revenue earned by the Province of Ontario from the fisheries branch, consisting of license fees, in the year just closed, isays the Globe, amounts to about $\$ 36,000$, or nearly $\$ 6,000$ more than in 1899 and $\$ 1,000$ more than was estimated at the beginning of the year. The difference is partially accounted for by the energy of the overseers employed by the department, who left no stone unturned to secure proper observance of the law. Another factor was the amendment made to the act last session, fixing the minimum fine for non-compliance of the act at $\$ 10$, instead of allowing the Justices of the Peace discnetionary power, which was sometimes abused. The larger fine has induced many to pay their license fee and avoid trouble.
-The British War Office has authorized the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to send another consignment of 1,100 tons of Canadian hay to South Africa. An Ottawa lett r states that it will be sent to Cape Town on the Micmac. The vessel will also carry 14,000 pounds jam and 250,000 pounds of corned beef for the British soldiers. The Micmac will make the fourteenth steamer which has conveyed supplies from Canada to South Africa for the British. In all, the Department of Agriculture has paid out about $\$ 1$,000,000 in purchasing supplies on behalf of the War Office. The British authorities would havel liked to have larger orders for meat filled from Canada in preference to the United States, but the industry here is as yet in its infancy, and could meet only a limited demand. There is scarcely any doubt, however, that the quality of Canadian meats and forage is so superior to the American that in future a large share of the British army contracts will be given to this country. W. W. Monet, of the Department of Agriculure, who went out with the Lake Nyassa to South Africa and is about to sail for home, will be asked to await the Micmac and to inspect the supplies on arrival.

## H. HENOERSON \& SOINS, <br> Tanners and Curriers. <br> Makers of Leather Belting and Fire Hose. LAOYBANK LEATHER WORKS, AXD DUOHOPE \& PLEASAMCE TANYARDS, DUNDEE, Scotland,

——SPECIALTIES

## Oak Bark Tanned Strap Butts.

Oak Bark Tanned Harness Leather.
Best Curried Black and Stained Harness and Trace Backs, and all Leathers for Saddlers' Purposes.
Leather Beiting-Single and Dóuble.
Mechanical Leathers of Every Description, for Foundries, Shipbuilding Yards, Jute, Cotton. Flax and Woollen Mills.
Pump Leathers and Hydraulic Rings, etc., etc.
Walrus Leather in sides from $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ to $I 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick.
Jurors' Award International Exhibition, 1862.
 MEDAL \& H.GHEST AWARD, ventennial Exhibition, MELBOURNE, 1888.
-The retail dealer who holds aloof from the various business associations now being fostered throughout the Dominion, is not serving best his own interests. No matter how wise and far-seeing a man may be he is, as an individual, often unable to have rectified, certain hinderances to trade that are sure to keep cropping up, like weeds in a garden, if not carefully watched; and which, like the weed has no apparent mission for good, but rather to embarrass. One of the latest instances where the power of an association is likely to effect a good for the trade is shown in a petition presented lately by the Retail Butchers' Association of Toronto, seeking the protection from the transient winter butchers. It was claimed that these people kept their shops open only during the profitable months. The petition prayed that licenses should expire on April 30, and that they be obtainable only between that time and May 15; that one license should cover only one place of business, and that every licensed shop should be open for business every lawful day of the year. It was moved and carried that the licensing body, who are the police commissioners, be requested to extend present licenses to February 15, and until then issue no new licenses, leaving time for the matter to be dealt with by the new Council.
-It is reported that the Grand Trunk Railway Co. are about to make extensive additions to their terminal facilites at Portland, Me. The company have been, for some time, considering plans for the extension of their wharf accommodation and terminal facilities, in order to accommodate the rapidly increasing business to the New England ports. During the past twelve months the traffic over the Grand Trunk line to Portland increased 50 per cent. over the former year. This large increase has hurried the above plans. It is understood these include the construction of three new wharves and freight sheds, which are to be completed and ready for use in time for next winter's business. It is reported that shortly after their completion the company will build a grain elevator on one of the new wharves.
-Record freight runs are speedily following those of passenger service on Canadian roads. The freight department of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been advised from Vancouver, B.C., of a reciord freight run over the company's lines from St. John, N.B., to Vancouver. The steamship Lake Megantic was berthed at St. John, N.B., on December ist, with a cargo of fast freight for the Pacific coast. The freight was unloaded, shipped in a. C.P.R, freight train and was hustled across the continent in twelve days, being unloaded in Vancouver, on December 12.
-The annual meeting of the Niagara Frontier Summer Rate Committee will be held in Montreal Jan. 19-20: The chief business announced is the arrangement of rates from Niagara Falls, Detroit, Port Huron, Montreal and Quebec. Mr. Warren J. Lynch will preside, the secretary being Mr. Geo, C. Wells.


## WINE \& <br> SPIRIT BROKERS.

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London, E.C., ENGLAND.
$\underbrace{\text { Telegraphic Address: } ; \text { SPIRITS, DUNDEE." }}$


Wholesale Whisky 24 to 31 Dock St. . and TILLERB \& Blenders. 26 to 39 North Lindsay 8t.
All communications should be addressed to Head Office, Dock St.


A Safer Drink has never yet been brewed than

## Watson's

Dundee Whisky

Undoubtedly the Finest Imported,

Henry J.
Chard \& Co.
Agente for Canads.
28

| HOSPITAL ST., |
| :---: |
| MONTREAL. |

Customs returns, at London, Ont., for the six months ending December 31, 1900 , show an increase for 1900 of $\$ 6,753$ over that of 1899 .
-Vancouver, B.C., advices refer to the Ross-McLaren Milling Company as being the first shipbuilding firm to take advantage of the Provincial Government's offer of a tonnage subsidy for British Columbia-owned ships built after January 1, 1901, to be employed in the lumber trade. The company will begin work at once at Barnet on the construction of a fleet of eight schooners. The action of the Government in offering this bonus was induced by the inadequate number of ships offering to carry the output of the British Columbia lumber mills.
-From Ottawa comes a report that the railway contracting firm of Mackenzie \& Mann propose to construct a line from Winnipeg to Quebec city, to the north of the country traversed by the Canadian Paeific Railway, instead of relying on the Canada Atlantic, or any other road, to give their western lines connection with the Atlantic seaboard. Prelminary surveys are stated to have been made, and it is understood the Ontario Government have been approached for aid. The Dominion Government will be asked for a charter. The proposed road on leaving Winnipeg will parallel the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Lake of the Woods, then run eastward through New Ontario to the Abittibi river and ascend the river valley to Lake Abittibi, turning south through the Temiscamingue district and thence to Quebee. Reports from the exploration parties indicate that the road will pass through a belt suitable for grazing and vegetable growth, with chances of mineral development. The route, it is claimed, is shorter than that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and will be in all Canadian territory, forming an important Imperial military highway and opening up a rich country with prospects of a large local traffic. Without the talked of railway from Toronto to James Bay, the new road would leave Toronto out of the trade with the new district.

The cost of municipal government in New York city under modern conditions, is proving startling as figures are being disclosed. It is stated that in the three years since Tammany returned to power the cost of municipal government has increased at least 30 per cent. This great increase is due chiefly to extravagance of Tammany officials, but partly to expenditures forced upon the city by Republican machine legislation at Albany. To show the cost of Tammany rule in dollars and cents, a full investigation was ${ }^{6}$ made of departmental expenditures in the Greater New York before and after consolidation. Comparing the periods 1895-1897 and 1898-1900, the increases in five departments are as follows: Police Department, $\$ 6,742,369.18$; Fire Depart ment, $\$ 2,398,951.26$; Schools, $\$ 12,923,629.51$; Health Department, $\$ 796,972.27$; Building Department, $\$ 515,602.61$; total $\$ 23,377,524.83$.
-The Ontario Crown Lands Department will, it is stated, shortly prepare an estimate of Ontario's timber wealth. No estimate has been made since 1893, when it was given out that there were altogether in the province about thirty-sis billion feet of timber. Since then some seven or eight bilion feet have been cut. At the time it was thought that this estimate of Ontario's timber wealth was very much ex aggerated, and Dominion Statistician Johnson so stated in the Dominion blue books. Since then, however, the reports of exploration parties in. New Ontario have shown that the timber wealth was by no means over-estimated. It is stated that, on the contrary, the new estimate will probably exceed the original.

The Pictou, N.S., coal strike has been finally settled. A Halifax dispatch states that the increases asked for have been granted by both the managers of Drummond and Acadia mines, and all the men will return to work. The increases granted include 12 per cent. advance in schedule rate of wages to miners, and 50 cents a day to mechanics and ${ }^{25}$ cents a day to their assistants. Later reports tell of new
trouble cropping up.

[^0]DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES
-or-
North Star, Crescent and Pearl Batting. Purity, Brightness, Loftiness.

No Desd Stock, olly thresas nor miserable yellow fillings of short staple. Not even in lowent grades. Three grades-Three prices and far the best for

## "PERFECT" SCOTCH WHISKY.

This Whisky has been well known for nearly a century. During that period it has not varied in character. There is nothing finer in the market. Made solely from home-grown barley, and sold perfectly matured when seven and ten years old.

Special price to Canadians under the new tariff.

## J. \& R. WILLIMMSON,

17 Royal Exchange Square, GLaSGOW, - SCOTLAND.
? Lang Brothers,
Limited,
Distillers and Blenders, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Aberfoyie, Tam o'shanter and Dew of Dungoyne. THE BANAWA Old Jamaica Rum, Amanded Gid Medad

Distillery
GLENGOYNE, STIRLINGSHIRE,
Office and Bonded Warehouse : 10 to 20 Oswald St, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

-Advices from Windsor, Ont., state that the fall of 1900 will go into history as the least profitable for fishermen on the great lakes in many years, the catch being less than one-half that of last year. The catch of herring in Green Bay, which is the heaviest on the great lakes, is barely 43,000 half barrels, on Saginaw Bay 10,000 , and Lake Erie 2, 000 . A year ago stocks at these points were 125,000 half barrèls.
-Whether for future good or otherwise, U.S. competition is exciting much comment from the English press. A London cable states that the Daily Express which contigues to publish instances of English and other European contracts for iron works and the like going to the United States, announces to-day the probability that an American yndicate will provide a summer steamer service on the Thames. The latest grievance of English trade against America consists in the Government purchasing flour in the Uited States for South Africa. A writer in the Morning Post declares this action is a fit subject for an enquiry, and that it constitutes a most unfair handicap for English millerss, "while the Americans, who pay no taxes, are able to dispose of inferior grades." It appears that large quantities are being purchased in America on account of the standard brands, and shipment being better and ready at the dock. The champion of the English millers maintains he Government is wrong in believing the American article has these advantages, averring that the English mills are low fitted with machinery superior to that in use in Ameloa, and that they are quite able to supply the demands for fouth Africa. The protest, however, is not likely to deter he Government from patronizing this new branch of Amecan industry.

A. B. C. Cods.

## VINT'S ARE THE BEST.

Made from Selected Irish Fruit and Pure Cane Sugar.

A Trial solicited.
WM. VINT \& SONS, BELFAST, IRELAND.
Special Terms to Orphanages, Colleges, Hospitais, Homes, Asylums, \&c., \&c. - - -
${ }^{\text {PPr OIAL TERMS }}$ to canadians UNDER THE NEW TARIFF APPLY FOR SAMPLE, FREE.
(As Suppilied to Ber Majesty's Government.)
-The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished us by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh \& Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building: Canadian pa-tents-A. J. Lemon, plow coulters; C. W. Weston, and W. H. Weston and M. Ancker, sprinklers; C. A. Barclay, attachments for the cure of balking and kicking horses; C. Minchin and J. Bauer, construction of buggy corner pillars; W. F. Johnson and F. D. Mercer and J. Stephenson, mowers; E. F. Phillips, water taps. American patents-W. Alford, outside blind; E. Ayotte and A. A. Charbonnean, apparatus for loading and unloading bricks; E. J. Comber, pipewrench; F. J. Harbridge, cylinder printing press; J. Humphrey, ticket box; A. R. McDonald, ore separator; E. A. Manny, life boat; W. Rowlands, head chair for stub switches.

## THOMAS C. KEAY,

Engineer and Machine Merchant, Mill Furnisher. Shuttle, Bobbin and Picker Maker,

## 17 BALTIC STREET,

## DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FLAX, JUTE, HEMP AND TOW MACHINERY.

## SPECIALITIES. - Second-hand machines as above thoroughly overhauled and repaired in first class order.

Maker of Sack Printing Machines for marking in one or more Colours.

SACK CUTTING AND SEWING MACHINES.
All kinde of Shattles, Pickers and Bobbins for Jute and Linen Trades Enquiries Solicited


## Beestons Globe Cycle Co., Ltd.,



## Wolverhampton ENGLAND.

## ESTABLISHED 1880.

Note our Improvements for Season 1900.
A new bracket giving a perfect adjustment of your chain in twenty seconds.
A free wheel perfect in action. It can be taken apart and replaced in two minutes.
A lack-pedelling-rim brake which acts at any point. It is free from objections, and perfectly safe. It has no peers.
A new front fork of exceptional neatness and great strength, specially adapted for free wheels.
Lists on Applioation. Trade Sunolied.
Put us to the Test.

-It is rumored at Hamilton that Hon. Mr. Tarte has given assurance that $\$ 100,000$ will be spent by thei Government on the improvement of Hamilton Beach canal and piers, the coming season.
-Toronto advices state that communications have been received by the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, from South Africa, asking on what conditions and terms about 500,000 feet of lumber could be supplied from Canada, also material for packing-boxes. Inquiry is also made from England if carriage wooden ware could be purchased with advantage in Canada. Hitherto English firms, it was stated, had been getting their supply from the United States.
-The new official freight classification, which became effective Jan 1, is cited by traffic managers as being, in many instances, in the shipper's favor. Except in speciflc cases the general minimum remains unchanged. Several articles of domestic use have been advanced from the fifth to the fourth rate, and on stoves the minimum has been reduced from 24,000 to 16,000 pounds in car loads. In reference to special articles a Grand Trunk official stated that with the reduction in weight of 33 1-3 per cent. on stoves the increase in rate would be about 17 per cent., and would mean a reduction in the actual charges in favor of the shipper. On another article (washing machine) the weight has been reduced 20 per cent. and the rate increased by 17 per cent. This is also a reduction in favor of the shipper. On some articles, of course, there is a slight advance in the classification. On the whole, the general opinion is that the arrangement is satisfactory to the shippers, as well as the transport companies.

the Coventry Wheel Co., ltd. OOVENTREY, BiNG. (Onty address).

Makers of the celebrated
"Coventry Wheel" and "Maxim" Cycles.

J. EVELEICH \& CO.

MONTREAL.
Manufactarers of . . .
All Kinds of
TRAVELLING
REQUISITES.
-Recent dispatches from the Pacific Coast are to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will put on double passenger service between New York and Puget Sound on May 1st next. One of the trains will be the Imperial Limited, and will make the run to and from Puget Sound to New York, via Montreal, a distance of 3,511 miles, in eighty hours, or twenty hours less than it has ever been done before. This train will carry its own dining-car, and will make no stops except at larger stations. The entire road has been ballasted with gravel from Montreal to Puget Sound, except one thundred and twenty-five miles on the prairie section, and this will be finished for the new service.
-It is rumoured that the St. Lawrence River Navigation Company, Limited, has been formed in London, Eng., for the purpose of operating an all-winter line of ice-breaking' steamships between Montreal and Quebec. Prominent Engiish and Canadian capitalists are, it is said, interested in the company, which has a capital of $\$ 2,500,000$. The vessels it is understood, will probably leave Quebec and Montreal, simultaneously in which case they will meet about Three Rivers, each thus having only half the journey to travel. Next winter, it is said, may see the scheme im operation.


ENGLISH MAKE.
Set in a parcel.
The above illustration 18 from one of the Set of Four representing our New Patriotic "SUNS OF OUR EMPIRE" Plaques. Most richly enamelled on Metal in eighteen colors with Patriotic Border Designs in Venetian Red snd Royal Blue.

1/- Line retail price.

Free Cases. Free London. $21 \% \%$ Cash against documents.
Sample set sent on receipt of cost plus $x / 3 \mathrm{~d}$. cost of parcel postage, or Illustrated Circular shom g all designs mailed free.
This article is \& GIGANTIO SUCOESS IN ENGLAND.
Our new Xmas Catalogue will be sent (post free on application) to wholesale dealers.
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The Novelty Inventors,
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WE SUPPLY the Largest Firms in
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WITH OUR BPECIALITIES:
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YOU can buy from us with advantage. Our Shipping Trade is a most extensive one, and we fully understand Export requirements. All our goods are fully warranted.

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TREECE \& FUNK.<br>9 New Broad Street, LONDON, E. C., Eng.<br>Sole Agents for Great and Greater Britain for the famous "F. F. N." Frames and "M . S. U" Fittings.

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NOTICE-That this is the ONLI system that protects the bottom of the $I$ beams.

ALL THE BEST BULLDIIGS ARE FREEPROOFED WITH
Porous Terra-cotita.
MONTREAL TEERRA-COTTA LUMBER CO., 204 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Que. Sond Postal for Circular and Estimates.
-The Three Rivers, Que., Board of Trade, at its recent annual meeting, elected the following officers: President, R. W. Williams; vice-prelsident, Dr. L. P. Normand; secretarytreasurer, J. Alf. Gouin; committee for two years, Messrs. P. L. Lassond, T. Bournival C. J. N. Teasdale, Ls. Badeaux; for one year, A. Gauthier, H. N. Boire, T. Tebbutt, R. Lajoie.
-It is shown by statistics recently completed that in ten out of twenty cases the railroads of the United States and Canada have increased their yearly dividend rate, the most important for 1900 being the Atchison, Topeka \& Santa Fe and the Canadian Pacific. The rate of dividend paid by the former on its prefered stock for 1900 was 4 per cent., against $21 / 4$ per cent. in 1899, the amount paid being $\$ 4,556,880$; interest on bonds, for $1900, \$ 7,750,875$. The Canadian Pacific's dividend on common stock is $51 / 2$ per $e=n t$. for 1900 , against 4 per cent. in 1899 , the amount paid being $\$ 3,575,000$; interest on bonds, $\$ 6,035,225$.
-The executive committee of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, refercince to which was made in last week's issue, met in Toronto on the 4th instant, to arrange details and organize the practical work regarding the syndicate recently formeid. Those present at the meeting were: Vice-President, A. G. Kilgour, Toronto; W. R. Hobbs, London; Thomas Bell, Wingham; S. Snider, Waterloo; J. S. Anthes, Berlin, and Mr. F. E. Coombs, of Liverpool, England, the British representativel of the Furniture Manufacturers' Company, of Berlin, Ont. The principal travellers of the firms concerned arranged the allotment of territories. All the old salaried travellers have been re-engaged by the syndicate. J. S. Knechtel, Hanover, has been appointed general factory superintendent, and F. S. Jewel, late of Lonr don, has been appointeld accountant. The new company, With its $\$ 3,000,000$ capital, will go extensively into the export trade, three or four of the factories being designated to devote themselves almost exclusively to this branch. For the present the Andrews factory, Woodstock, Ont., which $\mathrm{b}_{\text {as }}$ warerooms in London, England, will take the lead. "We bope to employ our own designers," said a member of the newly-formed combination. "Fo merly we have been copying designs of Americam firms, with the necessary result that we were about six months behind the times. This we hope to change at once, so that the furniture industry in Canada will be on a par with and perhaps ahead of the same branch across the line. The price of furniture in Canada will not be materially changed." It is to be hoped that with this radical change in the furniture trade of the Dominion, Canadian manufacturers will endeavor to come within the above limit as regards turning out good furniture at a price consistent with what proves satisfactory to dealers across the border, who wisely work on the lines of small profits and constantly lower cost of production.
-The following unconfirmed statistics of the trade of the Dominion are to hand. While showing a considerable increase in trade with Great Britain the expectations from the preferential tariff have not been fully realized. The figures show that the aggregate trade of the Dominion increased during the fiscal year $1899-1900$ by $\$ 59,856,023$, as compared with the year previous. The total trade for 1899, the largest on record up to that time, was $\$ 321,661,213$. But in 1900 it reached $\$ 381$,517,236 . The imports were $\$ 189,622,513$, and the exports $\$ 191,894,723$, last year, compared with $\$ 162,764,308$ imports and $\$ 158,896,905$ exports the year previous. The duty collected for 1900 was $\$ 28,888,110$, an increase of $\$ 3,154,882$ over the previous year. The trade with Great Britain increased to $\$ 153,000,000$, the largest in the history of Canada. The increase over 1899 was about $\$ 17,000,000$. The value of goods entered for consumption from Britain was $\$ 44,789,720$, as compared with $\$ 37,060,123$ the year previous. The exports to Britain were $\$ 107,735,970$, of which nearly $\$ 97,000$,000 was Canadian produce. The exports in 1899 were $\$ 99,-$ 091,885, which shows an increase for the past year of over $\$ 8,000,000$, and about the same increase in imports. The value of free goods imported from Great Britain was $\$ 13$,186,000. There was a large increase in the trade with the United States. It grew from $\$ 138,000,000$ to $\$ 164,000,000$, an increase of about $\$ 25,000,000$. There was imported for consumption $\$ 109,844,000$. Of this amount $\$ 56,152,000$ was free goods. The value of goods entared for consdmption from the United States in 1899 wasi $\$ 93,007,000$, thus showing an increase of about $\$ 16,000,000$ for 1900 . The exports to the United States was over $\$ 54,000,000$, or about $\$ 9,000,000$ greater than in 1899. Canada imported from Germany during the past year $\$ 8,706,000$, and exported in Canadian produce $\$ 1,106,000$. From France Canada imported $\$ 4,464,000$, and exported in Canadian produce $\$ 1,372,000$. There was a drop of about one-half in the exports from Canada to Germany, and an increase of about one million dollars in the imports. There was a slight increase in the trade with France.
-In reference to a recent widely circulated report to the effect that the Canadian pork industries were likely to fall under the control of a Chicago capitalist, whose past experiences in controlling certain staple commodities were not of the kind that lend charm to future prospects, it has been denied that any such move was probable. The Ontario Government's offer, it appeans, was not for the establishment of pork packing business, but for the opening of a large abattoir that would deal with dressed beef for export.
-A Winnipeg dispatch states that the total immigration arrivals for 1900 were 38,324 , against 41,926 for 1899. The latter, however, included in their number 7,427 Doukhobors, of whom there were but very few during the year just ended.

## THE ROYAL BALACE TIOTEL,

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THE
JOURNAL OF
GOMMTERCE


Send for Estimates.


I 7 I St. Fames Street,

\author{

- montreal. -
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-The record of logs rafted from Canada to Michigan during the past seven years is as follows: 1893, 184,500,000 fect; 1894, $301,000,000 ; 1895,279,229,743 ; 1896,274,, 388,654$; $1897,252,344,532 ; 1898,238,843,024 ; 1899,45,575,453 ; 1900,45,-$ 850,485 .
The annual show of the Montreal Poultry Asisociation will open on the 16 th inst., and continue until the 21st. The judges for poultry are S. Butterfield, London, Ont.; C. Rockenstyre, Albany, N.Y. Mr. L. G. Jarvis and Mr. George C. Philpott, Montreal, will give the awards for pigeons, canaries and pets in the various classes, Mr. H. Dunn acting as superintendent. The Lady Aberdeen medal and the Sir Donald A. Smith challenge cup, and other perpetual prizes, will again be open to competition upon payment of a small fee. The special prize list contains 262 prizes, various values, for which the entrance is free.
-New interest in tobacco culture is being taken by Quebec growers. On Ottawa letter states that Mr. Cleophas Giguere Mayor of Contrecour, Que., is at the Capital, on business with the Departments of Inland Revenue and Agriculture. Mr Giguere, the letter states, is both a grower and manufacturer of tobacco, and is an enthusiast on the possibilities of Canada as a tobaceo producing country. In order to perfect his knowledge of the business he has spent six months of each year for the past three years on the famous plantations of Cuba, and has thus mastered the art of growing and curing. He has had such signal success with the cultivation of tobaceo in the Province of Quebec from imported Cuban seed that his methods have attracted the attention of the Department of Agriculture, and in all probability he will take over the Experimental Station at L'As_ somption, where practical illustration of the proper processes of cultivating and curing tobacco will be given to farmers. It is Mr. Giguere's belief that by the general adoption of intelligent, up-to-date methods Canada will in ten years be producing the eighteen million dollars' worth of tobacco which is now imported into this country from abroad.
-Powerful additions ar: to be made to the British navy. A London dispatch announces that the British Admiralty has decided to build two battleships which shall be the largest in the world. The distinction of having the largest warship is now held by Italy, with the Lepanto and her sister ship, the Italia. Great Britain's two projected large warships, to be respectively named the Queen and the Prince of Wales, will be 2,000 tons heavier than the Italian ships mentioned, raching the enormous displacement of 18,000 tons, which is 3,500 tons heavier than America's biggest ar-mour-clad vessel. These tremendous British vessels will carry nothing larger than 12 -inch guns. Their batteries will chiafly be composed of these guns, and of 7.5 inch and 6 -inch guns. The determination to increase the bulk of the batt eships was arrived at after much discussion, for since the days of the Royal Sovereign (of 14,550 tons), the Admiralty has been inclined to favour battleships of smaller displacement, of which the Canopus ( 12,950 tons is the best type. In the meanwhile, Russia, France, the United States and Japan have all been increasing their displacements, till Great Britain has been almost left behind. Now she steps in, taking the lead, with the Queen and the Prince of Wales, to say nothing of the London and the Formidable, both of 15,000 tons, now nearing completion.
-The principal ereditors in the case of Raoul Moisan, dry goods, Montreal, doing business under the style of Moisan \& Moisan, whose assignment was referred to in last week's issue, are: A. Racine \& Co. $\$ 4,000 ;$ R. de Lima Roy, $\$ 4,800$; Caverhill \& Kissock, $\$ 600$; Thomas May \& Co., $\$ 1,825$; S. Greenshields, Sons \& Co., \$500; Barry \& Co., $\$ 300$; Kyle, Cheseborough \& Co., $\$ 350$; Robert Darling, Toronto, $\$ 600$; Wyld, Darling \& Co., $\$ 750$; Chaleyer \& Orkin, $\$ 750$; The McCall Company, Toronto, \$250; James Hall \& Co., Brockville, $\$ 225$; L. A. Provost, $\$ 200$; Merchants Dyeing Co., Toronto, $\$ 450$.
-The customs duties collected at the port of Ottawa last year amounted to $\$ 575,700$. The revenue from excise duties was about $\$ 300,000$.
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- A rumour that Mr. J. J. Hill, of railway fame, concluded a purchase of vast coal lands in British Columbia, in which Toronto eapitalists are heavily interested, has been denied.
-A St. John, N.B., syndicate comprising Charles Burrill, Weymouth; B. F. Pearson, Halifax; Robert Mackay, Montreal; W. H. Rowley, Ottawa; Franklin Stetson, Geo. W. Jones, Geo. McAvity, St. John, and others, are stated to have closid negotiations for the purchase of the Knight lumber property, 36,000 acres at Musquash, and extending. into three other counties. The price is $\$ 100,000$. The syndicate has also an option on the Clinch property of 20,000 acres, adjoining.
-The total gold production of the world in 1900, according to Engineering, amounted to $\$ 256,462,438$, compared with $\$ 318,641,534$ in 1899, the decrease being entirely owing to the stoppage of gold production in the Transvaal by the war. In 1900 the United States took the lead among the gold producers, with $\$ 78,658,755$. Australasia ranking second, with $\$ 75,283,215$. The large production of the Klondike has pur Canada in the third place, with a total output of $\$ 26,000,000$, while Russia was fourth, with $\$ 23,000,862$. These four countries produced over 80 per cent. of the gold of the world.
-Mail advices from Buenos Ayres report the prospects of the wool clip in Argentine as far from cheerful. In addition to the loss of $10,000,000$ sheep from floods and fluke, the persistent rains had largely helped to spread disease, besides preventing proper curing, and thus there was very great reason to fear that the clip, both in quantity and quality, would be inferior to last season's. The liquidation of the clip will, it is said, undoubtedly be a tedious business, and experts do not expect anything like activity in the market till about January. This will give Australian woolgrowers a chance.

The first of the new bills of the Royal Bank of Canada have been issued. They are very handsome in design, being tinted in four colors by a proe ss which prints the four at once. These are the first bank notes on which this process has been applied in Canada. The bills have been issued in five denominations, $\$ 5, \$ 10, \$ 20, \$ 50$ and $\$ 100$. On th back of each in the centre is the royal coat of arms. At each end on this side is printed the denomination in large figures. On the front at one end is an artistic vignette, and at the other the denomination. The notes bear the date of January 2, 1901.
-The Algoma Central Railway Company, one of the numerous agencies for the development of Ontario, having its headquarters in Sault Ste. Marie, purposes to ask Parliament to enter into agreements with the C.P.R., G.T.R., and other companies, all or any; to amalgamate with the Lake Superior and Hudson Bay Railway Company or other companies Which are named; to build a line of railway from a point on the main linet of the Canadian Pacific Railway northerly to some point on James Bay, in the province of Ontario, and to change its name to "The Algoma Central and HudsonBay Railway Company."
-The Canadian Northern Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next sesssion for an Act, confirming the amalgamation with the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company and the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company and confirming the bond issue and mortgages securing the same covering the Ontario division and the Gilbert Plains branch of the company, and authorizing the company to make the traffic and other arrangements With the company constructing a bridge over the Rainy River, and with the Minnesota and Manitoba Railway ComPany and empowering the company to construct several branch lines.

The annual meet ng of the nail manufacturers and hardware dealers of Canada was he!d recently at Toronto. Among the manufacturers present were Messrs. W. R. Hobbs, London; W. E. Hanna, J. R. Kinghorn, W. W. Near, A. H. Hough, Montreal; E. Perkins, R. C. Elkin, Jas. Pender, St. John; Messrs. T. H. Newman, W. Stark and H. R. Ives, of Montreal; W. Vallance, of Hamilton; W. O. Crowell, of Halifax; J. Penman, of Galt, and others. Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of the nail question which Proved prosperous throughout the past year, despite the added chances for U.S. competition, owing to the heavy reduction in duty. Prices will not be materially altered.

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 11TH. 1901.

## INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

A report has been received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from Mr. J. S. Larke, Commissioner in Australia, dated at Sydney, New South Wales. Of the trade of Victoria with Canada it is stated that the returns of im. ports from this country, which show a falling off from $£ 33$,745 in '98 to $£ 19,380$ in ' 99 , are not to be relied upon, as the bulk of imports from Canada are attributed to the United States. This is especially truel of agricultural implements, bicyeles, cottons, furniture, musical instruments and fish. The imports from the United States show an increase of a million dollars over the previous year's trade. It is added that owing to the high tariff of Victoria the United States exports to it were less in quantity and variety than those of New South Wales, where duties were levied on but few lines. Tradel with Victoria is little likely to be disturbed unless for the better, by the commonwealth tariff, which may be about two-thirds of the rate now collected in that colony. The wheat harvest in New South Wales is estimated to yield $18,877,000$, an average of 11.9 bushels to the acre. This is about five million bushels more than last year. The yield in Victoria will be $18,000,000$ bushels, or three millon more than last year. South Australia will produce eight and a half million bushels, while the whelat production of Western Australia, Queensland and Tasmania is comparatively small. There should be a total Australian crop of 45 ,000,000 bushels, giving a surplus for export of twelve and a half million bushels. Some improvement is reported in Canadian leather and boots; also in steel ceilings and linings for houses. The carriage trade promises to change from finished goods to buggies in the whole and in parts. This will probably be hastened by the federal tariff. Two Canadian firms are negotiating for business in this direction.

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## THE CANADIAN Tournal of Commerce.

Montreal, Friday, January 11th, 1901.

SOME SIGNS OF REFORM.
There be those among us-those who take an interest in the economic disposal of the city's revenue-who claim to see some signs of improvement in the management of our municipal affairs during the last year -a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Some of our city fathers who in the past have been targets for hard missiles from various quarters, are now beginning to assert that they are preparing to turn the tables upon their assailants. However this may be, there is a sufficiency of earnest business men and others now in the City Council, to warrant the hope that a new era-a re-formation-is about to dawn upon us.

There are not wanting examples to prove that certain purchases made on behalf of several departments of the City Council during the past year, have been made at a

## THE MANCHESTER FIreassurance <br> COMPANY.

Established 1824. Head Office,
MANCHESTER, ENG. OAPITAL, - - $\$ 10,000,000$ P P. JAS. BOOMERE, Manage R. P. Templefon, Assistant-Mansger.
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The success which has attended the operations of The Imperial lifi


ADMIRABLE ACENCY SYSTEM operated and controlled by the Company.
At the beginning of the year there will be three valuable and excellent prodncing districts available for mea possessing ability, energy snd character, and who are desirous of securing a permaneat and annually increasing iucome. The Imperial Lifi Assurarace Compary of canarata, ROBT. JUNKIN, Supt. of Agencies, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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rate that would astonish some of the former members of the committees. To adduce a minor instance, we may mention that of the books employed by the various city assessors in their rounds every year. Special tenders were called for a supply of these books last year, with the result that the requirements, which in former years cost
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# The Investment Company, Limited. 

## Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association (INCORPORATED)

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT. Mutual Reserve Bullding, New York City.<br>EICHTEENTH A WMUAL STATEMENT-Dec. 31, 1898 Made in accordance with Standard used in Schedule "IJ" of report by New York 1nsurance Department of Ľxamination, 1898.<br>Income During 1898, \%6,134,32\%.2\%<br>$8,887,500,95$<br>Total Paid Members, 1898, $4,584,095.18$ OASE AND INVESTHD ASSETS.<br>EXOELLENT Positions open in its Agency Department in verery  ind the MUTUAL kESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOOLATON THEX  General or specila Azenta in the U.S., Coanada, Great Britain or Aurope, Home Offlce, Mutual Reserve Building, - NEW YORK CITY<br>Montreal 0ffice, - - 97 St . James St.<br>T. W. P. PATterson, gen. Man.<br>\section*{UNION ASSURANGE SOCIETY OF LONDON.}

Agents ror the vaying, selling and negotiating of mortgages, debentures, stocks and oiher securities, and gusranteeing payment of the interent thereon:

## 47 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

 Tel. Main 782.from $\$ 700$ to $\$ 1,000$ were on this late occasion secured for the sum of about $\$ 400$. Another case in point, is that of the ladders for the fire-stations. It is ascertained that a saving of somewhat over 50 per cent. could be and Was actually made in the last purchase of these appliances. It is quite evident that there was ample room for improvement, and all praise is due to the successful business men, and some of the professionall men in the Council who have brought about this state of things.
It is believed that in all future purchases, the same amount of care will be taken to see that the right sort of goods are purchased, and that they shall be as cheap as goods bought for the personal use of the practical men in the Council themselves. There be those among us, Who have claimed often and often that the affairs of the Government-and this extends to the Civic Government as well as to the Central Government of the Dominionshould be managed with the same efficiency and economy as the business of any manufacturer or merchant of ability among us.
The new state of things promised and outlined in the City Hall will be hailed with welcome by every citizen of Montreal and the surrounding municipalities. It is
claimed that upwards of $\$ 140,000$ has been saved the ity claimed that upwards of $\$ 140,000$ has been saved the city the present regime in one form or other during the year.

## A JUdgment on the machinery tax.

A judgment was rendered at close of last week in the
Recorder's Court in regard to the taxation of machinery.
Suit was brought by the executors of the late John RedPath to set aside an assessment of $\$ 1,500$ on certain marChinery which had been made by the city's assessors. The
executors clearly established that the machinery in question, consisting of a boiler and engine does not belong to them as proprietors of the premises, but are owned by
the tenants to whom they leased the premises. So far
the assessment was beyond doubt illegal. The Record-
${ }^{\text {or's j judgment reads: "I }}$ find that articles 379 and 380 of
the Civil Code establish the principle that movable things,
Such as presses, boilers, etc., are immovable by their des-
tination when placed on real property by the proprietor,
${ }^{80}$ long as they remain there.
"I note, also, that 63 Vic., Chap. 49, amends the char-
ter of the city by exempting from taxation machinery that
is used for 'motive power,' which would clearly exempt
the machinery in question. The case of the Bank of
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Capital and Accumniated Funds exceed,
$\$ 16,000,000$
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES.
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T. L. MORRISEY, Manager.

Hochelaga vs Waterhouse Engine Complany (27, Supreme Court reports) supports petitioners' contention that movable things become immovable by the act of the proprietor alone, Boyd vs Wilson (18, Revue Legale, p. 65) ; Chevalier vs Beauchemin ( 17 R. L., 642) ; Atkinson vs Noel ( 14 L. C. R., 159), also support this contention,
"I therefore order that the assessment and valuation roll be amended by striking out the sum of $\$ 1,500$ placed against the names of petitioners for machinery contained in their property, No. 45 St. Maurice street, each party to pay its own costs, as the presumption naturally was against the proprietors at the moment of valuation."

It will be remembered that when the question was under consideration by the Quebec Legislature we strongly condemned the imposition of a tax on machinery and commended the course taken by the Honble. J. K. Ward in opposing its imposition. One point we made was the great difficulty there would be in assessing machinery at a fair value. The above case furnishes an striking illustration of this. The assessor placed $\$ 1,500$ as the value of the boiler and engine for taxing purposes which by general custom is never fixed at the extreme limit of such estimated value. But, it was proven up to the hilt, that the machinery in question was only worth about $\$ 700$, which is less than one-half what it had been assessed for. The law is so clear that plant from which motive power is derived is non-taxable, and it is so manifest, on mechanical grounds, that a boiler and engine are producers of motive power, that we are surprised at the assessors placing such plant on the assessment roll. However the decision will serve as a guide to assessors in future and relieve a number of citizens from an illegal tax.

## ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In course of a few days, there will be a President of the United States elected. On reading this there will be some readers who will consider our statement somewhat belated, as they consider the election of President to have taken place on the 6 th of last November by which Mr. McKinley was decided upon as his own successor in cffice. Although this is a very general, it is quite an erroneous, impression. The elections which took place on the 6 th November were to decide upon a certain number of delegates from each State to whom is committed the responsibility of electing a President for the ensuing four years. The number of such delegates is 447 , who, when in session, are spoken of as the "Electoral College." They are elected to this office and duty by the voters of the -United States, each party selecting its representatives in the Electoral College. According to the known party associations of the representatives they are chosen to cast a vote in favour of that party's presidential candidate. The system enables a judgment to be formed from the number of delegates elected by each party, as to the person whom the College will elect. But the delegates are under no express obligation to vote for any candidate, they are absolutely untrammelled by any formal pledge to vote one way or the other. It would be quite competent for some of the representatives who are understood to be McKinley men to cast their vote for Mr. Bryan, and vice versa. They would get a sharp reprimand from the party press, but there the matter would end, they could not be punished in any way, nor even convicted of betraying their party, for they, before election, are not required to give any written or verbal undertaking to vote as the electors wish. The whole system is based on a mere understanding, so that it is quite possible for the Electoral College to put Mr. Bryan in the Presidential chair.

The system which exposes a nation to such a risk is radically unsound. The whole United States for months last year rocked with excitement over the contest between Republicans and Democrats. On the 6 th November the votes representing seventy millions of people were registered expressive of the choice of the nation as to its chief executive officer. Yet, as a result, it would be quite feasible for a few men to reverse the decision of millions of citizens. In spite of the boast that the people elect their President, it is a fact that the President of the United States is elected, practically, by about a soore of persons. The decisive election will be decided by the majority, and that majority may be only one delegate, in which case that one delegate will elect the President. In any case, if the delegates cast their vote as expected, Mr. McKinley will: be elected by a mere handful of men, just about enough for a tea or card party or a committee. Why, when they cast their ballots the voters in the Republic do not say directly for whom they vote as President, is incomprehensible, whoever made the arrangement which now exists must have had a profound distrust of the people to have constructed such an extraordinary barrier in their way to prevent them voting directly for presidential candidates.
The system is very risky in many ways. Between the 6th November and 14th January the candidate having most delegates in the Electoral College might die, in which case the initiatory elections would prove to have been abortive, and the delegates would almost certainly
choose some one as President on whom the people had not expressed any judgment. Or, between the two dates the favorite candidate might take some course that would have ruined his chances had such action been taken before the election of delegates. Or, public opinion might, in the interval, turn completely round in favour of the less popular candidate. When the President has been elected he is invested with incomparably greater and wider powers than the sovereign of Great Britain, and he no sooner exercises his privileges as a ruler than he violates the very fundamental law of the constitution of the United States. By that law no governmental act, no law is just unless it has the sanction of the people gorerned by such act or law. Yet, the President rules over millions of A merioan citizens who have done their utmost to prevent his being made their ruler and governor.
Thus, perpetually about one-half the American people are violently opposed to their chief executive officer, the President, and are increasing their efforts to thwart his policy and to cover him personally with odium. The result is, that each President, however distinguished as a statesman, on leaving office sinks into obscurity, he is treated like a sucked orange, he is regarded as having exhausted his power to serve his country and is cast aside. Doubtless, the elected delegates will act like puppets in a show, theyl will answer to the party string by giving McKinley a majority and then the opposite party will immediately commence preparations for harassing him in office and compelling him to realize that he is President against the will of close upon half of his fellow-countrymen.

## DUAL POSITIONS.

There has been no little ado for some time past in high political and financial circles in London, and indeed throughout the United Kingdom, over the enquiry set afoot regarding the decision of Lord Salisbury that Lord Hardwicke might remain a member of the Stock Exchange and a sleeping partner in a firm of stockbrokers, while filling office as a Minister of the Crown. In a general way there seems no blame attached to Lord Hardwicke when offered the important post of Under-Secretary of State for India, which he holds must properly explain to the Prime Minister his exact position in regard to the Stock Exchange. The Prime Minister, in effect, declared that there was no need for Lord Hardwicke to cease being a member of the Stock Exchange, or to completely sever his connection with the firm of stockbrokers in which he was an active and remains a sleeping partner, and from this point of view, Lord Hardwicke felt that it was perfectly legitimate for him to accept office as a Minister of the Crown. The London papers seem called upon to say, that they do not "regard a stockbroker, or a Exch-jobber, as a kind of leper." Members of the Stock Exchange are just as honourable as other men, and there is nothing in their profession to render them in the least degree open to suspicion.
Many people in Montreal are, doubtless, well acquainted with the advantages derivable from the knowledge a member of the Cabinet even here, has at his command;and there are no men in the community who have made more rapid strides than some of those who began in their early days at the Morse instrument, though with a knowledge of orthography little better than that of the late

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It is not surprising that in Great Britain where such information may send stocks up or down like a balloon, such a position should be looked upon' as scarcely consistent with that which Lord Hardwicke is holding in the Govermment. There is no doubt, as it is claimed by the Times, that Lord Hardwicke can be trusted not to make use of his political position to benefit himself or his firm, and therefore there is no need for him to sever his connection with the Stock Exchange, if he accepts office. Lord Hardwicke would , no doubt, never take advantage of his position, and would never be so indicreet as to let others do so, but how, it is asked, can people be sure that in time to come, there will not be less scrupulous or less careful ministers? Take, for instance, the case of solicitors; they are, as a whole, a highly honourable body of men, but it does not follow therefore that no precautions ought to be taken in regards to their possible dishonesty; but all prudent men of the world act otherwise.
The well known saying, "Qui fecit per alium, fecit per se" will, no doubt, occur to people in the connection. The clerks of stockbrokers and bankers and all such houses in general, are forbidden to speculate in the stock market, but nobody proposes to do away with the protection because it can be secretly evaded. One must do what he can, even though he may not be able to insure complete success - must stop as many holes as possible, even though we cannot stop all. Temptation to make use of an official position comes in various ways, directly and indirectly. The consensus of opinion among high-class journals is that a precedent should be made for holding office, while retaining a prominent connection with the Stock Exchange as bad; and that it is particularly bad that the precedent should have been created at the India Office for various reasons stated by them, the principal one being that the India Government is very largely concerned with Stock Exchange transactions, far more sa than the Home Government. Its railway policy, its currency problems, and the nature of its public debt come very frequently in contact with the Stock Exchange. The people of India are also said to be suspicious in a high degree, and the creation of an atmosphere of suspicion is one of the commonest artifices of agitators.
In defending the appointment, Lord Salisbury argued, that if too many restrictions were laid down as to the holding of office, it would be most difficult to fill the offices in the Government. No reasonable person, it is argued, can want for a moment to make rules which would exclude members of ordinary commercial firms from the Government or force them to resign all connection with their businesses, if they accept office. What is contended is this, that ministers must cease to hold a directorship while in office; that they must cease to be active partners in ordinary commercial houses, while they hold office; and that in the case of members of the Stock Exchange, or of firms having large dealings with Government, they must on taking office sever their connection entirely with such businesses.
When Lord Lansdowne became Secretary of State for War, it is said that he sold his shares in Armstrong's thus setting an example worthy of being followed in simitar circumstances. The Spectator, in closing an article on this subject, furnishes the following application, Which doubtless, is more to the point in Great Britain than with us in Canada, where lines are not drawn so clearly:
When the butler has been careless about the wine or
the silver, and the master takes him to task and insists upon proper regulations, the butler is, no doubt, very apt to declare in a rage that he is being charged with theft, or, at any rate, to ask "whether he is suspected." The wise master, of course, refuses for an instant to treat the matter on that footing. His reply is, "I do not doubt your honesty, and I do not suspect you of being a thief, but I do intend to have my cellar and my-plate-closet put under proper rules,-rules which would prevent harm arising if, instead of having an honest butler, I should some day have the misfortune of having a dishonest one."

## THE LONDON AND GLOBE TROUBLES.

Our neighboring contemporaries abound in comments upon the troubles of this huge concern. The proceedings for winding up or re-establishing are attracting much attention in London, owing to the association of the Marquis of Dufferin with the group of speculative concerns. His diplomatic successes did not fit him for directing the financial fortunes of a group of aver-capitalized undertakings under the pressure of a tremendous bear squeeze, and he has felt keenly his own responsibilities when a large proportion of the shareholders were drawn into the dangerous speculation by the use of his name. Next week's meeting for the purpose of determining the future of the company, will be most exciting, and unless a proxy form in his favor be generally adopted, and he commits himself to a searching public investigation of the causes of the disaster. Work on the Waterloo and Baker Street underground line, which had been financed by the London and Globe, has not been suspended, and the undertaking has gone too far to be abandoned. Every day there are fresh rumors respecting its sale by the company. The district underground line, alarmed by a decline in traffic receipts of $\$ 100,000$ in the last half year, is pulling itself together to compete in earnest with the twopenny tube by the adoption of electric traction. The reconstruction of the London and Globe Finance Corporation seems yet probable. The scheme of reorganization has been accepted in principle by 39 creditors of the Corporation, and Lord Dufferin, when the meeting of shareholders is held this week, will probably be enabled to present a more favorable statement of the liabilities and resources than has been expected. If Lord Dufferin and his friends can convince the shareholders that there has not been reckless mismanagement,to say nothing of fraudulent misrepresentation, a legal inquiry may be averted and the company reorganized with or without a voluntary winding up of the business. Much sympathy is felt for Lord Dufferin throughout Canada, than whom no Governor-General was ever more beloved by our people.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.
The position taken by the German Government in regard to Canadian imports is an illustration of the capacity of the rulers of a great Empire to act in as picayune style as any smallminded dealer. There have been recent arrangements made by which goods exported from England for the German market are placed on preferential terms. In this preference goods from Canada have no share. The reason we are excluded is the preferential tariff by which goods of British origin are allowed a rebate of one-third the ordinary duty on entering this country. The Germans have regarded the favour shown by us to the Mo-
ther Country to be a discrimination against them-which they are resenting by declining to put goods from Canada in the "favoured nation" schedule.

The unfairness of this is manifest by these facts, although German imports are subject to lower duties on entering Canada than they are on entering the United States, the goods from Canada are charged higher duties on entering Germany than are similar ones sent from the United States. Germany, in brief, wishes to snub Canada for giving tariff privileges to England. It would have been well had the British Government insisted upon any preference shown by Germany to British gooods being extended to British goods sent from any part of the British Empire, which are as truly British as those mader or raised in the United Kingdom.
Now, when so much is being said in high quarters, said with especial fervour and emphasis by the Honble. Mr. Chamberlain , and some of his Cabinet colleagues, respecting the consolidation of imperial interests by the services of Canadian troops in South Africa, it would only be consistent with such strong declarations of Imperial unity were the British Government to recognize it in fiscal negotiations with foreign powers. Eloquent eulogies of Canada's devoted services are highly agreeable to us, no doubt, but, "fine words butter no parsnips," says the old saw. If we are called upon to assist in defending the Empire, we are fairly entitled to share in the material advantages enjoyed by Great Britain as an Imperial power. When examined closely it will appear that Canada does give Germany some share in the preferential tariff. The rebate is not wholly dependent upon goods being wholly produced and finished in Great Britain, it only requires that a certain amount of the labour of production shall have been expended in the Old Country. Under this clause there lare goods made up to a certain point in Germany, or the raw materials thereof sent from that country to England, and the balance of the work of production, or, the labour on such raw materials from Germany, is done by British artisans.
How extensive is the importation into England of German goods, "raw," or partly manufactured it is impossible to say, but the amount is considerable of these goods Canada imports a certain quantity to which the rebate of the preferential tariff is extended. There is also reason to suspect that Germany sends goods to England which are specially prepared for this market, that are reshipped as British goods entitled to the rebate of duties. The returns of the Trade and Commerce Department give the following amounts as the imports into Canada from Germany and our exports to that country for years 1896 to 1899:
Imports-1899, $\$ 7,381,149 ; 1898, \$ 5,763,784 ; 1897$, $\$ 5,785,546 ; 1896, \$ 6,454,705$; increase over 1896, $\$ 926$,444. Exports - 1899, $\$ 2,214,569$; 1898, $\$ 1,837,448$; 1897, $\$ 1,045,432$; 1896, $\$ 757,531$; increase over 1896 , $\$ 1,462,038$.

Since 1896 we have increased our purchases of German goods by $\$ 926,444$, or at rate of $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so that, it is evident the preferential tariff in favour of Great Britain has not reduced the purchases made by Canada in German markets, as is implied by the ungenerous treatment accorded us by that country. It is true that our productions have been acquiring a better footing in Germany since 1895, but they have done so in fair competition with those of the United States, so the German people must have profited by the lower prices, or the better qualities of our grods.

The Dominion Government should press the claims of Canada for equal terms with the Mother Country in Germany, upon the British Government. If our status in the Empire is to be materially strengthened by entitling us to advantages akin to those of England in foreign markets, we must speak out plainly as to our expectations in this matter. We shall gain nothing by silence, but, by a clear and firm statement of our claims we may secure better terms from Germany.

## ADULTERATED FOODS.

The adulteration of foods is not altogether an unmixed evil. While there is little in it to recommend for the vast consuming army who are ever bending their steps in the direction of the dealer who advertises ordinary, table necessities at less than wholesale cost, it serves a beneficial purpose for a percentage of the grocers. The merchant who holds alooff from low-price goods receives the patronage of that class of trade which is willing to pay the highest price for the best goods. Every city is distinguished in this respect, and the larger the population the greater the disparity between the class of graded folods carried. While it is safe to say that were the question of adulterated foods put to a vote the verdict would be unanimous in favor of their abolition, those undesirable commodities are held on the market owing to their great demand. It remains aq question, however, as to which is more largely responsible, the dealers who carry them or the public who buy.
Among the latest additions to the list is molasses. There is but little of the adulterated or mixed product sold on the Canadian market, but with the demand created for it across the border it is safe to presume it will shortly be as common here. Regarding the ingredients which enter into the molasses that can be sold at a reduced price a paper published in New Orleans, the great base of supplies for the American market, in an article defending the manufacturers states that the fact of the matter is that all the cry about aduleraed molasses has somewhat befogged the public on this interesting topic. They have come to believe that the molasses producers in Louisiana have ruined their industry by adulterating their pnoduct with glucose, and even worse, by using hurtful chemicals. This is not the case. The producers, or planters, as they call them in this part of the world, still make the Simon Pure article as of old, but as the supply of the fine old-time sugarhouse or kettle molasses is necessarily small, it is high-priced, and the consuming public will not pay the price in competition with the finecolored, adulterated, but cheaper article,, Jobbers no longer desire to handle the pure kettle molasses, because their customers will not pay the cost when they can buy the mixed article for almost half the price. Anyone who is willing to pay the price can buy all the pure $m 0^{-}$ lasses he wants from first hands.

There was a time when large quantivies of rich kettle molasses were made in this state in the old-style sugarhouses. This rich molasses repreented the waste of a considerable portion of the sugar product. The tendency in recent years has been to extract all the sugar possible from the cane juice, and modern sugar factories extract such a large proportion of sugar that the molasses by-product is no longer the rich sugarhouse article, except in the case of a few old-fashioned factories, where the kettle process is still in use.

The great bulk of the molasses now marketed from the
plantations is a comparatively low-grade by-product of indifferent color, and inferior in saccharine strength. A very large proportion of this molasses would not be acceptable to consumers in its crude or original state, hence the practice of mixing it with glucose to improve its appearance and render it merchantable, commenced. This mixing of molasses is quite distinct from the custom of bleaching, in which chemicals are used, the deleterious effect of which has been much discussed. Molases mixed. with glucose, although it is certainly an inferior article compared with-pure sugarhouse molasses or syrup, is yet entirely wholesome.
It is certainly a bad practice to sell a mixed article in lieu of a pure article; but in the case of molasses there need be no danger of being deceived. Pure molassses is very much more expensive than the mixed article. The reason why it is difficult to obtain from the retailers is the unalterable propensity of the average American to discriminate in favor of the cheaper article, providing its appearance is satisfactory. The average consumer will buy the mixed article every time in preference to the pure article, owing to the great difference in price. The mixing of molasses has therefore, been actually forced upon the distributors-first, by the altered system of manufacture on plantations, and, secondly, by the unwillingness of consumers to pay the price of the pure article.
Were strict honesty an ironclad rule among all dealers the knowledge of goods being mixed or pure in proportion to the price, the public mind would be at rest, but the unscrupulous dealer who sells the mixed article for the pure prevents the price being considered a safeguard against fraud. The pure food law now being enforced will, doubtless, deal with molasses as with other commodities, making it necesssary for manufacturers to stamp on every barrel the proportion of foreign substances, if any, contained therein.
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## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The oldest dry goods dealer in the Dominion will admit that after the experience of the past eighteen months there are still some things to be learned regarding the business. These experiences have come more as a revelation to the older houses than to those of recent growth, from the fact that a comparatively new dealer is not surprised at any unusual occurrences but rather considers them in the light of what may be expected.
The remarkable rise in wool, which began some fifteen months ago and continued persistently well into the secand half of the following year, caused as much surprise among both the pioneer importers and retailers as any Tccurrence that could naturally be forced upon the trade. The older and wealthier the wholesale firm, the greater the perplexity. It was one of the peculiar features that pressed the heavier as the house was in a position to withstand its mysterious influences. The wider the reputation an importing firm possessed, the stronger was the belief among customers, far and near, that they would be protected, to some degree, against any and all advances in regular goods until the time for their next purchasing trip, or the firm's representative called. Smaller jobbing concerns were not relied on to any such extent, for the trade understood that in the first place no such large ${ }^{\text {stocks }}$ were carried or bought far in advance. Furthermore, the smaller concerns could not be expected to make sacrifices for old customers, while the long-established
concerns were looked upon almost as guardians in such cases.
Dry goods importers have taught this in a measure to the better class of their customers, as it is a natural rule in many lines to protect the trade on certain staples immediately there is an advance announced, or sell all stock secured prior to the advance at the old figures. But the persistent inclination of the wool market scored higher and still higher marks for month after month, until prices really caused manufacturers to halt and look around for some clue as to where the end was likely to be met. Importers at this stage found themselves midway between two problems: how to protect themselves and also their customers.
There is pleasure to every dealer in the knowledge that his holdings are appreciating in value. Retailers, accordingly found their stocks becoming of more worth, yet the uncertainty regarding the permanency of this placed them in a position similar to that of the importers. Would it be better to sacrifice woollen goods as the spring approached or hold them at full or advanced figures? The drift of the market during the past year tells the story as it has been told in the case of numerous commodities which have been subject to the same changes. The dealers who sold as low as consistent with a fair profit, and permitted no increased values to interfere with the daily turnover, were benefited by added business, by the knowledge to their customers that buying low meant se'ling law without regard toi actual advances or what the goods could be reproduced for, and by avoiding to a great extent the possibility of buying high and being compelled to subsequently follow the downward trend of the market.
These unusual conditions of the dry goods trade were not confined to woollens. Just as raw wools were beginning to look down from their perilous height linens and cottons both took on the advancing spirit. The latter proved even more of a problem than wool. The cost of woollen goods is, to sme extent, always uncertain. It is impossible, owing to the various grades of wool and the verious weights per yard, to ascertain to a cent, the value of a woollen fabric. Furthermore, the blending of cotton weaves now makes it a question pretty often whether a good percentage of the latter has not been introduced, as is not at all uncommon in heavy worsteds. As a result reliable dealers had considerable latitude in dealing in the woollen article. But when it came to cottons, in which prints, muslins, flannelettes, and unbleached cottons play a prominent part, a few cents per yard, or even oneeighth of a cent with importers' requirements, called for hesitation or further inspection of the markets before purchases were closed. What made the matter more difficult for importers was the fact that both local and foreign manufacturers have been endeavoring to keep up with orders, in many instances without success, which made the procuring of supplies the main consideration. In the case of certain staple goods which the trade had been accustomed to look to as having a fixed price; say to retail at 10 cents per yard, manufacturers hit upon the experiment of substituting widths two inches narrower, but these created annoyance to many retailers whose customers detected the difference. The blame was not attributed to the wholesale house nor the manufacturer but was rather looked upon as an effort on the part of the retail merchant to increase his profits. These conditions of the cotton and linen trade still exist. Linens are expected to be higher and the indifference shown in manufacturing centres regarding the acceptance of new business predicts a further
period of advancing values before any turn will be shown for lower prices on the better qualities.

This heavy inflation in the value of staple articles is productive of benefit only in so far as it teaches a sound trade lesson, causing dealers to reflect on existing circumstances and gain by experience. It has taught a lesson to retailers, whose finances are not the best, that they can do business with much less stock than they had been in the habit of carrying. A reduction of stock even to the amount of $\$ 500$, would not be noticed by the greater proportion of ordinary retail merchants; but what dealer who must buy on time but can tell of many instances during the year when an extra $\$ 500$ to his credit would have caused him to buy closer, feel more independent, save on discounts and be a more capable business man because no financial worry awaited him at his morning desk! But there is an injury worked by such enhanced value, which time will not cure. Substitutes are introduced which are neither lasting necesssities nor lasing bargains. Once on the market the call for these groods by a certain class of trade causes them to be produced, often to the detriment of the more reputable dealers who, at times, cannot find words to prove to the parties looking at the marked goods in the show windows, that they are of inferior texture, lighter weight, inferior dye, or contraining mixtures in the weave which will only display their intrinsic worth after being slightly worn.

## EXPORTING GREEN FRUITS.

Of all the advertising which Canada has received throughout European countries during the last twenty years-much that was good and a little bad-none could prove of such lasting benefit as the inauguration of regular shipments there of Canadian green fruits in perfect condition. This has gone beyond the initial stage. It is on longer an experiment; it has been tried and proved successful. Even if the attempts had been a partial failure, success would have been looked forward to through the improvements that invariably follow persistent efforts, but instead of this we find the representative papers of England, Germany and France bearing high testimony to the superior quality and perfect condition of the experimental shipments to Great Britain during last season.

Canadian fruit-growers have been making marked progress during recent years and, with the experience of last year's shipments to guide them, it is safe to say much larger areas will be devoted to this industry in future. Nor is this the only way in which Canada is awake to her possibilities. In almost every county and every township thronghout the older provinces, there are representatives of associations who are called regularly together for discussions and best means of furthering this important branch of trade. Beyond this again, the experimental farm professors make periodical trips through the several provinces locating experimental stations and holding meetings for the further diffusion of knowledge in the cultivation of fruit. A recent dispatch from Toronto states that the Board of Control of the Ontario fruit experimental stations, at a late meeting, discussed at length the shipments of fruit to the Old Country. The fruit men feel that to make success of shipping fruit to Great Britain there would have to be a much better ocean service. The experiments of the past season were a great success. It was thought that a shipment of fruit
would have to be made weekly by cold storage vessels before much good could come of the project. The Minister of Agriculture was interviewed on the matter, and will, it was stated, at once open negotiations with a view of haring a cold storage vessel sail weekly for the Olid Country.
Canada is a fruit-producing country. The humidity so common further south during the fruit season is comparatively unknown here, permitting the ripening fruit to retain the full measure of perfection, while at the same time making it more impervious to after conditions that call for the possibility of early decay. With plenty of green fruit grown in the Dominion, and packed under the most improved methods according to the instructions of the ablest professors, there is wanting only the necessary carrying capacity to cause a large and profitable export trade. That this will be furnished, will be the desire of not only the fruit growers but of every resident of the Dominion. The advertising benefits which would follow the inauguration of regular weekly fruit shipments to European ports can be best calculated from the opinions already $f$ rmed of the cl mate of other countries which are best known by their exported products. Fruit gardens would take the place of a probable "ice palace" in the average European mind when a map of Canada would be in view, while the most substantial proof would be shown in an unmistakable manner on the European daily table.
The imagination could picture no better way of advertising the climate of Canada than in thus placing such products daily before a people, many of whom have been led to look upon the Dominion as but the home of the fur trapper, the snowshoe manufacturer, and the designer of a palace of ice.

## AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE ST. LAWRENCE INSURANCE.

The Canadian Gazette has the following remarks on the question relating to marine insurance on vessels navigating the St. Lawrence:
"If England complains that she is being robbed by the inefficiency of Canadian insolvency laws, Canada can very justly reply that the discrimination exercised by Lloyd's against St. Lawrence ports in the matter of marine insurance is driving much shipping that would otherwise come to her to United' States ports. If the shipping is not driven away, the exorbitant premiums demanded amount to little less than robbery, for the hazards of the route afford no justification for them. On one vessel from Quebec to London a premium of no less than 12 guineas per cent. was exacted, and in two other cases 10 per cent. The safety of the route, which is every season being added to by means of better buoying, the strengthening of existing lights and the erection of new ones, can best be judged from the fact that one firm trading between Quebec and London have made 400 shipments this season without a single loss, while last season a similar number of shipments were made also without a single loss. The obstinacy of Llody's, however, in tefusing to heed the remonstrances of the Canadian aut ${ }^{1-}$ thorities is likely to lead to their own undoing, and we understand that the Canadian Government has decided, after due enquiry into the question by a Royal Commission, to form a Canadian Lloyd's. The Hon. R. R. Dobell, who is now in London, speaks very strongly on the action of the underwriters in this country, and intends
bringing the Canadian case before the London Chamber of Commerce in the course of the next few weeks."

## THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

New Year's Day, 1901, the first of the 20th Century will ever be distinguished as the birthday of the Commonwealth of Australia. On the 1st inst., the Earl of Hopetown was sworn in as the first Governor-General of the new confederation. The ceremony is reported to have been most imposing and shared in by such an assemblage of citizens as was never seen before south of the Equator. At this season the weather in Australia is that of summer, though probably from great heat or heavy rains it was not favourable to outdoor demonstrations. One event of the day was the reading by the new Governor-General of the following message from the Queen:
"The Queen commands me to express through you to the people of Australia, Her Majesty's heartfelt interest in the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and her earnest wish that under divine Providence it may ensure increased prosperity and well-being to her lioyal and beloved subjects in Australia." This was received with unbounded enthusiasm. A second message was then read from the British Government, as follows:
"Her Majesty's Government sends cordial greeting to the Commonwealth of Australia. They welcome her to her place among the nations, united under Her Majesty's sovereignty, and confidently anticipate for the new federation a future of ever-increasing prosperity and influence. They recognize in the long desired consummation of the hopes of patriotic Australians a further step in the direction of permanent unity of the British Empire, and they are satisfied that the wider powers and responsibilities henceforth secured to Australia will give a fresh opportunity for a display of that generous loyalty and devotion to the throne of the Empire which has characterized the action in the past, of its several states."

A third greeting was from Canada, and an imposing arch erected at Sydney, the capitall of the Commonwealth, bore the inscription: "The United States greets United Australia." Our best wishes for the new Commonwealth are that the federation of the colonies of Australia will prove as happy a combination as has done the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces, and that the prosperity, the peace and contentment and the progress of the new colonial nation will fulfil the most sanguine hopes of our sister on the southern hemisphere.

## THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

One of the consuls at Cobourg, Germany, in reviewing the situation in beet sugar, dwells upon the remarkable extension of the industry and the glutting of the markets in Europe. In that continent the great producing countries are Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Belgium, HolJand, Sweden, Denmark, Servia, Roumania, Switzerland, Italy, Greece and Spain-Persia is just entering the field, and Egypt is waking up to the fact that her soil is adapted to the cultivation of the beet. The United States is also pressing forward, with Argentina and Chile following in her footsteps. Spain of late years has taken great interest in the industry. In a special report upon the sugar industry of that country, a consul at Barcelona, states that the output of the beet sugar mills of Spain
for next season is estimated to be more than double the actual requirement for home consumption. The question as to whether the surplus can be advantageously exported without the help of Government bounties is engaging serious attention. It is feared that, even with the aid of bounties such as are granted in other countries, Spanish sugar would not be able to compete in outside markets.

## FIRE INSURANCE PROHIBITED.

The little Republic of Costa Rica, is hardly the place where we should naturally look for exceptionally wise statesmanship or legislation, as Central America is proba--bly as backward in civilisation as China. The petty States in that region are in a continual ferment. They make no progress forward, but in circular motion they are very active,as one revolution succeeds another like the movement of a mill wheel. President Yglesias has hit upon the idea that he can stop fires by forbidding fire insurance. The action of the President is attributed to a conflagration at Port Limon, which is said to have originated in buildings with contents, that were over-insured. There was a suspicion that other fires in the Republic bad their origin in over-insurance. The President, like some famous social reformers at home, made the alleged abuse of fire insurance a ground for prohibiting its use. He decreed that hereafter no fire insurance company shall take Port Limon risks. We do not know, says the Monitor, how much truth there is in the yarn, but merchandise and other contents of buildings appear to be excluded from insurance as well as the buildings. The decree orders that buildings erected to replace those destroyed in the Port Limon blaze shall be constructed of fireproof material, such as brick and corrugated iron. Further, the decree orders that within the period of two years every frame building now standing in Port Limon must be replaced by a fireproof structure. This is the first enunciation of compulsory fireproofing; presumed to be absolute fire prevention, not merely degree of fire resistance, though elsewhere on the globe fire destruction of 'fireproof' buildings is not altogether unknown. There is no decreeing as to the fireproofing of contents of buildings in Port Limon, but probably they will not be permitted to go into flame, as the Costa Rican president may is-ue a decree of prohibiting fire from burning. Enactment of frame buildings into brick and iron structures is, however,an interesting experiment, though even the won-der-working State legislation of North America, should it enact cottages into castles and whisky into water; wouldn't be as effective as a converter as Aladdin's lamp was as a creator. Impracticable enactments make dead letter laws.

Port Limon, however, may become an example of the cffect of substituting the maximum defence against fire for fire insurance, and it may be well to test the prosperity or decline of a community outside of the fire insurance safeguard. If fire-traps with their fires cost more ti.an fireproof structures, such fire-makers have got to go, and with sure fireprofing the other sureness would be a superfluity, and fire underwriting therefore excluded from buildings. Is there going to be a programme started in which, while insurance of contents is admissible, insurance upon buildings is not? At present, if Port Limon merchants can't have their merchandise insured-surreptitious insurance not being available-they will have to get out of the place."

## Comrespondence.

## DEBENTURE PREMIUMS.

To the Editor Journal of Commerce:
Sir,-I have been favored with a copy of a St. Thomas paper, containing my recent communication to your journal, together with your comments thereon. Your closing paragraph suggests that a discussion of matters such as this is helpful, with which I agreee, and hence I make a further reference to the subject. I wish first to call your attention to the omission on your part to reply to the third paragraph of my letter, which for the benefit of your readers, I againi quote:
"An expression of your opinion would be interesting as to what disposition you would make of the premium, there being no sinking fund, as happens to be the situation relating to the local improvement debentures in question, they having been issued on the "annuity" plan-equal annual payments of principal and interest." You took exception to my disposition of premiums received from the sale of debentures under certain conditions, and I ask what would you do with them under likel conditions? Are we to understand that you would place the premiums received from the sale of local improvement debentures in the general sinking fund? What would you do, there being neither a local improvement or general sinking fund? Instead of, as you say, assuming "hypothetical conditions," I discussed this subject from the academical standpoint rather than the hypothetical. I based my argument upon "what out to be" rather than "what is." And in work such as mine this is thel only position open tio take. I assume that there shall be no neglect or laches on the part of the officials in the calculation, or in the care of the sinking fund. Your disposition of the premium assumes both, and provides a partial offset.

You surely camnot have thoroughly digested my proposal to apply the premium toward the payment of the 'ffirst principal or interest," or you would not have credited me with the assumption that appropriations for sinking funds or annual levies are "fixed" and immovable. The application of the premium, as I proposed, implies of itself a rearrangement, and reduction of the levy or appropriation for that particular year. And if for one year, why not for others? I quite understand that appropriations may be varied under certain conditions.

I have given the question of debenture issues a considerable amount of study, and I have gone the length of referring to the sinking fund as " a curse to the average municipality," which it undoubtedly has proved itself to be in the majority of instances, because, largely, of this very neglect and indifference, which you, Mr. Editor, would pander to by providing a fund to offset-a position both dangerous and pernicious.

If it were germane to the subject under debate, I could I think, prove to your satisfaction, that the sinking fund method of issuing debentures is much more expensive to the ratepayer than the annuity or instalment plan-but that is another story.-Thanking you for the space, Respectfully,
F. H. MACPHERSON,

Chartered Accountant.

## Windsor, Ont., Dec. 31, 1900.

[Note,-Our correspondent admits that he "discussed this subject from the academical standpoint," and he says, "I based my argument upon what 'ought to be' rather than 'what is.'" Our preference is for the practical, for the actual condition of things, rather than for the "academic," and the situation "as it is," seems to us a more useful study than the situation as it "ought to be." The subject is too technical to be treated more thoroughly in our columns. It should be debated by the Accountant's Institute.-Ed.]

## THE CANADA FURNITURE MFRS., LTD.

Attention is directed to the copious announcement of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, on other pages in this issue. The enterprise is a step in the right dirction, one taken doubtless with due consideration for all the circumstances, The competition of furniture of for-
eign manufacture, especially that from over the border, owes its temporary success largely to hurried construction. Badly seasoned wood and cheap or imperfect glue, and other fastenings have enabled our neighbors to secure considerable control of the market in Canada and elsewhere for some few years past; but experience has shown that the wearing qualities are not in keeping with the "goodly outside." The Canadian manufacturers, chiefly in Ontario, have been endeavoring to hold their awn, relying upon honest work to repay them in the long run; but not invariably with much success. The proposed association should remedy this state of things. With the raw materials at hand, and the skill which has proved itself in the samples of household furniture, office desks, pianos, \&c., of Ontario manufacture, to be found in Montreal, Toronto, and elsewhere, the returns to the subscribing shareholders should be highly satisfactory.

## FIRE INSURANCE LIQUIDATION.

The Victoria-Montreal Fire Ins. Co. of which Mr. E. L. Temple, the manager, took leg-bail some weeks ago, is now officially announced as going into liquidation. The firm, which announced itself as Thos. A. Temple \& Sons, consisted of Mr. Thos. A. Temple, of St. John, N.B., and his two sons. Mr. Temple, senior, appears to havel impressed favourably all with whom he came in contact; but the firm was not invariably so regarded. The manager was not of the typical cut of fire insurance men; he more reminded one of an underpaid country parson who moved about doing govd. But Mr. Temple, junior, was not quite so clerical beneath; he looked into the future and finding but grey prospects for the Victoria-Montreal, determined to "bield" for himself against bad weather. It is believed, however, that there will be sufficient to pay all ordinary liabilities in course of time, although there would be earlier prospects if the man with the clerical cut had taken his departure some months before. Mr. Robert Mackay had $\$ 2,500$ in the company, but his stock is fully paid up. The other directors are: Hon. Wm. Pugsley, St. John, N.B., President; Horace J. Beem?r, Vice-President; Hon. J. D. Rolland, Mont_ real; Edward P. Hatch, New York; James A. Wright, Montreal; Rudolphe Audette, Quebec; and T. A. Temple, St. John.

## A VALUED TESTIMONIAL.

A long time firm of subscribers in Prince Edward Island conclude a recent letter as follows: "We wish to give expression to our thorough appreciation of your paper. We may say from every istandpoint, you hold clear progressive views-your hard hits, your criticisms, your manly approval of progressive measures, and perhaps at present or during the past year, more than all the rest, your patriotic paragraphs and articles. On the whole, my weekly half hour with you has been one of extreme pleasure, and no doubt profit,-if not ini dollars and cents,-in the broadening, uplifting and strengthening of manly sentiment. I can only wish you every suceess and a large share of the 20 th Cen-tury.-R. T. \& Co.-D."

## CALIFORNIA WOOL.

A new departure in our local wool market was noted sometime ago in the introduction of Californian wool, and now the market is completely bare, not by its purchase for manufacturing purposes, but by its being returned to the United States. And, so far as can be seen, it is unlikely that this wool will bel offered for sale again in Canada, unless there is a very great scarcity of other kinds.

The cause which led to the introduction of this wool was the South Africa war, and the consequent expected scarcity of Cape wools. In this belief, California wool was imported to fill the expected want, and to keep the manufacturers busy. A few trial sales was made, but the wool proved much less satisfactory than that which it proposed to

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(エIMITED)

# Inventors of SODA WATER, <br> DUBLIN, - IRELAND 

$\rightarrow$ Manufacturers thk

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN \& H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(Cuta will be inserlel next weel.)
replace. It was full of sand and seeds, and the flecees were badly damaged and not well prepared for the market. Then the shrinkage also turned out to be very heavy, the average loss being seventy per cent. while the average on Capes is only sixty and on Australians fifty to sixty per cent. In addition to the drawbacks in the matter of quality and shrinkage, the supply of Capes turned out just about the same as usual, so the newcomer was not as necessary as was expected. The result has been that manufacturers have preferred to stick to the lines they knew, even at a higher price, and Californias have been practically unsaleable. The balance, which includes the whole importation except a few trial orders, has accordingly been shipped back to the States. And it seems unlikely that California wool will be offered here again, unless the growers can offer a much superior article to that which has just been returned. At prices which ruled here, the sheepowner would not get much above 4c a pound, so that there appears to be plenty of chance to improve the quality and thus make wool much more remunerative. The California sheep-owners will have to follow the example of their fruitgrowing neighbors, and improve the quality if they want to capture this market.

## SALES TO THE COLONIES.

The colonies furnished last year a market for over $\$ 500$,000,000 worth of British goods. The "Statistical Abstract for the Several Colonies and Other Possessions of the Uni-
ted Kingdom," which presents the details of the commerce and conditions of the British colonies in the year 1899, compared with preceding years, which has reached the Treasury Bureau of Statisties, shows that the British colonies throughout the world imported in 1899 goods valued at over a billion of dollars, and of this amount over $\$ 500,000,000$ was from the United Kingdom.
England's largest colony, of course, is British India. Its total imports in 1899 are given in round terms at $\$ 300,000$,000 , of which about $\$ 200,000,000$, were imported from the the United Kingdom.
Next in importance is Canada, whose total imports amount to $\$ 140,000,000$, but which takes only $\$ 33,390,000$, in value from the United. Kingdom; thel chief reason of this small proportion being her immediate proximity to the United States, which can supply more promptly and con veniently her varied wants. The $331-3$ per cent. differential tariff on nearly all goods of British manufacture is ex pected to work a change in this respect.
Next in importance is the group of Australian colonies, whose reports show on the face an importation in round numbers of over $\$ 350,000,000$ in 1899 , though the fact that each colony counts as "an importation," anything coming from any other Australian colony, even though merely brought across the line from adjoining territory, make this statement of Australian "imports" a misleading one. A careful analysis of the real import trade of the Australian colonies shows that their importation from countries out-

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Wood Working Machinery,
Agricultural Machinery, Machine Tools, Shafting Pulleys, Pumps, every class
Pumps, every class
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side of the Australian continent amount to about 55 per cent．of the sum which they name as＂imports．＂Basing an estimate upon this analysis of the 1898 figures，it may be assumed that the imports of the Australian continent in 1899 were not far from $\$ 200,000,000$ ，of which the United King－ dom，although located on the opposite sidel of the globe，fur－ nished over $\$ 130,000,000$ in value．
The value of the importations of the British West Indies in 1899 is $£ 6,711,000$ ，or about $\$ 33,555,000$ ，of which $£ 2,722$ ，－ 000 ，or about $\$ 13,616,000$ ，were from the United Kingdom．

Thel African colonies show total imports of $\$ 130,000,000$ in value，of which $\$ 85,000,000$ are from the United Kingdom At the Cape of Good Hope alone the imports of the year are in round terms $\$ 100,000,000$ ，of which $\$ 65,000,000$ are from the United Kingdom．

## ST．JOHN，（N．B．）COTTON MILLS．

The St．John（N．B．），Cotton Mills Co．，of which John H． Parks \＆Son have been managers since their establishment． some twenty years ago in that city，have been subject to many ups and downs meantime，and now the final thros would seem to be at hand．Mr．Parks threw his best en－ deavours for years intio the labour of maintaining the indus－ try，and had the co－operation of enterprising citizens who were naturally loath to forego the advantages arising from the large number of hands employed in the works．Had Mr．Parks＇own views always prevailed matters might pro－ bably havs turned out better，but there were others $t$ ， reckon with，some who did not possess a tithe of his ability or agreeable demeanor，and who consequently in their vain importance alienated some of the props which had former－ ly servid a useful purpose．It is not Mr．Parks and his

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 Dublin．IrelandALWAYS HOLD $A$ HUGE STOCK OF

## Carriage Cloths，

 Carpets．Canvasses．\＆o． are actual mantifacturers ofCoach Laces，Silks，Tabarets and every varitety of
Trimmings for Carrlages． Renowned for
Considerably over a Century FOR THE BEAUTY OF THEIR DESIGNS \＆ THE FAST QUALITY OF THEIR DYES \＆ARE still at the Top．
associates who stand to lose so much as certain long－time creditors，some of whom in early years accepted stock for their ciaims．Both mills shut down last Wednesday，their bank refusing to support them any longer．Somel years ago the late Judge Palmer took hold of the concern and lifted it out of trouble，and for at least one year after his death the mills paid handsomely．Mone recently，how－ ever，money was not fortheoming to buy raw cotton when it could have been secured to advantage，with the result that the earnings of the mills have not been large．The trustees of the late W．W．Turnbull，and Simeon Jones， banker，have been pressing for money advanced，and pend－ ing settlement，Messrs．Parks decided to close down．Some six hundred people will be temporarily thrown out of em－ ployment．It looks as if both mills would eventually pass into the hands of the Canadian cotton combine．The pro－ perty is an excellent omie and with sufficient eapital would make good money for its operators．
The Parks mills were among the few that held out against the combination organized some eight years ago，by two of our leading business men，one of whom at least did not lose money by the operation．

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## 글

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JS $^{S}$ a drink attractive in appearance，fragrant to smell，and grateful to the palate．
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（エIMエITヨD，）
DUBLIN，－IRELAND．


CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR MANUFACTURE.
The gradually increasing price of Havana cigars in Canada, extending over many years, and the continual endeavour on the part of the Cuban manufacturers to meet the demand for cheap goods have often led lovers of the weedconnoisseurs of the smoke-to wonder why much of the expense paid for both kinds of duty should not be saved to the consumers. Our leading manufacturens, though fully alive to the importance of furnishing first-class brands of domestic cigars, in which they have long led the van, had been gradually improving their goods, and finding that the discriminating public were willing to pay for a still better article, at length determined to take the final step and enter upon the manufacture of clear Havana cigars in their immensel factory in Montreal. Our readers who favour the relaxation of a good smoke have but one house in their minds, that of S. Davis \& Sons. Accordingly, the head of the house, Mr. Maurice E. Davis, conceived the idea some time since of bringing Cuban labour to Montreal and manufacturing genuine clear Havana cigars, where the personal cleanliness of the cigar-makers could be assured, and a moner honest quality obtained. The cigars now being manufactured in this manner by Messrs. S. Davis \& Soñs, referred to elsewhere, require only to be tried to be appreciated. They are not only of the best Havana quality, but made with that skill which would seem to be inherent in the Cuban makers. The new brand is known as "Panetelas."

## WORLD-WIDE.

The first issue of a new eclectic weekly, with the appropriate title of "World Wide," is before us. The contents comprise reprints of some of the best articles from leading periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic, chiefly the London papers. The subjects are literary, military and political. The nelw aspirant is issued from the Witness Office. In its make-up it forms a distinct improvement on the rehash to be found in so many contemporaries.

## BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

Consolidations running high into the millions appear to be favorable with the opening of the new century. Chicago advices announce the passing of the Chicago, Milwaukee \& St. Paul Railway, one of the most important roads west of Chicago, into the control of Messrs. J. J. Hill, J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. The line, it is understood, will be taken under a lease by the Great Northern Railway, of which Mr. Hill is president, whereby the preferred stockholders will be guaranteed 8 per cent., common stock 6 per cent. for two years, and 7 per cent. thereafter. President Earling sold his 30,000 shares of stock at a profit of $\$ 840,000$. He was not the only big Chicagoan to part with his stock. Marshall Field, the wealthy dry goods merchant, is reported to have disposed of his stock, amounting to $\$ 3,000,000$. The Alexander Mitchell estate parted with
$\$ 2,000,000$ worth, and the $h$ irs of the late George F. Smith are said to have disposed of $\$ 5,000,000$ more. Mr. Earling's stock was sold for $\$ 3,040, \theta 00$, going off at $\$ 158$ a share. The other purchases are said to have been at the same price. Earling bought his stock at $\$ 110$ a share twa yelars ago, shortly before he became president of the road. The total purchases made by the Hill interests are reputied to be in excess of $\$ 15,000,000$.
W. A. D., Pilot Mound, Man.-Next week.
-The new public school, at Welland, Ont., has been completed and opened. The cost was $\$ 22,000$.
-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings 22nd to 31st December, $1900, \$ 830,298 ; 1899,802,128$; increase, $\$ 28,170$.
-The assignment of Wm. Palmer, of St. Louis, saloonkeeper, is announced. He was in business but two years, and owes $\$ 4,033$.
-The death of Martin F. Eby, a well known druggist of Port Elgin, Ont., is reported. He has been many years in business and was well liked in the community.
-Tine New York Life insured during 1900 the remarkable number of 125,000 persons for the unprecedented sum of 232 millions of dollars. Other figures will appear next issue.
-J. A. Delisle, of Montreal, formerly a dry goods clerk, but for the past two years a men's furnisher, has failed and owes $\$ 6,000$. A year ago he claimed a surplus of \$2,000.
-Two new laws became operative recently throughout France. One gives to soldiers free postage for two letters each month; the other requires stores to provide seats for shop girls.
$-\mathbf{R}$. Bourcier, general dealer at St. Thomas d'Alfred, Ont., who succeeded his father in '98, is offering 35 cents in the dollar. He assigned on the 17 th ult., and showed liabilities of about $\$ 5,000$.
-Recent advices from California state that an unprecedented amount of snow has fallen, preventing railroad traffic and causing much loss and suffering. In some instances roofs have caved in under the pressure.
-Edgar Scott, for a short time in creamsy and store business at Halifax is in trouble. He could not pay his rent, and the sheriff is in possession. It is believed the estate will pan out poorly.
-Cyprien Primeau, Chateanguay, Que., left farming not long ago to start a general store. He could not make it go, so he assigned on the 10 th inst., and now he offers to pay creditors 25 cents in the dollar.
-Fred. Heimbecker, of Hanover, Ont., doing business under the style of Heimbecker Mfg. Co., furniture, is asking an extension of time. His only assets are said to be equity in a property which he is trying to sell.


## WILLIAM SPEICE,

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Cut will be inserted bs soon as recpived.
-It took Daniel Lefebvrel six years to find out there was no money in the dry goods business at Point St. Charles. Though he apparently worked hard, his capital was insufficient, and he is now in the hands of a curator. Liabilities are about $\$ 896$.
-Mr . C. S. Hoare, for the past twenty years manager at Winnipeg for the Imperial Bank, left that city on the 4th instant, for Montreal, to assume the management of the Royal Bank of Canada, formerly the Merchants Bank of Halifax.
-Winnipeg advices state that a contract for 250,000 railway ties and $20,000,000$ feet of lumber has been awarded by the Canadian Northern Company to Seaman \& Co., of Port Arthur. Workmen are now engaged in the lumber camps on the contract.
-The passenger department of the C.P.R. has notified its agents that folder C., the second of the series of divisional folders will be ready in a few days. Folder C. gives the time cards between Montreal and Port Arthur and Detroit with condensed information of the lines east of this city and west of Port Arthur.
-Papers have been filed for the incorporation of a new Ontario company to be known as "The Lithographed Tin \& Can Company, Limited," with a cap.tal stock of $\$ 200,000$, for lithographing, decorating, enamelling, japanning and printing on tin or other sheet metals, with headquarters at Toronto.
-It is stated that a colored elergyman was recently refused hotel accommodation at London, Ont. While love of one's country is looked upon as a natural attribute of patriots in every land, the spiritual advisor here mentioned will require a full supply in order to preserve its redeeming influences on such occasions.
-In view of the taking of the census in the spring, says a Toronto dispatch, the Registrar-General's guess of the population of Ontario is of interest. The estimate of 2,302,705 plus the excess of births during the y ar just closed and theimmigration of last season into New Ontario, make a probable total of $2,350,000$.
-Chas. Bellfield, harness maker, at Ridgeway, Ont., is reported away and ereditors in possession,- Other small failures reported are those of A. D. Learoyd, dry goods, of Windsor, Ont.; Parker \& Pearee, dry goods, Strathroy, Ont., and G. Christie, a general store keeper at South Mountain, Ont. Figures have not yet come to hand.
-Official notice is given of the incorporation of a eompany with a capital of $\$ 850,000$ to aequire and carry on va-
rious bakries at Toronto, in which is also included the Spink Flour Mills. A rumor is to the effect that Mr. Walter Massey, head of the big implement firm, is behind both this and the recent milk consolidation.
-Although many years in business, H. K. Ridley, clothier, Chatham, Ont., does not seem to have been much of a success. He failed in ' 83 , again in '98, in his wife's name, and he is once more in troubla and asks creditors to accept 10 cents in the dollar for their claims. Liabilities are about $\$ 1,000$ to trade; rent, $\$ 1,100$, and he shows nominal assets of $\$ 1,400$.
-The liabilities in the case of Vipond, Peterson \& Co., wholesale fruits, Montreal, whose assignment was referred to in last week's issue, are, according to a late report, estimated at $\$ 40,000$. The chief creditors are the Molsons Bank (secured), $\$ 8,000$; State Line \& Sullivan R.R. Co., Pennsylvania, $\$ 4,851$; Hill Bros., $\$ 2,000$; L. \& H. Williams, Liver-
pool, $\$ 3,000$.
-The coming season may witness a shorter schedule between Halifax and Liverpool. A dispatch states that the steamer Ems, acquired by the Elder-Dempster line for the Canadian Atlantic mail service, will be renamed the Lake Simeor. The despatch adds that the same company is negotiating for the Elks and the Germanic, and it is expected to make the voyage between Liverpool and Halifax under six days.
-Washington, U.S., advices state that the River and Harbor Cornmittee adopted the provision authorizing the President to negotiate for fixing the level of the Great Lakes, as follows: "That the President of the United States is authorized by diplomatia negotiation or otherwise to enter into such arrangement as will secure as far as possible the maintenancer of substantial levels in the Great Lakes and contiguous waterways between the United States and Canada."
-Horatio W. Wright, paper-bag delaer, doing business in Montrial under the name of Wright \& Co., has made a judi cial abandonment of his estate on the plaint of Jos. A. Champigny. There are about fifty creditors to whom he owes $\$ 8,201.76$. Of these the largest are C. W. Thompson of Napanee (papir mfr.), $\$ 5,734$; C. B. Hardie, Montreal,
$\$ 400$; C. H. Wood, Ment, $\$ 30$; $\$ 400$; C. H. Wood, Montreal, $\$ 300$; Letang Hardware Co., Montreal, \$283; Waterproof Clothing Co., \$116; Alex. McArthur, \$111; Quebec Paper Bag Co., $\$ 100$.
-Many will regret to hear of the death of Mr. E. J. R:dmond, president of the Redmond-Greenleese Co., which took place in this city, on Monday last, at the comparative-


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ly early age of 41. Mr. Redmond was one of a large family of brothers, originally from St. Thomas, Ont., who have distinguished themselves by their business ability in Montreal and elswwhere. One of the brothers is Mr. James Redmond, manager for the Ames-Holden \& Co.; another is a successful manager in Winnipeg, one is in St. John, N.B., and another in St. Thomas. The relatives and family have the eympathy of a wids circle of friends in their great loss.
-The practicability of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, at least as far as Quebec, is referred to by Mr. John McWilliams, the signal service officer at Father Point, whose experience of the lower river covers a period of some twenty-four years. Under ordinary conditions, the river channel, he says, is as clear in winter as in summer. The shore ice maintains its place, and does not drift into the middle river, and, when moved by the winds at all, jams on the shore north or south as the case may be. Snowstorms would be the principal causes of detention, but as the river in winter is free from fog, the drawback would not be greater than that caused by fogs in the summer season.
-There is trouble among the rubber shoe manufacturers of the United States and the general public will be cheaply shod for a time. According to a dispatch the war between the independent manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes, and the U.S. Rubber Co. is on in earnest. The radical cut in prices decided upon at the recent meeting of the director was the first step. It had been hoped to make another company of the independent companies and make with it an agresment as to high prices, etc., favourable to the United States Rubber Company. The failure of this precipitated the war, and according to the directors, funds will be used in no sparing way to push the plans through.
-A stampede from the Klondike to Nova Scotia will next be in order. A Halifax dispatch states that Messrs. Evan and Charles Thompson are again in luck. The former had just arrived at Halifax with two bricks of gold from the Renfrew property, weighing 1,020 ounces, and valued at $\$ 20,400$. The gold was the reisult of a month's work, and to secure it the owners spent only $\$ 400$, leaving a net profit of $\$ 20,000$. The total output of the mine during the past few months has been $\$ 90,000$, and the expenditure less than $\$ 3,500$. The lead from which the gold was taken looks better than ever, and this last clean-up has netted over $\$ 4,000$ per week. The mine is pronounced to be the richest ever discovered in Nova Scotia.
-It is understood, according to Ottawa advices, that W. D. Scott, Western Commissioner at the Paris Exjosition, will be Commissioner for Canada at the Glasgow Exposition which opens early in May. Most of the exhibits shown at Paris by the Canadian Government, still available, have been transferred to Glasgow. A handsome pavilion will be built for the exhibits from this country and space for Canadian wares has also been reserved in thel main building. Commissioner Scott is at present in Ottawa and will con-
sult with the manufacturers of Canada before he goes to Scotland. It is stated that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will formally open the Glasgow Exposition and that Her Ma_ jesty has promised to honor the exposition with a visit. It will be held in Kelvin Park.
-The Postoffice Department makes the following announcement: As it appears that some uncertainty still exists as to whether the regulations requiring the placing of the words "post card" on the address side of private post cards, it is well to state that placing these words on private post cards is optional with the senders. Domestic reply post cards, on each half of which an additional onecent stamp is affixed, may be used in correspondence with the United Kingdom. Imperial penny postage having been adopted in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal on December 1, 1900, the postage rate from Canada to these colonies has been reduced to two cents per half ounce. The colony of New Zealand will adopt penny postage on Janwary 1, 1901, and from that date the postage on letters sent from Canada to New Zealand will be two cents per half ounce.
-The interest recently shown by U.S. capitalists in the resources of the Dominion is being lately increased by the substantial evidences shown of numerous industrial and joint stock companies being formed for the development of mineral products and the increasing of the export trade through combinations of capital. A Toronto letter states that Mr. Charles D. Cramp, for many years supervisor of the great shipyards of the William Cramp Company in Philadelphia, will, it is understood, makel his home in Canada for the future. He comes here to take charge of the Cramp Ontario Steel Company's works at Collingwood. Of th's $\$ 5,000,000$ concern he is the president. His experience in the Wil'iam Cramp Shipbuilding Company, where he was accustomed to buy between $\$ 20,000,000$ and $\$ 30,000,000$ worth of material every year, and his thorough knowledgel of the steel trade, make him a fit man for the office.

## RECENT FIRES.

Brighton, Ont., Jan. 4.-Farm house, adjacent, owned by W. Montgomery and occupied by John McLeam, burned, with contents. W. Lawson, father-in-law, was burned to death.-Montreal, 4.-Jobbing house of A. Watt \& Co.,paints, oils, etc., damaged to extent of some $\$ 1,500$. Fully insured in North British \& Mercantile and Norwich Union Compan-ies.-Vancouver, B.C., 4.-The Boundary Hotel, at Midway, B.C., destroyed. Nothing was saved. The loss is about $\$ 9,000$, partly insured. The hotel will be rebuilt.-Winnipeg, 6.-Several business firm's burned out by fire which started in the block on Main strest, owned by W. R. Baker, and occupied by the Grundy Music Company, S. R. Barractough, T. A. Thurman, H. B. Macey, and others. The build_ ing was badly gutted. The losses are: Building, W. R. Baker, $\$ 12,000$, insurance $\$ 5,000$; stocks, Barractough, music,

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## ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphie Address:-"Lemdbeater, Sheffleld."
$\$ 6,000$, insurance $\$ 2,500 ;$ H. B. Macey, loss on pianos, $\$ 3,000$; T. A. Thurman, jeweller, $\$ 3,000$, insurance $\$ 1,000$; Grundy Music Company, $\$ 9,000$; insurance, $\$ 6,000$.-At Brandon th? Reesor block was destroyed on same date. The chief sufferer is Mr. Reesor, whose jewellery establishment was in the block. Loss about $\$ 20,000$; partial insurance.-Quebec, 0.-Residence of W. A. Marsh, boot and shoe manufacturer, badly damaged. Fire caused by overheated pipes of the furace. Damage to building and furniture estimated at about $\$ 4,000$. Mr. Marsh's residence was but recently completed and cost between $\$ 35,000$ and $\$ 40,000$. Fully insured. Oshawa, Ont., 8.-Warren tannery, lately oceupied as a storehouse by the Oshawa Canning Company, burned. Loss $\$ 3,500$, covered by $\$ 2,500$ insurance. The fire is believed to have been the work of incendiaries.-Granby, Que., 8.-The block occupi d by Boisvis shoe store and Kennedy's tea store, burned. The loss is about $\$ 15,000$. The bui dings are fully insured. The cause is thought to have been due to an overheated stove

## LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of $\$ 300$ and upwards (Montreal, from $\$ 175$ and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills
of Sale (for sums of $\$ 550$ and upwards), as taken fro:ـ ine 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.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARTO
Buckingham-Mary Hunter agt K. R. \& G. A. McDonald, $\$ 1,300$; Burlington-C. J. Gibson agt Hotel Brant Co., Ltd., $\$ 1,470$; Colchester S. Tp.-W. G. Wright agt S. Brush et al, \$358; Montre al-Ontario Bank agt P. J. Loughrin \& Co., \$2, 774; Stratford-J. J. Sadler agt W. S. Buck et al, \$642; To-ronto-Canada Perm. Corp'n agt S. D. Baldwin, $\$ 1,366$; H. Cassels agt Rachel May, \$336; Farmers' L. \& S. Co. agt E. Sullivan, $\$ 10,262$; Vankleek Hill-Mary Hunter agt S. Canning, $\$ 1,292$; Windsor-Thibaudeau Bros. \& Co. agt A. D. Learoyd, $\$ 1,334 ; \ldots \ldots$. R. Fortune et al agt W. H. P. Clement, $\$ 2,580 ; \ldots . .$. ..-S. A. Thomas et al agt J Thompson, $\$ 4,611$; Ottawa-P. MeEvoy agt W. Higgins, $\$ 461$; Windsor-J. White agt Sarah A. White, $\$ 1,911$; Bridg port -Veronica Huff agt C. C. A. Hemrich et ux,\$379; Chesley-D Douglas agt D. Douglas et ux, \$332; Fort William-Thomson, Hendersoni \& Bell agt W. A. Matheson, \$394; ListowelEmily Miller agt A. Matthew, \$812; Ottawa-H. K. Pinhey agt A. and Alice A. Hudson, $\$ 442$.

[^1]
#  

## Maker of Sack Cutting, Hemming. Sewing and Printing Machines,



# South St. Roque's Works, DUNDEE, SCOIIAND.  For JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTING. <br> Speclal Prices to Canadians under the Now Tariff. 

## THE VIPOND, PETERSON \& CO. FATLURE.

The assignment of Vipond, Peterson \& Co. continues to be the subject of general discussion, especially among fruit men. A committee consisting of Mtssrs. T. Montgomery and A. Hendrie, representing foreign houses, and Mr. J. MeNally, of the Fruit Auction Co., have been appointed, and they are to hold a meeting this afternoon, when a report will be presented by Mr. Angus, who has been appointed to inVestigate the business. The liabilities are stated to be $\$ 40,000$, and a good surplus is claimed. First, a surplus of $\$ 13,000$; then one of $\$ 8,000$, and finally one of $\$ 6,000$ was stated. When the sturplus stood at $\$ 8,000$, an offer of 25 c Was spoken of, but it was pointed out to a member of the firm that by paying only $\$ 10,000$ out of the $\$ 40,000$ lia bilities, and with a surplus of $\$ 8,000$, the firm stood to make $\$ 38,000$. Since then it is stated that an offer of 35 c unsecured in 4, 6 and 8 months has been offered and refused, the creditors refusing to move until a full statement of the business is laid before them. The coal business run by the firm under the style of the People's Coal Co., appears to have been a commission business only.
The Committee met this afternoon and looked into the statement prepared by Mr. Angus, which shows liabili-
ties of $\$ 50,000$; $\$ 33,000$ being direct, a nid ' $\$ 27,000$ indirect. The assets appear on the book as about the same amount but they have not been valued. The Committee will make up a report and present it at the meeting of creditors which is called for Monday.

## FINANCIAL

## Montreal, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901.

The year is opening with extensive mimements of the "combine" order. One company has gobbled up a large inumber of manufacturing concerns, for completing which operation it is calling for capital from the public. Rumours are afloat of some large amalgamation scheme being on hand to bring the supply of electric light and power under the control of one company. The Chambly Manufacturing Company is asking power to change its title to "The Light and Power Company of Montreal," and authority also to acquire the bonds or stocks of any similar company, as well as the right to buy out, lease, or amalgamate with any enterprise for supplying heat, light or power. The words of its application look as though some deal was afoot with the gas company. The Crow's Nest coal mines have entered into an agreement with a syndicate of the leading American railway magnates who are maturing a combine of railway and coal trade interests. The plea is
that economies can be thus effected in traffic business, but whether the public will get the benefit in cheaper coal, or the combine octopus will squeeze them and the mine owners is yet to be seen. The city's revenue last year is stated to be $\$ 145,000$ in excess of 1899 , arising it is claimed from the reform methods introduced by the Council a year ago. This is a good start, a foretaste, we hope, of coming changes by which the extravagances and waste of the City Hall authorities will be checked. The local stock exchange has been doing a fair amount of business this week, under a more sanguine feeling amongst the operators. Pacific has been sold at $915 / 8$ to $913 / 4$. Gas has been the leader, considerable sales having occurred at 217 to $2197 / 8$. What's in the wind? is being asked and speculators are hoping for some move that will boom this stock-for a time Montreal St. has been lively at 277 to 278; Toronto St., 1087/8 to 109; Bank stocks have been sold as follows: Montreal, 2571/2; Molsons, 191; Merchants, 154; Ontario, 124; Imperial, 2171/2; Hamilton, 1901/4; Dominion,, $2381 / 2$; Commerce, 149; Standard, 228. Consols are $971 / 8$. The general impression is that they have touched the minimum, at any rate for some time to come. Foreign exchange, sixties stand at $83 / 4$ to $87 / 8$; and demand at $95 / 8$ to $93 / 4$. Call loan money is from 5 to $51 / 2$, mercantile paper as for some weeks past.

## DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

 English Make - The Latest, Best and Cheapest.The Ideal Cases.


No. 5 148. This Set in Electrum. Best Quality, with Needle Points and ouble Joints, in Murocco flat Pocket Case, complete.
The most practical a d serviceable Case, as also the cheapest for the quality ver offered. Compasses 6 1n., and other instruments in proportionste sizes
No. 5149. Same Set in Square Poisished Walnut Case, with lock and trey. Comptete spa extra, $41 / 2$ inch.
My special Cases of English Drawing Instruments range from $8 / 6$ to $\mathbf{8 2 0}$. All made in my own factury, and the onl < are quite different to what are sold by any other maker or dealer in the Trade.
Jointed Drawing Pen. Loose Drawing Instruments uf every description.

No. 5132. The Standard Level.


English make, 12 in . Telescope. Improved Pattern with Polished Mahogany Case and Tripod. Complete £8 10s., as illustrated.
No 3637 The Desideratum Level, 12 in. Telescope, with Case and
Tripud. Uomplete \&4 17s. 6d.
Theodolites and Levels, Slaves, Chains Tapes, Rods, \&c. For particulars see Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

Repairs with promptitude and at moderate charges.

> TRACING PAPERS AND CLOTHS.

As also Drawing Papers, every kind and quality. My spectalittes in sbove As also Drawing Papers, every kind and quality. My spectalities in above
form a series of the very best and cneapest to be had. Samples and Prices, form \& 8eri
rhots Materials for Copying. Tracing every process. New Papers, Frames, Photr Mat

JUST PUBLISHED. POST FREE. - New and enlarged edition of Catalogue, 208 P.P., with Coloured Illustrations, giving full details and prices of all specialities and Improvements to date.

Practical Manufacturer. Exclusively Trading in this Branch. 99 St. Mary's Street, - MANOHES'IER, ENG.


## El Padre Needles

10 cents.
Varsity,

5 cents.<br>The Best: $\rightarrow$ OIGARSK

that money, skill, and nearly haf
a century's experience can produce.

## Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS \& SONS,

MONTREAL, Que.

The following is a comparative table of stock for week ending Jan. 10th, supplied by Chas. Meredith \& Co., stock brokers, Montreal:-

[^2]|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bk. of Hochelaga 63 mibozllaneoutb. | 13 |  |  |
| Can. Pactile..... 3736 | 92 | 91 |  |
| Comm. Cable Co.. 6.5 | 169 | 168 | 1873/4 |
| North Star . . . . 6000 | 9) | 90 |  |
| Mont \& Lond... .. 5 ¢ 4 | $51 / 2$ | $51 / 2$ |  |
| Twin City . . . . . . 1293 | 71.18 | 68 | 64 |
| Rich. \& Ont. Nav 460 | 110 | 108 | 104 |
| Republic. . . . . . 4500 | 61 | 59 | 105 |
| Montreal st. Ry. 3653 | 284 | $2741 / 4$ | 277 |
| " new stuck. 302 | 275 | :68 |  |
| Montreal Gas C'o. 9,57 | 220 | 216 |  |
| Bell Telpthone. . 118 | 173 | 1521/2 | 17 |
| Royal Electric... 854 | 2133/4 | 21.7 | 184 |
| Toronto Rail'y, xd. 2725 | $1111 / 4$ | 11181/4 | 101 |
| Payne.......... 10500 | $6103 / 4$ | 59 | 100 |
| Halifax Ry..... 25 | $981 / 2$ | 981 | / 90 |
| Virtue Co........ 3101 | 27 | 27 | , |
| War Eagle. . . . . 1500 | 100 | 100 | 251 |
| Iontreal Cotton. . 62 | 143 | 135 | 144 |
| an. Col'd Cot. xd 54 | 70 | 70 | 66 |
| Dom. Cot. Mills. . 330 | 93 | 89 | 92 |
| Dom. Coal pfd | 109 | 109 |  |
| " Bds. 4000 | 111 | 111 |  |
| auren. Pulp..... 67 | 120 | 12 |  |

## BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE

For week ending Jan. 8th, 1901:

| Jan. | 2........................ 9 31-32d |
| :---: | :---: |
| " | 3..................... . 9 31-32d |
| " | 4....................... 9 91-32d |
| " | 5..................... y y $_{18-16 \mathrm{~d}}$ |
| " | 7...................... 9 7/8d |
| " | 8...................... 9 29-3 |

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.
Clearings. Balances.
Total for week end-
ing 10 Jan, 1901. 19,149,171
2,854,617
Corresponding

| week | $1900 \ldots$. | $16,774,555$ | $3,342,623$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | $1899 \ldots$. | $15,328,293$ | $2,137,231$ |
| " | $1898 \ldots$. | $16,085,498$ | $2,194,702$ |

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Montreal, Jan. 10, 1901.
Business is gradually but steadily picking up, and in the lines of necessities there has been a very good movement. Prices in most lines have not shown any great variation, but in general, the feeling is firm. Leading makes of flour have been advanced 15 c a barrel, while feed is considerably higher. Sugaer is firm and an advance is expected. Cheese has advanced, Liverpool being $6 d$ higher to ${ }^{-}$ day. Butter is steady. Green fruit is very quiet, but cranberries have advanced, and are pretty certain to go up further during the week. Leather is steady with a better demand.

Butter. - There have been liberal supplies during the week and the feeling is consequently a little easier, holders being more disposed to sell. Quotations are unchanged, except that fresh roll, with an improvement in quality, is now selling at a little better figures. Best fall creamery, 23c ; choice winter made, 21 c to 22 c ; ordinary summer made, 20c to 21 c ; choicest dairy, 18 c to 20 c ; fresh roll, 19 c to 20 c .
Dressed Poultry. - There is no change in prices, which are firm. Fresh killed bright stock sells readily; but old, discolored lots, left over from the Christmas markets, is dragging out very slowly and with a very wide range in prices. Quotations are: -

# The fllands Slase \& Ingineaing Compan, Ltit 

 (SUCCESSORS TO DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED.) Patentees, Manufacturers \& General Supplers of complete fit-ups of

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Glass Bottles | Complete Machines |
| Syphons | Gas Generato's |
| Van Boxes | Gsaolders |
| Crates and Drainers | Gas Purifiers |
| Bottle Brushes | Carbonators |
| Box Brushes | Syrup Plants |
| Bottie Openers | Syrup Pans |
| Bottling Wire | Syrup Boilers |
| Botling Masks | Syrup Cisterns |
| Bottling Gloves | Syrup Measures |
| Bottling Aprons | Syruping Machines |
| Capsules | Bottle Fillers |
| Corks \& Stoppers | Bottle Corkers |
| India Rubber Rings | Bottle Washers |
| Eyeguards | Bottle Riasers |
| Gold Foil | Water Filters |
| Tin Foil | Water Regulators |
| Tin Tops or Discs | Whiting Mixers |
| Wood Tops or Discs | Gas Pu nps |
| Straw Envelopes | Acid Cisterns |
| Soluble Esseaces | Regulating Valves |
| Essential Oils | Tincture Presses |
| Acids and Drugs | Ginger Crushers |
| Colourings | Engines \& Boilers |
| Bottle Labels, \&c. | Gas Engines, \&c. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



Hopo Glass and Enginnering Worrss, Stairfoot, Barnsley, Eng. Catalogues on application.

Turkeys, fresh killed, 8e to 10c; chickens, 7e to 9c; according to size; fowls, 5e to 6 c ; geese, 5 c to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; and ducks, 8e to 9 c .
Egis.-The market is strong with light arrivals and the tendency is upwards. Finest stock has advanced fully le during the week and seems like.y to go higher. Quotations are: Strictly new-laid, 24 c to 25 c ; best fall fresh, 17 e to 18 c ; cold storage, 13 c to 18 c ; do. No. 2, 9e to 11e.
Flour \& Gratw. - The wheat market in London and New York shows a slight decline from prices last week, but flour in our local market has advanced 15c a barrel for Manitoba and strong balkers. Bran and feed have advanced. Business in all lines has been very brisk.
Frurts,-The market is unusually quiet, even for this time of year when the rush of the holiday trade is fol$l_{\text {lyed }}$ by slack business. Appárently the goods which were sacrificed during last month by one or two firms who
wanted to realize irrespective of values have stocked up retailers very fully. As forecast last week, cranberries have advanced considerably, and now sell at
\$12, a dollar above last week's extreme quotation, and next week they are likely to be $\$ 15$; there are a few Canadian berries, but soft, and for these

SodAWater. GINGER ALE LHAMPAENE CIDER. aerated ouinine
aerated SARSAPAALLLA


# Old Outer Covers 

# Repaired Equal to New or Bought for Cash 

Re-Lining with Canvas,<br>3s. Od. each<br>New Rubber (any pattern) . 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6do<br>(According to quality and weight.)

PROMPT DELIVERY.
A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

N.B.-We cannot Repair or put in New Wires.<br>A Variety of SECOND-HAND COVERS, any size [equal to new] in stock, $10 / 6$ each.<br>[Of the Best Workmanship and Materiali]

Full Particulars of the

## IMPERIAL TYRE \& RUBBER CO., Ltd.

27 BROOKE STREET,

HOLBORN, LONDON, E. C., Eng.

sTOCKS AND BONDS.


- Paying quartorily dividend.
$\rightarrow$ USE :


## Almer's Coffee ESSENEE

## JAIIES AIIIER,

## Cowgate.

 dundee, scotland.
## Special Rates to Canadians

Under the New Tariff
S.Biroh \& BO., BELFAST, Ireland.
Manufacturers of the Celebrated

belfast ginger ale and SODA WATER.<br>Cut will be ingerted next week.

$\$ 7.50$ is got. Apples of good quality are scarce, and are in a few hands. Lemons are plentiful, and the price is easy. New tomatoes are in from Florida and are worth $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.75$. Quo ${ }^{-}$ tations are: Winter apples, per brl., $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3.50$. Oranges, Valencias, 420 s, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.25$; do. $714 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 5$ to $\$ 5.50$; do., 420 s , extra large, $\$ 6$; navels, $\$ 3.50$; Jamaicas, in barrels, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5$; do., in boxes, $\$ 3.50$ Floridas, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.50$; Mexicans, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.50$; Tangerines, Florida, $\$ 4.50$; do., Californias, $\$ 3.50$; Lemons, 300 s ,
$\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.75$; do., $360 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.75$. Bananas, per bunch, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$. Pineapplis,each, 15 c to 20 c ; California pears per box, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5$. Grapes, California green Tokay,per 4_bushel crate, $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 3.50$; Catawba, per small basket, 180; Malaga, per keg, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7.50$. Spanish ontions, per crate, 90 c . Sweet potatoes, Vineland, per brl., $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 4.50$. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per $100-\mathrm{qt}$. brl., \$12. New figs, mats, $31 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ per lb . do.

# ALex B. CRICHTON \& Co. 

MANUFACTURERS OF

## School, Shopping and Market Bags,



## WALLACE WORKS, (Den's Road) DUNDEH, - SCOTIAIND.

boxes, 8c to 12 c per lb . New dates, $41 / 4$ c to $41 / 2$ c per 1 lb . Nuts, Pecans, ex tra large, 15 c ; do. large, $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}$; walnuts, 12c; filberts, 12c; French chestnuts, 10 c per lb.; cocoanuts, $\$ 3.75$. Bostonléttuce, per doz., \$1.10. California celery, per crate, $\$ 5$.
Green Hides.-The changed prices of last week for hides remain unaltered with a fair amount of trade. Sheepskins are now quoted at 90 c , and clips and lambskins are withdrawn. Calfskins are unchanged, as are horsehides. The Chicago market shows a better demand, and prices are firm.
Groceries.-The price of sugar in New York has ben put up 10c, and although our local refineries have not yet followed suit, it is pretty certain that they will do as they usually do, and copy Nuw York. The expectation of an advance has stimulated buying, and considerable orders have been placed by merchants. It is quite possible that the advance may be made before the issue of this number. In Indian and Ceylon teas there has been a mocierate business; prices for low grades ar. exceptionally low, but good qualities are firm. London advices state that values of low grades have been about a cent lower than ever before, but that the bottom has been reached and a slight improvement noted Cheap lines of Japans are very scarce, in fact, the market is bare,and any good demand would cause a flurry; there is nothing offering under $151 / 2$ c. There is a pretty fair stock of Chinas in half chests, but the supply of boxes is extremely light, and it is stated that there will be no further receipts in boxes as the Chinese find the cost of the boxes so heavy that they will not send out any more; prices of good range 13 c to $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The stocks of China greens is very small and Prices are well maintained with quite ${ }^{\text {a }}$ good enquiry. In molasses there is no change, and not much doing. The stock of Barbadoes is light and prices are consequently firm. In spices, Pepper and cloves in London are both
advancing. Coffee remains quiet and steady. Rice is unchanged. Canned grods are very quiet and expected to remain so until the end of this month as usual. The annual meeting of the Canadian Canners' Association is being held in Toronto to-day. Since writing above Montreal refiners have advanced sugars 10 c all round.
Leather.- The market remains quiet but factories have started up in pretty full order this week, now that Old Christmas Day is past, and orders are beginning to comei in. Some small sales, within quotations, are reported, partly for immediate delivery, and partly for delivery during the month. Quotations for B.A. sole No. 2, are changed to 24 c to 25 c ; slaughter, No. 1 , is 27 c to 28 c ; do.; light, medium and heavy, 27 c to 28 c do.; No. 2, 25 e to 26 c .
Paints.-There is nothing new to report this week, business continuing quiet all round.

Provisions.-The market is bare of dressed hogs, and prices have advanced 50c and as there is a good sharp demand, the tendency of values is further upward. The return of the cold weather will have an influence in the same direction of higher values. Quotations are: Dressed hogs, light, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 8.15$; do. heavy, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7$; Canadian short cut mess pork, heavy, $\$ 18$ to $\$ 18.50$; do, selected, boneless, $\$ 19$ to $\$ 19.50$; family short back pork, $\$ 17.50$; Canadian lard, pure, $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ per lb.; lard, compound, refined, $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 8 e ; hams, 13 e to 14 c ; bacon, 13 e to 15 e . Wool.-The market continues very quiet, with only sales of a few sample bales reported, but prices ara very firmly held. The near approach of the London wool sales, for which the at rivals are 229,881 bales, prevents any change in prices, or any amount of business, but holders are confident that prices will be advanced and at least ten per cent. of an increase is expected. So fully is this counted on that the representative of a French house now out here is asking an advance of seven and a half per cent. for B.A.
wool over prices now ruling, and he claims that this increase will be less than the change after the sales. There is a little greasy Australian offering at 20 c to 21 c , but the market is clear of California, the stock brought on having been sent back to the States, and it is unlikely that any more will be brought in. The present demand is small, as manufacturers claim that they are feeling the effect of the preferential duty much more keenly this year than last, and that with the present rebate in the duty, English manufacturers can undersell them easily. Quotations remain unchanged except that greasy Australian is now quoted and California cancelled.

## TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

'Toronto, Jan. 10, 1901.
There is no change in general trade conditions. The dry goods dealers have travellers out pushing spring goods, and the outlook is said to be satisfactory. Prices of cotton fabries continue firm, and are likely to continue so. Linens in fair demand at firm prices. Payments have been good this month. In groceries and hardware there has been a moderate movement, with no special change in quotations. The stock market has been active, with the tone firm. Bank shares in fair demand from investors. Latest sales: Bank of Commerce 148, Dominion 240, Standard 229, Traders' 111, Imperial $2181 / 2$, Hamilton $1901 / 4$, C.P.R. $913 / 4$; Cable 169; Toronto Ry. 1081/2, Twin City $691 / 4$, N.W. Land pr. $481 / 4$, Toronto Electric 135, Gen. Electric 197, Carter-Crume 1051/8, C. P. \& W.C. 108, British Canadian Loan 80,Canadian Savings 113, Canada Lañded 76, Ontario Loan 121, Toronto Mortgage 76.

Butter, \&c.-The butter market has been fairly active and prices are unehanged. Sales of choice tub at 19 c , and of medium at 16 c to 17 c . Pound


# White Capsule Ale 

....India Pale.

Is BREWED BY<br>Th Canadian Breweries Ltd. MONTREAL, Que, SUCCESSOR TO<br>The Canadian brewing co. and H . A. EKERS.

Unsurpassed for Family Use
BELL TELS. EAST 465 AND 140
rolls 19 c to 20 c . Creamery jobs at 20 c to 23 c , the latter for prints. Eggs firm; pickled in case lots 15 c to 17 c . Cheese dull at 11 c to $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

Dressed Hogs.-The market is very firm, with limited offerings. Car liots bring $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.50$, and small lots $\$ 8$ to $\$ 8.25$.

Flour and Grain.-Flour in moderate demand and steady. Ninety per cent. patents $\$ 2.90$ in barrels middle freight, and choice brands higher. Manitoba patents, $\$ 4.25$. Bran is firm as $\$ 13$ west, and shorts at $\$ 14$ to $\$ 14.50$ west. Wheat is in fair demand; white and red win_ ter sold at 66 c middle freight and goose at 64 c to $64 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ east. No. 1 Manitoba hard 94 c to $941 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Toronto and west and No. 2 hard 90 c west. Oats firm at 28 e for No. 1 and at 27 e for No. 2 middle freight. Peas sold at 62e east. Rye sold at 48 c middle freight, and buckwheat at 50 e to $501 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ middle freight. Barley is firmer, with No. 2 selling at 40 c to $401 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ west.
Groceries.-Trade quiet this week, with no change in prices.
Leather.-There is a slight improvement in business, with prices as a rule firm.

Hides and Skins.-The hide market is quiet with prices unchanged. Cured $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ for cows, and $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 9 c for steers. Calfskins, 8 c for No. 1 and 7 c for No. 2. Sheepskins, 90 c to $\$ 1.00$.
Live Stock.-The cattle market was more active this week, with prices firm. Exporters, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5$ per 100 lbs. and butchers' cattle $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.40$ for choice. Medium butchers, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 3.75$, and inferior at $\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 3$. Sheep steady at $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.25$, and lambs, $\$ 4.75$. Hogs, firmer at $\$ 6.50$ for choice selections, and $\$ 6$ for heavy and light fats.


Provisions.-Trade is quiet with a fair demand for cured meats. Mess pork $\$ 18$, and short cut, $\$ 19$. Bacon sold at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ for large lots. Hams $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 13 c , and breakfast bacon, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Lard, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $95 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ for tieroes, and 10 c to $101 / \mathrm{s}^{\mathrm{e}}$ for pails. Hops, 13e to 15 e . Dried apples, 4 c to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Beans, $\$ 1.35$ to $\$ 1.40$ for hand-picked.
Wool. - The market is dull, with prices of fleece, 16 c to 17 c . Pulled supers, 18 c to 19 c , and extras, 20 c to 22 c .

## A NEW MOVE.

Modern business houses are always on the lookout to enlarge the scope of their business and increase their clientage. Messrs. G. W. Reed \& Co., 785 Craig street, Montreal, have completed arrangements with the Luxfer Prism Co., Limited, who had their offices at 1833 Notre Dame strect, and hereafter Messrs. Reed \& Co. will handle Luxfer Prisms and Art Glass Work, in connection with their other lines.

By placing their goods in the hands of a well known firm like G. W. Reed \& Co., the Luxfer Prism Company feel sure that their customers will have the best attention paid to their wants, and thorough satisfaction will result.
"Luxfer Prisms" have been thoroughly established as a staple feature in all first class commercial buildings where space is valuable, and everyone knows of the wonderful effect produced by them. There is no feature in a building that gives such a bona, fide and constant benefit as Luxfer

Prisms. The improvement in light in business premises to say nothing of the direct saving in gas or electric light bills during daylight hours soon repays the initial expense of Luxfer Prisms.

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

## THORNTON'S DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

The name of Thornton is even more identified with the manufacture of high-class drawing instruments for architects, surveyors and draughtsmen generally than is that of Dollond with optical goods or Mergenthaler with the great type-casting and setting machine that bears his name. Besides the goods illustrated and described elsewhere, special attention is directed to "Thornton's Improved Pillar Compass," forming a set of drawing instruments with needle points in a single portable pocket tool. This instrument comprises eompass with pen and pencil points (lengthening bar if desired), bow pen and bow pencil, divider, and drawing pen. It is now made and supplied with clamp needle points instead of the very objectionable dagger or solid steel points, with which this instrument has always been made, and which rendered it useless to many on that account, needle points now being an absolute necessity in all good drawing instru-

## f. W. Dickinson

 Electrical * * * * Engineer, $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Show Rooms \& Offices } \\ \text { Photographic Works, }\end{array}\right\}$ cookringe Street Machine Factory - Barrack Street, ST. ANN'S WORKS, LEEDS, YORKS, ENGLAND. Telegrams: "electric," leeds.
$\star A R C+L A M P . \infty$

Dynamos, manufacturer of
Dynamos,
Motors,
Arc Lamps,
Resistances,
Switches,
Switchboards, Fittings, Instruments,
Steam, Gas and Oil Engines Of every description.
Motor Cars, Storage Batteries,
Kinematographs,
Kinetescopes,
Graphones,
Telephones,
Phonographs, Bells, Indicators,
Fire Alarms and every
Description of Electrical Apparatus,

## Established 185 x . KIRKER \& CO.

 Limited. Belfast. Ireland. Manufacture Ginger Ale, Lemon Squash, Soda Water, Kola, Champagne, \&c.Special prices to Canadians

Under the New Tariff. Cable Address: " BOTTLERS, | B $=$ LFAST |
| :---: |

ments. With this instrument fitted with needle points the very best and finest class of work can be executed. It is of the best English make in German silver, with doub.e steel joints, and guaranterd. The size when closed is only $31 / 2 \mathrm{ins}$. long and 1 in . wide, and is just 20 ozs . in weight. This is the best and most useful pocket instrument made. No. $35073 / 4$, Improved English made Pillar Compass, complete with Needle Points, in electrum, costs but \&1 9s 6d, or about $\$ 7.25$. Five per cent. for cash with order. If not considered satisfactory cash will be returned in full if instrument is sent back Within a week after receipt. This instrument supplied with lengthening bars if desired.

- One of Ottawa's oldest manufacturing concerns, thel McKay Milling $C_{0 m p a n y, ~ i s ~ a b o u t ~ t o ~ g o ~ o u t ~ o f ~ b u s i-~}^{\text {a }}$ hess. A dispatch states that after the April fire, which gutted the buildig's and destroyed the plant and stock therein, the company sold its mill site $a_{1}$ waterpower at the Chaudiere to Ir. J.. R. Booth. A good figure was odtained, and the directors thought it advisable to wind up the affairs of the Company rather than seek another site. The MeKay Milling Co, was founded

At the Office of $\because \quad \because \quad \because$
The "Journal of Commerce"
You can get everything in the line of JOB PRINTING.

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER

The Subscription List will open at $\mathbf{O}$ a.m. on Tuesday, 15 th of January, 1901, and will Close at or Before 4 pm . on Thursday, 17 th January, 1901.

# Canada Furniture Manufacturers, 

तLIMITED.:

INCORPORATED UNDER THE ONTARIO COMPANIES' ACT.

## CAPITAL, - \$3,000,000

## IN SHARES OF $\$ 100$ EACH, DIVIDED INTO

20,000 Seven per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares (with further rights as mentioned below) - - - - - $\$ 2,000,000$
10,000 Common Shares - - - - - - 1.000000
$\$ 3,000,000$
The whole of the Common Stock and $\$ 525,000$ Preference Stock is taken in part payment of the purchase consideration; $\$ 700,000$ Preference Stock is reserved unissued; and the balance of

## $\$ 775,0007$ per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock is Now Offered for Subscription at par.

Payable 10 per cent. per Share on application; 15 per cent. on allotment; 25 per cent. one month after allotment; 25 per cent. two months after allotment; 25 per cent. three months after allotment.
The Preference Shares are cumulative, and rank, both as regards Capital and Dividends, in priority to the Common Shares, and, in addition to receiving a Preferential Dividend of 7 per cent., are also entitled to divide with the Common shares, pro rata, any surplus profits, after providing for a Reserve Fund, and after the Common shares have received a dividend of 7 per cent. The charter also provides that after payment of the dividend on the Preference shares, and before payment of the dividend on the Common shares, not less than 25 per cent. of the remaining profits in every year shall be set aside to form a Reserve Fund until such Reserve Fund amounts to $\$ 500,000$.

The Dividens on the Preference Shares will be payable half-yearly, in the months of August and February of each year. There is no debenture issue, and no debentures can be created without the consent of at least two-thirds in value of the shareholders present or represented at a general meeting specially convened.

## DIRECTORS :

SIMON SNYDER, Waterloo, Ont., President Furniture Mfr's Exporting Co., Limited.
Hon. SAMUEL MERNER, Senator, Berlin, Ont., President of The Simpson Company, Limited.
ROBERT KILGOUR, Toronto, Ont., President The Carter-Crume Co., Limited.
DANIEL KNECHTEL, Hanover, Unt., President Knechtel Furniture Company, Limited.
HENRY CARGILL, M.P., Cargill, Ont., of H. Cargill \& Son, Wholesale Lumber Merchants.
W. R. HOBBS, London, Ont., President of Hobbs Hardware Company.
THOS. BELL, Wingham, Ont., President of the Canadian Furniture Manufacturers' Association.
J. S. Anthes, Berlin, Ont., Secy.-Treas. and Manager of the Anthes Mfg. Co., Limited.

## BANKERS.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

## SOLICITORS TO THE COMPANY. BLAKE, LASH \& CASSELS, Toronto. SMELLIE \& SHa W, Toronto.

## BROKERS.

R. WILSUN-SMITH, MELDRUM \& Co, 151 St. James Street. Montreal.
PELLATT \& PELLATT, 36 King St., East, Toronto.
REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENTS;
NATIONAL TRUST CO., LTD., Toronto \& Montreal.

## AUDITORS.

JENKINS \& HARDY, Public Accountants, $15 \frac{1}{2}$ Toronto Street, Toronto.

## HEAD OFFICE.

TORONTO. CANADA.
Temporary Offices: 36 King Street East.

## PROSPECTNUS

This Company is formed to acquire as going concerns the following furniture manufacturing businesses in the Province of Ontario, with the object of consolidating the various interests and effecting economy in the manufacture, and in the sale and distribution of the goods produced.

1. American Rattan Company of Walkerton, Limited Walkerton, Ont.
2. The Anthes Mfg. Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont.
3. Thos. Bell \& son, rsimited, Wingham, Ont.
4. Broadfoot \& Box Furniture Comp'y, Seaforth, Ont
5. Burr Bros., Guelph, Ont.

6 Button \& Fessant, Wingham, Ont.
7. The Hoblas Manufacturing Company, London, Ont
8. Lowis Hahn, New Hamburg, Ont
9. The Hill Ohair Company. Limited, Wiarton, Ont.
10. The Kneohtel Furniture Company, Limited, Hanover, Ont.
11. Joseph Orr, Stratford, Ont.
12. Schaefer, Killer \& Compan $\nabla$, Waterloo, Ont
13. Snyder, Roos \& Company, Waterloo, Ont.

14 Siemon \& Bros. Manf\&. Co, Wiarton, Ont.
15. The Simpson Gompany, Limited, Berlin, Ont.

16 The Union Furniture Co., Limited, Wingham, Ont
17. Zoellner \& Co., Mt Forest, Ont.

With the excep'ion of No. 7 all the above properties are freehold,

## THE FURNITURE BUSINESS.

The manufacture of furniture is one of the principal industries in Canada. The supply of raw material is abundant, and can be obtained at a low cost. The industry, which is already one of considerable magnitude, is capable of great extension, and Canada should become, in the near future, one of the leading countries for the manufacture of furniture in the world.

Owing to the increasing population and the growing prosperity of the country, the demand for furniture in Canada is very large, and has absorbed nearly the whole of the production of the factories.

The export trade has only within the last few years been cultivated. Canadian furniture is now being shipped to Great Britain and other countries, and the outlet in this direction is practically unlimited. Valuable connections for the export trade have already been formed, and, in addition to the foregoing Factories, the Company will acquire the business of THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS' EXPORTING COMPANY, Limited, of Borlin, Canada, and Liverpool, England, which Company has been recently established for the purpose of developing the export trade. The Company also has an option to acquire, on fayorable terms, after the organization of the Company has been completed, the business of the ANDERSON FURNITURE CO., LIMITED, of Woodstock, the largest furniture manufacturing establishment in Canada, the addition of which will give the Company control of over 75 per cent. of the output of Canadian factories.

The increase in the Furniture export trade of Canada during the last four years will be seen from the following figures :
Total value of Furniture exported in the year $1896 \$ 75,447$ Total value of Furniture exported in the year $1897 \quad 115,863$ Total value of Furniture exported in the year $1898 \quad 242,177$ Total value of Furniture exported in the year $1899 \quad 351,479$

The sales of the above 17 factories for the two years and seven months ending 31st July, 1900, were as follows : For the year ending 31st December, 1898 ......... $\$ 1,082,023$ For the year ending 31st December, 1899......... 1,188.102 For the seven month ending 31st July, 1900. \$763 720

Being at the rate per annum of.............. 1.309,234

The businesses to be aoquired comprise some of the oldest and most important in the trade, and the factories are situated in the best localities for raw material, labor and shipping. They are equipped with the latest plant and machinery, and are capable of greatly increased production with small additional outlay, and many of them have saw mills of their own, which will become the property of the Company. The Company will thus be in a position to carry on its operations in the most profltable manner.

## PROFITS.

The accounts of the 17 Furniture Manufacturing businesses as enumerated above have been examined by Messrs. Jenkins \& Hardy, Public Accountants, Toronto, and the following is a copy of their certificate :-

Toronto, November 1st, 1900.
We hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the 17 businesses set forth in the foregoing Schedule, to arrive at the profit for the two years and seven months ending 31st July last.

As the stocks of the businesses had been taken and the books closed at varying dates, it is impossible to show from the Accounts the actual separate profits for the years ending 31st Desember, 1898, 31st December, 1899, or for the prriod ending 31st July, 1900.

We find that the aggregate profits of the businesses for the above-mentioned period amounted to $\$ 5517,996.13$, which, after making certain necessary adjustments and charging expenses of management, excepting managers' salaries, we apportion as follows :

> For the year ending 31st December, 1898
> For the year ending 31st December, 1899
> $\$ 144,450.43$
> For seven months ending 31 st July, 1900 230,708.18
> Being at the rate per annum of
> 244,864. 32

In arriving at these Profits the cost of maintenance and repairs of plant and machinery has been charged as an expense of the business, and provision has been made for depreciation, but Interest on Capital and borrowed money has not been charged. Yours faithfully,

JENKINS \& HARDY.
It will be seen from the Aceountants' Statement that the profls of the last three years have been progressive; the amount necessary to pay the 7 per cent. dividend on the $\$ 1,300,000$ Preference Stook, now issued, being $\$ 91,000$, is (on the basis of the profits of the last two years) more than doubly secured, and leaves an ample surplus for providing for the Reserve Fund and paying the dividend on the Common Stock.

It is anticipated that the above profts will be considerably increased as the result of the amal gamation of the businesses.

## ADVANTAGES OF AMALGAMATION

Among the advantages to be gained by this consolidation of interests the following may be cited:
1st. The purchase of lumber and goods in larger quantities and on better terms.
2nd. Avoidance of unnecessary competition.
3rd. Saving in cost of distribution.
4th. "Specializing" the manufacture of particular goods, which means that instead of each factory having to manufacture many different kinds of furniture, certain factories will undertake special lines.
5 th. Development of export trade.

## MANAGEMENT.

The Board of Directors includes the representatives of some of the principal businesses acquired and it is also intended to retain the services of most of the old managers, so that the management of the Company and the superintendence of the various factories will $L e$ in the hands of experienced manufacturers, who have been successfully identified with the furniture trade for many years.

## STOCK8.

After paying for the various businesses, there will remain a sum of over $\$ 500,000$ for the purchase of the stocks-in-trade to be taken over by the Company at valuation and for working capital and the general purposes of the Company.

The price to be paid by the Company for the above mentioned businesses has been fixed at $\$ 1,859,972$, payable as to $\$ 263,472$ in cash, $\$ 525,0$ c 0 in fully paid Preference Stock, $\$ 1,000,000$ in fully paid Common Stock, and $\$ 71,500$ in mortgages on the property. The company will arsume these mortgages and will retain in the treasury an equivaleat amount of Preference Stock for the purpose of redeeming the same.

The Company will acquire the business of the Furniture Manufacturers' Exporting Company, Limited, by purchasing the whole of the shares of this Company, and thus taking over the assets and liabilities, the consideration for which is included in the above-mentioned purchase price.

The Company may at any time before completion reject any of the businesses agreed to be sold, and if they think fit may substitute other businesses of a similar character, and in this case the price to be paid to the vendors will be increased or diminished as the case may be.

Application will be made in due course for a quotation of the shares of the Company on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

A pplications for Preference Shares should be forwarded to either R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum \& Co., Montreal, or Pellatt \& Pellatt, Toronto, together with a remittance for the amount of the deposit. Cheques, drafts, etc, to be made payable to the National Trust Co.

If the whole amount applied for be not aslotted, the surplus paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is $m_{1} d e$ the depesit will be returued in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the offlees of the Company and from $R$. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum \& Co, and Pellatt \& Pellatt.

The subscription List will be open at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 15 th January, 1901, and will close at or before 4 p.m., on Thursday, ${ }^{17} 1$ h January, 1901.

Toronto, December 19th, 1900.
Note,-Since this prospectus was prepared a fire occurred at the Knechtel Furniture Company's Works, which destroyed the factory and warehouses and a portion of the stocks, but not the sow-mill or all lumber The place was well insured and wisl be rebuilt to greater advantage than before. This fire will necessitate re-adjustment of the figures relating to the Knechtel Company, but does nut substantialiy change the basis of this Prospectus.

Telegraphic Address :
Fitablished 1868.

## Centrifugal Pumps \& Pumping Engines

Yor Doakh, otroulating Fargoren, Balrage Werte, | ath |
| :---: |



DRYSDALE \& CO.,
Bon Accord Engine Works,
GLABGOW, Scotland.
over 60 years ago by the late Hon. Thomas McKay. It has had steady growth, and has always been looked upon as one of the leading industrial concerns of the city.
-The announcement that the Grand Trunk Railway Co. are about to ereet at Portland, Me., a second millionbushel elevator has been received at Midland, Ont., says a dispatch, with the greatest possible satisfaction, as it means a largely increased grain trade from Chicago, Duluth, Fort William, Washburn, and other western points,
through Midland, via the G.T.R., to the Atlantic seaboard. The above follows the announcement that Bradley, Jenks \& Co. of Chicago, the owners of one of the two mammoth elevators now in operation at Midland, are constructing at Chicago a millionbushel elevator to increase their already large trade through this port, and with these two new elevators at the Chicago and Portland ends of the route it is confidently expected that the shipment of grain through Midland will increase from twelve millions of bushels in 1900 to double that amount in the coming season of 1901.
-What is known as the single passenger ticket has been adopted by the Grand Trunk Railway. The travelling public will hail this change, as it serves to do away with the long, cumbersome tickets. The new ticket will have but one coupon betwelen any one point and any other point, no matter how many miles between them. For instance, in the past a ticket between Montreal and Chicago was of great length, and made up of at least a dozen coupons. Under the new system the ticket will have but one coupon for the entire trip.

## FAST SHOOTING.

Interesting experiments have recently been made in India with the LeeEnfield and Mauser rifles, the object being to compare the speed at which they could be fired. The first named

## Rooiing and Asphalting

OF GUEREX DESCRIPTION.

## Metal Cornices, Skyllghts, \&c.,

Cement and Tile Floors, Cement Washtubs
$\& \mathrm{c}$.
Cakaduan Agents:
Boston Hot Blast Heating, and Pneumatic System of conveying mill Stock.

## GEO. W. REED \& CO., montranl.

carries 20 cartridges in its magazine. but is usually used as an ordinary rifle, without magazine. The Mauser is charged with fine cartridges. With the Lee-Enfield, using the magazine, 20 shots were aimed or fired in $21 / 4$ seconds and when the magazine was not employed, in 1 minute 26 seconds. The Mauser fired 20 shots in 1 minute 53 seconds.

## INOCULATING THE SOIL.

The principle of the microbic inoculation of the soil for the purposes of forcing the growth of certain of the legumes, or bean family, has been carried out in Kansas on the largest scale yet reported. Leguminous plants assimilate free nitrogen from

## Charles Parkin \& SON.

MANUFAOTURERS OF

## Carpenters'Tools,

do.
Charlotte Street, Sheffield, England.

## THE CAMADA SUGAR REFWNMG COO, Limitea, MONTREAL.

## Manufacturers of REFINED SUGARS of the well-known Brand



Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Late Processes, and the Nowest and Best Machinery, $n$ LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb . boxes. surpassed anywhere, "CRUWN" ' GRANOLATED,
"CREAM" SUGARS, (not drled), Special Brand, the finest which can be made YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standarde, EXTRA GRANULATED, very Sipertor SYRUPS of all grades in bris, and half brle, BOLI MAKERS of high class Syrup in tina, 2 lb . and 8 lb , each.

## HOLGATR \& PISHMICK,

14 Fraser Street and 29 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Brewers' Engineers,

## Brassiounders, Coppersmiths,

 plumbers, peraterers, Bar Fitters, \&c., EVERYREQUISTGE FOR PUBLIGANS SUPPLIED. " Merritt," "Unique," "Rapid," and "Orowon" Cork Draners.

the air through the intermediary of tubercles on the roots, which are due to low forms of organic life. The Kansas soil, it was found, contained none of the organisms necessary for this absorption of nitrogen. Accordingly the Kansas experiment station introduced soil from Maine in which thee Soy bean was known to thrive. Crops were successfully grown and this soil used for further inoculation of other plots. The experiments have now been continued over several seasons, demonstrating that the soil can be irnculated in a wholesale manner by this method. As a result the Soy

Bean can be grown on Kansas soil over a large area. The value of this plant lies not only in the forage crop it produces but in its ability to extract nitrogen from the air, which is utilized to enrich the soil.-Phil. Record.

## ZIRCONIUM.

Although known to the scientific world for many years, zirconium has never been of any especial use to mankind. It occurs in nature principally as the mineral zircon. This is the oxide of zirconium and silicon, and is sometimes found as a beautiful

crystal substance of a yellow color, which when cut forms the gem-stone jargon. Metallurgiste have discovered that carbon in uniting with irous to form carbides of iron is the important factor in the production of steel. Titanium, chromium and tungsten have also been found to produce distinctive and important grades of steel. Zirconium comes right after carbon and titanium in the system of the elements, forming like compounds to its predecessors. It is therefore suggested that the use of zirconium to form zirconides with iron may in the futura be as important an element as carbon, and the carbides in the produetion of special and useful grades of steel.

## HAPPY NEW CENTURY

Sir Edwin Arnold has written an address as follows, purporting to be from Britannia to Columbia, at the end of the Century:








 railway bridge

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1901.


## BUSIIESS POR SALB

For bale, as a going concern, the gen eral retail business carried on by the late Thomas McNeely. This is an opportunity to secure a throughly established and profitable business in the good agricultural and fishing District of the Lower Frazer. Full particulars may be obtained of
H. N. RICH, Ladner, British Columbia

## Belfast Ginger Ale.

## John Holmes \& Co.

Mineral Water and Cordial Manufacturers,

University Mineral Water Works,
Belfast, Ireland

Telegraphic Address:
"RESTORATIVE, BELFAST."
Ott will be inserted as eoon as recelved
'Daughter and uncrowned Sister, Queen and Friend!
The year wanes, and with that the hundred years.

New on thy brow the centuries demine the frost and sunlight, triumphs, tears
Leave trace of many. Look! what silvered locks
Mingle with gold under my diadem While thy fair braids, unfluttered by all shocks,
Shine hyacinthine. Great Land! fasten them
Fearless, with fresh stars, 'neath thy Phrygian cap
I send thee motherly kiss and benison;
Love me or love me not; hap what may hap.
My pride and prayers watch thy bright course begun;
Thou dost uphold the lessons learned from me.
And speak'st my Shakespeare's speech God go with thee!"
He makes Columbia return the compliment as follows:
"Mother! I send thy proud kiss back to thee
By subtler wire than whatsoever ties Thy shores and mine, beneath the severing sea.
The bond of breed, of kindred blood that flies
Glad to my eheek at this thy salutation,
I have been self-willed-I shall be again;
But thine to me is not another nation;
My knee, not wont to bend, to-day is fain
To make thee courtesy for all thine ages;
For that same reverend silver in thine hair

## ROSS \& WALPOLE, <br> Limited.

## Engineers, Millwrights, Boiler-Makers

Electric Light and
Tramway Pole Bases,

## Iron and Brass Founders,

NORTH WALL IRON WORKS, Dublin,

- Ireland.

For all thy famous worthies, statesmen, sages:
God go with thee! If thy foes too much dare
1 think we shall no more be kept asunder
Than two great clouds in heaven that hold the thunder."
The lines are from the New York Independent.

## SCHOOLS OF QUARRYING.

In the current number of Stone, a journal devoted to the quarry and stone interests, is an article on the establishment of a school of quarrying at Bangor College, North Wales. This

| Name of Article． | Wholesale | Name of Article． | Wholesale． |  | Wholess18． | Name of Article． | Wholesale |
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|  |  |  |  | Molasebe（Barbados），carb do brls．\＆ $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 00 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 431 & 0 & 44 \\ 0\end{array}$ | Vermicelli，Canadian． Maca ront， | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 05 & 0 \\ 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 05 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
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|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 21\end{array}$ | B | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 45 \% \\ 0 & 46 \\ 0 & 40 & 000\end{array}$ | Loobe Muse | $\begin{array}{llll}0 \\ 0 & 08 & 08 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 40 \\ \end{array}$ | Lemon． | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 012\end{array}$ |
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|  | 019020 | K | 050 050t | Extra Des | 010385 | Ohocolate |  |
|  |  | Buckwheat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | Royal Buc | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 3 & 75\end{array}$ | Vanilla，jel，wrap． $24 \times 1 / \mathrm{lb}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 84 & 0 & 36 \\ 0 & 43 & 0 & 48 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
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| Winter Makes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 10,9 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | ， |  | Currants，${ }^{\text {Le }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & \text { U } 12\end{array}$ | Tilp．Van，Green do do | 050 O56 |
|  |  | pan，com，to | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 17 & 0 & 18\end{array}$ | Cu | 000013 | so do Lilac do do | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 58 \\ 0 & 066\end{array}$ |
| Egas：Select new． <br> Fall，held fresh <br> Limed． <br> Cold storage． <br> No． 2. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 23 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & \\ 0\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{0} 19020$ | Patrs | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 00 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ | uo do Bronze do do | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 65 & 0 \\ 0 & 74 \\ 083\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 16 & 0 & 18\end{array}$ | is choicest．．．．．．．．．．．． | 0 $22 \frac{1}{2}$ 0 25 <br> 0 26 0  | Vostizza | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 14 \\ 0\end{array}$ | do do White do do | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 73 & 0 & 88 \\ 0 & 38 & 0 & 48\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 15 & 0 & 16\end{array}$ | 4 | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 26 & 0 & 36 \\ 0 & 071 \\ 0 & 0 & 09\end{array}$ | Prunes， Ca | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 06 & 0 & 11\end{array}$ | Unsweet＇d blue prem do |  |
|  | 013 | Eybon， |  | do Fre | 0 04   <br> 0 08 0 05 | Starch： |  |
|  |  | fine to finest，Io | 030045 | Figs in bag | $\begin{array}{llll}0 \\ 0 & 03 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 13\end{array}$ | Can．Laundry | 041000 |
| Hops：N．Y．State，per i． <br> Pacific Coast， <br> Canadian <br> German <br> Finglish <br> British Columbla | 014015 | Gunpowder，Moyune | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 22 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 35\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 05 & 0 & 06\end{array}$ | Silver Gloss |  |
|  | ${ }_{0}^{0} 1440014 i$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 25 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 16\end{array}$ | Shtes Almonds， | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 25 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 12 & \\ 0\end{array}$ | nson＇s ${ }_{\text {Step }}^{\text {Prep }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 \\ 0 & 073 & 0 & 00 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  | ganey med to good．${ }_{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 15 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 19 & 0 & 23\end{array}$ | S．S．Tarragona．．．． | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 131 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 00 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 083\end{array}$ |  | 0 00  <br> 0 0 051 |
|  |  | ine to lnest is | 028 | Walnuts． | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 00 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 14 \\ 0\end{array}$ | No． 1 Wh ，blue 48 | 0051000 |
|  | $018 \quad 026$ | Congor，co | ${ }_{0}^{0} \mathbf{C} 00016$ | Fiberts | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 10 & 0 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ＂good co | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 17 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 29 & 0 & 271\end{array}$ | Bulk mixed Candy，per lb． | $005 \frac{1}{2} 008$ | less $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ ．dis． |  |
| Hog Produots： <br> Bacon，smoked，per th．．．． Hams，clty curbi， Pork Ca，s．c．per bbl．．．．． do mess．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ＂med，to good．． | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 22 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 32 & 0 & 35\end{array}$ | Baking Soda， 112 lb ．keg． | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 1 & 70 \\ 0\end{array} 120$ | Cote D＇or | 0281000 |
|  | 0 13 0 15 <br> 8 13 0 14 | In fing to finest．． | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 32 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 28\end{array}$ | Spices：Cassia．．．．．．．．mats | 0 12 12 15 <br> 0 90 1 20 | Cote D＇or．．．． | 028000 |
|  |  | Indian， |  | Масв．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．chest | $\begin{array}{ccccc}0 & 90 & 1 & 20 \\ \text { C } & 15 & 0 & 16\end{array}$ | W．W．XXX | 025000 |
|  | 18501950 |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 15 & 0 & 35\end{array}$ | Cloves．．．．．．．．．．．．． | C 0 501000 | W．W．${ }^{\text {W }}$ ．$\frac{X}{X}$ | 020000 |
| Dresed Hoge, light....... |  | Coffess，Mochs（green）－ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 25 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 08 & 0 & 15\end{array}$ | W．W．${ }^{\text {W }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 17 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
|  | ．7 00 8 00 <br> 0 11 0 12$\|$ | Java．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （17crer $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 22 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 18\end{array}$ |  | 0 07 0 14 <br> 0 08 0 10 | － | $\begin{array}{cccc}0 & 45 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
| Lard，per To Can pare．．．．． Com．Refined．．．．．． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccccc}0 & 11 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & \text { U7 } & 0 & 083\end{array}\right.$ |  | 0 17 0 18 <br> 0 17 18 18 | African＂ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 08 & 08 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}$ er | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 27 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | $011{ }^{0} 1{ }^{1}$ | Pimento．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 17 & 12 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 19\end{array}$ |  |  |
| SEEDA | ． $008 \frac{1}{2} 010$ | Plantation | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 27 & 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 08 & 0\end{array}$ | pper，Bisck．．．．．White | 0 25 0 | Soap：Beat Laund | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 05 & 0 & 0 E \\ 0 & 021\end{array}$ |
| Timothy，（Csn＇n）per bsh． | ． $\begin{array}{lllll}2 & 00 & 2 & 50 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 50\end{array}$ | Chicory．． | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 06 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 06\end{array}$ | Mustard | 0720 | ＂6 Common．．．．．．．．．． | $002 \% 0$ |
|  | － $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 50 & 1 & 80 \\ 1 & 50 & 2 & 00 \\ 1 & 75 & 0 & \end{array}$ |  |  | ， | 23 00 |  | 400420 |
| Flax f f lba．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － 0750 | Sugars：Fractory． |  | Rice， C | $000 \quad 310$ | Telephone | ． 400420 |
| Millet． | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 75 & 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 & 0 & 90\end{array}$ | Exx Gramulated，bris．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 4 \\ 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | ＂Patna．．．．．．${ }^{\text {\％}}$ \％ 100 ib | b． 412.484821 | Tiger | 4000 000 |
| SUNDRTES：－ | 75090 | German gran＇d． |  | ＂Burmah．．．．．．＂6 | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 00 \\ 5 & 4 & 10 \\ 500 & 5 & 10\end{array}$ |  | 000450 |
|  | $40 \quad 050$ | $\mathrm{HEx}_{66}$ Ground，in bz | 000560 | ＂Crystal Japan 6 | 6 60 <br> 6 60 |  | $170 \quad 185$ |
| Honey，White Clov．，Comb． Extracted． | ． $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 0 & 141 \\ \end{array}$ | Powdered，in br | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 5 & 05 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 40\end{array}$ | ＂Carolina | 00020 |  |  |
|  | － 0008 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 5 \\ 0 & 00 & 50 \\ 0 & 50\end{array}$ | Poarl st pe | 003005 | ards： |  |
| Beeswax．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1\end{aligned} 25$ u 30 | Paris Lumpss in | 0 0 0005550 | Treaploca，Pearl ．．．．．．．．． |  | Royal | 165000 |
| Beans：prime． do．Best hand－pleked．．．． | 1 40 1 45 <br> 150 1 55  | ＂ $100-1 \mathrm{~b}$ bxs． | 000540 | （spa Plake．．．．．． | 4 0 00 0 05 <br>  1 15 0 00 | G | 165000 |
|  | － $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0\end{aligned} 0909010$ | ＂ 6 ＂ $50-\mathrm{lb}$ bxa．． | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 5 & 50 \\ 4 & 15 & 4 & 55\end{array}$ | Gelstine，${ }_{66}^{1}$ qt | $1 \begin{array}{llll}175 & 000\end{array}$ | Improved Globe． | $80 \times 00$ |
| Sugar Maple． | ． 050060 | Branded Yellow | 415455 | 1. |  |  |  |

## W．J．JENKINS \＆Co．， Belfast，－Ireland， MANUFACTURERS OF

 HANDKERGHIEFS and PANGY LINENS．Washing sults and Blouses．
district was long the region that pro duced the slate of the world，but of late the production has fallen ofl．The inspector of quarries，the Mayor and other leading men recently held a con－ ference in which it was pointed out that the quarries were carried on in a wasteful and even destructive manner． owing principally to the lack of scien－ tific knowledge on the part of man－ agers and sub－managers，and because slate quarrying had been taught to the men in a haphazard mannier．As a re－ sult the School of Quarrying was cre－ ated．The writer in the Stone calls attention also to the enormous waste of millions of tons of valuable building material by the uneducated quarry－ men in this country．It is recommend－ ded that technological institutes es－ tablish schools in which geology，and petrography，as well as mechanics and machine construction be taught，along with some civil and mining engineer－ ing，to enable our nation to turn out educated quaryymen who can develop our non－metallic wealth as intelligent－ 1y as we are now doing our metallic resources．

AN ALL－BRITISH RAILWAY TO CHINA．
A strong appeal to the imagination， ays the Philadelphia Record，is made
by an article in The World＇s Work for January，on＂Great Tasks of the New Century，＂which deals with the most important canal and railway undertak－ ings in America，Europe，Asia，and Af－ rica，now projected or in course of exe－ cution．Special emphasis is laid upon an all－British railway to China，as fol－ lows：

One of the great tasks of the new century is the railroad Great Britain is planning to build from Egypt to the Yangtse．It is proposed that the western point of departure shall be either Alexandria or Port Said，and that the route，following roughly the parallel of thirty degrees north lati－
tude，shall cross the Isthmus of Sinai and Northern Arabia，skirt the shores of the Persian Gulf and pass through Baluchistan to Kurrachee in India． The length of this section would bel a trifle under twenty－five hundred miles， and，except at the head of the Persian Gulf，would present no physical ob－ stacles that could not be easily sur－ mounted．Use of the Indian systems with a link to be supplied here and there，would bridge the distance be－ tween Kurracheer and Mandalay，whence the Indian government is now build－ ing a railroad to Kunlong．Careful surveys have developed a practicable route from Kunlong to the Yangtse at Su－Chow，and from that point a

## Tumb <br> Engineers， Millwrights， Machine Makers，

Britannia Works，
Springfield Road，
BELFAST， IRELAND．


MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JAN, 10, 1901.

line could be easily extended to Shanghai. Many-sided results will attend the building of this line. Besides revolutionizing the sea route and traffic with Australia, it will provide a rapid and safe means of transit betweem Europe and, India and China, and will enable cheap and speedy exchange of products throughout the vast region lying between the Mediterranean and the Pacific. Finally, and this is the argument most frequently urged in its behalf, it will form England's natural response to the Trans-Siberian Railway, and will conduce enormously to her power and prestige in the East, Construction of this line is part of the declared policy of Great Britain in China, and conservatve advocates believe it will be built during the next decade.

## A NEW DISINFECTANT

For a long time it has been recoghized as desirable to supplant disinfection by steaming (which can only be carried out properly in hospitals and other places where there is the necessary apparatus) by some chemeal disinfectant which can be used y every layman. Such means as sublimate, carbolic acid, and similar substances are not easy to handle. It is
almost impossible to spread them evenly over the material to be disinfected. Since the discovery that formaldehyde is one of the best destroyers of bacilli many experiments have been made to render it of general use, and at last this has been accomplished. The object to be achieved with disin-
fecting matter is to steam or spray it so that it will penetrate into every crevice. The Elb formaldehyde briquettes, which are now used in Germany, have been planned for this purpose. Each one contains one ounce of formaldehyde. When a lighted match is applied the briquette burns

## LEMONADE,

Made under TAYLOR'S new PATENT Non-alcoholic PROCESS.

## "CRITIC" Lemon Soda,

Made under TAYLOR'S new PATENT Non-alcoholic PAOCESS

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1901.

| Name of Ar | le. | Name of Article. | Wholesale. | Name of Article. |  | Name of Article. | Wholessle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ c. 8 | alt-Continued. | \$c. $\mathbf{8}$, c. | Capstan Clgarettes, 10s. 50s. Gold Flake, 10s, 508 | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \hline 8 & c \\ \hline 15 & c_{0} \\ 115 & 75 \\ 015 & 775 \end{array}$ | Ports- <br> Tarrago | $\begin{array}{lll} 8 & c . & 8 \\ 1 & c \\ 1 & 10 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Onited inchee, 00 to $25 . . .$. |  | Special Dairy, per bri. | $\begin{array}{lll} 2 & 00 & 2 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 50 & 50 \end{array}$ | Three Castles, 108, | 020100 | Sandeman | 1 200600 |
| do 41 to $50 \ldots \ldots$. | -0 00 2 10 <br> 0 00 4 10 <br> 0    | Spl Cheese Salt p pag boorb | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 45 \\ 1 & 1550 \\ 1 & 5 & 150\end{array}$ | Gold T1p, 50, $1008 . .$. | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 25 & 2 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 180\end{array}$ | Warter \& Maj sPorits gal. | 210 2 2 00 |
| do do | (1000 | Spl Cheose salt p bag2001b <br> Turk's Island per bueh.... | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 35\end{array}$ | Gerth's Smoking |  |  |  |
|  |  | Outsmorn |  | Wool. |  | \% | 200650 |
| Lead pure 50 to 100 lb . kg . | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 6 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 6 \\ 1 & 127\end{array}$ | No. ${ }^{\text {Nom }}$ Nlack Chewing, cads |  | Fleece ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 0 & 19 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | Olarets- |  |
| do No. ${ }_{\text {do }}$ No. ${ }^{\text {do.................... }}$ | ${ }_{0} 000585$ |  |  | North We | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & 17 \\ 000 & 0 \\ 0 & 00\end{array}$ | St. Jullens |  |
| doNo. 3 |  |  | 00008 | Pulled, combin | ${ }^{0} 2002020$ | Nat. Johnson © | ${ }_{4}^{4} 002500$ |
| White Lesd | ${ }^{5} 500500$ | Old | 000082 | do super | (lllll | J. Calvet \& Co | 4504000 |
| V | 1 50  <br> 1 1 75 <br> 1 25  | Ofd Chum, $1-6$ tins |  | B. A. Scon | $\begin{array}{llll}025 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ | Champagnes- |  |
| Yel. Ochre, Frenc | $1{ }^{1} 45050$ |  | 000085 | Nsta |  | Pommery, Fils | 28008000 |
|  | 080070 | do 11 lb ti | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 83\end{array}$ | Cape, greasy. | 000000 | ¢. H. Mamm |  |
|  | 085 100 <br> 840 50 | Ont Cavendish, in pkg., 1-10s | 000080 | Australisn g | 020 021 | Perrier. Joue | 28003000 |
| Fnglish Cement, | 240 <br> 190 <br> 1 |  | 000100 |  |  | Brandies | 50 |
| Fire Bricks per | 17002400 | Durham, i ib. i rumg | 000100 |  |  |  |  |
| Fire Clay |  | Ritchie's Navy Cut. $1-5$ tins. | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin........... ............ |  |  | 000095 | 100 lbs | 70 | Scotch Whiskeys | 925950 |
| Glue:- ${ }^{\text {Domestic Broke }}$ | 013015 | R1tchie's Şmoking Mixioure, |  |  | 080 |  | 251250 |
| French Cablz... |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 66\end{array}$ |  |  | Extra spl ${ }_{\text {c }}$ Liqu |  |
| American white, brile...... | - $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 20 \\ 0\end{array}$ | Unique, $1-15$ plegs........... do. in plege., | (1) | nes, LIquors, \&c. |  | Gin |  |
| Coopers' Glue. | : $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 20 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & \\ 0 & & \\ 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 00 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 061\end{array}$ | Ale-Euglish. ..........qts |  | De Kiyper red cases | O $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 11 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 600\end{array}$ |
| Gralden Ochre.... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 04 \\ 0 & 04 & 010\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Plug }}^{\text {O. }}$ Tobaccos- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  | do vroent.. | ${ }_{0} 0002^{65}$ |
| French Imperial Green.... | - $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0\end{aligned} 120016$ | Ritchte's Derby Smoking, |  | ablin Stout... |  | do |  |
| Vermilionette. ........... |  | Solece, $3 \mathrm{~s}, 8 \mathrm{~s}$ and 16 s Ritchle's old Virginis Smok | - 000068 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{llll} 2 & 40 & 25 \\ 1 & 57+\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 62 t \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
| Genuine Quickersiver...... | 1 1 065 | ing Twist, 3/83........... | 000070 | Spirits Canadian-per gal. |  | Irish Whisky- |  |
| No.1 Furndo do ${ }^{\text {dob }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 75 & 100\end{array}$ | Old Virginia solmee, 31/8... | 0 00070 | Alcohol. ....... ..65. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ O.P. | 4 $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 1 \\ & 15\end{aligned} 4^{60}$ | Geo Roo d Co. 1 star, qtss | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 50 & 0 \\ 9 & 70 & 10 & \text { 50 }\end{array}$ |
| Brown Japan. |  | Ritchie's Old Chum Chewling |  | Spirits.............. 50.0. O. ${ }^{\text {do }}$. | - $\begin{array}{lllll}4 & 15 & 15 & 4 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 25 \\ 2 & 30\end{array}$ | John Jomieson ${ }^{\text {d }}$ 8tars, Co qts | 9501150 |
| Black Japan...... | - 170 | (61b.cads) . ........... | . 0000067 | Clab whiejky...... U.P. | 360 3 | Angostars Bitters |  |
| Orange do do pher, Pure....... | 190200 | Standard, 9 1-38, 6 lb . cads.. | ${ }_{0}^{0} 00067$ | Corby's IXL Rye, qris | 8000850 | case of 2 doz.......... | 14501500 9751025 |
| White do do $10 . . . . . . .$. |  |  | 000067 | " XTC " | $\begin{array}{llll} \\ 6 & 00 & 6 & 50 \\ \text { gsil2.202. }\end{array}$ | Banagher Irish Whieky, qte do do per gal do |  |
| Putty Bulk $100 \mathrm{lb} .\mathrm{brl} \ldots \ldots$. |  | (E. D. A Gerth, agent.) |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 75775$ |
| Pariegreon Salt. <br> Liverpool per bag |  | Westward Ho, \%ib. tins. . Meridian (Cavendish $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. | $: \begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 50\end{array}$ | Canadian Wines Golden Dians, qts | cases gal, | do do ptes per cs. | 7758 |
| Canadian, in smáli bage.... | $:{ }^{2} 10108000$ | Traveller. | $\begin{array}{lll}000 & 0 \\ 00 \\ 000\end{array}$ | Fine Old Port | 5000125 |  |  |
| Canadian, Quarters. |  | Three Cisstles... | $\begin{array}{lll}000 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 50\end{array}$ | Niagars | 500 <br> 4500 <br> 450 <br> 10 |  |  |
| pactory Filed per <br> Fachorars... | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 90 & 1 & 25 \\ 0 & 271 \\ 0 & 35\end{array}$ | ( | . 1000050 | - | 450 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Dry Concord | . 1450100 |  |  |

away like one of coal, and the disinfectant is freed and dispersed into every corner. At the same time the atmosphere of the room which is being disinfected should be kept moist by boiling water in an open vessel.
-An official of the Grand Trunk recently returned from Buffalo reports having secured space for their exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, May 1st to November 1st. The space is one of the most prominent on the grounds, and covers nearly 4, 000 feet of wall space and 600 square feet of floor space. The location is situated in the machinery and transportation building, one of the finest on the grounds. This building is completed and ready for the installation of exhibits. It is the intention of the G.T.R. Co., to make one: of the finest displays, that they have yet installed in any exhibition, and will comprise a large selection of their finest photographic gems, etc., including a num ber which were awarded the gold medal at the Paris international Exposition of 1900 . Canada will be represented by numerous typical scenes of the resorts which are reached by this road. The building in which the exhibit will be placed is situated in a very central location on the grounds, and on what is known as "The Mall," reached by one of the main gates.
-The spruce export business of the year, according to J. B. Snowball's Wood Trade Circular for 1900, issued from Chatham, N.B., has been only a moderately paying one. Early sales for choice dimensions were good, but not extravagant when enhanced cost

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Telegrams: "Moriar, GlasGow."
GLASGOW, SOOtland.
of production is taken into consideration. Prices were not hgher than first cost justified. Spruce deals in 9 and $11 \times 3$, particularly the latter size in long lengths, are scarce, and outside prices are demanded. Logs suitable for making these dimensions are only
obtainable in limited and fast diminishing quantities, a fact that consumers are slow to realize. Advanced freight and high insurance rates have had a curtailing effect on fall business. producers refusing to ship without see ${ }^{-}$ ing a prospect of realizing first cost;

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consequently wintering stocks at this port are slightly larger than last year, and shipments proportionately less. Winter operations on this river are on a reduced scale, assumed to be 20 to 25 per cent. less than last season's production. Shippers from this port are not able to keep pace with the cheaper productions from Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy ports, as the latter largely escape the high stumpage tax to which lumbermen in the northern por-
tions of New Brunswick are subject; and in view of the fact, also, that cheaper supplies and labour are available for their operations. The stock of merchantable spruce and pine wintering here is $33,000,000$ superficial feet, against $32,000,000$ last year, and 40,000 ,000 in $1898-4,500$ superficial feet being pine, against $6,293,000$ superficial feet last year. Shipments from Miramichi during the past year were $122,-$ 000,000 superficial feet, against $129,-$

000,000 feet the previous year, and 113,000,000 the year before. Those from St. John were $236,459,828$ last year, against $184,192,435$ the previous year. and $244,399,666$ in 1897. Those from Moncton were $41,59,444$ feet, those from Dalhousie $24,060,224$, the total from New Brunswick baing $489,000,000$ feet, against $426,000,000$ the previous year. Total shipments of deals from Nova Scotia last year were $146,294,110$,against $128,009,504$ the previous year.

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Fsuablished in 1863. Head Ofilice, Waterloo, Ont.
Total Assets, Jan. 1,'94, \$349,734.71.
George Randall. Feq., Prebident; John Shuh, Jeq., Vice President; Frank Haight, Eisq.Manager; John Kıller, Eeq., Inepector.

## UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES <br> ARE ISSUED BY THE

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Cash Values,
Extended Insurance, Paid up Policies,
GUARANTEED.
Full information sent on application. H. J. JOHNSTON,

Prov. Manager,
174 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
W. C. MACDONALD,

Actuary.
J. K. MACDONALD. Managing Director.
Head Office, - TORONTO.

## LIFE INSURANCE AGENCIES.

## THE ROYAL-VICTORIA LIFE INSURANCE CO. of Canada, (CAPITAL $\$ 1,000,000$ )

has several GENERAL and DISTRIOT agencies not yet allotted, and is prepared to give LIBERAL CONTRACTS to energetic. intelligent, and reliable agents. To men who can make a success of a good agency (whether experlenced or not) a splendid opportunity is offered. Negotiations will be treated in strict confidence, if desired.

Communicate with Mr. H. C. THOMAS, Superintendent of Agencies, TORONTO: Mr. W. T. STEWART, Superintendent of Agencies, HALIFAX; Mr. ADAM REID, Manager, WINNIPEG; Mr. W. M. HAIGHT, Manager, VANCOUVER, or with

DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S., General Manager,
Head Office, MONTREAL, Canada.

## WESTERN ASSURANCE FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

 Assets, overAssets, over . . . . . . . \$2,320,000.00 Income for Year ending 31st December, 1898, over - 2,580,000.00 Head Offloe. - Toronto. Ont.

Hon. Geo. Cox, Pres, J. J. Kenny Vice-Pres. \&Man.-Dir. C. C. Foster, Seoretary.

Montreal Branob, - - 189 ST. JAMPS STREFP. Robt. Bickerdike, Manager.

Routh \& Charluon, City Agents.

## THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

## FIRE.

 LONDON.Retablifered 1808,

## SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,

\$8, $\mathbf{2 0 0 0 0 0 0}$
PAID-UP CAPITAL,
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER
Oanadlan Branoh:
COMPANY'S BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL G. R. KEARLigy, Rebident Managrb,

## Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance company.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada.
Oapital Authorized. $\qquad$
Capital Fully Subscribed.
"Deposit made with the Dominion Government for the proteotion of Policyholders."

THOMAS A. TEMPLE \& SONS, General Managrrs.
183 St. James Street (Temple Building), Montreal, Canada.

## COMMERCIAL

## THE FIRTH CO., LIMITED,

 (CONTRACTORS TO THE WAR OFFICE AND THE ADMIRALTY)Florence Mills, WARRINGTON, England,

## IRON AND STHEI WIRH.

SPECILLITY-TINNED AND CaLVaNISED STEEL MATTRESS WIRE.
Bright Tinned, Calvanised and Coppored wre.
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES of Every Description.
Specially Prepared
WHR GLOTH OF GAJZE For Screening or $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stamp Battery Purposes. }\end{aligned}$ UPHOLSTERERS SPRIIIGS, Eto.,




[^0]:    "Every Factory in Canada should "use the best Belting. Our "EXTRA" brand.

    The J. C. McLaren Belting Co, FACTORY

    MOMTREAL. TORONTO, VAMCOUVER.

[^1]:    The receipts on Dominion Consolidated Fund account in 1900 show an increase over 1899 of $\$ 4,288,000$.
    -A few slight losses through a trusted employe of Mr. B. J. Coghlin have caused quite an umusual street sensation.

    ## BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

    -Le Bossiere \& Frere, grocers,Montreal, have assigned. The principa creditors are Geo. Vandelac, $\$ 380$; J.

    ## O. Villeneuve, $\$ 325$; A. Robitaille \& Co.,

    $\$ 237$, and Bank of Quebee, $\$ 300$.
    ## DATRYMEN MEET.

    The twenty-fourth annual meeting sociation was held at Smith's Fall the returns from cheese exports show Ag was held at Smith's Falls, value of $\$ 2,500,000$ in excess. Against Ont., on the 9th instant. His Excel- this, however, is a falling off in butter lenicy, the Earl of Minto, and also the exports of $\$ 2,000,000$. The making of Countess of Minto, honored the meet- November cheese was discouraged, as
    ing by their presence. The address of it had a depressing effect on prices of the president, Mr. D. Derbyshire, of all.
    tion of milk was not as great as in '99,
    Brockville, was an able review of the dairy situation, and deserves careful study by every cattle owner in Canada. Speaking of the exports for the year he stated that while the produc-

[^2]:    AANE
    

    Bank of Montreal . 61搳 富

[^3]:    A. C. SANDERSON \& CO., Easter Road, EDINBURGH, - SCOTLAND.

[^4]:    Needs no engineer. Can be started immediately with a match. No smoke, no smell. In first-cluss Running condition. Very economical. Costs from 80 cents to $\$ 1.25$ a day for gas and all expenses. Always ready,

[^5]:    B. \& B. LTD. have purchased the old-established business of Burgoo \& Wilkinson (Late W. Wilkinson), Spring Forks, Grimesthorp, manufacturers of Sheep and Garden Shears. Hammers Scissors Farriers' Knives, etc., and are carrying on the manufacture of these at their La Plata Works.

