mirculation System.

FFAANCE ABD INSURABCE REVIEW?

M. $S$ FOLEY, \{ Editor and Propribtor.
$\mathrm{L}_{\text {eading Wholesale Houses, }}$

## 

MONTREAL.
MPORTERS of DRY GOOIIS.
DRESS GOODS,
SILKSS,
LINENS, SMALL WARES,
TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES, ROUILLON KID GLOVES.
1 By Mororat sounare.
Clathur, Corneille \& Co.
310 to 316 St. Paul Street
${ }^{147}$ to 151 Oommissioners St.,
MONTREAL.
White Manufacturers sand Importers of
ite Lead, Colors,
Glass, Varnishes,
Glues, dec.
Oilues, Chemicals, Dyestuffs,
Tanner
Tanning Materials, dec.
BERLIN ANALINE CO.,
Berlin, Germany.
 ${ }^{\text {or Coal Tar Products. }}$

## JuHes Gonistive \& Co,

## (LTD.)

Manufacturers and Importers of

${ }^{469-475}$ St. Paul. St., Montreal.

## Abenakis Mineral Water

TAKEN FOR

PLEASURE GIVES health.

For tale by grocers and druggbleta.
TAKEN FOR HEALTH GIVES PLEASURE. Health and Pleasure cognized Epecific for all diseases of the Stomach, Kidneys, Blood \& Nerves: A ensppy, sparkling NATURA Miners Water of unexcelled fiavor Uted
as a table water there is no need of medicine to aid digestion. Botrled at the Famous A benakis Springs, the " Carlabad
of Canada."
R. G. KIMPTON, Manager, Abenakis Springs, P. GU $^{\text {. }}$
Special Agent: F. LOHMANN, 54 Victoria Sq., MONTREAL.

> The following Brands Manufactured by

THE American Tobacco Co. OF CANADA, LImited,
Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses
OUT TOBAOCOS.
Old Chum,
Seal of North Carolina,
Old Gold.

## CIGARETTES

Richmond Straight Cut, Sweet Caporal,
Athlete,
Derby.
$\mathbf{x}$ Anlete, $\mathbf{x}$
MARK FISHER SONS AND COMPANY, Merchant Tailors and Woollen Buyers
will find our Stock replete with all the Latest Novelties selected in the Home and Foreign Markets.
We have never shown a more extensive line of
Staple Woollens than we are doing at present.
Our Tallors' Trimmine Dep't is also more than usually complete.
Mark Fisher, Sons \& Co., VIOTORIA SQu! s MONTREAL

Leading Wholesale Houses.
The
Jas. Walker

## Hardware Co., Limited.

## 234=236 $\mathfrak{5 t .}$ Ұames $\mathfrak{\Im t r e e t , ~}$

 MONTREAL.
## Builders and

 General Hardware. Wholesale and Retail.
## FINE FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in Canada (about 5 miles West of that First-class Grain, Pasture and Fruit Farm known as "BEFPOHLAKDS", sltuatod immediatoly Fast of the town of Thorold, and 41 miles from $8 t$ Catharines, in the Province of Ontario a about mie from P.O., Market, Railway Stations, Churches, loam clay; Flshing Str6am of Water and Rallway throngh the place; Partridge Grove at lower end ; Barns, Stables and other Outhouses, all for $\$ 7,500$. Or will sell without large Stone Honse and part of Orchard, Grove and Lawn, say ${ }^{6}$ acres.
gate is ample for ordinary family. Fasy terms of payment. The place is well sdapted for, and produces Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay, Clover, Apples, Grapes, Pears, Pesches, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Strawberriea, and other small fruits, nearly all of the finest quality. Or will Lease Farm, Lodge and Ontbuildings (the latter somewhat out of repair), Thorold and St. Catharines have a connectin electric-tram service running through the mannfacturing town of Merritton. The steam railway service to the Fills has been replaced by an electric rallway recently.
Address the
Address the owner, M. S. FoLEx, Editor and Pro-
prietor of the Journai of Comer prietor of the Journal of Commerce, Montreal,
Canada.




FILE WORKS.



HIGHEST AWARDS at TWELVE International Expositions.

SPECIAL PRIZE,
GOLD MEDAL , AT ATLANTA, 1895.
G. \& H. BARNETT COMPANY,

## The Chartered Banks. <br> BANK OF MONTREAL. <br> (145

Fioerperatel by Act of Farlinnnomb.
Capital (all paid up) $\$ 12,000,000.00$ Reserved Fund
7.000.000.00 Undivided Profits, 510,084.04
HEAD OFFIOR, MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DREONORE:
Rt. Eion. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.O.M.G., President Hon. Geo. A. Drammond, - Vice-Premident A. T. Paterion, Enq. Rd. B. Greenehlelds, Emq A. F. Gavit, Esq. James Ross, Esq.,
T. ©. OLOUBNON, General Manager. A. Maonilder, Chief Inspector and supt. of Branches, W. W. Taylor, Asst. Inep. Jranch Jeturns. Aird, Bec.

BRANOHES IN CANADA:
MONTREAL̇, H. V. Meredith, Manager.
" Weat End Branch.
 IN NEWFOUNDLAND:
St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.O. Alex. Lang, Man.
IN THE UNTHED STATES:
New York-R. Y. Febden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 50 W/all Street.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, manager.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London-The Bank of Eagland.
at The London and Festminster Bank.
of The Londion and Westminster Bank. Siverpool-The Bank of Giverpool, Ltd.
cotland-The British Linen Company Bank and
BANKERS IN THE UNTTED STATES:
New York-The National City Bank.
The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
National Bank of Commerce in N. Y.
Boston-The Merchants' National Bank.
Boston-The Merchants' Ns
Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo.
gan Francisco-The FYrat National Bank.
Montreal, 17 November, 1900.

## THE BANK OF TORONTO.

## HNOORPORATRD 18BE.

HRAD OFFIOE: TORONTO, OAKADA.
Pald-up Capital
\$2,000,000
Reserve Fund,
1,900,000

## DREOTORA:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Eeq., Preuldent. WI. R. BEATTY, Eivq., Fice-Prenident.
Henry Oawthra, Eeq., Geo. J. Cook, Eaq, Robt. Reford, Eaq., Charles Stuart, Euq. Williane George Gooderham, Eeq.

DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Hendermon, . . . Inapeetor

## BEATOHES:

| Toronto, "King St. W. Br. | Brockville, Coboarg | Peterbore', Petrolia, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal <br> " Pt. St. Oharies | Collingwood. Copper Cliff | Port Hope, Roseland |
| Barrie, | Ganamogque, London | stayner. <br> St. Catharines |

London, Eng.-The London Oity and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York-The National Bank of Oommerce.
Ohicago-Firet National Bank.
Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswlek-
Benk of Britich Ilopt Ameria.

## The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of British North America Incorporated by Royal Oharter.

The Court of Directors bereby give notice that dividend of thirty (30) shilings por siare will be of shares raglstered in the Colonies, making with the divjdend paid in October, a ristribution of 6
er cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1800.
The dividend will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 4th day of April, 1901, to be fixed by
the 4th prox. be made between the 21st inst. duriog that perfod.,

By Order of the Court,
(Signed) A. G. WALLis,
5 Gracechurch St., London, E.C., Eng
Sth March, 1901 Gracechurch St., London, E.C., Eng.
8
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Managers. } \\
& \text { - } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
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\text { The Co } \\
\\
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\text { paid on th } \\
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\text { per cent. for } \\
\text { The di } \\
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\]



## THE MOLSONS BANK.

## 91st DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT, upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES ELLIOT,
Montreal, 26th Feb., 1901.
General Manager.
The Chartered Banks.
THE ROYAL BANI
OF CANADA.

Orpttal Fudily
Reverve Freat,

## BOA1D OF DHRONON:

Thos. I. Temay, Proildent, Thomas Eitchie, Vieo-Predi 1. Dwryer, Viley Bmith, Ee HIAD OFTIOE: FALITAX, M.B. I. I. Peace, General Manager (Oifce of Eral Manager, Montreal) ; W. B. Torran Inspeetors.


## ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Imoorporated 1800.
Et. Etephen, N. B.
Oapital,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { F. F. TODD. } \\
& \text { J. F. GRANT, ... .. Prenties. }
\end{aligned}
$$

London-Memarn. Glynn, Mills, Currie too alo Yational Bank New Tork, N.B.A. Boantral. John, N.B.-Bank of Mentreal.
Drafts inmed on any branch of the Bo Montreal.

## WESTRRN BATK OP GIIID

## DIVIDEND No. 37.

Notice is heraby given that a dividend of ap ${ }^{0 n}$ and One half per cent. has been deciar the
Paid-up Capital Suock of the Bank for six months, being at the rate of Seven per payb annum, and that the same will be of APRI
on and after MONDAY, 1st dsy of at the Offices of the Bank. The Transe Notice is also given that the Nineteenth Meeting of the Shareholders of the Burl dex held nn Wednesday, the 10th day of
the Head Office of the Bank, Oshaws, hour of Two o'clock Bank, for the Blec Directors and such other business as
come before the meeting
By order of the Board, MOMILLAN1 T, H, Mat
Oshawa, Feb. 20th, 1901

THE ONTARIO BANI,

## Capital Paid-up Remerve Fund

Remerve Fund,
Profit and Lose Account,
HEAD OFFIOS: TORONTO.
G. R. 2. Oockburn, Elaq.,
A. 8. Irving, Esq., Esq., Fice-Ps. Jon. J.
D. Uilyot, Esq. J.Hallam, Eeq. R.D.
C. McGILL, General Ma BRANOIEA:

| Alliston, | Fort Willi |
| :--- | :--- |
| Aurora, | Kingston, |

Bowmanville, Lindsay,
Buckingham, Q., Montreal,
Cornwall,
Mount Forest
Newmarket, Strel
Toronto: $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Scott and Wellington } \\ \text { Queen and Portiand } \\ \text { Yonge and Richmond }\end{array}\right.$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Queen and Portland } \\ \text { Yonge and Richmond }\end{array}\right.$
AGERNT, (
1 ondon, Eng.-Parril Banl, (Uti.).
France and Europe-Oredit Lyonal
New York-The Fourth Nrational
Agents of the Bank of Tomtroal

The Chartered Banks.

## THE CANADIAN BANK of COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, Beat, . TORON $8,000,000$ HoN, GRO. A. DIRRCTORS

HOBRRT 8,000,000 President. JohnHosk, $\mathrm{Ksq} ., \mathrm{W}$. B. Hace-President. Leggat, Esin, $\mathrm{Esq} ., \mathrm{Q}$.C., LL.D., Matthew

4. H. Ireland, Chief , Ass't General Manager $B R_{A N C H E}$ Chlef Insp'r and Supt. of Branches. Ayt CHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Belleville } & \text { Dundas ONTARIO: Ottaws } & \text { Dimcoe } \\ \text { Dunnville } & \text { Stratford } \\ \text { Replin } & \text { Saris } & \text { Strathroy }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Berlin } & \text { Dunnville Paris } & \text { Stratford } \\ \text { Blenhaim Fort FrancesPartan } & \text { Strathroy }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Blenhaim } & \text { Fort FrancesParkhill } \\ \text { Balt Toronto } \\ \text { Peterboro }\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Guatham Halph } & \text { St.Cath'rin's Walkervill } \\ \text { Hamilton } & \text { Sarnia } \\ \text { DreargmoodLenlon }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Dresden } & \text { Slondon Ste. M'rie Windsor } \\ \text { OUBerangeville Seaforth Woodstock }\end{array}$ Yontreal, Winitoba. Winnipeg District.
Daweon, White Horse.

Granbrook, Kreenwood Nelenn.
Nanaimo, Row West
London, 60 Lom GRER St., E.C., S. C. Ale
New IN THE TNITED STATES :
Rant 8kagway. Alasks
The Bankers in Great Britain.
Coyn \& Smiths, Lotland, London; Messrs. Smith, Charteresondents: London.
Germangy Bk of India, Anstralis \& China
Breres Tha.
 ralials; Holland-Disconto Mastschappij; AusLinited. Stand: South Africa-Bank of Africa,
south A tard Bank of Sonth Africa, Limited;
Brith Americal Baricn Bank of Sonth An and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.; of Bue Londres y Mexien; Bermivda-The Bk.

Traders Bank of Canada
 1.200,000 150,000

Ony. J. P Drynan, Kisq. Vice-President.
Torotratton, C. Kloepprer. Esq. M.P
J. H. Beattry, Esq., of Thorold.

Toronto. General Manager. Sarnia. Sanilt Ste. Marie, Strathroy, St. Mary's.
Sturgeon Falls
Stary, Sudbury, Windsor
 ontroal-The American Eixchange Nat. Bank. RATHe Quebec Bant
SANOUE D'HOCHELAGA.

 H. J, D. Rollany, j A. Vallanconrt, Feq J. A. Prd Alphonse Turcotte, Esq. Assistant Manager Thrars- Head Offce, Montreai. Inspector Thrars-Quead Othce,
Joliette Rers, Pe, P.Q. Vankleek Hill, On Winnipeg, Man. 1393 St, Catherine $2 ? 17$ Not-e Dame Hochelaga,
 Brotherdelbach MM. Ladent National Bank, Mchta atiopa inach. Ickelhelmer \& Co.. MM. Kountze
\&

 Pommeredit Lycago. The Clydeadale Bank (Lim Oens, Lond, Comptoir Nationsl d'Escomptel de redit onal d' Industriel \& Comonnais, Société Pry, Berynnais, Brussele. Paris, Paris. France. , Germanysels, Belginm. Baris. France. Deutscha
Paya Any, Banqua Imp, Hoysale \& inter Antrichiana Via Imp. Royale \&
VIanna, Anstris. deposits allowed in Savings in Department. I

## The Chartered Banks.

## BANK OF HAMILTON.


HFAD OFF'ICY
Directors

## A. G. RAMSAY

 HAMTi

John Proctor. Geo Roach, Wm. Gibson, J. TUR, A. T.Wood, A. B. Lee, (''oronto.)
J. TURNBULL, Cashie H. S. 8TEVEN,
AGENCIEN:
Hamilion

Beamsville, Hamilton, PRES: Palmeraton, Barton St. Palmm Corsiloe, Blyth, Hamiota, Man. Carman, Man. Chesley, Delhi, Dundalk,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Manitou, Man } \\ \text { Dundss, } & \text { Milton } \\ \text { Man }\end{array}$ Meorgetown Mitchell Morrie, $\quad$ Morden, Man. Grimsby, Orangeville,
Hamilton, Ef. Find Owen Sound Bank of Fingland [Ltd.] London.
American Corren National Bk, and Hanover Nationsl Bk. Boa ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine Bank. Chicago-Union Natlonal Bank. DetroitDetroit National Bank. Kansas City-Nationa Bank of Commerce. St. Louis-National Bank of Commerc

## Eastern Townships Bank. <br> Established r859.)

## Authorized Capi Reserve Fund

## BOARD OF DIRECORS:

Hon. M, H. Cochrane, Vice-President.
Hon, M, H. Cochrans, Vice-President.
Israel Wood, J. N. Galer, C. H. Kathan; H. B. Brown Q.C., G. Stevens, HEAD OFEICE, SHMRBROOKF, Que. Brancher: (Province of Quebec.-Waterloo, Cow ansville, Rock Island, Coaticook, Richmond cinthe. Ormstown. Province of B.C-Grand Forke, Phœnix. Correspondent:
Montreal-Bank of Montreal.
London, Rngland, National Bank of Scotland,
Koston-National Exchange Bank.
New York-National Park Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted.

## THE DOMINION BANK <br> Capital, $\$ 2,300,000$ | Reserve Fund, $\$ 2,300,00$

E. B. OSLER, M.P. President
WILMOTD. MATT PEWS, Vice-Presiter

Wm. Ince
Wm. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock, M.P
HEAD OW FICE, TORONTO.
Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Hunteville, Lindsay. Napanee, Oshaws, Orillis, Seaforth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W cor. Esther: Dandse St., cor. Queen; Spadins Ave. ket Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts ; Montreal, ket Branch, cor. King
Drafts on all parts of the United States, Gres Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold Letters of Credit isaued svaisiale in all parts of Europa. Chins. Japan and the West Indies.
The Standard Bank of Canada

## Capital Paid-up, <br> $1.000,000$

HEAD OFFICEE, TORONTO.
W. F. COW AN, President.
W. F. Allan BUN BURNS, Vice-President,
W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld,
T. R. Wood, Ailsa Oraig, Cannington,

Chatham, Kingston,
Bowmanvile, Chatham, Markham,
Brantford,
Colborne, Bradford, Durham, Plcton, $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Brighton, } & \text { Forest, } & \text { Richmond Hill, } \\ \text { Brissels, } & \text { Harriston, } & \text { Stouffille }\end{array}$ Brussels, Harriston, Stouffille.
Campbellford, BANKRRS
New York-Importers and Traders National Bank London, Fingland-National Bank of Scotland All banking business promptly attended to. Cor respondence solicited.
$\nrightarrow \mathrm{EO}$. P. REIT. General Manager.

## The BANK OF OTTAWA.

HEAD OFFICF, Ottawa, Canada, Capital (anthnrized)
Capital (subscribed)
$2,000,000$
$1,994,900$ Capital (pald up)
Rest,
Gro.
Gro. Burn, Gen. Mgr. - D. M. Finnie, Ott 1,572.982 CHARLES MIREOTOR
GEORLES MAGEE - - President, Hon. Geo, Bryson, Alex. Fraser, David Mac laren, John Mather, D. Murphy
Branches : Ontario-Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mattawa, Ottawa,
Ridean St., Ottawa, Bank St., Parry Sound, PemRidean St., Ottawa, Bank St., Parry Sound, Pem-
broke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Toronto Vankleek Hill, WInchester. Que.-Lachute, Hull Montreal. Shawinigan Falle. Manitoba-Dauphin Portage Ia Prairie, Winnineg.
of Montreal. Chicago-Bank of Montreal. St New York-Bank

The Chartered Banks.
UNION BANK OF CANADA

# Capital Paid-up. 

$\$ 2,000,000$
500,000 HRAD OFFICR

QURBEC
Boara of Directors.
ANDREW Thouron, Rsq,
JaMEs Knne, Rsq., M.P.
President JaMEs Knve, Rsq., M.P.P. Vice-Pre
D.C. Thomson, Esq.
D.C. Thomson, Rsq. E. J. Hale, Esq.
Hi Giroax, Feq,
Hon. John Sharples,

Rd, Gironx, Kisq. Wm. Price, Hoq.
T. IF. Webb,
F. W. S. Crispo

Branches:
Gen. Manager Asst. Inspector

Alexandris, Ont. Indian Hd,N.w.T. Pincher Creek,
Boiseevain, Man. Killarney, Man. Boissevain, Man. Killarney, Man.
Calgary, N.W.T.
Lethbridge,N.W.T Quebec, Que. W.T Calgary, N.W.T. Lethbridge,N.W.T Quebec, Que,
Carberry, Man. Macleod, N.w.T. do St. Lous St. CarletonPlace, O.Maniton, Man, Regina, N.w.T.
Carman, Man. Merrickville, Ont Shelburne, Ont Crystal City, M. Melita, Man Sal Smith's Falle, 0 Deloraine, Man. Minnedoss, Man. Souris, Man. Glenboro, Man. Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont. Gretna, Man. Moosomin, N.w.T. Virden, Man,
Hamiota, Man. Moose Jaw, N.w.T.Wawaness, Man
 Hastings, Ont. Neepaws, Man. Winchester, Ont
Holland, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winnipeg, Man Forelan Agents:
London,
Liverpool,
New York
Minnespolis,
St. Pas Fralls, Mont
Chicago, III.
Buffalo, N. Y. Yts:

First National Bank

## THE QUEBEC BANK

## HEAD OFFICE, <br> - - QUHBEC

 Founded 1818, Incorporated 182,CAPITAL AUTHORISED $\$ 3,0$

3,000,000 REST PAID-UP - 2,500,000
DIRECTORS
JOHN BREAKEY,
JOHN T ROSS, 700,000
President.
Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vice-President
Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell,
THOMAS MCDOUGALL, C. F. Smith, Manager
Quebec, St. Peter St. Branches
Thorold, Ont.
do Upper Town.
Montreal, St. James St.
do St.Catherine St. E.
Ottawa, Ont.
Thetford Mines, Que.
Pembroke Ont.
Three Rivers,
Toronto, Ont.
t. E.

Shawenegan Falls, Q
St. George, Beance, $Q$
St. Henry, Victoriaville, Que.
I ondon, Eng., Agents, Bank of Scotland,
Boston, National Bk. of the Republic
New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk. of Brit. North Amer
do
Hanover National Bart.

## HALIFAX BANKING CO,

Capital Paid-Up, Incorporated 1872,
Capital Paid-U
Reserve Fund
$\$ 600,000$
HEAD OFFICE, $\because$ HALIFAX, N.S.
ROBTE UNLACKE,
C. W. ANDERSON,
Prealdent.
JOHN MAONAB. W. J.G.THOM8ON. W. N. WIOKWIRE
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { H. N. WALLAOE, } & \text {. } & \text {. } & \text { Cashier. }\end{array}$
Branches-Nova Scotia: Hzlifax, Amherst, An tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke port, Lanenburg, Míddleton, New Glasgow, Parrs Now, Shelbarne, springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackvile, St. John.
Bank and Branches. Now York-Fourth Molsone Bank, Boston-Suffolk Nationsl Bank London England-Parr's Bank, Limited.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## Incorporated 1832

Capital Paid-up
18,860,000.00
Head Office, - HALIFAX, N.S.
DIRECTORS.
John Y. Patzant,
Charles Archibald
R. L. Borden,
Geo. S. CAMPBELL

President
Hector MoInnes.
General Office, - TORONTO, Ont.
D. Waters, Chief Ingp'r. Geno. Mansger,

- BRANCHES.

In Nova Scotls-Amherst, Annspolis, Bridgetown
Digby, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpooi New Gle Digby, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glas
gow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Stellarton gow, North Sydney,
Weatville, Yarmouth.

In New Branswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fre ton, Newcastle, St. John, St Stephen St. Andrews (sub, to St, Stephen) Sussex, Wood
In P E. Island-Oharlottetown and-Summerside
In Quebec-Montreal and Paspebiac.
In Ontario-Almonte. Arnprior, Berlin, Toronto In Manitoba-Winnipag.
In Weat Indtes-ing. John's and Harbor Grace
In United States.-Boston, Mass, ; Calale, Maine

The Chartered Banks．
Imperial Bank of Canada．

## Capital Rest Rest

## DIRECTORS

H．S．Howt．and，－Vice－President．
Wm．Ramsay，Stayner，Hilas Rogers， W m ，Haffray， HEAD OFFICE，TORONTO． D．R．Wilkie，General Manager．

| Fseax， | Listowel， | St．Catharines， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fergus， | Nagara Falls， | Sault Ste．Marie |
| Galt， | Ottawa， | St．Thomas， |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ham1ton, } \\ & \text { Ingersoll, } \end{aligned}$ | Pat Portage， | Welland， | BRANOH IN QUNBEC．－Montreal． BRUNORES IN NORTH WEST AND BRITTBH COLTMBIA，

Brandon，Man．
Calgary，Altsi
Golden，B．C．
Nelson，B．C．
Portage La Prairie，Man
Prince Albert，Sask．
Vancouver，B．C．
AGRNTs．－London，Fing．，Lloyd＇s Bank，La．，
New York，Bank of Montreal，Bank of America，
The Imperial Bank is prepared to issue letters of The Imperial Bank is prepared to issue letters of Sreand neg Bank of South Africa，Ltd．，Transvaal Cape Colony，Natal，Rhodesis．

## La Banque Nationale． HHAD OFFICF，QUEBFC．

Cepital Paid－Up，
$1,200,000$
200,000
Dregorers：
R．AUDFTTE，Resquident．
A．B．Dupuis，fisq．Vice－Preside
Hon．Judge Chauvesu，
N．Rionx，Esq．N．Chateanvert，Fisq．， ，Rionx，Esq．N．Fortier
P．Lafrankos，Manager．N．Lavois，Inspector．
Quebec，（St．Roch）St．Francols，Beauce，P．Q． （St．Johns St．） Montreal， Ottswa，Ont Sherbrooke，P．Q．， Joliette，${ }^{\text {P．}}$
Montmagny，P．Q．，
St．Casimir P．Q．， Agents－Rngland－The Nationsl Bank of Scot－ Isnd，London．France－Credit Lyonnais，Paris and Branches，United States－The National Bank of the Republic，New
National Bank，Boston，Mass，
Prompt attention given to collections．
R Correspondence respectfally solfcited

## Union Bank of Halifax． <br> ORPORATED 1856

Gapital Authorized
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G．Mriohelf，Esq．，M P．P．，E．G．Smith，Esq． HEAD OFFICE：HALIFAX，N．S． C．N． S g

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Dartharbour，N．S．，$\}$ C．Robertson，
Dartmonth，N．S．，－F．O．Robertson， Glace Bay，N．S．，－－J．W．Rysi，
Granville Ferry，－I．Arnaud，Act，Mg Kentrille，N．S．－．A．D．MacRse，Mgr． Lawrencet wn，N．S．，－N R．Burrows，Act．Mgr Mabpool，N．S．，－
New Glasgow，${ }^{\text {s }}$
North Sydney，C．B．
Sherbrooke，N．S．，
St．Peters，C．B．，
St．Peters，C．B．


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Steel and Iron Shipbuilders and Repairers.
wife and five children perished, he escaping with a broken limb.-Portage la Prairie, Man., 16.-Stores of Morrow Bros., grocers, Caniff, druggist, and premises of Bank of Ottawa, damaged.-Chatham, N.B., 16.-Chatham Steam Laundry burned, and adjoining buildings damaged.-Halifax, N.S., 19.-A. E. MeCaul's store and warehouse at Ellerslie, burned, also hall and tailor shop adjoining.

## HEAVY FIRE LOSS.

Montreal was visited on the 16 th instant by another fire which, like the three which recently preceded it ran damage beyond the $\$ 100,000$ mark, and gave a further set-back to many insurance companies, which expected that if the sailing for the rest of the year should be comparatively clear, they might try and come out even. The fire started in the wholesale drug premises of Leeming, Miles \& Co., which was completely destroyed, while heavy damage was caused to the building and wholesale grocery stock of Hudon, Hebert \& Co. The losses, so far as estimated, are: Sister of Hotel Dieu, on buildings occupied by Hudon, Hebert \& Co., Leeming, Miles \& Co., W. V. Dawson, and Meagher Bros., $\$ 40,000$; Leeming, Miles \& Co., stock, $\$ 50$,000 ; Hudom, Hebert \& Co., stock, $\$ 100,000$; W. V. Dawson, stock, $\$ 3,000$; E. F. Walter \& Co., stock, $\$ 20,000$; Meagher Bros., stock, $\$ 2,000$; total, $\$ 215,000$. There are some fifty appraisers working on the large stock of Hudon, Hebert \& Co., so the loss is noti as yet fully known.
The insurance losses are: Hudon, Hebert \& Co., -Stock and Fixtures.-Caledonian, $\$ 20,000$; Cómmercial Union, $\$ 25,-$ 000; Liverpool \& London \& Glabe, $\$ 7,000$; London Assurance, $\$ 20,000$; London Assurance (on fixtures), $\$ 2,500$; Manchester, $\$ 10,000$; North British and Mercantile, $\$ 30,000$; Northern, $\$ 15,000$; Norwich Union, $\$ 20,000$; North America, $\$ 15,000$; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $\$ 15,000$; Queen, $\$ 10,000$; Royal, $\$ 42,500$; Royal (on fixtures), $\$ 2,500$; Scottish Union and National, $\$ 20,000$; Union, $\$ 10,000$. Total, $\$ 302,000$.
Leeming, Miles \& Co.-Aetna, $\$ 6,000$; British America, $\$ 5,000$; Guardian, $\$ 11,000$; Lancashire, $\$ 2,600$; Manchester, $\$ 6,000$; North British and Mercantile, $\$ 10,500$; Phoenix of London, $\$ 500$; Royal, $\$ 12,000$; Sun, $\$ 6,500$. Total, $\$ 60,700$.
W. V. Dawson \& Co.-Alliance, $\$ 5,000$; British America, $\$ 8,000$; Caledonian, $\$ 19,000$; Commercial Union, $\$ 4,000$; London Assurance, $\$ 10,000$; Manchester, $\$ 10,000$; Northern, $\$ 10$,000 ; Norwich Union, $\$ 4,000$; Ottawa, $\$ 5,000$; Union, $\$ 10,000$. Total, $\$ 85,000$.
The insurance on the Hudon, Hebert building on St. Sulpice and DeBresoles street, is $\$ 27,000$ in the Imperial; $\$ 20$,000 ; in the Liverpool \& London \& Globe, and $\$ 3,000$ in the Royal. On the Leeming, Miles building it is $\$ 13,200$ in the Liverpool \& London \& Globe.

## LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadiam courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of $\$ 300$ and upwards (Montreal, from $\$ 175$ and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale (for sums of $\$ 550$ and upwards), as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defence may exist in case of writs, etc.

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.
Berlin-Bowman \& Zinkan vs Berlin Mutual Fire Ins. Co., $\$ 1,978$; Brantford Tp.-G. H. Fawkes vs J. A. Smith,

## TRNEEFS \& COI.

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[^2]
## CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA \& N.W.T.

Baldur-W. T. Bremner, $\$ 1,500$; Calgary-N. D. Jackson, $\$ 2,266$ and $\$ 1,000$; Rosebank-Rosebank Farmers' Elevator, \$2,096; Winnipeg-D. W. Pratt, $\$ 1,500$.

> BILLS OF SALE-NEW BRUNSWICK.

Säckrille-Fawcett Bros., $\$ 1,250$.

## CHATTEL MORTGAGES ONTARIO.

Etobicoke Tp.-J. F. Hass to Cosgrave Brewery Co., \$933; $\$ 933$; Galt to G. J. Foy, $\$ 933$; J. F. Hass to L. Reinhardt, Porte Galt-Jaffray Bros., to Exrs. G. Jaffray, $\$ 3,864$; J. IV. Suttin to J. J. Howard, $\$ 1,975$; Ingersoll-B. B. Baillie to L. \& S. Co, $\$ 1,800$; MeGilivray Tp.-E. Mark to Agricultural \$3,815; Co., $\$ 1,806$; Ottawa-Mary A. Shepherd to E. Tougas, $\$ 3,815$; Thessalon-W. A. \& E. C. Bridge to F. R. Bennett,
$\$ 1,339$; Brockville-M. J. Kehoe to W. H. Comstock, $\$ 2,500$; Euphrasia Tp.-Mary Wright to Freehold I. \& S. Co., \$3,031; Hamilton-Susan Feaver to J. Gompf, \$2,678; KaladarR. Bryden to R. Gordon, $\$ 2,800$; London-J. Obernesser to Carling B. \& M. Co., $\$ 1,800$; Ottawa-E. G. Smith and wife to J. Boyden, $\$ 1,473$; Toronto-W. H. Clubb to A. Clubb \& Sons, $\$ 1,027$; Wroxeter-A. Gibson to Gillies \& Co., $\$ 700$; Allistom-Benor, Taylor \& Co. to W. G. Fisher, $\$ 2,500$; Hope Springs-J. Springstein et al to G. D. Bindner, $\$ 4,500$; Hope Tp.-Mrs. N. C. Dyer to T. Wickett, $\$ 1,250$; London-Ada Johnson to Carling B. \& M. Co., $\$ 2,250$; J. Lane et al to S. W. Fawcett, $\$ 1,700$; Orangeville -W. Robertson to Lewis, Waugh \& Co, $\$ 1,105$; Picton-G. W. Waggott et al to E. J. Healey, $\$ 3,587$; St. Thomas-Lizzie C. Mossop et al to J. A. Robinson, \$725; Tibury E. Tp.-W. Reynolds to J. Lane, $\$ 816$.

## BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

Demers \& Co., Quebec, manufac-
Iers of assigned. 945, Liabilitiey show assets of $\$ 20$,\$26,811; inities are: Ordinary creditors, $\$ 20,000$; indirect, Banque Nationale, cipal mpivileged, $\$ 7,493$. The prinCassils \& Montreal ereditors are: Shaw, i880; Galibo., $\$ 2,622$; H. J. Fisk \& Co., ard \& Co. Galibert \& Son, $\$ 641$; L. H. Packbeen named $\$ 351$; Mr. Geo. Darveau has the provisional guardian.
The Maisonneuve, Que., saw and assigmed firm of Hamel \& Bleau ed a numed. The business was startIlamel and of years ago by Dolphis "hele assisting Avila Bleau, the latter's cipal creditors in financing. The prin\$227; P A A A tors are: Jos. Brousseau, i7; E. A. A. Dufresne, Maisonneuve, ; Mrs. Chausse, $\$ 539$; C. Bourdon, $\$ 1$,${ }^{1}$ )avid Madore (hypuis hyp.), $\$ 2,500$; Mrs. Bellefleure (hyp.), $\$ 1,500$, and Mrs. Z. O. Duchesne.
doing: a small dryeau, who has been lime end of Montreal, goods trade in the lime, has assigned, for some little Teditors assigned. The principal *510; the Liddell, Lesperance \& urdeau \& the Gault Bros., $\$ 409$; J. \& Co., \$3554; S. Greenshields, Toronto, $\$ 355$; John McDonald \& he \& Ronto, $\$ 300$; the William W. R. Brome Company, Berlin, $\$ 275$; \$268; Perrin Frock Company, Limited, \& Co., Breses \& Co., $\$ 255$; James Brockville, $\$ 253$; A. U.
E1 Padre Needles
10 conts. Varsity,

5 Cents.
Tho Best
CIGARS -
that money, skill, and nearly halfa century's experience can pro-
duce.
S. DAVIS \& SONS,
anontrail, que.
lienaud, \$218; Jos. Bissonnette, Laprairie, $\$ 276$; Placide Adard, $\$ 650$; P. S. Murphy (rent), $\$ 1,492$; and Hochelaga Bank, $\$ 1,236$.

Regret is expressed among the trade for the failure of S. Goodhugh \& Co., foreign fruit commission dealers, Montreal. The firm did a large trade, on capital not exceeding $\$ 10,000$. Recent losses caused the present assignment, which was on demand of a Japanese house, a member of which is now in the city. It is probable a compromise will be effected. The liabilities (principally among foreign houses), amount to about $\$ 50,000$,

## SIGNS IN UNDERWRITING.

Following on the latest big fire, insurance offices are again asking, "Whither are we drifting?" The answer will doubtless bring forward the business of "Treaty Insurance," as it is called, as likely to suffer some diminution in C anada if not total cessation. This wouid bring about the distribution of a large amount of underwriting among companies licensed to do business here, especially now that United States writing of the class known as "underground" has been found rather uniprofitable. It goes without saying that fire protective appliances in Montreal are largely in arrears as compared with cities of nearly equal population across the border. For example, Derroit has about twenty-five engines; luuffalo about as many, while Montreal has only one deserving the name. We have on the other hand a brigade of firemen who in respect of deeds of heroism may challenge the world outside of the country of their ancestors. More anon.

## FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, Mar. 21, 1901.
The financial event of the week has been the distribution of the shares of the Dominion Iron \& Steel Company, to the applicants for a portion of the $\$ 3,000,000$ preferred 7 per cent. stock offered for public subscription. The allotments were made on 20th inst., at the office of the National Trust Co., in this city. The President made the following statement to the local Stock Exchange: "The directors of the Dominion Iron \& Steel Company, Limit-
ed, to-day completed the allotment of shares to applicants, distributing as follows: To 900 applicants, for 25 shares each, or under, 10,086 shares; to 563 applicants, for over 25 shares-each 25 shares, 14,075 shares; to holders of common stock, 5,914 shares. Total, 30,075 . In order to give the smaller applicants as many shares as possible, all the large holders of common stock waived their rights to their proportion of the preference shares. To cover the excess of allotment, 75 shares will be purchased in the market." The distribution caused a flutter amongst applicants who, on the strength of their expectation to be allotted from 50 to 100 shares, had sold more than they received, hence they had to hustle to secure sufficient to cover their contracts. This drove up the shares at a bound, and under the advance a large number of shares were sold to those who were "short," by subseribers, who thought well to take advantage of the sudden rise, which went up to 95,85 being the price at allotment. Common stock also shared in the advance, going up to $391 / 2$, but little was done in this line. Numbers of the gold bonds have changed hands at $881 / 2$ to $891 / 2$. Of course, there be those -bankers especiallywho hold other views as to the great enterprise, but some of the ablest men on the continent-the States as well as Canada-are at the helm, and all should go well.
A lively trade has been done in Pa cific, considerable sales having been made at from $941 / 2$ to $947 / 8$, under a speculative influence anticipating an advance. The low quotations for Dominion Cotton have been rather a puzzle, sales have been made at 80 to 83 . The market is buoyant. South African news is not cheerful, but the end must be near, though the expenditures in keeping the peace will be enormous. Consols are down to $9513-16$. Berlin, exchange in London, 20m. 43pf. Paris, 25f. $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Sterling exchange is quoted, sixties, $91 / 8$ to $91 / 4$, demand, $97 / 8$ to 10. Local money rates stand as for some weeks past.
The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending March 21st, supplied by Chas. Meredith \& Co., stock brokers, Montreal:-

[^3]The Most Dellcious
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Quebec Bank..... 126126125
Union ............ 5 105 $1 / 2 \quad 1051 / 2$
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| Can. Pacific.... 15195 | $947 / 8$ | 893/4 | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Comm. Cable Coxd 493 | 1681/2 | 165 | 1663/4 |
| Rich. \& Ont. Nav. 645 | 1113 | 109 | 1091/2 |
| Virtue Co....... 500 | 24 | 24 | $971 / 2$ |
| Montreal St. Ry. 1510 | 273 | 270 | 298 |
| " new st'k 14 | 267 | 266 |  |
| Twin City, ..... 730 | $727 / 8$ | 72 | 641/2 |
| Royal Electric xd 1585 | 226 | 220 | 193 |
| Toronto Rail'y xd. 1242 | 1073/4 | 1061/8 | 100 |
| Republic........ 24000 | 40 | 32 | 104 |
| Halifax Ry ...... 55 | 91 | 891/4 | 95 |
| War Eagle...... 8000 | 41 | 39 | 132 |
| Payne.......... 18625 | 47 | 44 | 131 |
| Bell Telephone,.. | 169 | 168 |  |
| Duluth, common. . 3150 | $73 / 4$ | 7 | $53 / 4$ |
| Duluth Pfd........ 600 | 183/8 |  | 16 |
| Montreal Cotton.. 67 | 145 | 142 | 143 |
| Can.Col.Cotton Co. 68 | 77 | 75 | $771 / 2$ |
| Lauren. Pulp, .... 25 | 110 | 110 |  |
| Dom. Cot. M11ls. . 1076 | 891/4 | 75 | 103 |
| Detroit Ry....... 100 | $761 / 2$ | $761 / 2$ |  |
| Dom. Coal pfd... 125 | 111 | 1101/2 | 115 |
| Common 1245 | 401/2 | 39 | 43 |
| Int. Coal, com .... 2 | 55 | 55 | 30 |
| Dom. Iron \& ${ }^{\text {S. pfd }} 3370$ | 95 | $871 / 2$ |  |
| "6 com 3160 | $391 / 2$ | $331 / 2$ |  |
| " bonds 168,600 | 89 | $877 / 8$ |  |

## MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings. Balances
Total for week ending Mar. 21, 1801. 17,316,572 2,234,453 Corresponding


12,557,178
1,537,450
2,362,376 2,357,65y

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE

 MARKETS.While awaiting the added life which summer freight rates will cause, trade in general is moving into shape for speedy output, or goods stocked up in anticipation of enlarging business. Lea anticipation of enlarging business. Leather is quiet. Hardware is brisk particularly on far West account. Groceries are steady in price with a better movement in sugar owing to the low price. Molasses will likely be cheaper next week. Teas are moving better in a small way. Linseed oils and turpentine are both lower. Wool is firmer here in keeping with the situation at the London auctions. Dry goods are moving forward well, retailers anticipating a good season soon as the spring really sets in. Their stocks
have been satisfactorily sold out dur ing the long steady cold winter which is the dry goods dealers harvest, for heavy goods hold most money and most profits if the season is right. The comparative absence of dry goods failures is the present result. Flour is easier, with a good distribution before the country roads become bad. Sleighs are still running in Montreal, which makes a record of close to five months of steady sleighing.

Butter.-The market continues to show a very heavy and dull appearance while prices, as a consequence, are melting down. The demand all around is slow and unsatisfactory. Finest creamery is offering at 19 c to 20 c ; dairy, 13 c to 17 c , rolls, 14 c to 17 c . Nice fresh receipts of the latter are not too plentiful and sell readily. The markets in Great Britain appear to have been seriously affected by recent heavy arrivals of međium quality United States butter, which, at a price, has found buyers and caused a heavy market all around.

Cheese.-Following a market absolutely dead for some days the middle of the present week found a little doing again at the lower range of values. Latest reports tell of considerable sales, mostly in white at $91 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; colored bringing 9 e to $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. The English market, according to latest mail advices, appears to have struck bottom and dealers are hopeful of a rise in the near future.
Dressed Poultry, Etc-Large quantities of old stock from the Xmas holidays are still unsold, and are offering at prices which, to say the least, would tempt the public were they convinced of the soundness of their purchase. Appearances-are against them and conquently the lower the offer the further away buyers are inclined to keep. Quotations are being made at 2 e to 5 c lb . all around with no apparent outlet. Some is being dumped. Bright, fresh killed stock meets with fair sale. Turkeys bring 9 c to 10 c 1 b .; geese, 6 c 1 b .; ducks, 8 c ; chickens, 8 c to 9 e and fowls, 6 c to 7 c lb .

Eggs.-Arrivals are large, while the demand is slow and unsatisfactory. Prices, as a result, have declined several cents per dozen. New laid stock is offering freely at 13 c to $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, with old hard to move at 9 c to 11 c . The
advent of warm weather following what has been the steadiest winter oll record is expected to cause heary rivals and low prices for some time til export business begins from the port. It is asserted, however, the the high price of cured meats " cause a larger consumption of ego and this will absorb stocks and retal prices.

Fish.-The closing season for solle varieties marks the steadiest $r$ throughout the winter that has obtail ed for many seasons. This, occasiolle by the prolonged, steady cold, has kep stock steadily moving and prevell accumulations. Tom cods are "10 out of stock for the season. From sulp herring keeps high under light sht plies. Salmon is lower owing to desire among holders to reduce st Green cod is scarce, thati on the ket being small and No. 2. Quotation are: Frozen herring, large, per $\$ 2.25$; cod, per lb., 3c; pike, per lb. ${ }^{\text {ani }}$ to 5 c ; pickerel, per $\mathrm{lb} ., 6 \mathrm{c}$ to 7 c ; $61 /$ dock, do., $31 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ to 5 c ; white fish, to 7 c lb.; halibut, per lb., 10 c ; mon, per lb., 10 c ; smelts, No. 2 size, ckive lb., 3e to 4 c . Prepared fish: Skidu cod, in $100-\mathrm{lb}$. cases, $\$ 45.0$; bone cod, in bricks, per 1 lb ., 5 c to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ e; per less fish, loose, in $25-\mathrm{lb}$. boxes, per $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; do., in 5-1b. boxes, per 1b., Salt fish: B.C. salmon, No. 1, per \$14; Labrador salmon, No. 1, per $\$ 14$; do., No. 2, per brl., $\$ 12.50$; do 1/2-brl., $\$ 7.00$; green cod, No. 2, p lb., $\$ 5$; Loch Fyne herring, per \$1.15. Smoked fish: Finan haddie sippe lb., $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; bloaters, $\$ 1$ per box; kipl $\mathrm{mo}^{\mathrm{lk}^{\mathrm{e}}}$ ered herrings, $\$ 1.25$ per box; sal $1^{10^{0}}$ herrings, 18c per box; smoked si 15 e to 19 c .

Flour \& Feed.-A good local mand for flour and feed of all lery scarce under good inquiry, report of leading millers here. of some brands of flour hare slightly lowered during recent and this has assisted the deman ed by the expected breaking up country roads which will be of duration than usual this season count of the heavy ice and snow mulation. Quotations are: Wheat patents, $\$ 3.65$ to $\$ 3.85$; Ma patents, $\$ 4.30$; strong bakers, straight rollers, $\$ 3.30$ to $\$ 340$; bags, $\$ 1.60$ to $\$ 1,70$; bran, bulk

# Fownes Forge \& Engineering Company, 

LITMITED.

ST. BEDE WORKS, TYNE DOCK,

## South Shields, Eng.

\$21; $\$ 17$; shorts, do., $\$ 18$; mouille do., $\$ 3.40$; do lod oats, per barrel, $\$ 3.35$ to $G_{\text {herev }}$. per bag, $\$ 1.65$ to $\$ 1.70$.
mer vegetruts, \&e.-Varieties of sumto the limeles are being slowly added tail grocers. limited supply available to reing in vers. Strawberries are arrivgood conditimited quantities but in pockets. ${ }^{10} \mathrm{th}_{\mathrm{h}}$ there At the Fruit Auction on the California were three cars of Southern ${ }^{n}$ iavel oran fruit offered, consisting of uranges. oranges, grape fruit and blood declines. The prices realized show a Navel as compared with last week. Oranges sold at 1.50 to $\$ 2.70$ per

Undergigned, TENDERS addressed to the Hoppital, Royal endorsed "Tender for Ontil Ont,"," will Military College, Kingthet Priday, wareh received at this office Buildection and March 29th, inclusively for suilding, Royal completion of a Hcepital ston, Og, Royal Military College, KingPublio to be seording to plans and specifiArthio Works, Ottat the Department of Ont, Ellis, Estawa, and at the office of Esq., Architect, Kingston,
enders will not be considered unless With the the form supplied, and signed An accoptual signatures of the tenderers. papable to the cheque on a chartered bank. Publio to the order of the Minister of of the Works, equal to ten per cent $(10 \%)$ pary amount oqual to ten per cent ( $10 \%$ ) Prifeited tender. ${ }^{0}$ for fill to the party decline the will be for, and to complety decline the contract acoepta will be rete the work contracted Ptance of tender red in case of non${ }^{2} \mathrm{C}_{\theta} \mathrm{pt} \mathrm{D}_{\text {opartmender }}$ of tend
ept the lowest or does not bind itself to
lowest or any tender. By order,
Departmon JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary. Nepspapers ins, March 7th, 1901. 7ite evs papers inserting this advertisement
Will
Hot authority from the Not bothority from this advertisement
box; grape fruit at $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.25$ per box, and blood oranges at $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 2$ per half box. About one car of spy apples was sold at prices ranging from $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 4$ per barrel, and some small lots of lemons at $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ per box. There is being offered to-day three cars of California and Washington fruit consisting of navel and ruby blood oranges; Tangerines, in half boxes, and grape fruit, also one car of winter apples. Quotations are: Winter apples, brl., $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.50$; do., fancy, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5$; Oranges, Valencias, $420 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.75$; do., $714 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 5.50$; do., 420 s , extra large, $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 6.00$; navels, fancy, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.35$; do., choice, $\$ 2,75$ to $\$ 3.00$; Floridas, $\$ 4.00$; bitter, in boxes, $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 3.50$; tangerines, Californias, $\$ 2.50$; Lemons, 300 s , $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 3.00$; Bananas, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.75$; pineapples, 20 c to 30 c ; California pears, box, $\$ 4.00$ to $\$ 5.00$; Grapes, Malaga, per keg, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 8$; Spanish onions, per crate, $\$ 1.25$, Sweet potatoes, Vineland, per brl., $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 4.50$. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per 100qt., $\$ 12$ to $\$ 13$; do., frozen, $\$ 5,50$ to $\$ 6.50$; new fifigs, mats, $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb.; do. boxes, se to 12 c per lb . New dates, $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb. Nuts, Pecans, extra large, 14 c do., large, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; walnuts, 12 c ; filberts, 12c; French chestinuts, 10c per lib.; cocoanuts, $\$ 3.50$; Boston lettuce, per dozen, 80c to 90 c ; California celery, per crate, $\$ 5.00$; new Florida tomatoes, $\$ 4.00$; radishes, 35 c to 40 c per dozen bunches; Florida strawberries, 35e to 40 e per box.
Green Hides.-An unchanged market without sufficient business to keep hands going sums up the total in local green hides. Both New York and Chicago markets displayed quietness as to transactions, any business doing being at inside figures.
Groceries. - Sugars are holding steady at the recent heavy decline, $\$ 4.45$ being the price of granulated for cut-of-town shipment. Sugars are at a price now which often tempt shrewd dealers in taking advantlage of for
season's needs, if in a position. Should they go a trifle lower, which is doubtful, even though Russian granulated should attempt to put in an appearance, it will be but a reaction forewarning a rise beyond present values. As to molasses, the following letter has been sent this week by the Secretary of the Wholesale Grocers' Association: Montreal, March 19th, 1901:-"Gentlemen,-I beg to inform you that at a meeting of this Association, held to-day, it was decided to open the price on Barbadoes molasses in Hull and points in Quebec west thereof including the Gatineau Valley, and in the province of Ontario. Prices are also opened in Three Rivers, Arthabaska, and all points east thereof. I must again remind you that quotations must not be given on new molasses to points in combined territory until the Association has fixed the price. The price of molasses on spot was not changed, but it was decided to hold a meeting on the 26th instant, to consider the matter." The price is likely to drop next week, the market being very unsettled at present. The first crop of new molasses coming on the market is very dark. New is worth a fraction less than old, but the quality is much inferior. Those who want good molasses now must buy the old. Good quality Barbadoes will not arrive before May. Evaporated apples are selling well at 5 c to 6 c lb . There is better demand for dried fruit now that prices are within reach of buyers. Teas are moving well, particularly medium greens. A special from San Jose, Cal., says: The depressed condition of the prune market is causing some investigation by large growers, prospective investors and others as to the future outlook for the industry. The idea of these investigations seems to be based on the opinion that if the rapid increase of production is to' continue the prospect for profit in the industry is poor.

## GROCERY MEN.

Brokers - Wanted an entrgetic and reliable man to ush our Irish Preserves during the coming season Apply, stating terms and the district propused to work, to

WII. VINT \& SONS, Unity Street Preserve Factory, beLFASt, IRELAND.

## COMMISSIJN AGENT WANTED

To represent well known, long-established Scotch House in Harness, Leather and Leather Belting, must be respectable and trustworthy and have a good connection in all Canada. Ayply with copies of testimonials and state what terms are expected to "Ladybank."

Canadian Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

Hardware and Metals.-Importers speak favorably of the season's prospects, orders for 1st April and water shipment arriving in quantities that already keep all hands busy. Very few changes in list prices on either shelf or heavy goods. Coil chain is steady at last week's advance on the larger sizes. Lead pipe is quoted at 25 per cent. off list. Centre sunk horse nails were recently reduced to 60 and 10 p.c. off, and oval 60 p.c. off. Other kinds steady ati 50 and $71 / 2$ off. Following a week of further declines, in tin in the London market, amounting in all to 17 s 6 d , a recovery of 7 s 6 d took place early this week. The report by cable Tuesday was: Spot tin, closed at £114 10s; 3 months, £112. Sales of spot, 200 tons; sales of futures, 500 tons. Soft Spanish lead was quoted at £ $12 \quad 17 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$. Lron and steel are undergoing considerable speculative interest owing to the rumoured absorptions of leading industries by the big U.S. combine. The last reported as having been purchased was the 1 merican Bridge Company.

Leather \& Shoes - While some steady trade is being done the market is eomparatively quiet. Prices are firm and stocks, particularly of sole, are light, In fact there are orders in waiting, although no pressing need. Manufacturers are now getting through with spring orders and are getting out fall samples. The spring trade is reported by some as not quite up to the usual, but the feeling of caution which has been spreading over all lines appears to have eaught here also, and reorders will likely make up later what original business lacks. A failure among the small manufactures of Quebec tells of continued attempts at doing a large trade with small capital.

Oils, Chemrals Etc.-A further decline of 3 e per galloni in linseed oils since last report brings raw to 66 c to


AND LUND,

Ltd., Feling-on-Tyne ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF
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Machine Tools for Engineers Shipbuilders.
spectaify -
BAND SAWING MACHINES
FOR CUTTING IRON AND STEEL, COLD.
We make these Machines s) that bars of any length can be cut squth with the bar.

## OVER 500 MACHINES SOLD.



40-in. Centre Crank Shaft Turning Lathe.

67e, and boiled to 69 e to 70 c . Turpentine is also lower by 2c gallon, present quotations being 590 to 60 c , as to quantity. With the approaching active season so near, these reductions in the component parts of mixed paints will be hailed with pleasure by contractors and large users. It is intimated that linseed oils will go lower as the season advances. Seal oils continue scarce, steam refined being still out of the market. Orders for heavy chemicals continue to arrive for shipment with advent of summer freights in April.

Prices meantime are steady. from St. John's, Nfld., state thal sealing vessel, Southern Cross, ${ }^{\text {an }}$. reached there on the 19 th instan ship $^{\text {s }}$ ports the fifteen remaining ship $p^{3}$ the fleet to be off the Labrador among the seal herds. All are well and likely to get full cals This is the best record for seal distril ery of modern years.
 as this year, nor has any ship turmed so quickly as the sol thit Cross. According tio the

## WRIGHI'S gelebrated navy biscuits.

These Biscuits are made from Pure Wheaten Flour, Thoroughty Kiln Dried and specially prepared for long voyages, and are of
World-Wide renown.

# O1d Outer Covers 

## Repaired Equal to New or Bought for Cash

> Re-Lining with Canvas, - 3s, Od. each
> New Rubber (any pattern)
> 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6 d .
> A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. (According to quality and weight.)

PROMPT DELIVERY.
N.B.-We cannot Repair or put in New Wires.

A Variety of SECOND-HAND COVERS, any size [equal to new] in stock, $10 / 6$ each.
Pall Particulars of the [Of the Best Workmanship and Material.]
IMPERIAL TYRE \& RUBBER CO., ind.
27 BROOKE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

STOCKS AND BONDS.


Cable Address :
" BLACKTHORN, Gateshead-on-Tyne."
Chapman \& Furneaux,

## LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,

Gateshead-on=Tyne,

## Manufacturers of Locomotives to suit any gauge of Railway and adapted to every variety of service. To burn Coal, Coke, Wood, or Petroleum

Speciality : Heavy Tank Engines for Mineral Traffic.

(Cut to be Inserted next issue.)

inos were in active demand at full rates, generally 5 per cent. above the average of the first series of sales. Supercombing New South Wales greasy marked "New England" sold at $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. A good selection of fine scoureds also sold well. Fine crossbreds were in good request, especially new clip. London, 20.-The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 10,904 bales. The attendance was large and competition brisk. German buyers were more active, and Americans tought suitable merinos, and greasy crossbreds at higher rates. Coarse crossbreds were in strong demand, but sold five per cent. below the last sales. slips were in large supply, and 5 per cent. lower. The withdrawals were large, amounting to 5,800 bales, including 1,400 Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The sales have been curtailed again, and are now scheduled to close on , March 27. Following are to-day's sales: New South Wales, 1,700 bales; scoured, $91 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to 1 s and 1 s 5 d ; greasy, $4 d$ to 10d. Queensland, 1,400 bales; scoured, 1 s 2 d to 1 s 6 d ; greasy, $51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to $91 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Victoria, 1,100 bales; scoured, $8 d$ to $1 \mathrm{~s} 2 d$; greasy, $41 / 2 d$ to 1 s . South Australia, 900 bales; greasy, 33/4d to 9d. West Australia, 1,700 bales; scoured, 1s 1d to 1 s 2 d ; greasy, $31 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to 8 d . New Zealand, 300 bales; scoured, $53 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ to $1 \mathrm{~s} 51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$; greasy, 3 d to 9 d . Falkland Islands, 900 bales; greasy, $25 / 4$ do 6 d.

## METHODS OF CONDUCTING business.

There are two methods of sonducting business, one of which may be styled the liberal and the other the selfish method, though the iatter is generally styled "conservatism" for the sake of euphemy, perhap:

Both are really based on motives of self-interest, for very few people adopt business as an amusement. or for altruistic reasons; but the liberal policy frankly recognizes the fact that good feeling and sentiment are valuable elements worthy of investments, while the illiberal policy endeavors to get without giving- to rap without sowing. The first is the method of "the social animal:" the second that of the oyster, the hermit crab, the parasite. The liberal man of business, frankly realizing the fact that nothing in this world is obtained without cost, is willing to help in order that he may be helped. When inquiry is made of the illiberal man regarding the credit of a customer, he resents the enquiry and answers either not at all or misleadingly; while the liberal man, realizing that reciprocity of information is valuable and that an evasive or misleading answer will eventually recoil upon himself, courteously and frankly responds to the inquiry. The illiberal man harries, mulcts, and
suspects his salesmen; the liberal man treats them as factors in nis success and worthy of confidence-if he finds one unworthy, that one he at once discharges. the illiseral man trats the salesmen from other houses as intruders and bores, to be refused with a snarl and dismissed vith a sneer; the liberal man realizing that his own reputation will be used as a gauge of treatment, insures a courteous reception for his travelling representatives by treating all visiting salesmen as gentlemen. He remembers that, although visiting salesmen may consume valuable time, it is more than balanced by the time and trouhe saved the buyer by salesmen as a class. The illiberal man looks upon advertising either as a useless expenditure or a derogation from ais own dignity; while the liberal man knows that advertising is the key to reputation and success. In short, the illiberal man is narrow, self-centred, conceited. vain, and unprogressive : while the liberal man is broad, gencrous, energetic, and receptive of new ideas and new methods.

Liberality pays in business as in social life. A man living in the world must assimilate with his kind or he will be eliminated, exactly as foreign matters are eliminated by the living organism. Beyond the matter of trade, which does depend, in a larger measure than many persons are inelined to believe, upon personal sentiment, there is the very important desideratum of information. No one can of himself know everything, and $\mathrm{i}^{+}$ is to those who are willing to impart that earliest and fullest information comes from others. Briefly, it pars in business and in daily life to be a gentleman.-Drugs, Oils and Paints.

THE CAMELON IRON CO., LTTD.
General Iron Founders,
Camelon Iron Works, Falkirk, Scotland.

Specialties are square rain water pipe, single branch pieces, double branch pieces, hot water goods, rain water goods, grates, ranges, horticul-

## GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.

## f.1. Dickinson ELECTRICAL * *

 * * Engineer. Barrack Street,
ST. ANN'S WORKS, LEEDS, YORKS, ENGLAND.

Telegrams: "electric," leeds.
tural, agricultural and builders' castings, gas and water pipes. Ornamental heads and ears for round and square pipes, half round gutters and connecthe selec. The necessity of care in abelection of such goods as the above-mentioned has been largely restantible for the existence and conCompany growth of the Camelon Iron havpany, who since their inception and given special care to perfectness This has ility in all they manufacture. hoth has told largely in their favor name of the and abroad where the article is the company as makers of an of its is now recognized as testimony Special durability, finish and strength. nenv tariff, to Canadians under the Where in thi See advertisement elseWhere in this Journal.

ANDREW GILLESPIE \& SONS.
Phineers, Smith Street, Kinning Park,
Glaspow, Iranufaction, Scotland.
and utencturers of ovens, machinery, estimatils of every description. Plans, ior comes, and special quotations given ranged The abork by steam or gas power. Mr. Andere firm was founded in 1871 by the first in Gillespie, who was among the mamur Great Britain to introduce luaking macture of bread and biscuitcomparatively mery, and who from a hilt up a bely small beginning, has of the lap a business which is now one Gillespie largest of its kind in Europe. Mr. The businetired in 1898, and since then his sons, whess been carried on by practical, who have had a thorough of this training in all the branches liss been particular industry. This firm some entrusted with the fitting up Tries in the targest machinery bak4. United world, including that of It, Iimited Co-operative Baking Sociregest is certasgow, which if not the ond. Their certainly a very close secother maining specialties in bread and ther bakery machinery, ovens, and rredly hivery appliances, have a deteli the acl repuration, and apart elability of ackowledged excellence and of these, the firm has al-

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Dynamos, MANUFACTURER OF
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Motors,
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\& Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER
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## Candlesticks

AND

## Candelabra.

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## BROCGO WORKS, SOLLY ST., SHEFFIELD, Eng.

ways been to the front in the introduction of contrivances for the saving of labour. Special rates to Canadians under the new tariff. See advertisement on another page.

## L. WRIGHT \& SON

Wright's Celebrated Navy Biscuits; Offices Dean Street, South Shields, England. Established over 100 years. These Biscuits are made from pure wheaten flour, thoroughly kiln dried and specially prepared for long voyages, and are of world-wide renown. Steamers supplied with cabin, deck and engine stores. The following extract from "Tair Play" under date

13th October, 1898, speaks for itself:Messrs. L. Wright \& Son, of the Tyne Steam Biscuit Factory; South Shields, send me the following letter, together with the samples of biscuits referred to by Captain Currie. All I can say is that the biscuits are as fresh, sweet, and sound in appearance as if they had been made only a month ago: Ship Clan MacKenzie, Portland, Oregon, September 20th, 1898.-Messrs. Wright di.Sons, South Shields.-Dear Sirs, - I am sending you a sample of ship bread which I have taken from on board the ship Glenmorag, of Glasgow, stranded on the North Beach, State of Washington, in March, 1896, under my command. You supplied me with the bread in August, 1895, and it has been


If you keep a close eye on us you will notice that we work on the go-a-head principle.

We are always at it. Its a case of
Print ! Print !! Print [!!
Just now we have a "Special" in the line of Stationery
the cheap and the good, it all depends on what you are willing to pay. We run this in at a figure which would, no doubt, interest you, if you write about it.

Journal of Commerce Job Dept. ${ }^{17}$ I ST. JATIES ST.
*armention this ad. snd we ll make It atill better.
kept in tanks, and I am astonished at the splendid condition of it. I may say this sample has been exposed to the air for several months now (since the tanks were removed from the hull of the ship). It occurs to me tirat you would like to have this sample, and to know the facts concerning same, so I am sending the biscuits on, and shall be pleased to hear that you have received same.-Respectfuly yours, Arch. Currie.

JOSEPH WM. RUSSELL \& CO., Engineers \& Tronfounders, Brass Founders and Finishers. Contractors to the War Office, Glasgow, Scotland.
As will be seen by extended advertisement elsewhere in this Journal, the firm of Joseph Wm. Russell \& Co. is in every way thoroughly equipped for the perfect and speedy turning out of all orders in their line entrusted to their care. Yacht fittings are a specialty, Mr. Russell being himself a prominent yachtsman, having been for several

## LITRINXON RRON COY, Manufacturers of Registers, Ranges -AND-

 Rain Water Goods,

Iaurieston Foundry. FALKIRK, Scotland.


Spectal Prices to Canadians under New Tariff.

## 6' RONEBANK', - $\rightarrow$ PURE $\leftarrow$

## SLLENT MHLT WHISKY,

(D still d exclusively from the Highest Quality of Scotch Malt.) RO EBANK DISTILLERY, Ld., FALKIRK, SGOTLAND.

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HOT WATER GOODS. RAIN WATER' GOODS. GRATES. RANGES. HORTICULTURAI,
AGRICULTURAL \& BUILDERS' CASTINGS. GAS \& WATER PIPES, \&C.
GENERAL IRONFOUNDERS, Camelon Iron Works, - Falkirk, Scotland.

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Inventors of
SODA WHTER,
Dublin,
IRELAND.
(Established 1799,)


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Manafactarers to
Her Majesty the Queen

* and 4
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.


## 

 iii glasgora, scotland.
## Coffee Essence

 - AND Sauce Manufacturers, \&c.BAIRD'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE \& CHICORY.

BAIRD'S
WORCESTERSHIRE + SAUCE. wholesale agents wanted.

Scotland Yacht Club. The business was started in 1896 in premises purchased from Thos. Leadbetter, Park Dundas, Glasgow, and after being suer cessfully conducted for two years by Mr. Russell, elder son of Joseph Russell of Russell \& Co., shipbuilders, Port Glasgow, the works were sold to the Caledonian Railway Company and new premises about four times ns large were purchased at St. Rollox, the firm's present. location. The business has all along been a rapidly increasing one and is now turning out upwards of $£ 60,000$ worth of work annually and gives employment to over 400 hands. The works are replete with the latest and best American and Continetnal tools and everything is done for the comfort of the cmployees that experience can suggest. Mr. Russell is sole partner of the business, being ably assisted in the practical management by his brother-inlaw, Mr. George Duncan.


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Just the thing for Omoe Desk,
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WE STOCK PORTABLES, ELECTROLIERS BRACKETS, Etc.
GENERAL ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

## JOHN FORMAN,

Hos. 708 \& 710 Craig Street, - MONTREAL.

Holloway Manufacturing Company,
98 Duke Street, - GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.


High Grade Cycle Fittings, Motors and General Engineering.

MESSRS. J. \& J. M‘CONNELL, LTD., CROMAC DISTILLERY,
Corporation Street, Green Street, Dunbar Street, and Lagan Village, Belfast, Ireland, was founded in the year 1776, A.D., about the period when the great Dublin distilleries were being established. We mention this point, because many persons are under the impression that the Belfast whisky business is of but recent growth, whereas it is, as evidenced by the firm under consideration, a business of very considerable antiquity. The firm was established by the grand-uncle of the late Mr. John M'Connell, one of the most respected and prominent citizens of Belfast. The firm originally carried on business at Tomb Street, but some years ago, owing to the great growth of the firm's English and foreign trade. it was found necessary to erect the present large block occupying the entire south side of Dunbar Street, the entire length of Green Street, between Dunbar and Corporation Streets, and having a fine frontage in the great central thoroughfare of Corporation Street. The rest of the firm's property , on which stands the distillery, is situated at Lagan Viillage, a suburb of Belfast. The making of whisky is said to be an exceedingly simple operation, if three requisites are present. The first is good mait; the second, good water, and the third requisite, a good distiller. All these three requisites are present at M'Connell's Disti. lery in Lagan Village. The entrance to the distillery is on the Bavenhill Road, and the site extends from that thoroughfare to the River Lagan. Messis. J. \& J. M'Connell possesses here an exclusively Pot Still Distillery, which possesses a peculiar trade importance as being the only working disti.lery in Belfast from which the patent still has been rigorously excluded. The distillery is worked on the lines of Dublin pot still distilleries, and as such stands unique amongst the whisky manufactories of Belfast. The trade of this firm extends well-nigh all over the world, to all the colonies, to the Continent, to China, Japan, and India. In England and Scotland the firm has branch establishments at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Manchester, Liverpool, London, and other large cen. tres.

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Will stand any degree of Heat and are Self-Lubr cating. The advantages of these Paekings ov-Lubrt Glands, They are more durable. They do not in the the Rods, bub put a mios surface on them simet soore appearance to Electro Plate They are 25 per pilar in Packnigs,I. K. Valves, \&c., in stockand minds of oent. " MICA", BE," in stock and made to order " MICA" BELTING SYRUP.


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clisins, fitted with mountings, ready for me. Long link chains, pitch chains. palley block chains, coil chains, mesvelger chains, steering gear chains, Aaulage chains for colliery purposes, sliort link chain cab'es, stud link chain bulcs, rigging chain, always in stock. Eteel chains, \&c., also slings for lifting boilers, pig-iron slings, drag chains, or alings, slings for foundry use, shears tor IIfting stones, and timber. Lewis's for lifting stones, shears for lifting dreszed stones, and slings of every deseription. Shipping tackle.-Anchors. thackles, clip hooks, sail hanks, jib harks, and shipping tackle of every dewription. All chains are tested at the Company's hydraulie testing machine, and every thik carcfully examined be-
fore leaving the works. Chains repaired, examined, and re-tested. Among the various hoisting machines manufactured by this firm may be mentioned the improved patent hand derrick crane; hand-power overhead travelling Cane; steam deck crane; heavy whare crane; 10 -ton wharf crane; steam piling engine, paling and ram; foundry on: ne; 7 -ton steam foundry crane; 30 ant. portable crane; 3 -ton portable crane; 3-ton locomotive steam crane, and s-ton steam derrick crane. The lotter are used for excavating, sisking conerete cyinders, and building quay walls. The gearing consists of first and second motions, or can be disronnected at will, so as to lower by brake. The jib is lifted and lowered separately
by connecting clutch, and the jib is secured by ratchet cast on end of jib barrel, thus taking strain off wheels. They lift and lower the load, lift and lower the jib; and, at the same time, can slew in either direction. The load can be lowered with powerful foot brake without moving the engines; all the morements being under easy control of one man. We make steam derrick crames to lift from 30 cwts to 20 tons, with jibs from 30 to 70 feet long, and cither in wood, iron or steel. The jib can be lifted or lowered without altering the level of the load, and, when arranged for, load can be lifted either by chain or wire rope. These are made for builders, quarriers, contractors, engineers, founders, \&e.
(Founded by R, S NEWALL, Original Patentee.)

# WIRF ROPE WORKS, <br> Washington, Co. Durham, = England. 

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Wire Ropes for Mines. Tramways and other purposes.
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Sole Makers of... NEWALL'S PATENT TMICROTMETER JLIRE GAUGE,

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



# South St．Roque＇s Works，DUNDEE SCOIエAND． SACK PRINTING MACHINES，THi MINBS For JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTIN spectal Prices to Canadlans under the Now Tariff 

FOWNES FORGE \＆ENGINEERING COMPANY，LIMITED，

St．Bede Works，Tyne Dock，South Shields，England．
Commenced in the summer of 1898 the Fownes Works have ny rapid strides bécome，in a remarkably short time， one of the most complete and impor－ tant undertakings of their kind，not only on Tyneside，but on the whole of that busy industrial centre known to the commercial world，and particular－ y the shipping worid，as the North－ East Coast of England．The natural advantages of the locality are many， and a vigorous and experienced direc－ torate，has，with quick eye and ready hand，seen and utilised all that had been provided beforte their arming． The works are uniquely situated，and visitors cannot but be struck with the indication displayed that the main principle has been the decision to be in a position to conduct a large，forge and engineering business at the lawest possible cost．The main shop is over 400 feet in length，possesses a span of 40 feet，and is served by two 25 －ton electrically－driven travelling cranes， funning the entire length of the shop over the steam hammers，and finish－ ing machines．Further than this，the crane runs out on to the overhead
frame work reaching over the river－ side，for the purpose of loading eraft lying there afioat．It will thus be seen with what excellent despatch a shaft can be dealt with in the shop，and when completed，loaded into a railway truck or waggon，on the quay or into a barge lying in the river adjoining． A feature worthy of mention is that all heavy tools for finishing work－such as lathes，boring and planing ma－ chines，etc．－have been made to spe－ cial designs，and are mainly the re－ sult of the considerable experience of the business happily possessed by the Company＇s managing director，Mr． Henry Fownes．Another attribute conducive to the quick and economical execution of work we find here，is that the Company possesses its own lo－ comotive，the＂Fownes．＂The works at Tyne Dock from their inception to their present development have had the benefit of the considerable expe－ rience of the managing director of the Company，who has had many years active work in the forge business on Tyneside，and it is largely due to him that the increasing success of the un－ dertaking at Tyne Dock has been so quickly attained．The Fownes Forge and Engineering Company have a town office at Neweastle，No．9，Dean street， presided over by Mr．G．E．Macarthy， managing directior of the Clapham Steamship Company，Limited，and also a director of the Company，whilst the London Office，37，Lime Street，

E．C．，is controlled by the convile． London director，${ }^{\text {Mr }}$ ．B．R．

Halifax，N．S．，advices stafir reports from all points con 1 he opinion expressed early in fisher that the Newfoundland sea fishe be one of the most successful years．
－Acording to a London cable，${ }^{3}$ parison of the British and fleets in the East is thus shom British．Bull
Batitleships
First－class cruisers Second－class cruisers． Gunboats
Torpedo destroyers Torpedo boats eral sloops and three third ${ }^{-c}$ sers，besides a number of $\mathrm{sin}^{2}$ for river work．The battles the pus has lately sailed for the station，probably in conseq the strengthening of the $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{I}^{5}}$

Three measures of impor the farmers，dairymen and ers of Nova Scotia have been in the Legislature by Premic says a recent dispatch frol They are entitled，＂An Act age dairying in Nova Scotia，＂ to encourage horticulture， act respecting the Nova Book．＂The bill to further

MONTREAL WHOLFSALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAR. 21, 1901.


## 



## Sylvester

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are, beyond doubt, the most complete and economical Engine on the market. They are compact and perfectly under control, easily managed, get up speed immediately, thoroughly reliable and where intermittent fower is required, they are just the thing.

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ROSS WHALPOLE,
Limited, Engineers, Millwights, Boiler-Makers.
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> Iron and Brass Founders, NORTH WALL IRON WORKS, DUBLIN. ireland.
dairying in Nova Scotia aims to put Nova Scotia in line with the great dairying countries of Europe, such as Denmark and Scotland, where buttermaking is highly developed. Premier Murray's measure provides for an annual appropriation of $\$ 7,000$ for the encouraging of dairying in Nova Scotia. Schools for special instruction of dairying will be provided. Provision is also made for assisting to equip and provide with plant and machinery any creamery proposed to be established that will annually for five years manufacture not less than 20,000 pounds of hatter or 40,000 pounds of cheese. By way of encouraging horticnlture the Government proposes to establish ex-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT－THURSDAY，MAR．21，1901．

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## D．Watson <br> 



Engineers，Crane \＆Chain soovar coantr，caratir ad testive worrs， Harmony Row，Govan， GLASGOW， $\rightarrow$ Scotland． spectalties： Band and stean siotoch Hor ． Crick Orane Crabes，A A nd and atroam yor tabliot ronenf Whart Mranae kineor，Hointiof manino ，ind all inds of Contractors＇ Extra B Bept 8hnrt T．ink Craneanu Stud Cable Chain． Pitch Cheing．Mespenser
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## MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAR 21, 1901



COMPULSORY INSURANCE.
paternal character of the govstations Germany has many mani, some of which amuse, some thers delight visitors to The Germans seem imWith the things which the the are and man than he can do for all very that, while personal freeantages well, there are numerHew COVENTRY CYCLES.

${ }^{8 p o l a l l y}$ made for the Trade

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sacrifice. There is a law in Germany under which certain wage-earners are obliged to have their lives insured by a state system. Those included in this law comprise persons who are in the service of others, and whose yearly wages do not exceed $\$ 500$. They are placed in five groups viz.: those whose
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## Specialities.

MONTREAL .WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-TEURSDAY, MAR. 21, 1001.

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| Brown Jop | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 78 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 75\end{array}$ | Old Virginia solnce 8\%e... | $000 \quad 070$ | Alcohol........ .. 60. O.P. | 460 ¢ 60 | Geo Roe A Co. 1 etar, qta | 9500 |
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| rurtory filled per bak.. do Quarters........ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 1 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | Marknadv | 450100 |  |  |
| do ¢warters.......... | -270 | Capetan Navy |  | Claret Dry Ooncurd | $\begin{array}{r} 430 \\ +50100 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |

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Which stamps are fixed for the amount wf the preminm. These stamps are suld at post oftices in Germany. cach - we of which constitutes a recojpt $f$ its tace value. The law has not been abge ehough in operation to admit of conclasions being drawn from it as a cure for pauperism, but the experiment is very interesting as a phase of State Dalustrial Life Assurance.-Lusurance Chronicle.

ICROSS THE COUNTER.
The much-quoted adage advising the shoemaker to stick to his last has been hrought forcibly to my mind during

# Sim's Patent Casement Window. 


Bapplitd to H. M. Pablio Worka Offloo, Bnyal National Lifoboat Inst tation, \&o. Dip'oma, Edinbargh, 1890. Diplome \& Gold Modal Parie, 1891. Diploma, Blrmingham, 1892.

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GLASGOW, sootlana.
the past two weeks, says a writer in the leaf. There was a certain cigar store on a prominent thoroughfare in this city. 'The rent for this store was high. but the business done was proprotionately large, and the man who owned it made money. For reasons
best known to himself, h wever, he decided to sell. and a few months ago he disposed of the property. realizing a figure somewhere up in the thousands. It was a grod price. but no more than the place was worth. as at that time it was doing a business of from $\$ 30$ to $\$ 40$ a day. I believe the

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bat businesight it was formerly in the story siness. Well, to make a long hat merort, I heard recently that the for merchant had sold the cigar store began to It appears that business possession, fall off as soon as he took few days, and when he sold out a from $\$ 8$ ago he was only taking in undoubted $\$ 10$ a day. That man was but he was all right in his own way, proper was considerably out of his cigar bushere when he got into the tegether business. The supposition is alrat a cigar general that anybody can be done, bigar store. In a way this can arybodies wine out of ten of these ground. would run it into the ${ }^{\text {delusion }}$ I account for the popular ers thimk from the fact that all smoktobaceo business as the much about the them their sess as the man who sells into a hat store and A man walks hat. He store and calls for a straw shape, color and selects that suits him in Pretend to be and price. He doesn't ?os kinds be familiar with the varificture or the metraws used in its manustruction. He the methods used in its conPassibly he ke buys a pair of shoes. ireen kangaroo and the difference bemakletely at sea as to details, and he Dakes no bones about admitting it. He fifty cents for a dinner in one
restaurant and three dollars for a meal in another, and he won't attempt to explain why one is better than the other. But, oh, what a difference
when he buys his cigars! By merely smelling of the wrapper he will tell you just what kind of tobacco is in the cigar, how and where it was made,

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how much profit is in it for yon, and all The eigar business is mot only distimet the other detals coneeming its pro- ly different from all other branches duction and sale. This, 1 take it, is why wo many elothing dealers, blacksmiths, porters, actors, green grocers, athd men of divers other callings dritt into the rigar business. Of marse, there are men who are so fortmatily qifted as to make a success of anything they may undertake, no matter what the line may be. But these are rare exceptions to the general rule was.

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    ## Midlothian Oatmeal

    ## and Rolled Oats (samem cosoese)

    As sapplied for many years to H.R.H. The Prince of Walks, THE VERY bEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.
    

    ## Facsimile of Tin for Export,

    $\mathrm{P}_{\text {Pod mills are furnished with the most modern machinery known for the }}$ that the and of Oatmeal, Oat Flour and Rolled Oate, and every device that arter the quality of our pro years' experience can suggeat, ensbles us to declare the reced in of our products is far and awai superior to anything fer "THe Bmmeludation of such powerful suthorities as "the borne out by Werful suthorities as "The Lanort" and
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    for INGL Storekeepers should avoid substitutes and Indent
    'Or INGLIS' Midlothian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats..
    Packed for Export in 280 lb, Sacke, 140 lb . Bags, $1 \mathrm{lb}, 7 \mathrm{lb}$. and 14 lb . Tins also in 2 lb. Packets; 50 and 100 lb. Kegs.
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    The original Manyfacturers of Lelth.
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    DESIGN "T."<br>DOUBLE FILTRATION.<br>INDEPENDENT VALVES. VERTICAL FILTRATION. LARGE AREA.

    The Filters are designed to work vertically; the
    ${ }^{\mathrm{gr}_{8}} \mathrm{sese}_{\mathrm{e}}$ collects at the top of the chambers,
    therging the under part comparatively free,
    thereby greatly reducing the working
    Pressure,

    ## Pressure. <br> Glasgow patents co.

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    Trimmings for Carriages. Renowned for
    Oonsiderably over a Century FOR THE BEAUTY OF THEIR DESIGNS \& THE FAST QUALITY OF THEIR DYES \& ARE
    Still at the Top.
    

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    Manufacturers of every description of
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    Mills at Paris, Thorold, Port Dover, Coaticook.
    Ladies' and Gent's Wool and Cotton Underwear, Topehirts, Socks, Hosiery, Balbriggans, etc
    THE AUBURN WOOLLEN MAN F'G 00 . PETERBOROUGH.
    Tweeds, Beavers,etc.
    THE TREGNT VALLEX WOOLLEG M'F'G CO., CAMPBELLFORD.
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    ## OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

    Metal Cornices, Skylights, \&c., Cement and Tile Floors, Cement Washtubs
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    Canadian Agents
    Boston Hot Blast Heating, and Pneumatic System of conveying Mill Stock.

    GEO. W. REED \& CO., montreal.

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    Ans
    ON A SAW SUMMER
    ${ }^{1_{8} \text { g gararatee that it is the best Tool on the market for Gumming Saws }}$ and Light Pan and Light Punching.

    ## A. B. JARDINE \& CO., HESPELER, ONT.

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    Tho $\triangle O C O U N T, ~ A U D T H ~ \& A S S U R A N O E ~ C o ., ~ L t d, ~$ $11 \& 17$ Place d'Armes Hill, MONTREAL, QUB

    ## Commercial Summary.

    Lis Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisemonts 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.
    -A seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange sold a few days ago for $\$ 12,000$. -Some five hundred Ontario settheirs are reported to have arrived at Winnipeg on the 14 th instant.

    It is reported that the British Government is importing great quantities of food into South Africa to supply the Boers after their surrender.

    - A by-law to grant a bonus of $\$ 30$,600 to a beet sugar factory voted on at Wallaceburg, Ont., on the 15 th inst., was carried almost unanimously.
    -The Royal Mail steamer Lake Champlain, which arrived at Halifax from liverpool, on the 17 th instant, brought 28 returning Canadian soldiers $\because$ nd 1,000 steerage passengers.
    -The Guelph, Ont., City Council will apply to the Legislature for vermission to extend the civic debt by the issue of new 30 -year-old debentures This will permit of the reduction of the rate of taxation from 25 mills to 21 mills, and will allow the use of $\$ 50$, 000 for sewerage improvement.
    -A delegation from New Ontario visiting the Ontario Government offcials this week, asked for the following: Quarantine Hospital for Port Arthur; redivision of New Ontario districts so as to give larger representation; assistance by the Government toward the travelling expenses of setthees going from old Ontario to New Ontario: instructions to farmers' institute lecturers to talk about New Ontario when addressing the farmers of old Ontario; that McIntyre Township be made free grant land; up-todate pamphlets about New Ontario; bridge over the Kaministiquia river : guarantee of the bonds of the Thunder Bay, Nipigon \& St. Joe Railway at the rate of $\$ 20,000$ a mile for 20 miles, this year; amendment of game laws for New Ontario, so that shooting season may occupy the whole month of October.


    ## IRISI GINGER ALE.

    ## HOVENDEN \& ORR, Ltd,,

    Agents wanted in Canada.
    Dublin, Ireland.

    Wulfruna $\div$ (canter oinhatit Cycles
    The Beot C yriol ha maxket for the J. BARRATT, head office and works : Wolverhampton, ,ENGLAND,
    -John Eertram \& Sons, Dundas, Ont., seek incorporation, with capital of $\$ 300,000$, for the manufacture of machinery.
    -The instred is responsible for the neg'igence of his employees in the performance of a condition in the policy requiring the preservation of an inventiry of the insured property. Western Ássur. Co. vs Kemendo, 60 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 661.
    -We learn that the Hamilton, Ont., Bridge Company has leased the Zealand dock property for the purpose of establishing a shipyard. The company has a contract to build a steel barge, and expect to go into the shipbuilding business on a somewhat extensive scale.
    -Railway building in Ontario, says a Toronto dispatch, is being pushed ahead more rapidly than at any time since the construction of the C.P.R. The report of the Provinrial Works Department shows that the tatal railway mileage now in operation in Ontario is 6,724 miles, of which $1,-$ 447 miles were buit before Confederation, while 467 miles are now under construction, as follows: Irondale, Bancroft, and Ottawa, 8 miles; Ontario and Rainy River Railway, 280 miles; Algoma Central, Sault Ste. Marie to Michipicoten River, 136 miles; do. Nichipicoten Harbor to main line C.P.R., 28 miles, of which 12 are completed; Manitoulin \& North shore, 15 miles.
    -A bill to amend the factories act has been introduced in the Ontario Legis ature. Its chief provision places the onus of providing fire escapes upon the owners of buildings used for factory purposes. The fire escape must be a tower stairway, with iron doors, and accessible to all departments, or an outside fire stairway, with doors or windows connected therewith, and with railings and proper landings, or any other fire escape sanctioned by the Lieu-tenant-Governor-in-Council. Provision is also made to insure the inspection of boilers and the safeguarding of inflammable materials. The act gres into force six months after its passage, and a penalty of $\$ 500$ is provided for infractions.
    -Our Peterborough, Ont., correspondent writes: Commercially, up to within the last two or three weeks, Peterborough has been rather quiet, but a change has taken place for the better, very largely due to the advent of the American Cereal Co., which has decided to locate here taking advantage of the very central position, large and well to do farming vicinity, water power, fine position on both Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, together with the advantages that will be derived from the opening of the Trent Valley Canal, which passes close to the town. The extensive water power running through Peterborough is to be developed by the Peterborough Hydraulic Power Co.. an organization just formed for the purpose, having as one of its Directors, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox, who takes a decided interest in the advancement of Peterborough. It is the intention of this company when organized, to make extensive improvements on the dams and to develop a much larger water power than has ever yet; been used. Whatever is not required for the working of the Cereal Company will be disposed of to the other manufacturers. There are railway facilities on both sides of the Otonabee leading up to the mill sites. We are informed that the whole water power has been bought by the Hydraulic Power Co. and Cereal Co. together and that the erection of buildings will begin as soon as suitable weather sets in. It is expecterl that six or eight hundred hands will be employed at once. considerable adrance is taking place in real estate, and quite a number of transactions have already gone through as a result of this company lacating here.
    -The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh \& Co., patent so icitors, Canada Life Building: Canadian pa tents-A. Leclerc, fence clamping tcols; P. E. Ward, acety lene gas machines; B. Fletcher, bottle support for refriger atirg purposes; A. May, machines for picking fruit; H. . Ellis, combined bicycle stand and pump; L. L. Renaut siphon for water closets; C. Hirst and C. A. Pease, ash sit ers; T. Upton, machines for seeding and slicing orawg and fruits of like nature, for marmalade; T. F. Dow, Billings fenders; J. T. Schnett, cooking apparatus; N. N. Billiples fire escapes; S. Knechtel, table slides; J. A. Beaudry, dup nick pen holders; J. Humphrey, ticket boxes; H. A. Frasch, nick el salt and process of making same. American pa met -H. A. Frasch, eletcrolytic apparatus for recovering als; do., recovering metals by electrolysis; do., prod met alkali by electrolysis; do., recovering and separating als by electrolysis; C. H. Hardic and N. Thompson, C. tional boiler; M. T. Kane and J. E. Kane, windlass; Shirreff, carpet sweeper.
    -A Liverpool letter of the 13 th instant, states that the emigration season opened there the day before, when nearl. 8,000 foreigners sailed for different ports in the States and Canada. A large proportion were Italiaus the poorest class, bound for Halifax, whence it is pore the to enter the United States, evading the law prohibiting til entry of indigent foreigners. One thousand of the grants were Scandinavians, the best class of emigran They sailed for Boston.

    ## "CASTLE" DYNAMOS SHIP LIGHTING

    SLOW SPEED. HIGH EFFICIENCY.
     NEWGASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLALD.
    f.Telegrams : ${ }^{6}$ Holmes, Newcastlefon-Tyne.
    

    SPECIAL TERMS UNDER NEW TARIFF.

    ESTABLISHED 1827.

    ## H. HENOERSON \& SNIS,

    ## Tanners and Curriers.

    Makers of Leather Belting and Fire Hose.
    LADYBANK LEATHER WORKS, AND DJUNEE, Scotland,
    DUDHOPE \& PLEASANCE TANYARDS, DUNE,
    SPECIALTIES

    ## Oak Bark Tanned Strap Butts.

    ## Oak Bark Tapned Harness Leather.

    Be: t Curried Black and Stained Harness and Trace Backs, and all Leathers for Saddlers' Purposes.
    Leather Belting-Single and Double.
    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 $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick.
    
    Medai \& Highest Award, Jubilee International Exhibition, ADElatde, 1887. Medal \& Hıghest Award, centennial Eixhibition, Melibournie, 1888.

    Articles of incorporation have been filed at Trenton, $\$ 8,000,000$, American Can Company, authorized capital, ferred, with Of the capital stock, $\$ 44,000,000$ is to be pre-- , with 7 per cent. comulative dividend.

    - deputation from Peterboro' interviewed the Ontario towermment recently requesting a subsidy of $\$ 3,000$ a mile ay, comprising truction of the Norwood \& Apsley Railignated, comprising a line of 30 mi es between the two points ghated, and passing through a country pos-essed of corm , mica, silver and gold ores.
    From Paris, it is learned that the Admiralty announce Uisplacemenstruction of a protected cruiser of 12,550 tons commeneent with a speed of 22 knots an hour, will be of the mied at Toulon at once. Three submarine boats mediately. Twest improved style are also to be built there imtor pecdoly. Twenty additional submarine boats, eleven Will follow in shorts torpedo boat-destroyers, and an ironclad Our . in short order.
    Spafford, of Ubellford, Ont., correspondent writes:: G. S. Paiflord, of Warkword, Ont., correspondent writes:: G. S.
    in ${ }^{\text {and }}$ ace Block.
    in the Wlock.- Brown Bros. have removed to new premises $W_{\text {coll }}$ en allace Block. -The management of the Trent Valhas Mill has changed. Mr. C. L. Owen, late manhatageme to Cormswall. Mr. G. Burrows has taken Mr. Owent. Mr. Warwick, Superintendent, has gone dry goons to Cornwall.-D. Meagher \& Co., have openCry goods store in the Frederick Block, the stand latepied by White Bros. The latter have removed to considert street.-We hear from farmers that they as consider the cheese prospects for this coming sea${ }^{\text {Pall }}$ Crops. ity in one of the greatest needs of this continent is uniformienaces to human rules on the lakes, and one of the greatest the lack of toman life and property on these same lakes the veteran uniformity," said Captain Donnelly, of Kinghie at at veteran navigator and wrecker, in a recent interof added. "In the "In brief, the matter stands this way," ${ }^{\text {of }}$ trued. "In the United States waters they have one set nited States vessel there is an entirely different set. When uided iam vessel pessel comes into Canadian waters, or when Suided by vessel goes into United States waters, both are ${ }^{10}$ the la the rules of their own country, and are subject or instans of their own country, regulating those rules. hree blasts, the signal of an American boat in a fog is The latter is the, that of a Canadian is one long Another is the passing signal in United States ional conference was held in wisce is this: In 1899 an navigation. Canada has since abided by the rules Ins, navigation, the as they did not apply, in some cases, 4n mave nated, but as they did not apply, in some cases,
    -Increases are shown in the trade and commerce of the country for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, over the figi res of the previous year. The imports show a total value of $\$ 189,622,513$, as against $\$ 162,764,308$, during 1899 , and the exports $\$ 191,894,723$, as against $\$ 158,896,905$, a total increase of imports and exports of $\$ 59,856,023$. The percentage of increase is much the same in the imports and exports. It will be noted that, as regards imports entered for consumption from Great Britain and the United States, the increase shows a little higher percentage from Great Britain and a slightly lower cne from the United States, as compared with the previous year, the combined imports from the two countries being nearly 85 per cent. of the total imports. The percentage of exports to Great Britain, as ecmpared with the total exports, is shown to have fallen off about 5 1-3 per cent., and those to the United States to have increased about $61-3$ per cent., the combined exports to the two countries aggregating over 91 per cent. of the total exports. The statement of the aggregate trade by countries shows increases with nearly all. It will rest largely with the producers and explorters, says an Ottawa letter, whether the notable advance made in the past few years be increased or even maintained. In order to do so no pains must be spared on the part of the exporters in prompt attention to correspondence and strict compliance with the requirements of foreign buyers and consumers as to packing and shipping. Continued and frequent complaints reach the department of such lack of pron ptitude and of careless packing, resulting in too frequent instances in the loss of promising connections and much prospective advantage, which is instantly seized upon by foreign competitors who more ful!y appreciate the consequences.

    The Ontarjo Minister of Agriculture received recently a letter from Mr. John Dyke, formerly emigration agent at Liverpool for the Dominion Government regarding the prospects of emigration to Canada this season. He says that owing to the South African war there will be a good class coming to Canada; that many of the volunteers who have returned to England think it very quiet and will come here to try settlement. Mr. Dyke further says that the class will le much above the average of the past few years; many of them having money to start farming, etc.


    

    ## stablished 185

    KIRKER \& CO.
    
    

    A Safer Drink has never yet beed brewed than

    Limited.
    Belfast. Ireland
    Manufacture
    Ginger Ale, Lemon Squash, Soda Water, Kola, Champagne, \& $c$.
    Special prices to Canadians
    Under the New Tariff.
    ."BOTTLERS
    TREERSAST.
    -To know that efforts at the impartial dissemination of commercial news are being appreciated goes a long way toward furthering the desire to be accurate, fearless and alive to whatever trade mattens may require investigation or explanation. The following is among many notices reaching us from time to time by our readers on renewing their subscriptions: Goderich, Ont., March 12th, 1901: "In regard to my continuing to take your Journal, I will say that I would not like to be without it. I have come to the conclusion it is the only paper going on this continent that gives us facts that one can bank on."
    -It is reported in Wall Street, says a New York dispatch, that the capital stock of the new United States steel corporation will probably be increased by $\$ 100,000,000$, and that this increase was made necessary by reason of the acquisition of the Rockefeller iron mines and properties in the Lake Superior district. J. P. Morgan \& Company have confirmed the report that all the interests of John D. Rockfeller in the iron business, including mines, railways and lake transportation lines, are to go into the United States Steel Corporation. These interests include the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, which concern has a capital stock of $\$ 30,000,000$. It was incorporated to acquire and operate iron mines in the Mesaba range, Minnesota The company owns extensive properties in this region, and leases some of its mines to the Carnegie Steel Company and other large steel manufacturers. It owns the Duluth, Mesaba \& Northern Railway, extending from Duluth to Iron Mountain, Minn., and embracing about 130 miles of road.
    -The British navy estimates for 1901-2 amount to $£ 30$,875,500 , an increase of over $£ 2,000,000$, chiefly for shipbuilding. There is an increase of 3,745 in the number of officers and men. The new shipbuilding programme, says a late dispatch, provides for three battleships, six armored cruisers, two third-class cruisers, ten torpedo boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, two sloops of war and five submarine boats. On some of these vessels work was begun in 1900 All will be in course of construction this year. Under the heading of submarine boats the Admiralty report says:Five of the type invented by Holland have been ordered, the first of which should be delivered next autumn. Experiments with these boats will assist the Admiralty in assessing their true value. During the year arrangements will be made with nearly all the great steamship companies by which their finest vessels will be held at the disposition of the Admiralty for employment as auxiliary cruisers when required. To the lines previously engaged have been added the Orient Royal Mail and thePacific Companies. Eighteen of the largest and swiftest passenger steamers of these lines will receive an annual subvention. Thirty other steamers have been placed at the disposition of the Admiralty without further subsidy.
    -Agricultural interests in a large section of Central $0^{17}$ tario have been imbued with additional life as a result of recent meeting at Whitiby, called to discuss the feasibil of raising sugar beets, also as to starting a creamery. meeting was held under the auspices of the Board Trade, the attendance including the leading farmers business men of South Ontario. Prof. Dean of the Ontal Agricultural College, Guelph, discussed dairying, with ${ }^{\text {and }}$ ticular reference to butter-making. Beet raising grain-growing are leading branches of agriculture abouts, dairying as yet not having been cultivated con Pro erably, so that the subject, as effectively treated by pro Dean, will likely lead to a creamery being started. Shuttleworth of the Ontario Agricultural College, told $h$ sugar beets are going to be the big thing in Ontario culture. His experience while studying beet sugar ture in fermany, and also the valuable contribution history of the industry in this country, gained last. in conducting for the Government testis in the grow beets at Newmarket, Welland, and Aylmer, served to foll a mass of intensely interesting information. Hon. ly bs Dryden discussed the beet sugar question practicall ha har $^{r^{2}}$ making a proposition, which was at once accepted, to a series of tests conducted in that section during the $C=u^{\text {pit }}$ ) ing season to definitely determine whether Ontario froll the is suitable for the cultivation of the sugar beet. Frot that discussion of the beet sugar question, it is apparent to become successfully established the industry req ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the product of upwards of ten thousand acres of beets, advantages for the assemblage of the beets, coal, limes for ship and chemicals used in manufacturing, as well as for ment of the finished product, granulated sugar. meeting adopted a resolution appointing a large, rep tative committee, including members of the Legisla ta and the Commons, of the constituencies affected in 0 , County, together with the adjoining counties of Simicoe, Durham and Victoria, to take such steps necessary to organize the farmers and interest capi to ser establishing a beet sugar factory at the best point to them as a market for the sale of beets.
    -The following new companies have been incorporated Ontario: The Harris Abattoir Company, capital, $\$ 1$ head offices, Toronto, The company will carry on a ge abattoir and wholesale jobbing business in cattie, live stock, etc., and for that purpose acquire the goo plant and business now being carried on in Tor ${ }^{\circ}$ William Harris. - The Forsyth Acetylene Generaidiog th pany; capital, $\$ 40,000$; head office, Stouffille. - The $\$ 18,000$. \& Perth Road Company of Kingston, capital, $\$ 18,0$ dea Ginn, Langlois \& Company of Toronto, produce capital, $\$ 250,000$. - The British Lion Gold Mining velopment Company is authorized to increase its stock from $\$ 80,000$ to $\$ 180,000$.

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    SCOTLAND.
    
    -Our St. Thomas, Ont., correspondent writes: W. V. McWho has closing out his small fancy store.-Joseph Slade back strearried on a small grocery business on one of the the streets in the city, has sold out to a railroad man by business of Robert Rinn, and Slade has purchased the nine mil Mrs. M. E. Mills of Orwell, a small town about country miles south.-W. A. Day has purchased the general business store stock of John Price, Port Stanley. In this years, Johere has been no change for a great number of Samuel phn Price having succeeded his father, the late Thice, who did a large busimess.
    The following complete weekly list is furnished by
    Life Buildinerstonhaugh \& Co., patent solicitors, Canada Kane, winding: Canadian patents-H. T. Kane and J. E. T. H. Duncess; A. M. Cameron, metal rod bending mahicne; centrators ombe, acetylene gas machine; A. E. Hogue, con teaching for precious metals; J. C. Stock, method of process and cic; W. Jennings, tire fasteners; C. Emilio, vating wall composition of matter for cleaning and renotrees and paper and fresco work; W. E. Scarr, double Bredin, selfingle trees; C. Desjardins, grain drills; D. M - F. Oow f-closing faucets; G. Wright, ditching machines: Latendree felling machines; J. G. Clark, car couplers; shafting; J. M stump rollers; J. M. Fleming, collars for uiter head J. Fleming, shaft couplings; A. W. Robinson, saving mead for dredges. American patents-T. Bell, gold 4. Prasch, nine; W. H. Camp, acetylene gas apparatus; H C. Gregoire, nickel salt and making same; B. Dixon, game; E. E. Leigh, riding plow; A. Herom, automatic ar coupling; adjustable swime; E. Miller, bicycle support; W. J. Walsh, aer, rock drill bit, swing book-holder bracket; Henry Ayl-

    ## Hin <br> A. B. C. Code. Irish Preserves.

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    -The McKinnon metal works by-law voted on at St. Catharines, Ont., on the 14th inst., was carried by over twelve hundred votes. The city agrees to pay them for 15 years, five per cent, on a minimum wage of $\$ 40,000$, and a maximum of $\$ 80,000$, which amounts to about $\$ 4,000$ annually and exemption from all taxation for ten years, except school tax. The company operates factories at Niagara Falls, Ont., and St. Catharines, but found it necessary to move from the former and put them under one roof. The company will now amalgamate the two factories, build large new works, and will employ about 250 hands.
    -Tilbury, Ont., has voted in favor of a by-law to bonus. a flax mill at that point.

    ## THOMAS C. KEAY,

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    -From, London, Ont., it is learned that the committee appointed to investigatle the possibilities of the beet sugar industry will take under consideration an offer which has been made by an association of Toronto capitalists to provide $\$ 400,000$ of the necessary $\$ 500,000$. The balance of the capital, it is believed, would be easily obtained at home.
    -A substantial compliance with an iron-safe clause, requiring the preservation of an itemized inventory of the stock insured, is necessary to entitle the assured to the benefits of his policy, though such inventory, by reason of the rapid changes in the stock, will not represent the quantity and kind of stock on hand at the time of loss. Western issur. Cio. vs Kemendo, $60 \mathrm{~S} . \mathrm{W}$. (Tex.) 661.
    -The following inquiries, relating to Canadian trade were received recently by the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London: A firm of fish dealers asks whether dried codfish, boneless, skin and fins off and made up in 1-lb. pkgs., cani be obtained in quantity from Canada, and would like to hear from shippers of same.-A correspondent in Copenhagen, Denmark, desires names of Canadian producers of asbestos.-A London house seeks the services of a competent Canadian agent possessing a connection for the sale of extract of meat
    -Following are the main sums asked for the Quebec provincial public service for 1901-2, with comparisons with the appropriations for the current year, 1900-01:
    

    There are increases of $\$ 8,282$ in the cost of the public debt, $\$ 852$ in civil government, $\$ 8,200$ in public instruction, $\$ 2,000 \mathrm{ln}$ lands, forests and fisheries, and $\$ 640$ in charitiesa total of $\$ 19,975$. The decreases are $\$ 75,200$ in legislation, $\$ 49,541$ in administration of justic, $\$ 30,063$ in publie works and buildings, 14,731 in agriculture, $\$ 57,500$ in colonization and mines, $\$ 41,758$ in miscellaneous services, and $\$ 158,138$ in railways-a total of $\$ 426,933$. The pubic works items include $\$ 15,000$, a re-vote, for construction of a new court house at Sherbrooke, $\$ 10,000$ for Laval Normal School,Quebec; and sums for heating apparatus in the court houses at Chicoutimi and Malbaie. In colonization $\$ 35,000$ is cut off the colonization roads grant, which is made $\$ 80,000$, and $\$ 20,000$ is taken from surveys, which item is reduced to $\$ 25,000$.
    -The Good Roads Machinery Co., Hamilton, Ont., app for incorporation, for the purpose of making road wipl chines, etc., capital, $\$ 40,000 .-$ R. J. Whitelaw \& Co., Wip peg, dry goods merchants, apply for incorporation; cap sel $\$ 500,000$. -The Canadian Bronze Company, Montreal, set incorporation for the manufacture and sale of bronze, and foundry supplies; capital, $\$ 75,000$. The provisiona rectiors are to be L. E. Tate, B. M. Tate and J. S. Rober ${ }^{\text {ts }}{ }^{(0)}$

    The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industrip on municipal statistics, recently issued, for 1899 , con taly interesting information. The total population as ret ed ly the municipalities was $2,010,748$, compared witi 001,350 in 1898. The total assessment was $\$ 816,765,47^{3,}$, which $\$ 12,535,284$ taxes was imposed for all purposes, pared with an assessment of $\$ 809,184,833$ and taxation p $\$ 12,222,966$ the previous year. The rate of taxation 1 head was $\$ 6.23$, and the rate 15.35 mills on the dollar. tctal debenture debt was $\$ 54,506,372$, or $\$ 27.11$ per hol and the floating debt $\$ 6,883,735$. The movement of pol lation cityward is shown by the increase in the city the lation from 319,634 in 1886 to 448,876 in 1899, and the crease in township population from 1,148,856 in 1886 109,806 in 1899.
    

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    ## MONTPEAL TERRA-COTTA LUMBER CO , (土imited.)


    #### Abstract

    The license of an authorized resident insurance agent cannot be revoked by the superintendent of insurance for Ue reason that he divided commissions with a non-resident perty who placed with the Kansas agent insurance on proIf insin this state. Maxwell et al vs Church, superintendent ${ }^{4}$ insürance, 63 Pac. Rep. (Kan.) 738. A fire poliey provided that it should be void if any property, place in the interest, title or possession of the of the ins whether by legal process or by a voluntary act insured insured. Held, that his contract for the sale of the ${ }^{\text {ed }}$ the premises was a breach of the condition and render\& Dry policy void. William Skinner \& Sons Ship-Building Piep. (Md.) 85., of Baltimore City vs Houghton et al., 48 At.


    The race for preference is not altogether confined to ers. A dize in the movements of the great Atlantic linBruce Ismerpool dispatch is to the effect that Mr. James thip line , may, managing director of the White Star Steammission whine on the Oceanic for New York recently on a anong which is causing considering comment and dismay reported, to Liverpool traders. The manager intends, it is ${ }^{1} \mathrm{ling}_{\mathrm{g}}$ the to make arangements in New York for victualmool and White Star steamers for the round trip to Liver(Table yeark. He is said to be convinced that a considHech a corly saving to the dompany would result from anght in Inse. Hitherto all of the supplies have been hen will Liverpool,and the loss to certain classes of tradeswill be heary.
    -Recent New York advices state that Signor Marconi interviewed as to the objects of his visit to the United States said: "One of the reasons for my visit is to establish wireless telegraph stations along the coast so that vessels arriving and departing can communicate with the shore. Some of the companies are supplied with instruments, but are unable to use them as there are no stations. The North Gierman Lloyd line will use the wireless system of reporting, but I caninot say what other lines will use the system. In the British navy wireless telegraphy is used, and at present time forty British war vessels are fitted out with instruments. They have been able to communicate with shore and each other, flashing the messages as distance of 200 miles."
    -When in Toronto recently, Mr. Mackenzie, of railway fame, stated that the Canadian Northern Railway would be pushed forward still more rapidly than in the past, and that at the present moment they had 1,200 men at work elosing up the gaps in the stretch of four hundred odd miles between Winnipeg and Lake Superior. The road, he stated, would be ready to carry out the crop of 1901, and by the leasing of the Northern Pacific lines, as soon as these gaps in the Rainy River district were closed, the Canadian Northern trains would be running straight from Port Arthur to Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and the Swan River country in the northwestern corner of Manitoba.
    -Our Bedford, Que., correspondent writes: M. Macnamara has bought out his partner in general store, W. A. Shelters, heretofore Shelters and Macnamara.
    

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    Telegraphic Addrese-" PRECEDENCE, LONDON."
    
    -Nelson, B.C., advices state that at a recent meeting of the council of the Kaslo Board of Trade it was decided to endeavor to get all the city councils and boards of trade in southern British Columbia to send delegates to Ottawa to lay fully before the Dominion Parliament the needs of that section of the country. Such delegation composed of the leading men of the Kootenay, men prominent in every walk of life, the board thinks, will be received with attention at the capital and listened to with better success than would attend a small deputation from any one point. The idea of the Kaslo board is to get, if possible, two hundred of the leading men of the country, to leave by special train for Ottawa about the end of the month. The cars would be placarded, showing what it all meant. The Kaslo board is in telegraphic communication with President Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., regarding transportation and it is expected a favorable rate will be secured.
    -Referring to the outlook for immigration into Canada, an Ottawa letter states that it will be remembered that about a year ago the Hon. Mr. Sifton arranged for the supplying of certain school books and Canadian atlases to the British rural schools, with the idea of giving the farming cormmunity of the United Kingdom the fullest information with reference to Canada. Through the High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona, this department has arranged for the awarding of a medal to the child who is most proficient at the end of the year in an examination on the geography and resources of Canada. The caretaker of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute has reported that as a direct result of the distribution of these books and atlases large numbers of applications are being received from the schools for collections of Canadian natural resources. To meet this the department is arranging for a number of well prepared cases of grains and grasses, with labels giving particulars with regard to each product exhibited, which will be sent to the old country. This action, together with the books placed in these schools, is likely to result in Canada becoming better known amongst the rising generation than any other British colony.
    -Rumours of railway changes are fiying fast. estest of interest to the Dominion comes from where it is stated that the reported arrangement fo ing the Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy system to the Grlace Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies pill the Hill combination in a position to compete in on the freights with the Canadian Pacific Railway. new and fast steamers between Seattle and Yokoham ${ }^{\text {a }}$ placed in commission the Great Northern wil have facil entirely similar to those of the Canadian road. George B. Harris of the Burlington is making : the road through lowa, but a prominent railroad speaking of the rumoured combination, said: "No chapo may be expected in the officers of the road. The De lington and the Pennsylvania lines both use the Union pot, so the time may be said to be near when reg gily sleeping cars will be run from New York City onattle all trains over these combined lines, direct to sea sen? Tacoma. Except by special arrangement, all pas. now change cars going east and west at Chicas ata cording to present advices, James J. Hill will ope ${ }^{\text {rut }}$ Burlington on a separate and independent basis, part of a continuous link system from Chicago to the ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Ocean in the northwest, with New York connectione $0^{0^{1 p}}$ the Pensylvania lines. The consideration for the diridel of the Burlington is a guarantee of 7 per cent. on the stock.
    -The special sub-committee of the Railway of the House, says an Ottawa dispatch, appointe an amendment to the Great Northwest Central Railw have reached an arrangement by which they wh that the time of the railway shall be extended months, to Dec. 31, 1903, provided that the comp line in complete not less than twenty miles of new rater. year, 1901, 1902, and 1903. In defanlt, the charte gards the incompleted portion of line, shall lapse.
    -Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings 8 th March, 1901, $\$ 574,935$; 1900, $\$ 508,937$; increase,
    -At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Rubber Company in Montreal, the annual report was adopted and the old board of directors re-elected as follows: Messrs. Andrew Allan, president; H. Montagu Allan, vice-president; vel, C. A. Allan, J. B. Learmont, W. H. Benyon, J. O. Gra${ }^{\text {rel, C. F. Smith, H. Markland Molson, and J. J. MeGill. }}$
    -Grey County, Ont., Notes.-Our Durham, Ont., correspondent writes: A charter was recently granted to "The National Portland Cement Company (Ltd.)," to manufacture Portland cement, etc., in the Province of Ontario.Mr. W. F. Cowham, manager of the Peninsular Portland Cement Co., of Michigan, U.S., is also manager of the Naexperiend brings into the new company, al the energy and experience, which have made the former company a sucwhich, The capital stock of the National is $\$ 1,000,000$; of Which over $\$ 100,000$ has already been subscribed in the opened of South Durham alone; and stock lists have been Works, in the larger centres of Western Ontario. - The menced which will be at the town of Durham, will be comforward to soom as the spring opens, and will be pushed terial to completion. As there is abundance of raw mathe near the manufacture of cement-easy of access in to favor neighborhood of the town, everything appears -
    A private London circular, date 8 th instant, treating mention products says: Butter.-The rise in temperature ter-exportin the last report is maintained and every butthough cold country of Europe is now free from frost, alsal. Told, squally and showery weather is fairly univermeans the demand for Australian and New Zealand is by no reek. brisk, and prices show a downward tendency on the Choicest Australian may be bought from 102s to classes, chicest New Zealand 103s to 105s, with, in both more. an cecasional sale of small lots at a shilling or two fuality at Finest Australian sells from 96 s to 100 s , but the Zealard at $!6 \mathrm{~s}$ is very poor and often sour. Finest New latter makes $\subseteq 6 \mathrm{~s}$ to 102 s , but not very much obtains the New Z Price, 98s to 100 s being the value of the bulk sold. week. There milled butter has dropped 4 s to 6 s ewt. on the rival There is very great dissatisfaction at the late arsignees of the slow discharge of the Rakaia. Many conreceived their Zealand butter by this vessel have not yet shippers their parcels, and, as the market has been falling, ${ }^{\circ}$ Callag will lose considerably by the delay. Mr. M. A. has advised, Dairy Commissioner for New South Wales, succeeded in State Minister for Agriculture, that he has Which in isolating and cultivating a micro-organism sterile produces "fishiness" in butter. He has inoculated ceeled in prom with a cultivation of the organism and suc"onsidered producing "fishy" butter. The experiment was dairymen entirely satisfactory by a number of prominent bagen Official whom it was carried out. The Copenthe ket in Quotation remains unchanged with a quiet the Official quotanish capital. Last year at this time whotigh the selling was 6s 6d below the present figure, was only 2s selling price of Danish butter in this country Prices is adjustment bhat it is now, which shows that an Prices is necestment between the quotation and landed the price necessary. The fall that has occurred lately in port of of butter generally is partly due to the large im"fied the last few secondary butter which has been going eived here hast few weks, during this time the quantity reing period of beere 40,000 cwts. in excess of the correspondngdom of 1900. The arrival of butter into the United Which Denmark week created a record, being 93,337 cwts., of $\gamma_{0,5}$ cwts, contributed 30,954 cwts. and Australasia decelind cheese Cheese.-The demand for Canadian and New ${ }^{3}$ ?s) that alues have per cwt., those of finest are down 2s to experienced now reached such a reasonably low figure Thoth briskness. men in the trade prediet a speedy reThalhing ago both. When it is remembered that twelve prediction 62 so 63 s per cwt. against 50 s to 51 s to-day this reasonable. The aved demand in the near future seems April. is 1,360 tons, of which quantity of New Zealand cheese

    FRIDAY, MARCH $22_{\text {ND }} 1901$.

    ## TRENT VALLEY WATERWAY.

    All interest in improvement of the great Canadian water route is not centred in the deepening and widening of the St. Lawrence channel, below Montreal. A Peterboro',Ont., dispatch refers to a well-attended meeting of the Trent Valley Waterway Association held in that town on the 18th instant. There were present: The Hon. J. R. Stratton, President; W. T. C. Boyd, Vice-President, Bobcaygeon; Geo. W. Fitzgerald, Warden of Peterborough; H. Graham, Warden of Victoria; T. H. G. Denne, Mayor of Peterboro'; W. Phillips, Mayor of Trenton; Messrs. Batten, Rush, Edgecombe, R. B. Rogers, C. E., Peterboro'; H. T. Strickland, Ashburnham; Dr. Wood, Kirkfield; T. E. Bradburn, Board of Trade; Gerald Fitzgerald, Lakefield; J. M. Kilbourne, W. H. Casement, R. Strickland, T. Benson, Lakefield; J. P. Secord, Orillia; Dickie and Fennel, Trenton. The officers were re-elected as follows: President, Hon. J. R. Stratton; Vice-Presidents, W. C. T. Boyd and W. Phillips; Secretary-Treasurer, S. R. Armstrong. The Advisory Committee was appointed, consisting of the Reeves and Wardens of towns and counties on the route of the canal; J. M. Kilbourne, A. I. Davis, E. W. Rathbun, A. McPherson, W. J. Sheppard, J. B. Tudhope, David Gilmour, Trenton; Andrew Tait, John Carnegie, Peterboro', and Dr. Wood, Kirkfield. Resolutions calling upon the Government to give value to the sums already expended in the canal by speedily completing the unfinished sections, approving of the friendly attitude of the Minister of Railways and Canals, towards the work, and of the interest induced by the Minister of Public Works' views upon an energetic attitude towards improvement of transportation, and calling attention to the necessity of measures being taken to conserve the waters of the northern country were passed. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Montreal Board of Trade to impress upon that body the importance in the interests of that city of completing the canal.

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    ## THE CANADIAN

    Journal of Commerce.Montreal, Friday, March 22nd, 1901.

    THE PREFERENTLAL TARIFF DEBATE.
    The Budget Speech of the Finance Minister reminded us of the wrestler who lubricated his limbs so as to prerent his antagonist getting any grip of them. Some who hard it thought the debate on the Budget would come to an untimely end, as so little had been said by Mr. Fielding to provoke or justify any prolonged discussion. The critic put up by the Opposition to reply to the Budget Speech finding that he was in a position like that of the Israelites in Egypt, who complained of having tor make bricks without the (thein) requisite materials, ignored Mr. Fielding's remarks and delivered, instead of a reply in the proper sense, a lively phillipic against the general financial policy of the Govermment in raising by faxation a much larger revenue than the putlie services required and spending the surplus in extravar gant subsidies to railway and other public works, The

    THE MANCHESTER FIRE assura nco COMPANY.

    Established 1824

    Head Office,
    OAPITAL,
    $\$ 10,000,0$ MANCHESTEER, HNG . Canadian Bran R. P. Templeton, Aselstant-Manager.
    C. R. G. JOHNSON, Reeldent Agent, MONTREAL 1723 Notre Dame St.

    ## The IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURAMCE COMPAIII OF CANADA,

    Which has made a record unparalleled in Canadian Life Insurance, wishes to secure District Agents at Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Three River the St. Hyacinthe, and other important centres in Province of Quebec, and would be pleased to nego tiate with energetic and reliable men who and anxious to build up for themselves a lucrative and permanent income. Applications will be considered as confidential if so desired.
    E. S, MILLER, Provincial Manal

    Bank Toronto Chambers, MONTREAL.
    LIFE. MARINE

    # G. ROSS ROBERTSON \& SONS, General Insurance Agents and Brokelf ESTABLISHED 1865. 

    * 11 HOSPITAL STREET. MONTREAL.
    Telephone Main 1277.
    P. O. BO $20^{81}$
    attack made by Mr. Osler was clever and well sustal but it gave no indication of what was the fiscal police forme the Oppositiom as onntrasted with that of the any ipl ment. Sow, mo Opposition party can make amp fopl pression upon the House or the conutry, or everant on hed together, by having nothing to say in snat the fiscal policy of the Government beyond a sll


    # The Investment Company, Limited 

    

    1 I

    Agents ror the vuying, selliag and negotiating of mortgages, debentures, 47 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL. Tol, ain 782.
    a sarcasm, or even an accusation, of extravagance reasonably maintained. What the House and what the counHen demands of each party is a definite, a positive policy. the do not radly around a mere negation. When, then, the Budget debate proper had ended its natural course rery unpech from. Sir Richard Cartwright, who made some Leader unpleasant remarks in reply to Mr. Osler, the new Which of the Opposition sprang a motion on the House preferential the debate on the Budget into one on the introduced tariff. This resolution ought to have been Hinister, as the member put up to reply to the Finance Foster been as it would have been had the Honble. Mr. pasition I where he ought to be, at the side of the Opin brief, conder. The resolution moved by Mr. Borden, Britain , ondemns a preferential tariff ir favour of Great of tariff unless reciprocated by some matual concession Seech in privileges in favour of Canada. Mri. Borden's ceedingly presenting his, resolution was doubtless an exharing practicurous arraignment of the Liberal party for opponents practically adopted the protective policy of its most emphatter innumerable protests against it, and the Wilfrid emphatic declarations in favour of Free Trade. Sir tection had to admit that, "there is a great deal of proprotection, in the tariff," and, he added, "if, from this Wefleome to it:" manufacturers derive advantage they are the great to it." We have said before and reiterate that could be dialectical abilities of the Opposition leaders speeches to usefully employed than in making lengthy Government is prove that the fiscal policy of ${ }^{\text {in }}$ Opposition. inconsistent with their declarations when late Sir Rich. At a conference once held between the remarks with Bethell, who habitually interlarded his ${ }^{\text {late }}$ As with sulphurous objurgations, and Dr. Tait, the Piechard let let of Canterbury, the prelate said, "Sir body and us begin by taking for granted that everyime." everything is condemned, then we shall save ${ }^{\text {orer }}$. Now that the Government has been convicted it would save again of inconsistency, usque ad nauseam. With the save time to take this for granted and go on preferention's business. It has no such bearing on "Pon in detatial tariff question as to be continually dwelt these: Debating that matter. The vital points are this, Britain with the prential tariff enlarge the trade of respect with Canada, and, does our liberality in roods of Canallop the demanid in Great Britain for the erential tariff Another question is this, Has the neople tariff of Canada had the effert of influencine icy nomper creat Britain in favour of a fiscal under which Canadian products would receive

    # Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association <br> (INOORPORATED) 

    fREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT.
    Mutual Reserve Bullding, New York Clty.
    EIGHTEENTH AMNUAL STATEMENT-Dec. 31,1898
    Made in accordance with Standarad used in Schedule "Im" of report by Now York Insurance Department of Exxamination, 1888.
    Income During 1898, 6,134,32\%.2\%
    Death Losses Paid, 1898, $\% 3,887,500.95$
    Total Paid Members, 1898, $44,584,095.18$
    CASH AND INVESTTED ASSETS.
    Net Surplus invested and Cash over all Liabllitios, actual
    and contingent. Dec. 31, 1898.
    \$1,383,176.38 BUSINESS RECEIVED AND IN FORCIE.
     Total Death Lo Foses paid by Mrtial Meserve Fund Life Absoctation since organization, over THIRTY-SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

    EXXCELLLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every find the MUTUAL RESEERVE THE V $\operatorname{sinY}$ BEST ASSOCLATION THEY CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Firupo.
    Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building,
    NEW YORK CITY
    Montreal Office, - . 97 St . James St.
    T. W. P. PATTERRSON, Gen. Man.

    ## UNION ASSURANGE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

    (Ingmitutid in the beige of Quezn Anne, A. D. 1714.)
    Capital and A ecumulated Funds oxceed,
    $\$ 16,000,000$
    ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES.

    Canada Brange
    Cor. St. James and McGill streeta,
    MONTREAL.
    T. L. MORRISEY, Manager.
    preferential treatment in Great Britain? Mr. Fielding dnswers the first question by pointing out that the imparts into Canada from England in 1895 were $\$ 31,131$,000 ; in $1896, \$ 32,979,000$; in $1897, \$ 29,411,000$; in $1898, \$ 32,500,000$; inj $1899, \$ 37,060,000$, and in 1900 , $\$ 44,789,000$. He inferred from these figures that the imports had been declining before the preferential tariff but, under it, that decline had been arrested and imports had increased. Be that as it may, it is too early to draw conclusions which can be relied upon as proving that any permanent effect will ensue from the preferential tariff. One thing, however, is certain, whatever enlargement has taken place in imprts from Great Britain is, to a considerable extent, due to the persistence of the "Jcurnal of Commerce" in calling attention to the advantages of the tariff to British exporters. Even yet the exact nature of icur tariff preference is not fully understood in England. Another matter is also clear, the enlarged imports of British goods under the rebate system has not checked the exports of Canadian goods, for, since the preferential tariff was established, the exports of Canad? have risen from, $\$ 164,152,683$, to $\$ 191,894$,'233, an increase of $\$ 27,742,040$. The preferential tariff will stand os long as the present Government.

    ## THE ,LEGISLATURE; AND MTINICIPAL AUTONOMY.

    The lower branch of the Quebec Legislature has pernetrated one of the most outrageous acts ever known in the legislation of this, or perhaps, any other country possessing municipal forms of governments for its cities and
    towns. In dealing with three bills all closely allied and promoted by practically the same parties a power was given to take possession of any or all of the streets and use them as they like without even asking for permission from the City Council which body will be utterly powerless to prevent, however undesirable and against the interests and wishes of the citizens it may be.

    The three bills in question-the triplets we may call them-are the amending of the City Gas Company's bill and also that of the Chambly Manufacturing Co. and that incorporating the Montreal Heat, Lighting and Power Company. These three bills all emanate from the same source and are closely connected with the speculative movements that centre around Francois Xavier street.

    The air is full of talk about a big combination of all the gas and electric companies and so create a giant monopoly to squeeze the people with. It appears that the last named company - the Heat, Light \& Power Company is tio be the inistrument through which this fine work will be done, and so this company is given - so far as the House of Assembly can give- the objectionable powers just mentioned. Those powers apply not only to Montreall but to every town and village within a radius of one hundred miles all around it. That is a big sweep and portends something of a startling character. However, there it is and it may be that other towns are destined to the same treatment as Montreal. The object aimed at by this speculative movement is obvious. The city's arrangement with the Gas Company and the Street Electric lighting contract will soon expire. These were very favourable arrangements for the companies, but ani onerous burden on the citizens. Those contracts were made under the old regime in the City Council; they could not be renewed with the Council as now composed. Hence the necessity for a combination of forees that with the powers sought for would place the city in many respects at the mercy of the combination. All the city members but one opposed the objectionable features of these bills, but their arguments were jeered and laughed at by the country members. The one city member who did not oppose happens to be the Speaker of the House and he also happens to be one of the corporators whose name appears ini the new bill. It seems strange that the Government should have allowed a measure that strikes at the roots of municipal autonomy to pass without any protest or objection whatever.

    This outrageous measure has yet to pass the Legislative Council before it becomes law. A few days will decide whether or not that body will prove the bulwark of the people's safety that it has done in the past, or if it will succumb to the influences that were so successfully worked in the House of Assembly.

    ## LACK OF TACT.

    When a wholesale firm starts a traveller on the road and that man does not do sufficient business to pay his employers, it is generally the fault pither of the man or the goods. The wholesale trade of the country is not so cut up through over-supply and unhealthy competition as to prevent a profitable trade where suitable goods are shown and suitable salesmen are found to sell them. Should a Canadian manufacturing concern find they were losing trade through improper packing, unnecessary weight in the materials as against those of competitors
    which counted in the matter of freight, or through any other cause which a little tact might remedy, or change in packing box or moulds might overcome, the common sense which kept them in business would at once suggest the application of these minor yet necessary alterations.

    It may be that certain people have become so acculs tomed to their own ideas, manners and customs regard. ing trade that any change might require more than the earnest persuasion of the commercial traveller, or the absence of many accounts on the ledger; but in the light of 20 th century progress, which calls for daily consignments to the ash-heap of the customs and usages of yesterday in order that more progressive measures may keep conlpetition where it belongs and not give a monopoly to ${ }^{2}$ few of the more energetic, it certainly behooves thase who look for trade in a new country to use all the poriers within their reach to make their goods conform to the needs of the people. Nor should this be done in a perfunctory manner, the idea planned perhaps by a skilled foreman to whom the matter was referred, who jumped at a bright idea but in his hurry left sufficient flaws in the remodelled article to offset the benefit derived through a slight saving in cost and selling price, which was the mail idea in seeking the change. This defect applies to a certain brand of pocket cutlery placed on the Canadial market by an English manufacturer. In order to lower the price to meet growing competition the dividing plate was discarded and the finish anything but in keeping mith the quality of the blade. Doubtless the party who remodelled considered that the quality of the blade came first, but the effect is similar to that of the traveller who would carry his samples in his arm to solicit trade. The first impression would be unfavorable and this wolld make all his efforts the harder of accomplishment.

    An English house in the sheet lead trade sent out to Canada recently a representative who, on calling on an $0^{\text {id }}$ customer in Montreal, was shown the unsatisfactory coll dition in which the lead arrived. The box was mad slightly too large which permitted the sheets to more rilel handting, thus causing them to open up bent and cult frel at the edges, necessitating handwork on each sheet befort it could be used. Without, apparently, showing the int terest demanded, or, as might be expected, a guntante that any further orders would be so packed as to en allu against defect, the matter was disposed of as far as the traveller was concerned, by a slight display of surpprice and the remark that it was the first time such a comp la the had arisen. A few weeks later a traveller from itted United States dropped in. Requesting to be permittel to show his samples of sheet lead, he unfolded from glittering case with latest improved spring clasps, shet after-sheet of lead, each being packed in such carefulaut to attractive manner as to win not only silent praise but ${ }^{\text {d }}$ bring the prospective buyer much nearer the order be before an order was even solicited. He stated his pricel? and desired to be put in touch with the sort of lead heill? in used as this was his initial visit in Canada, and was reality, more of a trip for information than for direat business. He was shown the lead imported from Greal ? Britain which was better quality than his, and coatin- his trifle more. He took along a sample, stating that fir firm would send specimen sheets of similar lead with filer ures the moment samples could be made. preferred the English goods and the difference in prive he was so slight, even without considering qualitr. that fint would still continme to deal with the original fir would still enntinme to deal with the original firl
    the apparent lack of tact in having his complaint
    damage remedied caused him to feel indifferent as to Who should fill his orders so long as his goods opened up perfect and were of satisfactory quality.
    This lack of tact in permitting old customs to prevail even to the verge of damage to goods, instead of seeking in every detail the wants of the people and then soliciting trade on those lines, is causing the daily changes in the industrial field which do not end until flags of a different design are found floating over ships of commerce. Perfection in make and attention to detail in packing are not the only requisites needed as trade grows keener through advancing ideas, but the manufacturers who are to successfully compete for the trade of the future must practice on samples of lighter make, avoiding every unnedesssary particle of metal which can be saved in manufacture, thereby permitting of the grods being sold as low as possible, besides saving freight to the purchaser.
    Incidents might be given, sufficient to fill a book, of Where United States manufacturers are endeavoring to undersell on all classes of iron and woodenware, crockery, chinaware and glass. They put the least material in, and by securing a large market, cani sell still lower through large output, thus getting manufacture down as fine as competition can make it.

    ## THE INCLINE RAILWAY.

    The Montreal Incline Railway Company have proposed the reduction of one cent in the return fare for a ride from mountain sufticien of Park Avenue to a landing on the er reantain sufficiently high to admit of the average climber reaching the summit by some further effort. The spirit, return fare is eight cents. The same lack of Which determination, enterprise-call it what you willWhich prevents proper appliances for the Montreal fire brigade and permits fires to gain such headway as is sadly seen by the awful ruins at present, prevents the city from
    of the a modern up-to-date inclime car service to the top
    of the mountain from two or more points somewhere on the natural level of the thickly-populated part of the vey. The power and other expenses necessary to conthe thirty or thereabout up or down the mountain in sompe present cars, which might readily be disposed of to Mount Aramuseum as relics of pre-historic days on Mount Ararat or Sinai, would suffice to more comfortcars wervey three or four times the number if proper the requise adopted. Such accommodation would bring mountain or traffic and permit of a two-cent fare up the now stands a three-cent fare for the round trip. As it Would stands only about ten per cent. of the number who restoring gladly and eagerly seek the exalting and healthbecause, mountain air avail themselves of its benefits, tance tras is well understoiod by all who live at a dislive near Fletcher's Field, (and but comparatively few more hesit), the idea of reaching the incline road causes maindesitation thani the price of the fare for the remainder of the trip.
    Should feeders be stretched out as before stated, a cline, the fare transferring passengers free to the in$n_{0} n_{8}$, evenountain top on all suitable summer afterthousands evenings, Sundays and holidays, would contain profitable but would who would not only make the road hy those but would permit of a large trade being done business the would desire to conduct suitable lines of Some day ere, which would be much additional revenue. stretched from the mountain top to a tower on St. Hel-
    en's Island, but we must go slow, as we evidently are, and await activity in Mountain Park service before we combine an attempt which, if puzzling to the projectors in the first degree, might prove fatal in the next.

    ## THE S'I. LAWRENCE ROUTE AND HARBOUR FACILITIES.

    The important question of inland transportation from the West to the oceam has attracted a good deal of attention in the debates in the House of Commons, so far, during the present session. The general feeling expressed showed a determination to obtain for Canada the full benefit of the advantages of the St. Lawrence route. The Government has received all the encouragement required to warrant the expenditure of money sufficient to make the channel and all the aids to safe navigation from the great lakes to the open seas as perfect as possible. The leading members of the Government are already committed to such a policy and as both sides of the House have advocated it the Government cannot well do otherwise than give effect to their promises in the past.

    In the present juncture of affairs, in so far as the course of trade goes, prompt action is required if the volume of shipping to the St. Lawrence is to increase again as it did in all previous years until 1898 ,since when it has been steadily decreasing for reasons quite preventable Unless ocean vessels can be induced to come here to take it away the western freight that should be transferred at Montreal will surely pass on to Portland or Boston as it has dome in the past two years. Reasonably fair paying freight rates are important in drawing business to any port especially in connection with good facilities and low terminal charges. A healthy competition above Montreal has reduced freight rates to a reasonable yet satisfactory paying basis. From this point eastward it is different. It is the large class of tramp vessels that go wherever there is a chance of getting cargo that is now wanted on the route. That class of vessels are the great regulators of freight rates. The regular lines are all well enough and their enterprise is commendable but although there are different lines, it cannot be said there is real competition in the proper sense of the word. Enough freight is sure to come down to fill all their vessels and as there are none other the freight rates are made as high as circumstances will admit.

    That was a point the Marine Insurance Association made in the interview with the Ministers when objecting to a Royal Commission of enquiry on the discrimination of marine insurance rates unless the scope was widened so as to embrace the methods of fixing freight rates at meetings of the regular shipping lines which, it was contended, was a combination more injurious in its effects to the trade of the St. Lawrence than was the discrimination in the marine insurance rates against it.

    That may be so, but the only sure remedy for it is to bring along the lively tramp steamers that were always welcome here and always got cargo without lessening the business of the regular lines. Those tramp vessels have been driven from the St. Lawrence route by unfair discrimination on the part of the marine insurance companies. There was no justification for that discrimination. The losses never warranted it, and the fact that but few serious accidents have happened from inside of the Gulf upward during the past two years prove it. This fact
    goes to show that the improvements to the aids of navigration that have been constantly going oin have been beneficial and it is certain that further improvements will follow.
    These tramp vessels are of the very essence of the position if the trade of the St. Lawrence route is to reach the proportions that it should do in a short period of years. In dealing with the future of the port of New York, Governor Odell, in his message to the Legislature the other day, admitted that the Erie canal could not compete with the Canadian canals even if enlarged at an expense of over $\$ 60,000,000$, and they must be satisfied with simply making it as first proposed, a nine feet canal, at a cost of $\$ 25,000,000$, and even then it will be at a disadvantage on account of the terminal charges at both ends being in the hands of private parties, who take all they cam get out of them regardless of public interests. Commenting on this statement of the Governor, a leading New York paper admits the force of the statement about the terminal charges, but says that New York's advantage as a counterpoise to that lies in the fact that New York is the great resort for tramp ships, and consequently freight rates can always be counted upon at moderate rates, and are a check upon the natural tendency to keep them up. The same law operates the world over. We are all proud of our regular lines-even although one of them has left us apparently without a formal good bye -at the same time we should encourage the tramps to make this a port of call. That was the term used in the early seventies, and the agitation on the subject at that time was successful until the unfair discrimination int insurance rates was brought to bear.

    More ships must be induced to come and freight to load them will surely come if only all modern facilities for handling it are provided. Minister after minister has promised that Montreal must and will be one of the best equipped harbours on the comtinent. As yet there is no sign of that good time coming. It is passing strange that there should be such a disagreement as to what is required. In this respect Montreal is a house divided against itself. Deputations go up tia interview Ministers and express diverse opinions as to what should be done. Such divided deputations can have no influence for good but they may lead to a policy of inaction and a loss of possibilities.

    We fancy that every one now has come to look on the famous Comnors' syndicate as a lame duck, not likely to survive much longer. The object aimed at by that syndicate seemed plausible and groed, but there was too great a flourish of trumpets and big tallk about it to succeed. Since it became evident that that project would fail, discussions as to what should take its place were renewed with divided opinions as before. At last a proposition was made that the Harbour Commissioners should borrow the money from the Government-paying interest -and build and contriol two elevators as adjuncts to the central part of the harbour.

    At first it was thought that all parties would unite on this project, but it was not to be so. The old cry in favour of private ownership was at once again raised and discord again ruled. The men who advocate private ownership of the elevators, however, do mot show where the money is to come from. This is unfortunate, it will only lose time. The latest proposition which comes in at the eleventh hour to distract attention and cause delay is from far away Duluth.

    At this writing the details of the scheme are net before the public. It is stated, however, that it is from an
    offshoot of the early growth of the Connors' Syndicate; that of itself will cause doubts to arise. The main outlines so far as we can gather from what is made known, is that the party making the offer owns a large fleet of vessels now trading to Buffalo which traffic would be diverted to Montreal if the Harbour Commissioners would enable him to build an elevator in Montreal by simply endorsing the bonds to the required amount. On the face of it that is not what the circumstances require. It is not an elevator for one line but one for the genneral use of all lines that will bring freight here-first come first served. It looks to be the height of folly for the Harbour Board to furnish the money to any private party for any such purpose. We shall wait for further developments before saying anything more on this pectiliar phase of the harbour facilities question except this, that if the ships come here in increasing numbers and we only have the pluck to provide facilities for proper handling, plenty of inland vessels-both Canadian and American will be on hand with cargo sufficient to load them all without any of those worthless contracts such as that with which the people have been fooled, the last two years.

    THE GREAT U.S. STEEL TRUST.
    The views taken of the great U.S. steel trust by our kin beyond the sea are embodied in a business-like manner in an article under the above heading in a recent number of the London Spectator:
    "A profound sensation has been caused by the allnouncement of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's success in orgallizing what amounts practically to a consolidation of the whole steel-producing industry of the United States. The total capitalisation of this colossal "Trust" is estimated at about two hundred and thirty millons sterling. As a trifle over sixty of these millions has yet to be raised from a fascinated public, it is quite matural that 1 Ir. Morgan should, or should be reported to, have given erpression tia the confident anticipation that 'this concel alome will be able to supply the world, and with certail economies to be introduced, it will be in a position to compete with foreign manufacturers in all markets.' He shall not be so presumptuous as to suggest that the 'greatest economic operator of the age,' having orer' come all the difficulties, diplomatic and other, involied in satisfying the various interests connected with his latest 'deal'-from thise of Mr. Carnegie, bought out at a bare ten years' purchase of his last year's profits of eight millions downwards-is at all likely to be disap ${ }^{\text {P }}$ pointed as to the eager confidence with which his star will be backed by investors. Possibly the extra million ${ }^{15}$ required will be very much over-subscribed, and if 50 there can be little doubt that the 'Tnited States Stel Corporation' will prove a very formidable competitor: For, presumably, they are wanted largely indeed for er tensions off warks, development of transport facilities, and so forth, but largely also with a view to bringing tip the quality of all the plant of all the works included in the 'Combine' to the pitch of excellence distinguishivg that employed in the works of the Carnegie Compariy. The character of these magnificent enterprises, and the vast inatural resources in beds of rich iron ore and conlfields which the owners command, may be found des. cribed in rery interesting and instructive fashion both by their present head, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, in the excellent special 'Works Management' number of the Engineering Magazine (292 Strand), issued in Jan lull
    
    this year, and in the important series of articles on 'Itimes las Engineering Competition' published in the formes last year, and now about to be reissued in book quoting Messrs. Harper. Space will not allow of our ment of thany figures illustrating the scale of the equipnotice that various Carnegie works, but it is worthy of Works, that, according to Mr. Schwab's article, those Would with the improvements under way and completed, steel per have an aggregate capacity of $3,430,000$ tons of tion of the anum, equal to 32.56 per cent. of the producForld, of the United States, 12.65 of the output of the Great Britain nearly 81 per cent. of the production of figures shomla measured by that for 1899. To these borme by thould be added the proportion, 39.25 per cent., to that of the United States' production of steel in 1899 'Combine' effe whole world. Thus it appears that the ciates will effected by Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his assoand coherent practically bring under the control of a single like twhorent group what already amounts to something that two-fifths of the world's production of steel; that of Carmegie fifths close upon one-third is the output of the be expected Company; and that the aim of the Trust may Plant emplod to be the elevation of the productivity of the fifths employed as yet upon the other two-thirds of twoard. Whe world's steel output to the Carnegie standthe productive coinsider the enormous rate at which ileveloped, it capacity of the Carnegie works has been to anticiped, it does not seem by any means unreasonable lomeld's sate that in a very few years more than half the Thited steel production will be under the hands of the That states Steel Corporation.
    iefr of the Brition a serious outlook from the point of the more the British steel industry, and it is made much Steel Corpo by the fact that the American tariff puts the Tut of the haration in a position to make such great gains foreign markerne market that they can affcrd to flood if niot less. Ankets with their surplus products at cost price. the authors. Anid of that advantage it is understood that foll, Nowh the Trust intend to avail themselves to the and widely tore will their doing so be felt more keenly minot sympathise than in Great Britain, and every Englishman bilities of the with the anxieties to which the possiof the mear future cannot fail to give rise among
    those interested in the great metal industry of this country. At the same time, it is impossible not to regret the note of nervous apprehension which has been struck in some quarters, and the cry raised for a departure from our established fiscal principles ini the interest of the threatened iron and steel works of Great Britain. We do not believe that the British ironmasters or ironworkers generally are at all inclined to indulge in any such temper or to join ini any such appeal. Sir Christopher Furness, as head of a great steel-producing company in the North of England, at its annual meeting last week expressly deprecated panic, although he fully recognised the serious character of the situation created by the impending completion of the arrangements for the formation of the great Steel Trust, controlling practically the whole production of the States, and strengthened for aggressive actioni abroad by the operation of the American tariff. That is the kind of attitude which we should expect in both employers and employed in our iron trade. It is an industry which has long been distinguished here both for the exceptionally smooth working of the relations betweenl capital and labour, through Conciliation Boards and automatic wage adjustments, and for the initiation of most of the chief improvements in the processes of finished iron and steel production. Such classes of men as these, who, if any, would merit special consideration at the hands of the Legislature, are, we believe, just those who would be least disposed to seek State intervention on their behalf. They will recognise that the real right of any industry to flourish in England can only be proved by its ability to do so without any artificial aids or buttresses, and that attempts to foster or maintain any trades among us by the action of Customs-duties would inevitably involve a check in the concentration of the national resources, pecuniary, intellectual, and physical, on those objects on which it is in the national interest that they should be directed.
    The vaulting ambition of the American Trust may not impossibly o'erleap itself. Quite conceivably, under the supreme management of Mr. Schwab, who has trampled out all over Trade-Tnionism in the Carnegie works, its policy towards organised labour may be so overbearing as
    to bring it into very serious difficulties. Again, it is at least not impossible that the magnitude and high pretensions of the Steel Corporation may produce new and formidable developments of combined anti-Trust and antiProtectionist feeling in the States. Already it is announced that Mr. Babcock, a Republican Representative, has given notice of a motiom for placing steel imports on the free-list. The author and supporters of this motion will have no difficulty in elaborating the argument that when a struggling industry has reached the point of capitalising itself at eleven hundred million's of dollars, it may reasonably be declared of age, and able to take care of itself without further assistance from a paternal Legislature. If this cry were at all extensively taken up, speculation in the stocks of the Steel Corporation woudt become a game of quite absorbing excitement and wild vicissitudes, from which, having regard to the dignity and tranquillity which Mr. Carnegie is understood rightly to consider becoming in a man of his millions and his years, he might be fairly congratulated on having shaken himself clear. If, however, the American people are willing to have the price of everything made of steel kept up in the States, are we, as a nation, to contemplate with alarm and aversion the keeping down of all such prices here? No doubt it will, or may, bear heavily upon our own ironmasters, at least for a time, and that will be, as we have said, a cause for regret, but not for publie interference. If, through cheaper steel, a considerable amount of capital and labour which is now employed here in the manufacture of that essential of civilisation ceases to find adequate reward, there must be a corresponding gain to all connected with those industries in which steel is the raw material. American engineering competition is, no doubt, serious enough in many departments, and bids fair to become more so, but just in so far as Mr. Morgan's Corporation provides or indirectly secures to our engineers cheaper steel than they would otherwise obtain, will it mitigate the severity of the Transatlantic rivalry in regard to the finished product. There is another compensation, from the national point of view, for any loss which our steel industry may suffer through the operations of the Amerioan Steel Trust. It was the intense demand from British iron and steel in'dustries last year which was largely responsible for the extravagant prices for fuel from which all British industries suffered serious inconvenience, and in some cases considerable injury. If the requirements of our blast furnace owners and steel manufacturers are kept down, we shall escape a recurrence of a coal boom, which will be distinctly to the good. Again, if iron and steel become cheaper, the shipbuilding trade, the building trade, and in fact all the trades using steel and iron, cannot fail to benefit. On the whole, therefore, there are excellent reasons why we should not speak or think as if Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Schwab had their hands on the throat of our national industry. In many respects their efforts may do us good rather than hamn, and it is our own hope also that the traditional energy and the recently much developed scientific resources of the ironmasters of Great Britain will prove equal to the strain of a new and, for them at least, unquestionably anxious economic situation."

    ## THE ERIE CANAL.

    After long meditation the Governor of the State of New York has sent a nessage to the State Legislature on
    the subject of the Erie Canal enlargement. The mee sage is not a very encouraging one and will be a disur pointment to many people in the state and especially to the city of New York. It will be remembered thit some five or six years ago that, by a popular rote, it mas decided to make the canal nine feet deep at an estimateal cost of $\$ 9,000,000$. The meney has all been spent with out much work having been done-who is to blame for that does not appear-and the latest estimate is that it will take $\$ 25,000,000$ more to give the canal and the locks the nine feet depth of water. This we should mention includes the branch to Oswego as well as th Champlain canal.
    Within the last two years various exhaustive surves and estimates have been made with the view of makiing a canal that would be able to compete with the Canadiul canals and defy the competition of the aggressive riul ways as well. A ship canal was seriously proposed, but that is dropped by general consent on account of the cost. A plan to make a larger canal than the presell Erie with ten feet of water was recommended by the commission of engineers at a cost of between sixty and :eventy millions of dollars, and it had been expected the Governor would have asked the Legislature to approte and submit to the popular vote next fall. He has nol done so, but has recommended the old nine feet plan " now partially made at the estimated cost of $\$ 25,000,000$ and that the vote of the electors of the State be takel thereon. The reasons given by the Governor for liv: recommendation are not without interest to Canadials: He states very frankly that under equal conditions eren the ten feet canal could not compete with the Canadian canals-and it is not at all likely the people would ar ${ }^{\text {r }}$ prove the great cost. He considers that it is incumbern on the Legislature to secure the passage of the vote ${ }^{10}$. enable the old plan for nine feet of water in the intere ${ }^{40}$ of the city of New York. He evidently has doubts ns is whether or not the vote for the smaller sum will be ay proved hy the people. As the Governor says, the tial road interests will be against, it, and they are influel1 Nefr
    Incidentally, the Governor twits the people of for York because all the terminal facilities and charges rill their use are either in private hands or controlled by That roads or other interests inimical to the canal. That ire point our Montreal Harbour authorities might ponder over.

    ## NOT EVENLY MIXED.

    A recent dispatch from London announces that at late meeting of the British Women's Emigration ${ }^{\text {s }}$ ciety, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain made an eloq address, in which he advocated the purposes of the sul ety-the sending of English women to the colonies recommended that the work be greatly expanded. also recommended the raising of a special fund for sol purpose of encouraging emigration of women to soll Africa. Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the tine holl arrived when the bulk of England's emigration sho that go to strengthen her own colonies. He pointed out il there were over a million more women than me $\mathrm{m}^{1 \mathrm{n}}$ Great Britain. The natural result was that the hol $\mathrm{m}^{\text {a }}$ women were debarred from the fulness of life at and were jostling one another in the struggle for disple ence. On the other hand, in the colonies, the ence. On the other hand, in the colonies,
    portion between the male and female populat
    just the reverse. In South Africa everything had been stopped by the war, but he looked forward to a speedy return of a better state of affairs. When the time came, there would be, in all human probability, an enormous development of that country, such as South Africa had never seen. Great Britain would be sending thousands "If hest and most energetic men there.
    "It is not too much to say," declared Mr. Chamberlain, "that the happiness and comfort of these men and the trine of the society there would depend largely on the emimost in women from England." He attached the utmoostitical inportance to this question, which, he said, had ed the as well as social consequences, and recommendpose of thablishment of voluntary committees for the purpose of giving advice to women who were desirous of emigrating, a work which he declared was well worthy of the ast traditions of Great Britain.
    We quite concur with Mr. Chamberlain's idea and trust it may prove a "going" one from the start. A man may hesitate about emigrating to a new country or one Which is undergoing the process of recovery from the tion there and bullet, for beyond the obtaining of posito make is a lack of sociability and of all that goes are scarce. life better, brighter and blessed where women onies are. The sooner then that the various British colbetter for throught up to the standard in this respect the improve the present inhabitants and for those who may In the Atlom by their presence.
    ity and Atlantic Coast cities of the United States sociabilthere are many enjoyment are kept at their height because $A_{\text {recent }}$ estimate more women than men in the community. sand more women showed Boston to contain thirty thomsand and Lowen than men, New York city forty thou${ }^{n}$ number of womell, Mass., twelve thousand. The vast Beaching factories employed in the cotton, shoe, wire and larity, the young is in the main responsible for this disoffered graduall men not content with the small wages broader, new grally going to the west where the fields ire hot as readily enterprises springing up faster and help lid growth of procurable. But of late years, with the ralions awth of western cities and towns, the more ambiland States the factory hands throughout the New Enyrering to equalize been moving west and this is again hance of equalize matters. There may, however, be a hionen fact orer-doing this equalizing task, for it is a well mon will eventuat wherever the young women flock the lain may get his lally follow. By the time Mr. Chamberit is not get his laudable scheme fairly in moving order wide-reaching all improbable that there may be noticed more Whol esale eloping effects than was intended. To stop such the eflort which eloping might then be a greater task than was hich was responsible for its origin.

    ## DISPOSING OF WEALTH.

    the lot of few wealthy men to retire from activity and find the whole world sounding , while they are yet in the fulness of life and ome years ago the widely-advertised labor trouinestead, Pennsylvania, caused much unfavorism of the man whose name was then associat-
    great strike. Thie same person, Mr. Andrew great strike. Thie same person, Mr. Andrew stepped from the arena of industrial affairs onlly as convinced that the world looked upon as a very rich man, but as a very good reall that goes to make a rich man highly
    classes. Mr. Carnegie has given vast sums
    in aid of educational institutions in the United States and Europe, and has even stretched his generous hand across the border within the past month by proffering large amounts to found libraries in Winnipeg, Windsor and Ottawa. These $\$ 100,000$ gifts are as trifles, however, in comparison with the amount he has proposed to donate to the city of New York. No less than sixty-five libraries are to be furnished that city through the munificence of this wealthiest of men at a cost of over five million dollars. But Pittsburg, the scene of Mr. Carnegie's active industrial days, is, we are told, to profit much beyond all others, by having no less than twentythree milion dollars of his fortune spent in building an ? equipping what will be, beyond all question, the greatest university in the world.

    Ordinary fortunes pale into insignificance when such prodigious sums are read of as being granted by a single individual-once a poor boy-toward the cause of general education and the enlightenment of the masses whose means of learning are otherwise often obstructed. To live on and read of all the good being circulated regarding him is, at least, gratifying to a man who is so situated financially that his endeavour to part, in the most judicious way, with his great wealth is almost as much of d task as is that of the average man in acquiring suft. cient to keep him out of debt.
    "Mr. Carnegie has just retired from active business," says our New York mamesake, "with what an excellent judge of fortunes assured him was the largest individual fortune in the world. He goes off to golf and his Scotch castle with the comfortable consciousness of being the most tremendous commercial success in the history of the world. His fortune is not only considered the largest in the world, and probably the largest that there ever was, but it was entirely made withim his own lifetime. He began earning his living as a messenger boy; he retires the richest man in the world, and he did set stumble on a pile of precious stones or a heap of gold. He did profit, however, from buried treasure, but while that started him on his way to greatness, it did not carry him far-no farther than thousands of other men have gone. He and a few friends got together a few thousand dollars and bought a piece of farm land, hoping that there was oil under it, which the farmer was willing to sell because he did not believe there was oil under it. Mr. Carnegie and his friends were right, and the few thousand dollars was a. million and each speculator had a comfortable fortune. But thousands of men have gone as far as this and never gone much farther.

    Mr. Carnegie put his money into the iron business,and, suif far as the public is informed, from that time to this he has never been the beneficiary of luck; he has never been a party to any scheme of commercial force. He has been a member of the steel rail pool, but when that organization carried things with too high a hand Mr. Carnegie cut prices and broke it. He has in no sense been a monopolist. He has absorbed, not rival concerns-he has always been ready to compete-but concerns producing his material or using his product. His entire policy has been to cheapen production. When business was prostrated and prices were low he built the largest blast furnaces that had ever been built in order to reduce the cost of making pig iron. He acquired coke fields, ovens, iron mines and transportation facilities in order to the able to sell iron and steel cheaper, spreading his profit over a larger area, sol that the rate per unit might be less. Of the causes of his success one can only say that he had
    great courage and his judgment was unerring. We are not aware that he had opportunities not open to others, or that equal opportunities are not now open. But other men have achieved less success because they did not dare incur the risk involved in action at certain moments, or, having the courage, their judgments erred as to the time for action. Mr. Carnegie combined the courage with the judgment.
    Much of his fortune has already been devoted to promoting the intellectual life of the people. The public library rather than the common school is the great educational force. From the common school children are withdrawn long before they complete the grammar grades; if their intellectual faculties are once aroused they continue their educations at the libraries through life. Mr. Carnegie's epigram that a man who died rich died disgraced was not universally taken seriously, for a few millions are only a small part of hunidreds of millions, but on the eve of departing for Europe he said that he had only begun to endow libraries, and his farewell gift to Pittsburg suggests that most of his wealth will ultimately become an endowment for promoting general intelligence and the relief of suffering."

    ## THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

    The 65th annual Report of the Bank of British North America, usually known as the "The British Bank," is one of the most satisfactory in recent years. Banks have their times of ebb and flow, in common with mercantile and financial interests generally. The era of recovery after a temporary decline of business set in soon after Mr. Stikeman assumed the position of General Manager. Though two events that immediately succeed each other are not necessarily cause and effect, they must be allowed to bear that relation when the effect is what was aimed at by whoever set the cause in operation, as it was in this case by the new manager infusing more energy into the conduct of the business, and bringing the Bank into closer touch with the affairs and the people of this country. The British Bank "is now the only bank of British origin in Canada," the only one also whose headquarters are in London, England, where the recent annual meeting was held on 5th inst. The President's interesting address to the shareholders will be found in full on a later page. He explains the legal status of the bank, which is different to those working under a Canadian charter. As the British charter was near expiration a supplemental one has been approved by the Lords of the Treasury by which the bank's charter will be extended to July 1st, 1911. The question will arise in the future whether it would not be well to operate under the same legal conditions as all the other banks in Canada. At the founding of the bank a British charter was a guarantee of stability, it gave prestige to an institution. Since then times have changed, and, as the President pointed out, "The entire banking capital of Canada, both deposits and bank capital originates in the Dominion, with the exception of the British Bank." He comsiders the legal position of the bank to be "someWhat of an anomaly," but this has not prevented the bank acquiring what he described as "a growing and very sound business." That the British Bank still maintains its high prestige is manifest from the large deposits it holds, and that it is exceptionally careful of their int terests is proven by its holding cash and securities promptly convertible into cash, far larger in proportion to
    liabilities than the average. The British Bank is es sentially a strong institution, its prosperity and poply. larity are evidenced by the general expainsion of the busi: ness and its satisfactory results.

    ## Meetings, Reports, \&c.

    ## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

    Report of the Directors of the Bank of British North America, Presented to the Proprietors at their Sisty Fifth Yearly General Meeting on Tuesday, March ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 1901:
    The Court of Directors submits the accompanying balance Sheet to the 31st December last.

    BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1900.

    To Capital
    Dr.

    20,000 shares of $£ 50$ each fully paid.
    To Reserve Fund
    
    To Notes in Circulation . . . . . . . . .
    To Bills Payable and other Liabilities, including Provision for Contingencies ... 1,985,780 $3^{1} 10^{11}$
    To Rebate Account . .
    To-Liabiilties on Endorsements £262,063 $8 \quad 4$
    To Profit and Loss Account Balance brought forward from 30th June, 1900 .. Dividend paid 5th October, 1900 .

    $39,812 \quad 0 \quad 4$

    | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | 9,812 | 0 | 4 |

    Net profit for the half-year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts... ... ..........
    $\begin{array}{lll}57,855 & 5 & 6\end{array}$
    $67,667 \quad 510$
    Deduct:
    Transferred to Reserve Fund . $£ 25,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ 。
    Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund

    402 $14-0$
    Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fiund
    $351 \quad 7 \quad 3$
    Reserved to meet Expenditure on Premises Account . . . .
    $3,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
    28,754 1. 3
    Balance available for April Dividend

    By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand
    $804,390 \quad 2 \quad 2$
    By Cash at Call and Short
    Notice
    $1,005,724 \quad 9 \quad 9$
    By Investments-
    Consols $£ 200,000$ at $90 \ldots £ 180,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
    National War Loan, $£ 50,000$
    at $90 \quad \ldots \quad \ldots . \quad \ldots \quad . . . . . \quad 45,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
    Other Securities
    $59,245 \quad 211$
    By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security, and other Accounts ... ............. Ty Bank Premises, \&c., in Lonidon and at the Branches .... ... ... ...

    Note.-The latest monthly Returns received from Dawson City and Atlin, are those of the 30 th November, 1900, and the figures of those Returns are introduced into this Account. The balance of the transactions for December with those Branches has been carried to a suspense account, pending the receipt of the December ac counts.

    We have examined the above Balance $\underset{\text { Sheet with the }}{£ 7,009,808} 45$ Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

    ## EDWIN WATERHOUSE, GEORGE SNEATH,

    ## Auditors.

    Of the firm of Price, Waterhouse \& Co., Chartered Accountants.

    ## London, 21st February, 1901.

    The yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this ${ }^{\text {Bank was held on Tuesday, March } 7 \text { th, 1901, at the office, } \overline{3} \text {, }}$ Clement's Lane, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. Gaspard
    Parrer.
    The Secretary (Mr. A. G. Wallis) having read the notice convening the meeting,
    The Chairman said: Gentlemen, this is the first occasion of our meeting in the present century, and it is also the last offices in which we shall meet in this room. Our bew effices in Gracechurch in Street are nearly comp'ete, and we baggage - the course of a few days to move there bag and ises, which the to our regret in one way, for these premOWners, arich the bank have held for the past 28 years as ately there in a most convenient situation; but unfortunhess, or they are not large enough for our increasing busitinnees to perhaps I should say fortunately our business conpremises. How and has grown beyond the limits of these Hew pres. However, our next meeting will be held in our liope premises, and as that will not be until a year hence, I fou will be ter we have get fairly settlled there some of inspect the sufficiently interested in us to come round and any gentle place for yourselves; and, in fact, if there are Mr. Hoare has present to-day who would care to go round, you there has expressed himself as only too happy to take next there after the meeting. I said just now that our and coneting will be held a year hence, for if you approve the meensint-and I hope you will-we propose to abandon ers at that in September. The attendance of shareholdall useful time of year is of the smallest, and we think made up purposes will be served if we have our accounts hale-yearly audited, published and posted to the shareholders hold a meeting, as hitherto, in Mareh and September, and then season. meeting of the shareholders but once a year, at this torson. Every day of the yeat two or three of your directhat if at the bank, as well as the officers of the bank, so nation is desired of the general balance-sheet any explation in is desired, we hope shareholders will have no hesitathat they wing down and asking for all the information commey want. I may say that an annual meeting is the may have practice among other Canadian banks. Now, you charter were pediced that I referred to the future as if our July next were perpetual instead of expiring as it does in anxiety on Well, you will be glad to hear we have no in which on that score. Last year was the decennial period before the Canadian Banking Act came up for revision had bettier Canadian Parliament, and we decided that we steps to to ter await the revision of that Act before taking We received a renewal of our charter here. In that Act trmeceived the treatment that this bank has a'so received ment which epresentatives of the people of Canada-that treat${ }^{T}$ Wh hich we believe we shall always receive and that Tho, and tacitly derve. It practically left this bank in statu the and tacitly welcomed our continuous existence among hassed we the Dominion of Canada. After that Act was here in we applied to the High Commissioner for Canada ${ }^{\circ}$ approached, and by his advice and with his assistance Support to our application to the Treasury here for To this
    request we received a ready response, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing our thanks-and, if I may speak for the shareholders, their thanks-both to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, and to his colleagues in the Government, and also to Lord Strathcona, for the ready and valuable support which we have received from them. Armed with this support we applied to the Treasury, and you will be glad to hear that the draft of a supplemental charter has been approved, and that the Lords of the Treasury have intimated their intention of submitting the same to His Majxesty in Council for ratification. This extends our period of existence until July 1st, 1911. We are now the only bank of British origin in Canada, and I think it is much to the credit of Canadaand in my judgment adds materially to her financial strength-that, with our exception, the entire banking capital of Canada, both of deposits and bank icapital, originates in the Dominion. In our case, although the capital originates on this side, the deposits, as you know, are Canadian; but though we alone survive, and are somewhat of an anomaly, we think there is still scope for useful work for us, and, we hope, for many years to come. In support of our view we can turn to our present balance-sheet, which shows that, although our profits are not extravagant, we still have a growing business and, we believe, a very sound business. If you will turn to the figures themselves you will see they show a very general expansion. There is one item on the liability side-"To liabilities on endorsements, $£ 262,063$." That is a new entry, and tas been put in at the request of our auditors, and very properly. It is an entry to which we are quite accustomed in this country, but, as it may not be sufamiliar to the people in Canada, I should like just to explain that that is the bank's endorsement on bills either negotiated or discounted. The bulk of these bills have by this time matured and been paid; in fact, the liability that still exists amounts to about $£ 51,000$, and will, of course, run off during the next few weeks. With regard to our profits, we add $£ 25,000$ to our reserve fund, we place small amounts to the officers' widows' and orphans' fund and the officers' life insurance fund, and we have appropriated $£ 3,000$ to meet the expenditure on cur new premises. On the assets side of the sheet you will notice that we are particularly strong in cash-almost too strong, perhaps, for profits -but it is always a satisfactory feature. The totals of our balance sheet- $£ 7,009,808$-show a sTight excess over those at this time last year. I do not think there is anything further to which I wish to call your attention, but if there are any questions which any shareholder would like to ask, I shall be happy to do my best to answer them. In the meantime I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of the dividend.

    Mr. F. Lubbuck seconded the motion.
    The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. H. J. B. Kendall, J. H. Brodie, and R. H. Gilyn were re-elected Directors.

    On the motion of Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Kelly, Messrs. Edwin Waterhouse and George Sneath were reelected auditors.

    Mr. Powell proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, as well as to the officials and staff, both at home and in Canada, for their valuable services in the inz terest of the bank.

    The motion was seconded by a lady shareholder, and the vote having been unanimously accorded, the chairman briefly acknowledged it and the proceedings terminated.

    ## THE QUESTION OF EXPORTS.

    Manufacturers throughout the United Kingdom are not likely to sleep over the export question if we may infer from the correspondence appearing so often in the press lately. The following on the subject is from a recent issue of the London Daily Mail under the head of "Reaping the Profit":
    "Some time ago, I believe, you drew attention to the fact that the Americians and Germans were preparing to flood South Africa with their merchandise directly the war was over. Of course, with our system of Free Trade we can say nothing against them, but so far as the reconstruction of the railways and other works under the control of the

    Government are concerned, something should be said in favour of our manufacturers being given the work. I do not think that for some paltry abatemert ia a contract irice the work should go from our own couatrymen, considering that they have found the means for bringing the disturbed country into a conditicn to allow of business being resumed. I see no reason why orders for bridge work, engines and rolling stock should not be given out now, as 1 think we are fully assured of what the end will be, and if such work were put in hand at once there wonld be less excuse for calling in outsiders to assist."
    Our neighbours to the south are reminding the world that they are now at the head of the world's exporting nations. Thus the exports of domestic merchandise for 1900 footed up $\$ 1,453,013,659$ as against $\$ 1,418,348,000$ from Great Britain, and $\$ 1,050,611,000$ from Germany. It remains to be seen how the argument with Russia may eventuate.

    ## THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

    A paper from the pen of Mr. Henry Leach which appears in the Daily Mail (London) of the 5th inst., dealt with a new ship to be launched yesterday from the Panmure shipyard at Dundee, Scotland, and to bear the promising name, "The Discovery," given it by Lady Markham. At a time when our own people are studying how to overcome the obstacles to the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, a description of the vessel cannot fail to be of interest: "Under the supervision of Mr. R. Patterson of the Dundee Shipbuilders' Company, and periodically of the chief officers of the expedition, she has been built in a yard which has great traditions in the way of Polar ships, and it is indeed a curious circumstance that she is the second of her name which has been made there. Her predecessor went northwards to the other Pole.
    She is unique bscause no other British ship has ever been built in this way specially for Antarctic exploration. In the first place, this boat, which is costing $£ 50,000$, and which, from the scientific and practical points of view, is worth every penny of it, is made entirely of wood, while a necessary condition of her construction was that she shou!d be far stronger than any ordinary navigating boat, and should be able to withstand extraordinary pressures from ice that would crush up a common trading vessel like a match box.
    Iron was barred for the simple reason that in the very forefront of the expendition's programme is magnetic survey work of a most important description, as the result of which it is trusted that navigation in the far Southern seas will in the future be much assisted. It is certain that at present iron ships in these waters sail many miles out of their way, and an iron exploration ship would be useless for such work. The magnetic pole must be wooed in a wooden craft. Geographical discovery and geologica! and biological investigation are also important among the expedition's objects, but to the commercial mind it is probable that the one first named will appeal with the most force.

    There was, then, a problem presented in which a ship was to be made of wood, and so made that she would be stronger and safer than any sheathed in iron plates, and it has been very satisfactorily solved. Nine feet of solid oak in the Discovery's stem provides the solution in the allimportant forequarters, and the sides all the way round are two feet six in thickness, of oak also-not ordinary oak, but grand stuff grown in Scotland itself and picked with care for its very special purpose. Bulkheads of unusual strength stretch across from side to side, so that when the terrible ice pressure is at its worst, the defence may be positively all that is possible in wood."

    The Discovery will carry captive balloon equipments and twenty dogs (Russian samoyedes) specially ehosen. Wireless telegraphy will be employed. It is to be hoped the remainder of the amount needed for a three years' exploration (about $\$ 150,000$ ) may be forthooming shortly in order to keep pace with a similar expedition being fitted
    out by the German Government, from Kiel, in a vesse similarly equipped, though lacking some important details Besides the vessel described above, The Dundee Ship'builders' Company, Limited, built in their own yard the S.S. Discovery for Sir George Nares' Arctic Expedition; the Proteus of the first Greely Relief Expedition; the Thetis and the Bear of the second Greely Relief Expedition; be sides the greater part of the larger sealing steamers em ployed in the Newfoundland sealing. They also built and are presently extensively repairing the S.S. Esquimaus, bought for the Baldwin-Ziegler Aretic Expedition of 1901, and now named the America. Many of the finest sailing ships engaged in the Calcutta, San Francisco and Colonial trade, such as the Locher, Manchester, Eudora, Gelena and Militia were built in their yard.

    Within the past few years the Company has turned its attention more particularly to steamers, having built shal-
    low draft steamers for the Brazilian and low draft steamers for the Brazilian and West African trades, and many splendid cargo steamers, such as the Kalfond (see advertisement), Theseus, Prestonian, Faithful. The Company has also built very successful floating docks for the Turkish, and also the Roumanian Govern ments.

    ## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

    The Dominion Statistician has prepared a statement, giring the statistics of crime in Canada for the period $1887-99$. For the thirteen years there was an average of 37,250 convictions for offence of all kinds. In 1899 the convictions were 38,710 . Both absolutely and relatively to population punished crime in 1899 was higher than in 1898, as in 1898 it was higher than in 1897 . Of the total number of 484,260 convictions for thirteen years 60,981 were for indictable of fences, the charges numbering 88,523 , so that conviction ${ }^{5}$ formed 68.9 per cent. of the charges. According to occlipations the statistics warrant the following conclusions: (1) That compared with their numbers the agricultural class contribute a very small percentage to the crimin ${ }^{\text {al }}$ class. (2) That the commercial class commit more than their proportionate numbers in the body politic warrant, in the way of crimes under the head of offences against the currency. (3) That the domestic class commit crimes $\mathrm{ju}^{5 i}$ about in proportion to their numbers. (4) That the indus trial class have less than their proportion in all the six ${ }^{d i}$ visions of crime except in offences against property with violence, where they slightly exceed their proportion. ${ }^{5}$ ) That the professional class provide a low percentage criminals. (6) That laborers contribute more than the share to every class of crime, their percentage being:Crime, 39 per cent.; population, 12 per cent. About 60 per cent: of the convicted were born in Canada. As the Can adian-born population is $861 / 2$ per cent. of the whole popr lation, the criminals in the Dominion born outside of Can ada are more numerons relatively than the Canadian-bor ${ }^{11}$ forming but $131 / 2$ per cent. of the population and supplying 40 per cent. of the criminals. Those unable to read and write formed about 13.8 per cent. of the convicted in $189 \%^{\circ}$ 9 period, against 14.9 per cent. in the 1887-9 period. Tho f possessed of an elementary education were 74.5 per cent d the whole in 1897-9, against 76.6 per cent. in 1887-9 per rid $^{10}{ }^{9}$ Those having a superior education formed in both perio ${ }^{\text {d }}$ somewhat over one per cent. of the convicted. Cities and towns furnish 76 per cent. of the criminal class of Canada and the urban population is about 30 per cent. of the whole population.

    ## FURS.

    The o'd-time Canadian winter, the fourth month of which has leen ushered in without a hitch in the frozen pro gramme, has been an unusually prosperous one for the engaged in the fur trade. Until the recent heavy fire $105^{s^{5}}$ engaged in the fur trade. Until the recent heavy fire
    by some large Montreal firms, the trade in gemeral were
    

    Telegrams:-"QUADRIOYOLES." A.B.C. Code.
    The "Cynocure."
    ....On parle français.

    Telegrams: "RUBBER OOMPANY, NORTH SHIELDS."
    The iorth Eastern Rubber Co .
    Manafacturers and Dealers
    in all Desoriptions of

    > India Rubber, Asbestos, Leather Goods, Waterproof Garments, Buffers, Valves Packing, Belting, Hose, Tubing, \&c., \&c.

    # 26. 27 and 28 Gardner Street ani Boroogh Road, NORTH SHIELUS 

    And Fowler St., South Shields, ENGLAND.

    (Cat to be inserted next week.)

    050,000 ; wolf, 9,000 ; marmot, 16,000 ; pahmi, 800 , and grebe and sundries.

    The Hudson's Bay Company, January 21: North West Coast salted fur seals, etc., 3,000 . Results by cable: Hudson's Bay Company's sale-Beaver, $71 / 2$ per cent. lower than January, 1900. Muskrat, 10 per cent. lower than January, 1900. C. M. Lampson \& Co.'s sale-N. W. C. seals, salted, same as December, 1900. Mink, stale, same as March, 1900. Marten, same as March, 1900. House cat, same as March, 1900. Wombat, same as October, 1900. Wolverine, same as March, 1900. Brown bear, same as March, 1900. Gray fox, same as March, 1900. Raccoon, S.W., same as March, 1900. Chinchilla, same as October, 1900. Muskrat, including black, same as January, 1900. Lynx, 40 per eent. lower than March, 1900. White fox, 50 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Skunk, 20 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Civet cat, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Red fox, 55 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Wild eat, 75 per cent lower than March, 1900. Russian sable, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Kangaroo, 25 per cent. lower than October, 1900. Beaver, 10 per cent. lower than January, 1900. Grizzly bear, 15 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Russian bear, 15 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Silver fox, 40 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Blue fox, 60 per cent.lower than March, 1900. Wolf, 50 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Opossum, 25 per cent. lower than March, 1900. Wallaby, 30 per cent. higher than October, 1900. Otter, $121 / 2$ per cent. higher than March, 1900 . Mink, W. and S.W., 5 per cent. higher than March, 1900. Mink, N. and N.W., 10 per cent. higher than March, 1900. Mink, E. and Can., 15 per cent. higher than March, 1900. Australian opossum, 20 per cent. higher than October, 1900. Raccoon, N. and W., 10 per cent. higher than March, 1900. Black bear, 10 per cent, higher than March, 1900.
    -On Wednesday, J. B. T. Poissant, hotelkeeper, Bedford, Que., sold out to Lewis Tarte, Farnham, for $\$ 8,000$.

    Seattle, Wash., advices report a recent sale of 600 bales of Yakima hops leaving only 202 bales of 1900 in that State. Two offers for contracts at 11 cents for the season were refused by growers.

    A St. Catharines, Ont., by-law to grant a percentage on the pay-roll of the McKinnon Dash and Metal Works to induce them to build a large factory there, was submitted to the property-holders on the 14th instant, and was carried by 1,270 for the by-law and 53 against.
    -A St. Johm's, Nfld., dispatch of the 19th inst., reports the arrival of the sealing steamer Southern Cross. She is loaded with 26,500 seals, and is the first of the fleet to return home. The captain reports the fifteen remaining ships of the fleet to be off the Labrador coast, among the

    # Alex B. CRICHTON \& Co. 

    MANUFACIURERS OF

    ## School, Shopping and Market Bags,

    Aprons, Skipping Ropes, Olothes Aprons, Jute Twines, Hearth Rugs,
    
    

    WALLACE WORKS, (Den's Road)

    ## DUNDEㅍ,

    seal herds. All are doing well and likely to get full cargoes. This is the best record for seal fishery for years. The distribution of the eatch was never so general as this year, nor has any ship every returned so quickly.
    -The passenger department of the Canadian Pacific Railway announces that beginning April 1 the local rate on the lines west of Calgary, including branches, will be four cents a mile, a reduction of 20 per cent. The rate for commercial travellers between Canmore and MacLeod to Vancouver, will be three cents a mile, instlead of three and onethird as heretofore. The company, it is umderstood, is also making arrangements to place on sale at stations on the western lines round trip tickets, good for one month, at a rate of one and two-thirds fare, the same as in effect on the lines east of Port Arthur.
    -It is stated that, owing to its pecuiar hydrographic construction, Italy, by means of its waterfalls, could produce at least three million horse-power units. Instead of burning coal to drive machinery, it is proposed to utilize this enormous water-power for the production of electricity, which in turn could do all and more than is now done by steam. During last year 90,000 units of horse-power were used hydraulically in factories and other industries, and it is computed that within two or three years at least 100,000 more could be produced. Senator Colcmbo, who is the leading spirit in this huge movement, foresees that shortly coal, of which some $£ 4,000,000$ worth is used annually, will scarcely be required in Italy, and that the country will win "such a victory which is economically more valuable than all the Italian battles fought in the last century.
    -The outlook for a beet sugar factory in London, Ont., according to a recent dispatch, is very promising. At a late meeting several local men were met by Messrs. Bograaf of Bay City, Bayley, of New York, and De Voe of Omaha, Neb., who are all interested in the industry. From Mr. Bayley came a đefimite proposition. He represents New York capitalists who are investing about $\$ 5,000,000$ in sugar factories in the United States and Canada. Mr. Bayley suggests a factory to cost $\$ 500,000$, and says: "We will put up $\$ 225,000$. You local gentlemen could make up the balance, $\$ 275,000$. If you prefer it, we whuld go in for anything between $\$ 200,000$ and $\$ 250,000$. We'll put up the plant, machinery and all, and operate it with experienced men the first year. Before this, though, we'll send competent men to instruct the farmers how to grow the right beets."


    connection with their works.-Mr. Crate, formerly manager of The British America Hotel, Kingston, has leased the large, new hotel recently erected here by T. Tompkins. and expects to open about the 1st of May. The hotel wi.l be thoroughly equipped.-A by-law granting $\$ 50,000$ for ${ }^{\text {ex }}$ tensions and improvements in connection with the wald works system here was passed a few days ago. New pump ${ }^{5 \cdot}$ engines and boilers will be purchased.-It is intended hed re-commence work on the construction of the drill sher here as soon as the weather permits. Letters of incorpo tion have been granted to the Men's Outfitting Company, Limited, of this place. The object is to manufacture, b all sell, and deal in clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes and kinds of footwear and wearing apparel.

    From Port Arthur, Ont., we learn that the Canadial ${ }^{11}$ Northern Railway has let a contract for 7,000 piles for their elevator, coal docks and other terminal foundations on the ${ }^{3}$ three miles of terminal grounds. Plans are ready for two million bushel elevator. They have two round house the last one fitted up with all modern machinery. A gang The men are laying out the waterfront for the foundations. mile $^{\text {i }}$ track is laid from this end to Aticokan, and seventeen $\mathrm{mp}^{-0^{-}}$ more are ready for rails. Heavy rock work is being pr ceeded with and the whole line is covered with camps five provisions ready for a push when the frost goes. thousand men will then be needed. The contractors Aug $^{1 \text { st }}$ finish the railway to Winnipeg by the middle of Als Many miles of the railway will cost nearly a hundred the spent sand dollars per mile. One million dollars well be spe on the Port Arthur water front.

    ## RECENT FIRES.

    Baie St. Paul, Que., March 14.-Saw mill owned by like Gagnon \& Bros., destroyed. Dwelling overhead was 0 , 10 wise burned, one boy perishing. Property loss, $\$ 3,00 \mathrm{~m}^{\text {aged }} \mathrm{g}^{\text {d }}$ insurance.-Morris, Man., 14.-Commercial Hotel, da ne ${ }^{9}$ Loss, $\$ 1,000$.-Brockville, Ont., 15.-Frame dwelling, my $^{5}$ Lynn, recently purchased by C. Kincaid, was burned Cathar teriotisly, while he was preparing to occupy.-St. Stret ines, Ont, 16.-Loss at St. Catharines and Thorold Railway car barns reached about, $\$ 2,500$; supposed electric wire.-Montreal, 17.-Explosion of coal cil in residence of J. Mckervey caused loss to furniture also damaging tobacco stock of G. Daunais. Loss Fos \$600.-Montreal, 16. - Apartments occupied by Mrs. Mal $^{\text {lall }}$ damaged to extent of a few hundred dollars by coal oill explosion.-Lititle Cascapedia, Que., 16.-Residence Gauthier destroyed by explosion of a coal oil stove.

    # $\xrightarrow{\text { ans anxrer }} \mathrm{MICA}$ <br> IMPORTERS AID MAMURACTURERS OF MICA For All Purposes. <br> Large Stocks at our Storts in Dundee, of Ruby, Clear and Clonded. Regular shipments recelved direct from the mines. <br> <br> COITRACTOAS TO MER MNESTY'S QOTERMEIT. 

    <br> <br> COITRACTOAS TO MER MNESTY'S QOTERMEIT.[^2]:    $\$ 3,890$; Peterboro-J. Sutcliffe vs W. E. \& H. S. MaCall, \$1, 590 ; St. Joseph-Gault Bros. Co. vs E. Baequent, $\$ 533$; To-ronto-Bowman \& Zinkan vs Equity Fire Ins. Co., \$4,717; H. J. Crawford vs D. Lowery, $\$ 823$; Ontario B. \& M. Co. vs Mary McFarlan'e, $\$ 838$; Bank of Hamilton vs J. F. McLaughlin and T. and H. A. Mulhein, $\$ 1,335$; W. Long vs T. Walls et al, $\$ 2,000$; Alliston-Bank of Hamilton vs G. S. Edwards and W. G. Edwards, $\$ 1,050$; Ayr-W. Guthrie vs W. \& T. Henderson, $\$ 596$; Bracebridge-Imperial Bank vs J. E. \& C. E. Lount, $\$ 2,574$; Clinton-J. C. Henry vs W. Graham, et al, $\$ 10,000$; Hamilton-R. R. Gamey vs Nickel Copper Co., Ltd., et al, $\$ 1,179$; King Tp.-Toronto General Trusts vs L. and Annie Gibbons, $\$ 1,783$; Napanee-D. Henwood vs Madale \& Wilson, $\$ 2,000$; Ottawa-Sir M. Bowell vs Hon. R. and Mary S. Sedgewick, $\$ 1,454$; Lucy Ryan vs M. Whelan, $\$ 847$; To-ronto-J. Barber vs L. K. Cameron, $\$ 562$.

    WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA \& N.W.T.
    Gretna-H. G. Bean, $\$ 673$; Wetaskewin-W. MaeDonnell \& Co., $\$ 774$; W. MeDoninell, $\$ 479$.

[^3]:    Bank of Montreal Molsons Bank.

[^4]:    THE IMPERIAL
    INSURANCE
    COMPANY
    FIRE.
    LONDON.
    Satablianed 1808.
    $\$ 8,000,000$
    TOTAL INVRSTED FUNDS OVER

