

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK	
OF CANADA.	
et the	P
Capital Paid-up,	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	J
Thes. E. Kenny, President,	91
Thes. E. Kenny, President, Thomas Ritchie, Vice-Preside Woorv G. Bell	
H. Dwyer, Wiley Bmith, Hem?	
Hon. David MacKeen.	٨
HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.	B
HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAA. E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of the 0° eral Manager, Montreal); W. B. Torranes, Sec M Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, D. M. Sawat Inspectors.	B
Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, D. H.	B
Survey and the subscription of the second	B
Antigonish, N.S. Nelson, B.C. Bathurst, N.B. Newcastle, N.B.	ABBBBBBCCCD
Bennett, B.C. Ottawa, Ont.	C
Ubariottetown PET Port Hawkeever	Ď
	Q'N
Grand Forks, B.C. St. John, N.D.	
Guysboro, N.S. Shubenacadie, N.S. Halifax, N.S. St. John's, Md.	å
Ringston, W. K. Summerginge,	P
	L
Louisburg, C.E. Lunenburg, N.S. Maitland, N.S. Vancouver, Ent End.	12
Montreel Que Westmanut PQ.	NS
Montres West End Waymouth, N.D.	
Nanaimo, E.C. Woodstock, N.B. Agencies in Havana, Ouba; New York, N.T.; B Republic, Washington.	P
Republic, Washington.	0
CORRESPONDENTE: New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, is tional Shawmut Bank. San Francisco, Fini is tional Shawmut Bank. San Francisco, Fini Saving, Ba	GR
tional Shawmut Bank. San Francisco, First	ĥ
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CORRESPONDENTS: New York, Chase National Bank. Boton, in tional Shawmut Bank. San Francisco, Firri Spokane, Exchange National Bank. Seatting and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Great Bark many, Deutache Bank. Spain, Credit Lycomia remitted for. Telegraphic transfer made si prafas issued at current rates.

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	H. T F. GR		AGEN		Presi	ler.	

London-Meanra. Giynn, Mills, Carrie & Os. R. York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank Montreal.

WESTERN BANK OF CANADA DIVIDEND No. 37.

DIVIDEND No. 37. The second s

	T. H. MOMA Cash
awa, Feb. 20th, 1901.	T
THE ONTA	RIO BANK
ital Paid-up erve Fund,	

HEAD (OFFICE: TOR	and dent
G. E. E. Coci Donald Mackay A. S. Irving, Esq. D. Ullyot, Esq. J.I C. McGH	DIRECTORS: thurn, Esq.,	- President. ice-President. n. J. O. Alles n. J. Perry, Es
Donald Mackay	, Esq., No	n. J. perry
D' Ullyot, Esq. J.I	Hallam, Esq.	R.D.
C. McGII	L, General	guas-
a transferration of the	BRANCHES:	Ottawa,
Alliston,	Fort William,	Ottawa, Peterboro, Port Arthur, Port Arthur,
	Kingston,	Port any, Sudbury,
Ducklasham ()	Lindsay,	Shuoed.
Buckingham, Q., 1 Cornwall,	Mount Forest,	Twoo
Comwall,	Newmarket,	ston Street
I Sc	Montreat, Newmarket, tott and Wellin neen and Portlonge and Rich AGENTS, rr's Bank, (Le	and "
Toronto: {Q	neen and Porth	mond
(Y	onge and Rich	a reality of the second
Tranking Marine The	AGENIS.	L.)
I ondon, EngPa	Oredit Lyo	BRAIL BARK AD
New York-The	Fourth Nations	al maintain /
I ondon, Eng.—Pa France and Europ New York—The Agents of the Ban	k of Montreal.	1
Boston-Eliet Na	tional Bank.	1-5-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

The Bank of British North America Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend of thirty (30) shillings per share will be paid on the 4th day of April next, to the proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, making with the dividend paid in October, a distribution of 6 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1900. The dividend will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 4th day of April, 1901, to be fixed by the Managers.

The dr. the 4th day of April, 1997, current on the 4th day of April, 1997, the Managers. No transfers can be made between the 21st inst.. and the 4th prox., as the books must be closed during that period. By Order of the Court. (Signed) A. G. WALLIS, Secretary, Number St., London, E.C., Eng.

5th March, 1901

DEANCHES IN CANADA: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. "West Erd Branch. "Segneurs St. Branch. "Peint St. Charles Branch. Amoste. Ont. Perth. Ont. Amherst. N. S. Belleville, Brantford, "Peterboro, "Hallfax, N.S. "Peterboro, "Hallfax, N.S. Brantford, "Sydney, N.S. Brockville, Chatham, Oornwall, Deseronto, Ft. William, Goderich. Hamilton, Kinstion, Hamilton, Kinstion, Undesy, London, "Chatham, N.B. ter, B.O. "Montreal, Que. New Westmins-"Chatham, N.B. ter, B.O. "Montroa, N.B. Yancouver, B.O. IN NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN:

London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, manager

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

BANKERS IN GREAT DRITAIN: London-The Bank of London. "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank. "The National Provincial Bank of England Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank and Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

BANKERS IN THE UNITED 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. "J. B. Moors & Oo. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National Bank. "The Anglo-Californian Bank. Montreal. 17 November 1900

Montreal, 17 November, 1900.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

1,900,000

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President. WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., . Vice-President.

Henry Cawthra, Esq., Geo. J. Cook, Esq., Robt. Reford, Esq., Charles Stuart, Esq., Robt. Beford, Esq., Charles Stuart, E William George Gooderham, Esq.

DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - -Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Toronto, Brockville, "King St. W. Br.Cobourg Montreal Collingwood, "Pt. St. Charles Copper Cliff, Barrie, Gananogue, London

Peterbore', Petrolia, Pert Hope, Rossland, B.C., stayner, St. Catharines.

BANKERS:

London, Eng .- The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York-The National Bank of Commerce. Chicago-First National Bank.

Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick-Benk of British North Ameria.

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,

Osh

Cap Res Pro

General Manager. Montreal, 26th Feb., 1901.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00

Reserved Fund, - 7.000.000.00 Undivided Profits, - 510,084.04

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRFOTORS:

Bir Wm. C. MacGonald. R. B. Angus, Eng. Bir Wm. C. MacGonald. R. B. Angus, Eng. A. F. Gault, Eng. A. F. Gault, Eng. R. G. Reid, Eng.

E. S. CLOUGTON, General Manager. Macmider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. S. Clouston, Insp. of Branch Returns. W. Taylor, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

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THE CANADAN	JOURNAL	OF	COMMERCE.
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The Chartered Banks.

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	THE CANADIAN
	BANK OF COMMERCE
	Paid - TOBONTO.
	Rest. \$8.000,000 2,000,000
	How, GEO, A. COX HOW, GEO, A. COX JAS. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., Q. C., LL. D., Matthew Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq., W. E. H. Massey, Esq., A. Kingman, Esq. J. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMWER Assi General Manager.
	ROBERT VILCOX President.
	JAB. Crathern Free W. P. Hamilton Free
	Legast Hoskin, Eso., O.C., LL.D., Matthew
	West, Eso., J. W. Flavelle, Esq., W. E. H.
	B. E. WALKER, A. Kingman, Esq.
	J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager. A. H. Ireland, Chief Insp'r and Sunt of Branches
	A. H. Ireland, Chief Insp'r and Supt. of Branches. BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA
	belleville Dundas Ottawa Stratford
	Blenheim Fort FrancesParkhill Toronto
	Benham Gait Paris Strathroy Benham Gait Peterboro Toronto Jc. Gaynga Goderich Port Perry Walkerton Custam Hamilton Sarnia Wateriolo Diseden Orangeville Seaforth Woodstock Gunza, MANIFOBA, YUKON DISTRICT.
ļ	Chayuga Guelph Port Perry Walkerton
	Collingen Hamilton Sarnia Weterloo
	Dresden Sit Ste. M'rie Windsor
	Orangeville Seaforth Woodstock
	Orangeville Seaforth Woodstock Montreal, Winnipeg Dawson, White Horse. Attin BRITISH COLUMBIA. Greenwood Nelson Sandon.
	Atlin BRUNNEY Dawson, White Horse.
	Cranbrook Greenwood Nelson Sandon.
	Fernie, Namloors, NewWestminster, Vancouver
	Addin BRITISH COLUMBIA. Grabrook, Kamloors, New Westminster, Vancouver Fernie, Nansimo, Roseland, Victoria, London so, IN GREAT BRITAIN:
	IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, 60 Lombard St., E.C., S. C. Alexander, Mgr New Yor THE UNITED STATES:
	New IN THE DALWERD ST. ALEXSIDER, Mgr
	IN THE TNITED STATES : Seattle, Wash : Skagway Alacka
	Seattle, Wash.; Skagway. Alaska. The Bankers in Great Britain:
	The Bank of Scotland Jorden Vocant Smith
	A D D COULARD. LONGON: MESSIS. DILLIN.
	Construction of the second sec
	Brownany, The of India, Australia & China.
	Brussel Cie., Paris : Polaisen I Watthion & Fila
	tralia & Holland-Disconto Mastachappii: Aus-
	Italia, Limited Zealand-The Union Bk. of Aus-
	South Standard Dark Africa-Bank of Africa,
	Limited: South Africa-Bank of Africa, South America-London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.;
	south Artica, South Arrica, Bank of Arrica, Bank of South Arrica, Limited; Rither Bank of South America. Limited; Mexico- t Bur, Londres y Mexico; Bermuda-The Bk. Novascuta, Hamilton; West Indies-Bank of Branches, New York-The Am. Ex. National Bank, Chicago-Northern Trast Company.
	Nove uda, Hemilter: Bermuda-The Bk.
	Branches, Kingston, Jameda: Colocial Bank of
	Bank. Wew York-The Am, Ex. National
	Northern Trust Company.

n. Northern Trust Company.
Traders Bank of Canada Anthinorporated by Act of Parliament 1885)
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885) Capital Paid and antionized Capital Paid antionized Capital St. 200,000
Reserve Paid Up
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885) Capital Paid Up
C. D. Warren, Esq. President. John Drynan, Esq. Vice-President. How, J. R. STRATTON C. KLORDWICK For M. P.
John Drunsen, Esq. President.
MON. J. R. STRAMM, Ksq. Vice-President.
roronto. O. HLOBFFER. MSQ. M.I.
Bear H. BEATTY, Eso., of Thorold.
d. 8. STRAMICE, - Toronto.
M. ATT General Manager.
Arthur, Ont., BRANCHES: Inspector.
Aylmar, Ont., BEANCHES: Barling, Hamilton, Sarnia,
Dravington, Ingersoll, Sault Ste. Marie,
Button, Leamington, Strathroy, Button, Newcastle, St. Mary's.
Glass, North Bay, Sturgeon Falls,
Grand Valley, Port Hope, Tilsonburg.
Guelph, Port Hope, Tilsonburg. Ridgetown Windsor
Great Britain_The National Bank of Scotland. New York_The National Bank of Scotland. Nontreal_The American Exchange Nat. Bank.
New Yortain_The National Date of Contract
"Outreal mt American Exchange Net Bank
New York-The National Bank of Scotlard. Notreal-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. RANOTER
BANOTE D'HOOTET AGA

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OCHELAGA, - \$1,500.000 - 1,570,000 - 680,000
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- \$1,500,000 - 1,5°0,000 - 680,000 ross R. BickERDIKE M.P.P. Vice-Pres. A. Vaillancourt, Eeq., Furcotte, Eeq. - Gen l Manager
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R. BICKERDIKE,
M.P.P. VICE-Pres.
A. Valliancourt, Esq.,
Lurcotte, Esq.
A sul share to Manual sure
A. Vallancourt, Esq., Furcotte, Esq., Gen'l Manager Assistant Manager
A. Vallancourt, Esq., Furcotte, Esq., Gen'l Manager Assistant Manager Inspector Vontreal.
Assistant Manager Inspector <i>Montreal</i> . Vankleek Hill, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. St. Henri, near Montreal 1393 St. Catherine "
Winnings Mag
st Hand, Man.
St. Henri, near Montreal
Winnipeg, Man. St. Henri, near Mortreal 1893 St. Catherine " 1756 " " " 2117 Notre Dame " Hochelaga, " al Park Bank, Nat'l City, re' National Bank. Mchte
9117 Notre Deme H
Hochologo (
Pal Park Bark Not'l City
2217 Notre Dame " Hochelaga, " 'al Park Bank, Nat'l City rs' National Bank, Mchts
2217 Notre Dame " Hochelaga, " "al Park Bank, Nat'l City rs' National Bank, Mchts mburg, Thalmann & Co, mar & Co, M. Konntzo
Hochelaga, " 'al Park Bank, Nat'l City rs' National Bank, Mchts onburg, Thalmann & Co, mer & Co, MM, Kountze

are, New York. Ladenburg, Thelmann & Co, and Take New York. Third National Bank, Inter-onal Tat Co., National Bank of Redemption, onal Live Scock Bank, Ultnois Trust and Sav Credit Lyonnis de Paris, Credit Industriel & Gredit Lyonnis de Paris, Credit Industriel & retal, Credit Industriel & Commental, Comp-ti Vonnais, Erascie, Bank, Paris, France, Bank, Off Bacompte de Paris, Paris, France, Barlin, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comp-ti Lyonnais, Brussels, Belgium, Deutsche das Argemany, Banque Imp, Royale & ite de Roltindam, Roiterdam, Holland, erest on depesits allowed in Savings Department [

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The	Chartered Ba	anks.
BANK	OF HAN	TTTON
DANA	UL UL UL	TTTTON'
CAPITAL paid up		\$1,900,000
RESERVE FUND.		1,400,000 HAMILTON,
HEAD OFE	FICE -	HAMILTON,
	Directors :	
JOHN STUART		- President - Vice-President
A. G. RAMSA	1,	- Vice-President
John Proctor,	Geo Roach,	Wm. Gibson,
Hon. A. T. V	Vood, A. B. 1	Lee, (Toronto.)
J. TURNBULL,	Cashier.	
a down the state	H. S. STEVEN,	Assistant Cashier.
Beamsville,	AGENCIES	
Berlin,	Hamilton, Barton St.	Palmerston, Plum Coulee. M.
Blyth,	Hamiota, Man.	
Brandon, Man.		Port Rowan,
Carman, Man.	Jarvis, Listowel,	Simcoe.
Chesley.	Lucknow	Southampton,
Chesley, Delhi,	Manitou, Man	Storewall, M,
Dundalk,	Milton	Toronto,
Dundas,	Mitchell.	Vancouver, B.C.
Georgetown,	Morden, Man.	Wingham.
Gorrie,	Niagara Falls, Orangeville,	Winkler, Man.
Grimsby,	Orangeville,	Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton, E.Eno	d Owen Sound,	
British Corre	espondents: - N	ational Provincial
Bank of England	d [Ltd.] London	· Alter and an and a second

Antonial Frovinci American Correspondents :--New York-Fourt National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. Boi ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marin Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank, Detroit-Detroit National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Commerce. St. Louis-National Bank of Commerce.

THE DOMINION BANK Capital, \$2,300,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2,300,00 DIRECTORS : Capital, \$2,300,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2,300,00 DIRECTORS: DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.P., President. WILMOT D. MATT HEWS, Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Timothy Eston, W. R. Brock, M.F. A. W. Anstin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P. HEAD OFFICE, TOHONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelpi Huntsville, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, See forth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W cor. Esther: Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave cor, College St.; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Shadina Ave cor, College St.; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Man Acet Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts; Montrea Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Grees Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe. China, Japan and the West Indies. The Standard Bank of Canad The Standard Bank of Canada Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,000 Reserve Fund - 700,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld. T. R. Wood, Jas. Scott. A. J. Somerville AGENCIES. Allas Craig, Cannington, Kingston, Bownarville, Catham, Markham, Brantford, Colborne, Parkdale, Toronto Bradford, Durham, Picton, Bradford, Colborne, Parkdale, Toronto Bradford, Colborne, Parkdale, Toronto Bradford, Durham, Picton, Brighton. Forest, Richmond Hill, Brussels, Harriston, Stouffville. Campbellford. BANKERS New York-Importers and Traders National Bank, Montreal-Can. Bank of Commerce. London, England-National Bank of Scotland All banking bistness promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited. GRO. P. RBID. General Manager. The BANK OF OTTAWA. LESTADUSHED, 1574) HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa, Canada, Capital (authorized) \$2,000,000 Capital (subscribed) 1,994,900 Capital (paid up) 1,957,810 Rest

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	UNION BANK OF CANADA
00	ONION DANA OI OANADA
00	Capital Paid-up, - \$2,000,000 Rest, 500,000
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
at at	Board of Directors.
	ANDREW THOMSON, Esq. President. JAMES KING, Esq., M.P.P. Vice-President. D.C. Thomson, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq. Ed. Giroux, Esq. Hon. John Sharples. Wm. Price, Esq. E. E. Webb. Gen. Manager
	D.C. Thomson, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq.
r.	Ed. Giroux, Esq Hon. John Sharples,
Ι.	J. G. Billett. Inspector F. W. S. Crispo, Asst. Inspector
	Propology
	Alexandria, Ont. Indian Hd.n.w.r.Pincher Creek, Boiseevain, Man. Killarney, Man. N.W.T
	Boisesvain, Man. Killanney, Man. N.W.T. Calgary, N.W.T. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Carberry, Man. Macleod, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. CarletonPlace, O.Manitou, Man. Regina, N.W.T. Carman, Man. Macleod, N.W.T. do St. Louis St. CarletonPlace, O.Manitou, Man. Regina, N.W.T. Carman, Man. Merickville, Ont Shelburne, Ont. Crystal City, M. Melita, Man. Suith's Falle, O. Deloraine, Man. Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont. Gretna, Man. Mooseonin, N.W.T. Virden, Man. Hamiota, Man. Mooseo Jaw, N.W.T. Wavanesa, Man. Hartney, Man. Morden, Man. Wiarton, Ont. Hastings, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Winchester, Ont. Holland, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winnipeg, Man Yorkton, N.W.T.
	CarletonPlace, O.Manitou, Man. Regina, N.W.T.
	Carman, Man. Merrickville, Ont Shelburne, Ont. Crystal City, M. Melita, Man Smith's Felle O
1.	Deloraine, Man. Minnedosa, Man. Souris, Man.
al	Gretna, Man. Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont. Gretna, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Virden, Man.
th	Hamiota, Man. Moose Jaw, N. W.T. Wawanesa, Man.
8-	Hastings, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Winchester, Ont.
ne	Holland, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winnipeg, Man Yorkton NWT
al	
of	London, Parr's Bank, Limited
1	Liverpool,
	New York, - National Park Bank, Minneapolis, - National Bank of Commerce, St. Paul, - St. Paul National Bank, Great Falls, Mont First National Bank, Chicago, 111 Commercial National Bank, Buffalo, N.Y The City National Bank, Detroit, Mich., - First National Bank
00	Great Falls, Mont First National Bank.
00	Buffalo, N.Y The City National Bank.
	Detroit, Mich., - First National Bank
.8,	THE OTTEDED DANK
	THE QUEBEC BANK.
e. ·	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822.
w.	CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3.000.000
d, a-	_,,
в,	REST DIRECTORS : 700,000
	JOHN BREAKEY, - President. JOHN T ROSS, - Vice-President.
	Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell,
nđ	Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley, C. F. Smith. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager.
	Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley, C. F. Smith. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager. Branches. Quebec, St. Peter St. Thorold, Ont. do Upper Town. Three Rivers, Que. do St. Roch. Toronto, Ont. Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q. do St. Catherine St. E. St. George, Beauce, Q. Ottawa, Ont. St. Henry, Que. Thetford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que. Pembroke Ont. Agents. I ondon, Eng., Bank of Scotland. National Bk of the Beauchite
-	do Upper Town. Three Rivers, Que.
	do St Roch. Toronto, Ont. Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls O
00	do St.Catherine St. E. St. George, Beauce, Q.
t.	Thetford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que.
Р.	Pembroke Ont. Agents. London, Eng., Bank of Scotland
	Boston, National Bk. of the Republic. New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk. of Brit. North Amer. do Hanover National Bark.
h,	do Hanover National Bark.
N8-	States of the second
e.	HALIFAX BANKING CO.
1,	Incorporated 1872,
at	Capital Paid-Up, \$600,000 Reserve Fund, 475,000
d. of	HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.
	DIRECTORS !
-	ROBIE UNIACKE, President. C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President. JOHN MACNAB. W. J. G. THOMSON. W. N. WICKWIRE H. N. WALLACE, Cashier. A. AILAN, Inspector.
a	H. N. WALLACE,
	A. ALLAN, Inspector.
	BRANCHES-Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, An- tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke- port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parus- boro, Shelburne, Springhil, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John. CORRESPONDENTS-Dominion of Can - Molsone
	port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrs-
lt.	New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John.
le	Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth National
	CORRESPONDENTS-Dominion of CanMolsons Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth National Rank. Boston-Suffolk National Bank London. England-Parr's Bank, Limited.
0	Residence of the second s
-	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.
	TO THE NOOTIN.

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The Chartered Banks.

INCORPORATED 1832.

I.S.

ALCINC.	Umree	,	TRALLI	ma,	1
	. 1	DIREC	TORS.		

JOHN Y. PAYZANT	President
CHARLES ARCHIBALD,	Vice-President
R. L. BORDEN,	J. WALTER ALLISON
GEO. S. CAMPBELL,	HECTOR MCINNES.
General Office	TOBONNO

General Office, - TORONTO, Ont. H. C. McLeod, Gen. Manager. D. WATERS, Chief Inep'r. GEO. SANDERSON, Insp'r. BRANCHES.

In Nova Scotla-Amheret, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Digby, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glas-gow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth.

In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fre-dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Wood-stock.

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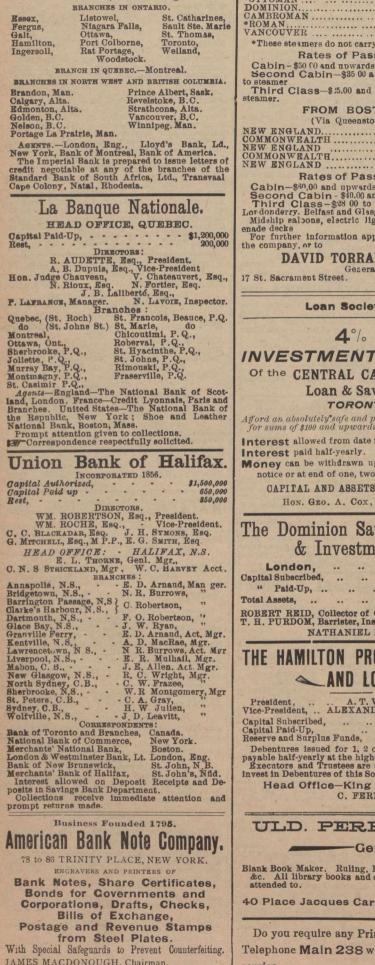
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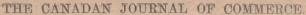
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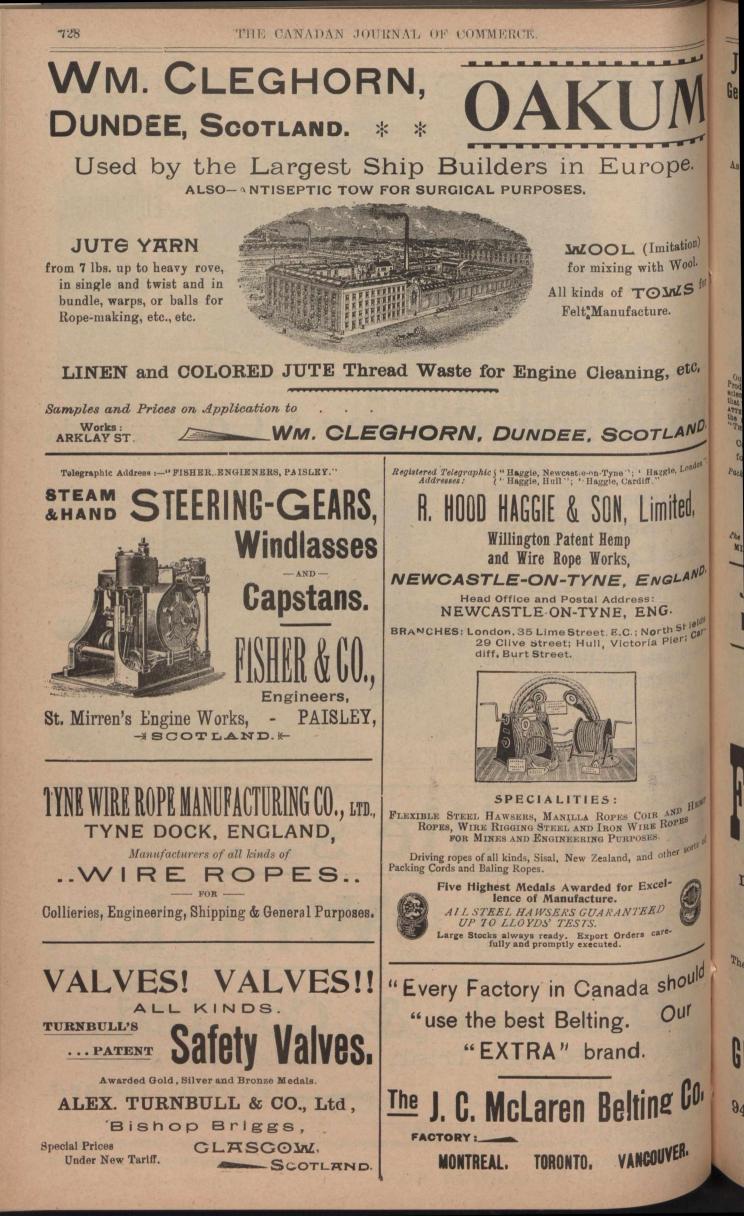
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-John Fertram & Sons, Dundas, Ont., seek incorporation, with capital of \$300,000, for the manufacture of machinery.

-The insured is responsible for the negligence of his employees in the performance of a condition in the policy requiring the preservation of an inventory of the insured Western Assur. Co. vs Kemendo, 60 S. W. Rep. property. (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 Provincial Works Department shows that the total railway mileage now in operation in Ontario is 6,724 miles, of which 1,-447 miles were built 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. Michipicoten 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 Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Provision is also made to insure the inspection of boilers and the safeguarding of inflammable materials. The act goes 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 expected that six or eight hundred hands will be employed at once. A considerable advance 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 patents-A. I.eclerc, fence clamping tcols; P. E. Ward, acet? lene gas machines; B. Fletcher, bottle support for refriger atirg purposes; A. May, machines for picking fruit; H. H. Ellis, combined bicycle stand and pump; L. L. Renaud, siphon for water closets; C. Hirst and C. A. Pease, ash sift ers; T. Upton, machines for seeding and slicing oranges and fruits of like nature, for marmalade; T. F. Dow, car fenders; J. T. Schnett, cooking apparatus; N. N. Billings fire escapes; S. Knechtel, table slides; J. A. Beaudry, dupler pen holders; J. Humphrey, ticket boxes; H. A. Frasch, nick-American patents el salt and process of making same. -H. A. Frasch, eletcrolytic apparatus for recovering met

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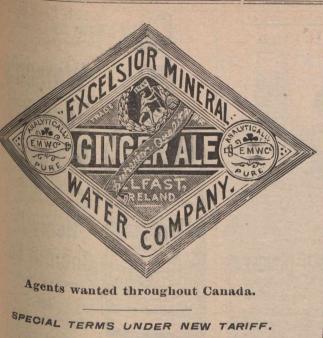
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als; do., recovering metals by electrolysis; do., producing alkali by electrolysis; do., recovering and separating metals by electrolysis; C. H. Hardic and N. Thompson, set tional boiler; M. T. Kane and J. E. Kane, windlass; C. J. Shirreff, carpet sweeper.

-A Liverpool letter of the 13th instant, states that the emigration season opened there the day before, when nearly 8,000 foreigners sailed for different ports in the United States and Canada. A large proportion were Italians of the poorest class, bound for Halifax, whence it is possible to enter the United States, evading the law prohibiting the entry of indigent foreigners. One thousand of the emigrants were Scandinavians, the best class of emigrants They sailed for Boston.





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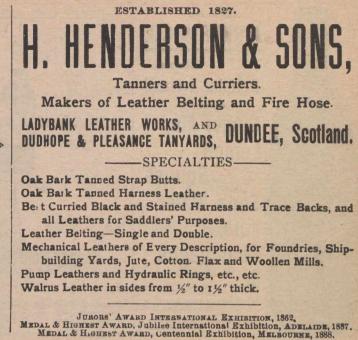
Articles of incorporation have been filed at Trenton, N.J., for the American Can Company, authorized capital, \$\$\$,000,000, Of the capital stock, \$44,000,000 is to be preierred, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividend.

A deputation from Peterboro' interviewed the Ontario Government recently requesting a subsidy of \$3,000 a mile towards the construction of the Norwood & Apsley Railway, comprising a line of 30 miles between the two points designated, and passing through a country possessed of corundum, mica, silver and gold ores.

From Paris, it is learned that the Admiralty announce that the construction of a protected cruiser of 12,550 tons displacement with a speed of 22 knots an hour, will be commenced at Toulon at once. Three submarine boats of the most improved style are also to be built there immediately. Twenty additional submarine boats, eleven toppedo boats, ten torpedo boat-destroyers, and an ironclad will follow in short order.

Our Campbellford, Ont., correspondent writes:: G. S. Spaford, of Warkworth, has opened a grocery store in the Wallace Block.—Brown Bros. have removed to new premises in the Wallace Block.—The management of the Trent Valey Wollen Mill has changed. Mr. C. L. Owen, late mangent, has gone to Cornwall. Mr. G. Burrows has taken the management. Mr. Warwick, Superintendent, has gone with Mr. Owens to Cornwall.—D. Meagher & Co., have opened a dry goods store in the Frederick Block, the stand latepremises on Front street.—We hear from farmers that they to not consider the cheese prospects for this coming sea-Pal crops.

'One of the greatest needs of this continent is uniform-^{thy} in navigation rules on the lakes, and one of the greatest needs of this continent is uncertainty in navigation rules on the lakes. ^{navigation} rules on the lakes, and one of the lakes ^{henaces} to human life and property on these same lakes the last the lack of uniformity," said Captain Donnelly, of Kingston, the veteran navigator and wrecker, in a recent interhe added. "In the United States waters they have one set of rules; in Canada there is an entirely different set. When ^{cules}; in Canada there is an entirely difference set a United States vessel comes into Canadian waters, or when a Canad ^a Canadian vessel comes into Canadian waters, both are Suided by vessel goes into United States waters, both are subject ^{enidian} vessel goes into United States waters, and are subject to the last the rules of their own country, and are subject to the laws of their own country, and are rules. For instance, the signal of an American boat in a fog is Intere blasts of a whistle, that of a Canadian is one long The latter is the passing signal in United States International conference was held in Washington to decide ^{chation}al conference was held in Washington to the solution of havigation. Canada has since abided by the rules Then formulated, but as they did not apply, in some cases, lake not a_{ke} navigation, the United States formulated separate



-Increases are shown in the trade and commerce of the country for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, over the figures 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 inclease 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 one 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 compared 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 6 1-3 per cent., the combined exports to the two countries aggregating over 91 per cent. of the total experts. The statement of the aggregate trade by countries shows increases with nearly all. It will rest largely with the producers and exporters, 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 fully appreciate the consequences.

—The Ontario 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 be much above the average of the past few years; many of them having money to start farming, etc.

The Chicago city electrician, says the Insurance Press, has prepared an ordinance making it impossible for electric wires to be installed except under the direction of a licensed electrician. He charges that firebugs have arranged defective wiring, so that fires could be started, and claims to be satisfied that one \$200,000 blaze in a suburban department store within a few months originated in that way and with design. Seventy-eight fires in Chicago last year were due to electric wires, with many of those attributed to unknown causes doubtless due to it as well.



—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 matters 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."

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-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 On some of these vessels work was begun in 1900. boats. 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 the Pacific 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 On tario have been imbued with additional life as a result of recent meeting at Whitby, called to discuss the feasibility of raising sugar beets, also as to starting a creamery. meeting was held under the auspices of the Board of Trade, the attendance including the leading farmers and business men of South Ontario. Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, discussed dairying, with particular motion Beet raising and grain-growing are leading branches of agriculture there ticular reference to butter-making. abouts, dairying as yet not having been cultivated considerably erably, so that the subject, as effectively treated by Prof. Dean, will likely lead to a creamery being started. Shuttleworth of the Ontario Agricultural College, told how sugar beets are going to be the big thing in Ontario agri culture. His experience while studying beet sugar ent ture in Germany, and also the valuable contribution to the history of the industry in this country, gained last year in conducting for the Government tests in the growth of beets at Newmanket Will beets at Newmarket, Welland, and Aylmer, served to give a mass of intensely interesting information. Hon. If Dryden discussed the beet sugar question practically by making a proposition, which was at once accepted, to have a series of tests conducted in the a series of tests conducted in that section during the continue to define the continue that section during the continue the section during the continue to define the section during the ing season to definitely determine whether Ontario County discussion of the beet sugar question, it is apparent the to become successfully established the industry requires the product of upwards of ten thousand acres of beets, and advantages for the assemble advantages for the assemblage of the beets, coal, limestone and chemicals used in more of the beets, coal, limestone and chemicals used in manufacturing, as well as for the ment of the finished product, granulated sugar. meeting adopted a resolution appointing a large, representative committee inclusion tative committee, including members of the Legislative and the Commons, of the constituencies affected in Ortante County, together with the County, together with the adjoining counties of yoth Simcoe, Durbam and Victoria Simcoe, Durham and Victoria, to take such steps as an ital in necessary to organize the farmers and interest capital establishing a beet sugar factory at the best point to serve them as a market for the serve

-The following new companies have been incorporated if Ontario: The Harris Abattoir Company, capital, \$1,000,00 head offices, Toronto, The company will carry on a general abattoir and wholesale jobbing business (in cattle, hoff live stock, etc., and for that purpose acquire the good will plant and business now being carried on in Toron to William Harris. — The Forsyth Acetylene Generator Corr pany; capital, \$40,000; head office, Stouffville. — The Kingston & Perth Road Company of Kingston, capital, \$18,000. Gun, Langlois & Company of Toronto, produce deal capital, \$250,000. — The British Lion Gold Mining & pill velopment Company is authorized to increase its capital stock from \$80,000 to \$180,000.

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-Our St. Thomas, Ont., correspondent writes: W. V. Mc-Donald is closing out his small fancy store.—Joseph Slade, who has carried on a small grocery business on one of the back streets in the city, has sold out to a railroad man by the name of Robert Rinn, and Slade has purchased the business of Mrs. M. E. Mills of Orwell, a small town about nine miles south.-W. A. Day has purchased the general country store stock of John Price, Port Stanley. In this Jeans There has been no change for a great number of Jears, John Price having succeeded his father, the late Samuel Price, who did a large business.

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The following complete weekly list is furnished by Life Building: Canadian patents—H. T. Kane and J. E. Kane Kane, windlass; A. M. Cameron, metal rod bending mahicne; T. H. D. T. H. Duncombe, acetylene gas machine; A. E. Hogue, con-centratory of Stock, method of ^{ce}ntrators for precious metals; J. C. Stock, method of teaching for precious metals; J. C. Stock, method of reaching music; W. Jennings, tire fasteners; C. Emilio, process and composition of matter for cleaning and reno-Vating wall paper and fresco work; W. E. Scarr, double trees and drills; D. M. ^{rees} and single trees; C. Desjardins, grain drills; D. M. Bredin and single trees; C. Desjardins, grain drills; D. M. ^{and} single trees; C. Desjardins, grain contractions; ^{Bredin,} self-closing faucets; G. Wright, ditching machines; P.F. Oc. Clark car couplers; P. P. Oow, tree felling machines; J. G. Clark, car couplers; J. Later J. J. K. Fleming, collars for A. Latendresse, stump rollers; J. G. Chark, Ch. Collars for shafting shafting; J. M. Fleming, shaft couplings; A. W. Robinson, cutter here. T. Bell, gold cutter head for dredges. American patents-T. Bell, gold saving machine; W. H. Camp, acetylene gas apparatus; H. A. Practice, B. Dixon, game; A. Frasch, nickel salt and making same; B. Dixon, game; F. Gram. F. Gregoire, riding plow; A. Heron, automatic ar coupling; E. E. Lat. E. E. Leigh, game; E. Miller, bicycle support; W. J. Walsh, adjustant adjustable swivel swing book-holder bracket; Henry Aylmer, rock drill bit.



-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.

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-From, London, Ont., it is learned that the committee appointed to investigate 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 Assur. Go. vs Kemendo, 60 S. 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., can 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:

	1900.	1901.
Public debt \$1	,557,776	\$1,549,493
Legislation	198,644	273,844
Civil government	280,561	279,708
Adm.nistration of justice, etc	512,658	562,200
Public instruction	461,560	453,360
Public works and Buildings-		
Ordinary \$100,107		
Extraordinary 33,300-	-133,407	163,470
Agriculture	189,750	204,481
Lands, forests and fisheries	141,000	139,000
Colonization and mines	136.750	194,250
Lunatic asylums, reformatories, etc.	413,825	413,825
Charities	45,210	44,570
Charges on revenue	127,500	127,500
Miscellaneous services	102,300	144,058
Railways	191,534	349,672
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\$4,492,477 \$4,899,435

There are increases of \$8,282 in the cost of the public debt, \$852 in civil government, \$8,200 in public instruction, \$2,000 In lands, forests and fisheries, and \$640 in charities a total of \$19,975. The decreases are \$75,200 in legislation, \$49,541 in administration of justic, \$30,063 in public 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 public 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., apple for incorporation, for the purpose of making road machines, etc., capital, \$40,000.—R. J. Whitelaw & Co., Wind peg, dry goods merchants, apply for incorporation: capital \$500,000.—The Canadian Bronze Company, Montreal, seek incorporation for the manufacture and sale of bronze, bras and foundry supplies; capital, \$75,000. The provisional rectiors are to be L. E. Tate, B. M. Tate and J. S. Robertson

-The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industrie on municipal statistics, recently issued, for 1899, contain interesting information. The total population as return ed by the municipalities was 2,010,748, compared with 3 001,350 in 1898. The total assessment was \$\$16,765,473,0 which \$12,535,284 taxes was imposed for all purposes, con pared with an assessment of \$809,184,833 and taxation \$12,222,966 the previous year. The rate of taxation p head was \$6.23, and the rate 15.35 mills on the dollar. The total debenture debt was \$54,506,372, or \$27.11 per head and the floating debt \$6,883,735. The movement of population cityward is shown by the increase in the city population from 319,634 in 1886 to 448,876 in 1899, and the crease in township population from 1,148,856 in 1886 to 109,806 in 1899.

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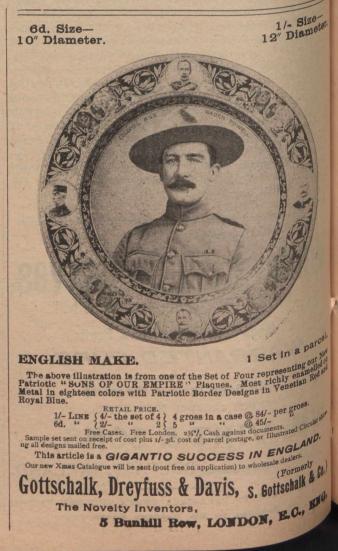
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The license of an authorized resident insurance agent cannot be revoked by the superintendent of insurance for the reason that he divided commissions with a non-resident agent who placed with the Kansas agent insurance on property in this state. Maxwell et al vs Church, superintendent of insurance, 63 Pac. Rep. (Kan.) 738.

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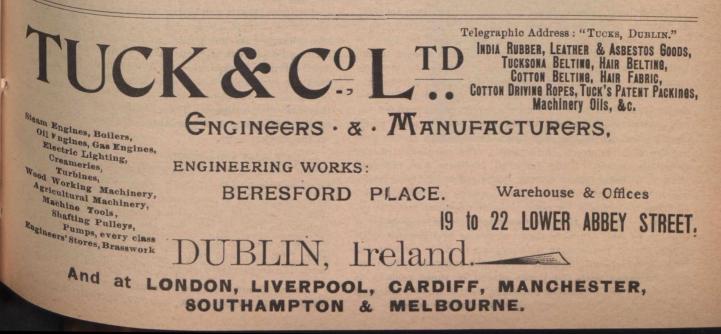
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-A fire policy provided that it should be void if any change took place in the interest, title or possession of the property, whether by legal process or by a voluntary act of the insured. Held, that his contract for the sale of the insured premises was a breach of the condition and rendered the policy void. William Skinner & Sons Ship-Building & Dry-Dock Co., of Baltimore City vs Houghton et al., 48 At. Nep. (Md.) 85.

The race for preference is not altogether confined to speed and size in the movements of the great Atlantic liners. A Liverpool dispatch is to the effect that Mr. James bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Steamship line, left on the Oceanic for New York recently on a mission which is causing considering comment and dismay among some Liverpool traders. The manager intends, it is ing the White Star steamers for the round trip to Liverpool and back. He is said to be convinced that a considtrable yearly saving to the dompany would result from bought in Liverpool, and the loss to certain classes of tradesmen will be heavy. -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 German Lloyd line will use the wireless system of reporting, but I cannot 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 closing 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.





-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 The Kaslo would be placarded, showing what it all meant. 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 community 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 re-To meet this the department is arranging for a sources. 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.

estest of interest to the Dominion comes from Chicag -Rumours of railway changes are ffying fast. where it is stated that the reported arrangement for lea ing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system to the Great Northern and Northern Best Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies place the Hill combination in the Hill combination in a position to compete in Orient When their new and fast steamers between Seattle and Yokohama placed in commission the Great Northern wil have facilitie entirely similar to those of the Canadian road. George B. Harris of the Burlington is making a trip of the road through lowa, but a prominent railroad official speaking of the rumoured combination, said: "No change may be expected in the fit The Bul lington and the Pennsylvania lines both use the Union the Union of the time may be pot, so the time may be said to be near when through regula sleeping cars will be run from New York City on reg trains over these combined lines, direct to Seattle Tacoma. Except by special arrangement, all passent now change cars going east and west at Chicago cording to present advices, James J. Hill will operate Burlington on a screen ta Burlington on a separate and independent basis, but as part of a continuous link system from Chicago to the part Ocean in the northwest, with New York connections of the Pensylvania lines. The consideration for the $e^{0h^{ij}}$ of the Burlington is a guarantee of 7 per cent. divident

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-The special sub-committee of the Railway Committee of the Railway committee of the Railway committee dra of the House, says an Ottawa dispatch, appointed to the Great N an amendment to the Great Northwest Central Railway phane have reached an arrangement by which they will rep that the time of the railway shall be extended for months, to Dec. 31, 1962 months, to Dec. 31, 1903, provided that the company and in a start the company and the start the s complete not less than twenty miles of new line in as r year, 1901, 1902, and 1903. In default, the charter, as gards the incompleted portion of line, shall lapse. Grand Trunk Railway System Earnings Sth to rch, 1901, \$574,935; 1900 second Earnings of 998.

March, 1901, \$574,935; 1900, \$508,937; increase, \$65,999.

-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; Andrew A. Allan, J. B. Learmont, W. H. Benyon, J. O. Gravel, C. F. Smith, H. Markland Molson, and J. J. McGill.

-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 National, and brings into the new company, al the energy and experience, which have made the former company a success The capital stock of the National is \$1,000,000; of which over \$100,000 has already been subscribed in the town of South Durham alone; and stock lists have been opened in the larger centres of Western Ontario. - The works, which will be at the town of Durham, will be commenced as soon as the spring opens, and will be pushed forward to completion. As there is abundance of raw material-for the manufacture of cement-easy of access in the near neighborhood of the town, everything appears to favor the enterprise.

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A private London circular, date 8th instant, treating of dairy products says: Butter.—The rise in temperature mentioned in the last report is maintained and every butter-exporting country of Europe is now free from frost, although cold, squally and showery weather is fairly univer-The demand for Australian and New Zealand is by no means brisk, and prices show a downward tendency on the week. Choicest Australian may be bought from 102s to 1048, choicest New Zealand 103s to 105s, with, in both classes, an occasional sale of small lots at a shilling or two Finest Australian sells from 96s to 100s, but the Thest Australian sens from tos to Zealand tos is very poor and often sour. Finest New Zealand makes 16s to 102s, but not very much obtains the latter price, 98s to 100s being the value of the bulk sold. New Zealand milled butter has dropped 4s to 6s cwt. on the week. There is very great dissatisfaction at the late artival and the slow discharge of the Rakaia. Many consignees of New Zealand butter by this vessel have not yet received their parcels, and, as the market has been falling, shippers will lose considerably by the delay. Mr. M. A. O'Caller, New South Wales, OCallaghan, Dairy Commissioner for New South Wales, has advised the State Minister for Agriculture, that he has succeeded in isolating and cultivating a micro-organism which produces "fishiness" in butter. He has inoculated sterile cream with a cultivation of the organism and suc-^{ceeded} in producing "fishy" butter. The experiment was considered entirely satisfactory by a number of prominent dairyman hairymen before whom it was carried out. The Copenhagen Official Quotation remains unchanged with a quiet market in the Danish capital. Last year at this time the Office the Official quotation was 6s 6d below the present figure, although although the selling price of Danish butter in this country was only was only 2s below what it is now, which shows that an equitable equitable adjustment between the quotation and landed Prices is prices is necessary. the price of butter generally is partly due to the large import of American secondary butter which has been going the for the secondary butter which has been going The for the last few weks, during this time the quantity rewived here has been 40,000 cwts. in excess of the corresponding period of 1900. The arrival of butter into the United Kingdom, Which De which Denmark contributed 30,954 cwts. and Australasia ^{13,357} ¹⁰ Denmark contributed 30,954 cwts, and Australian and New ^{13,357} ¹⁰ wts. Cheese.—The demand for Canadian and New Zealand cheese continues slow, and prices of choicest have ^{declined} about 1s per cwt., those of finest are down 2s to ^y Values 1 Values have now reached such a reasonably low figure that ^{values} have now reached such a reasonably to the re-vival of here a speedy re-Mal of briskness. When it is remembered that twelve months ago both Canadian and New Zealand cheese were ^{making} ^{ago} both Canadian and New Zealand ender ^{bred}iction</sub> ^{bred}iction Prediction of an improved demand in the near future seems ay reasonable. The total quantity of New Zealand cheese loat is 190 $a_{\rm float}$ reasonable. The total quantity of New Zealand and $a_{\rm float}$ is 1,360 tons, of which 400 tons are not due until 7th

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND, 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. L. 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.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL

(NEAR HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

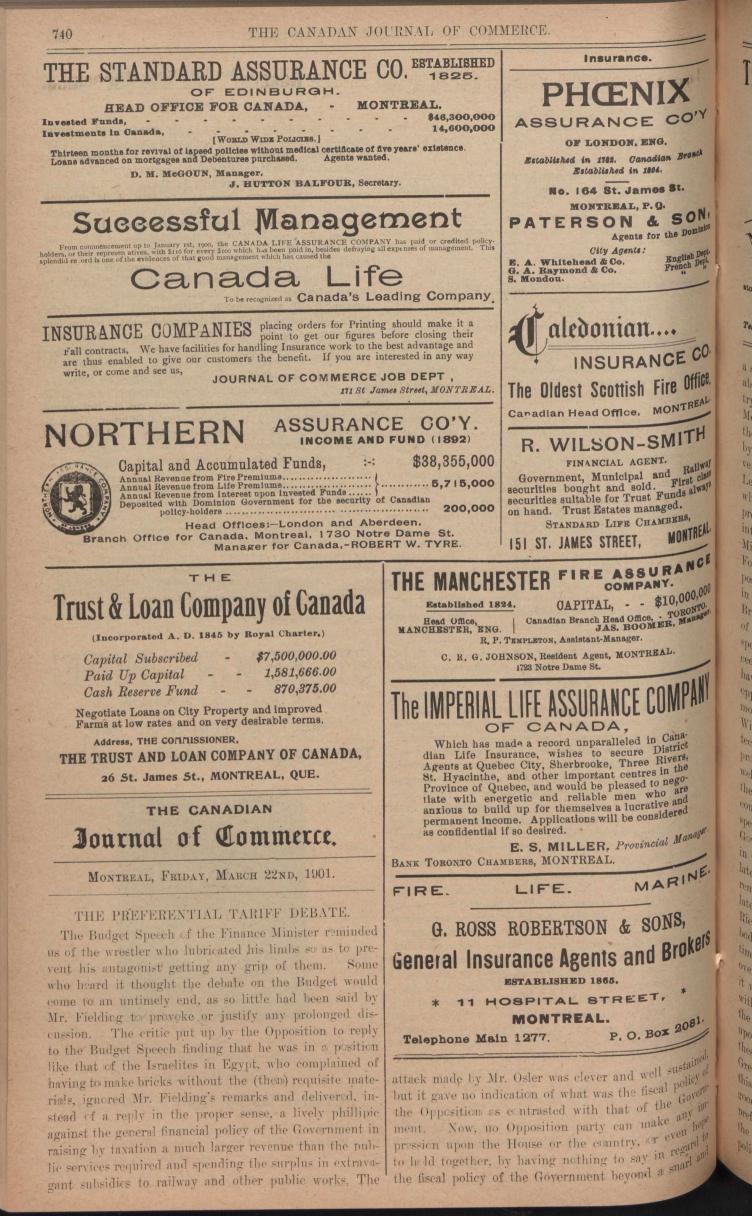
WESTMINSTER, S.W., ENG. THE LARGEST & FINEST IN LONDON.

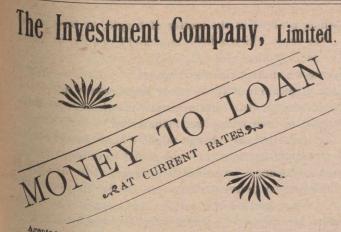


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47 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

a sarcasm, or even an accusation, of extravagance reasonably maintained. What the House and what the country demands of each party is a definite, a positive policy. Men do not rally around a mere negation. When, then, the Budget debate proper had ended its natural course by a speech from Sir Richard Cartwright, who made some very unpleasant remarks in reply to Mr. Osler, the new Leader of the Opposition sprang a motion on the House which turned the debate on the Budget into one on the preferential tariff. This resolution ought to have been introduced by the member put up to reply to the Finance Minister, as it would have been had the Honble. Mr. Foster been where he ought to be, at the side of the Opposition Leader. The resolution moved by Mr. Borden, in brief, condemns a preferential tariff in favour of Great Britain unless reciprocated by some matual concession of tariff privileges in favour of Canada. speech in presenting his resolution was doubtless an exbasis having practically adopted the protective policy of its oppenents after innumerable protests against it, and the Wilfer and the declarations in favour of Free Trade. Sir Wilfrid had to admit that, "there is a great deal of protection yet in the tariff," and, he added, "if, from this Protection, the manufacturers derive advantage they are the one to it." We have said before and reiterate that the great dialectical abilities of the Opposition leaders ^{could} be more usefully employed than in making lengthy speech speeches to prove that the fiscal policy of Government is inconsistent with their declarations when in Opposition. At a conference once held between the late Sir Richard Bethell, who habitually interlarded his marks with sulphurous objurgations, and Dr. Tait, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the prelate said, "Sir Richard a Richard let us begin by taking for granted that everybody and everything is condemned, then we shall save Now that the Government has been convicted over and over again of inconsistency, usque ad nauseam, it would save time to take this for granted and go on with the with the nation's business. It has no such bearing on the preferential tariff question as to be continually dwelt upon in debating that matter. The vital points are these: Does the preferential tariff enlarge the trade of Great Does the preferential tariff enlarge the trade in the second seco Great Britain with Canada, and, does our liberality in this rethis respect develop the demand in Great Britain for the breferential tariff of Canada had the effect of influencing people of Great Britain in favour of a fiscal Policy under which Canadian products would receive

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association (INCORPORATED) FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT. Mutual Reserve Building, New York City. EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT-Dec. 31, 1898 Made in accordance with Standard used in Schedule "I" of report by New York Insurance Department of Examination, 1898. Income During 1898, \$6,134,327.27 Death Losses Paid, 1898, \$3,887,500.95 Total Paid Members, 1898, \$4,584,095.13 CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS. Net Surplus invested and Cash over all Liabilities, actual and contingent, Dec. 31, 1898..... \$1,383,176.38 BUSINESS RECEIVED AND IN FORCE. **EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN** in its Agency Department in every Town, City and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will find the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe. Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, - - NEW YORK CITY - - - 97 St. James St. Montreal Office, T. W. P. PATTERSON, Gen. Man. **ASSURANCE SOCIETY** UNION OF LONDON. (INSTITUTED IN THE BEIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A. D. 1714.) Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed, \$16.000.000 ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES. CANADA BRANCH : Cor. St. James and McGill Streets, MONTREAL.

T. L. MORRISEY, Manager.

preferential treatment in Great Britain? Mr. Fielding answers the first question by pointing out that the imports 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; im 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 imports from Great Britain is, to a considerable extent, due to the persistence of the "Journal of Commerce" in calling attention to the advantages of the tariff to British exporters. Even yet the exact nature of cur 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 Canada have risen from, \$164,152,683, to \$191,894.-723, an increase of \$27,742,040. The preferential tariff will stand as long as the present Government.

THE LEGISLATURE: AND MUNICIPAL AUTONOMY.

The lower branch of the Quebec Legislature has perpetrated 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 Companyis to be the instrument 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 Montreal 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 Elec-These were tric lighting contract will soon expire. very favourable arrangements for the companies, but am Those contracts were onerous burden on the citizens. made under the old regime in the City Council; they could not be renewed with the Council as now com-Hence the mecessity for a combination of forces posed. 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 in 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 either 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 accustomed to their own ideas, manners and customs regarding 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 20th century progress, which calls for daily consignments to the ash-heap of the customs and usages of vesterday, in order that more progressive measures may keep competition where it belongs and not give a monopoly to a few of the more energetic, it certainly behooves those who look for trade in a new country to use all the powers 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 main This defect applies to a idea in seeking the change. certain brand of pocket cutlery placed on the Canadian 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 with Doubtless the party who rethe quality of the blade. modelled 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. first impression would be unfavorable and this would 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 o'd customer in Montreal, was shown the unsatisfactory con-The box was made dition in which the lead arrived. slightly too large which permitted the sheets to move in handling, thus causing them to open up bent and curled at the edges, necessitating handwork on each sheet before it could be used. Without, apparently, showing the interest demanded, or, as might be expected, a guarante that any further orders would be so packed as to ensure against defect, the matter was disposed of as far as the traveller was concerned, by a slight display of surprise and the remark that it was the first time such a complaint A few weeks later a traveller from the Requesting to be permitted had arisen. to show his samples of sheet lead, he unfolded from a United States dropped in. glittering case with latest improved spring clasps, sheet after sheet of lead, each being packed in such careful and attractive manner act attractive manner as to win not only silent praise but to bring the prospective buyer much nearer the order book He stated his prices and desired to be put in touch with the sort of lead being used as this was his initial visit in Canada, and was reality, more of a trip for information than for direct He was shown the lead imported from Great Britain which was better quality than his, and costing He took along a sample, stating that he firm would send specimen sheets of similar lead with fir This dealer preferred the English goods and the difference in price was so slight, even without considering quality, that he would still continue to deal with the original firm. the apparent lack of tact in having his complaint about

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.

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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. Perlection 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 unnecesssary particle of metal which can be saved in manufacture, thereby permitting of the goods 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, cam sell still lower through large output, thus getting manufacture down as fine as competition cam make it.

2.8%

THE INCLINE RAILWAY.

The Montreal Incline Railway Company have proposed a reduction of one cent in the return fare for a ride from the highest level of Park Avenue to a landing on the mountain sufficiently high to admit of the average climber reaching the summit by some further effort. The present return fare is eight cents. The same lack of spirit, determination, enterprise—call it what you will which 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 having a modern up-to-date incline 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 city. The power and other expenses necessary to convey thirty or thereabout up or down the mountain in the present cars, which might readily be disposed of to some dime museum as relics of pre-historic days on Mount Ararat or Sinai, would suffice to more comfortably convey three or four times the number if proper cars were adopted. Such accommodation would bring the requisite traffic and permit of a two-cent fare up the mountain or a three-cent fare for the round trip. As it now stands only about ten per cent. of the number who would gladly and eagerly seek the exalting and healthrestoring mountain air avail themselves of its benefits, because, as is well understood by all who live at a distance from Fletcher's Field, (and but comparatively few live near it), the idea of reaching the incline road causes more hesitation than the price of the fare for the remainder of the trip.

Should feeders be stretched out as before stated, a single low fare transferring passengers free to the incline, the mountain top on all suitable summer afternoons, evenings, Sundays and holidays, would contain thousands of visitors, who would not only make the road profitable but would permit of a large trade being done by those who would desire to conduct suitable lines of business there, which would be much additional revenue. Some day a light suspended passenger railway will be 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 ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE AND HARBOUR FACILITIES.

The important question of inland transportation from the West to the ocean 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 The Government has received all the encourageroute. ment 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 per-The leading members of the Governfect as possible. ment 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 done 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 compan-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 navigation that have been constantly going on 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 them 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 can get out of them regardless of public inter-Commenting on this statement of the Governor, ests. 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 in 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 continent. 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 re-In this respect Montreal is a house divided quired. Deputations go up to interview Minisagainst itself. ters and express diverse opinions as to what should be Such divided deputations can have no influence dome. 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 Connors' syndicate as a lame duck, not likely to survive much longer. The object aimed at by that syndicate seemed plausible and good, but there was too great a flourish of trumpets and big talk 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 control 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 not 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 not before the public. It is stated, however, that it is from an

offshoot of the early growth of the Connors' Syndicate; The main that of itself will cause doubts to arise. 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 re-It is not an elevator for one line but one for the quire. general use of all lines that will bring freight here-first It looks to be the height of folly for come first served. 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 peculiar 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.

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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 announcement of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's success in organ izing 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 millions sterling. a trifle over sixty of these millions has yet to be raised from a fascinated public, it is quite matural that Mr. Morgan should, or should be reported to, have given expression to the confident anticipation that 'this concern alone will be able to supply the world, and with certain economies to be introduced, it will be in a position to compete with foreign manufacturers in all markets. We shall not be so presumptuous as to suggest that the 'greatest economic operator of the age,' having over come all the difficulties, diplomatic and other, involved in satisfying the various interests connected with his latest 'deal'-from those of Mr. Carmegie, bought out at a bare ten years' purchase of his last year's profits of eight millions downwards—is at all likely to be diser pointed as to the eager confidence with which his star will be backed by investors. Possibly the extra millions required will be very much over-subscribed, and if so there can be little doubt that the United States Steel Corporation' will prove a very formidable competitor. For, presumably, they are wanted largely indeed for extensicins of works, development of transport facilities, and so forth, but largely also with a view to bringing up the quality of all the plant of all the works included in the 'Combine' to the pitch of excellence distinguishing that employed in the works of the Carnegie Company. The character of these magnificent enterprises, and the vast natural resources in beds of rich iron ore and coalfields which the owners command, may be found des cribed in very interesting and instructive fashion both by their present head, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, in the excellent special 'Works Management' number of the Engineering Magazine (200 fit Engineering Magazine (222 Strand), issued in January



of this year, and in the important series of articles on American Engineering Competition' published in the Times last year, and now about to be reissued in book form by Messrs. Harper. Space will not allow of our quoting many figures illustrating the scale of the equipment of the various Carnegie works, but it is worthy of notice that, according to Mr. Schwab's article, those works, with the improvements under way and completed, would have an aggregate capacity of 3,430,000 tons of steel per annum, equal to 32.56 per cent. of the production of the United States, 12.65 of the output of the world, and nearly 71 per cent. of the production of Great Britain measured by that for 1899. figures should be added the proportion, 39.25 per cent., borne by the United States' production of steel in 1899 to that of the whole world. Thus it appears that the Combined the whole world. Combine' effected by Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his associates will practically bring under the control of a single and coherent group what already amounts to something like two-fifths of the world's production of steel; that of that the the set of the steel is the set of the that two-fifths close upon one-third is the output of the Carnegie Company; and that the aim of the Trust may be expected to be the elevation of the productivity of the plant plant employed as yet upon the other two-thirds of two-Alths of the world's steel output to the Carnegie stand-When we consider the enormous rate at which the productive capacity of the Carnegie works has been developed, it does not seem by any means unreasonable to anticipate that in a very few years more than half the World's steel production will be under the hands of the Inited States Steel Corporation.

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That certainly is a serious outlook from the point of New of the British steel industry, and it is made much the more so by the fact that the American tariff puts the S_{test} Nteel Corporation in a position to make such great gains ont of the home market that they can afferd to flood foreign markets with their surplus products at cost price. the authors of the Trust intend to avail themselves to the Nowhere will their doing so be felt more keenly and widely than in Great Britain, and every Englishman must sympathise with the anxieties to which the possibilities of 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 in 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 in 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 action abroad by the operation of the That is the kind of attitude which we American tariff. 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 between 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-Unionism 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 anti-Protectionist feeling in the States. Already it is announced that Mr. Babcock, a Republican Representative, has given notice of a motion 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 millions 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 would 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 public 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 American Steel Trust. It was the intense demand from British iron and steel industries 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 harm, 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 message to the State Legislature on

The mesthe subject of the Erie Canal enlargement. sage is not a very encouraging one and will be a disu pointment to many people in the State and especial to the city of New York. It will be remembered that some five or six years ago that, by a popular vote, it was decided to make the canal nine feet deep at an estimated cost of \$9,000,000. The money 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 if will take \$25,000,000 more to give the canal and the This we should locks the nine feet depth of water. mention includes the branch to Oswego as well as the Champlain canal.

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Within the last two years various exhaustive surveys and estimates have been made with the view of making a canal that would be able to compete with the Canadian canals and defy the competition of the aggressive rail 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 present Erie with ten feet of water was recommended by the commission of engineers at a cost of between sixty and seventy millions of dollars, and it had been expected the Governor would have asked the Legislature to approve He has not and submit to the popular vote next fall. done so, but has recommended the old nine feet plan as now partially made at the estimated cost of \$25,000,000 and that the vote of the electors of the State be take The reasons given by the Governor for his thereon. recommendation are not without interest to Canadians He states very frankly that under equal conditions evel the ten feet canal could not compete with the Canadian canals-and it is not at all likely the people would al prove the great cost. He considers that it is incumben on the Legislature to secure the passage of the vote to enable the old plan for nine feet of water in the interest of the city of New York. He evidently has doubts as in whether or not the vote for the smaller sum will be all proved by the people. As the Governor says, the rai road interests will be against it, and they are influentia

Incidentally, the Governor twits the people of New York because all the terminal facilities and charges for their use are either in private hands or controlled by rail That is a roads or other interests inimical to the canal. might web point our Montreal Harbour authorities ponder over.

NOT EVENLY MIXED.

A recent dispatch from London announces that at late meeting of the British Women's Emigration ciety, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain made an eloquent address, in which he advocated the purposes of the sol ety—the sending of English women to the colonies and recommended that the recommended that the work be greatly expanded. also recommended the raising of a special fund for the purpose of encouraging emigration of women to South Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the time houd arrived when the bulk of England's emigration should go to strengthen here He pointed out that there were over a million more women than men Great Britain The natural result was that the explanation women were debarred from the fulness of life at home ence. On the other hand, in the colonies, the disproportion between the male and female population

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 of her best 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 tone of the society there would depend largely on the emistation of women from England." He attached the utmost importance to this question, which, he said, had political as well as social consequences, and recommended the establishment 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 best 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 battle shell and bullet, for beyond the obtaining of position there is a lack of sociability and of all that goes to make life better, brighter and blessed where women are scarce. The sooner then that the various British colonies are brought up to the standard in this respect the better for the present inhabitants and for those who may improve them by their presence.

In the Atlantic Coast cities of the United States sociability and home enjoyment are kept at their height because there are many more women than men in the community. A recent estimate showed Boston to contain thirty thouand more women than men, New York city forty thouand and Lowell, Mass., twelve thousand. number of women employed in the cotton, shoe, wire and bleaching factories is in the main responsible for this dislarity, the young men not content with the small wages offered gradually going to the west where the fields are broader, new enterprises springing up faster and help not as readily procurable. But of late years, with the raid growth of western cities and towns, the more ambitious among the factory hands throughout the New Engand States have been moving west and this is again chance of equalize matters. There may, however, be a chance of over-doing this equalizing task, for it is a well thown fact that wherever the young women flock the men will eventually follow. ain may get his laudable scheme fairly in moving order it is not at all improbable that there may be noticed more wide to a such wide-reaching effects than was intended. wholesale eloping might then be a greater task than was the effort which was responsible for its origin.

DISPOSING OF WEALTH.

It falls to the lot of few wealthy men to retire from the field of activity and find the whole world sounding heir praise, while they are yet in the fulness of life and Some years ago the widely-advertised labor trou-^{Jles} at Homestead, Pennsylvania, caused much unfavorable criticism of the man whose name was then associated with the with the great strike. The same person, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, stepped from the arena of industrial affairs it week fully convinced that the world looked upon him, not only as a very rich man, but as a very good representative of all that goes to make a rich man highly ^{estcemed} by all 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 million dollars of his fortune spent in building and 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. 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 a task as is that of the average man in acquiring suthcient 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 His fortune is not only considered the largest world. in the world, and probably the largest that there ever was, but it was entirely made within his own lifetime. He began earning his living as a messenger boy; he retires the richest man in the world, and he did sot 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, so 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 be able to sell iron and steel cheaper, spreading his profit over a larger area, so that the rate per unit might be less. Of the causes of his success one can only say that he had

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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 edu-From the common school children are cational force. 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 hundreds 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 Though two events that immediately succeed Manager. 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 considers 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 interests 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 essentially a strong institution, its prosperity and popularity are evidenced by the general expansion of the business 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 Sixty Fifth Yearly General Meeting on Tuesday, March 5th, 1901:

The Court of Directors submits the accompanying balance Sheet to the 31st December last.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1900.

Dr. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
£ s. d. To Capital	1,000,000
20,000 shares of £50 each	
fully paid.	350,000 0 0
To Reserve Fund °	350,000 19
To Reserve Fund °	3,124,655 - 8 493,272 6 8
TO KIODON YM OND ONDOLOU	
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities, in-	1 985.780 3 1
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities, in- cluding Provision for Contingencies To Rebate Account	17,208 10 11
TO RECORD RECORD TO THE THE	
To-Liabilities on Endorsements £262,063 8 4	
To Profit and Loss Account—	

To Profit and Loss Account-				
Balance brought forward	2 Aller	1	24	
from 30th June, 1900	39,812	0	4	
Dividend paid 5th October,	0000	0	0	
1900	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	57,855	5	6	
	67,667	5	10	
Deduct:				
Transferred to Reserve Fund .	£25,000	0	0	" " " "
Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	402	14	-0	
Transferred to Officers' Life In-				
surance Fund		7	3	
Reserved to meet Expenditure				
on Premises Account		0	0	
	1	12.50	-	1
	28,754			38,913 4 1
Balance available for April Di	vidend	•••		
			£	7,009,808-4 5
Cr.				
By Cash and Specie at Bank-				
ers and in Hand	804,390	2	2	
By Cash at Call and Short				the second
Notice 1	,005,724	9	9	1,810,114 ^{11 11}
-	R STREET	24	-	1,02
By Investments— Consols £200,000 at 90 £	2 180 000	0	0	
National War Loan, £50,000	. 100,000			
at 90	45,000	0	0	
Other Securities	59,245	2	11	284. ²⁴⁵ 2 ¹¹
The sector for the sector -		~		
By Bills Receivable, Loans on				4,797,799 17 5
Security, and other Ac-				A 797,799 1
counts				Marging Marker
By Bank Premises, &c., in				117,648 12 \$
London and at the				117,645
Branches				A CONTRACTOR OF THE

NOTE .- The latest monthly Returns received from Dawson City and Atlin, are those of the 30th 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 accounts.

£7,009,808 4 5

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the 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 Bank was held on Tuesday, March 7th, 1901, at the office, 3, Clement's Lane, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. Gaspard Farrer.

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 Occasion on which we shall meet in this room. Our new offices in Gracechurch Street are nearly comp'ete, and we expect in the course of a few days to move there bag and baggage-much to our regret in one way, for these premises, which the bank have held for the past 28 years as owners, are in a most convenient situation; but unfortunately they are not large enough for our increasing business, or perhaps I should say fortunately our business continnes to grow and has grown beyond the limits of these premises. However, our next meeting will be held in cur ^{new} premises, and as that will not be until a year hence, I hope that after we have get fairly settled there some of ^{You} will be sufficiently interested in us to come round and inspect the place for yourselves; and, in fact, if there are any gentlemen present to-day who would care to go round, Mr. Hoare has expressed himself as only too happy to take you there after the meeting. I said just now that our next meeting will be held a year hence, for if you approve and consent—and I hope you will—we propose to abandon the meeting in September. The attendance of shareholders at that time of year is of the smallest, and we think all useful purposes will be served if we have our accounts made up, audited, published and posted to the shareholders half-yearly, as hitherto, in March and September, and then hold a meeting of the shareholders but once a year, at this season. Every day of the year two or three of your directors are at the bank, as well as the officers of the bank, so that if on receipt of the general balance-sheet any explanation is desired, we hope shareholders will have no hesitation in coming down and asking for all the information that they want. I may say that an annual meeting is the common practice among other Canadian banks. Now, you may have noticed that I referred to the future as if our it does in charter were perpetual instead of expiring as it does in July next. Well, you will be glad to hear we have no anxiety on that score. Last year was the decennial period in which the Canadian Banking Act came up for revision before the Canadian Banking Act cance of the bad that we had had better await the revision of that Act before taking steps to get a renewal of our charter here. In that Act we received the treatment that this bank has a'so received from the representatives of the people of Canada—that treatment which we believe we shall always receive and that we hope we deserve. It practically left this bank in statu the hand tacitly welcomed our continuous existence among the banks of the Dominion of Canada. After that Act was passed we applied to the High Commissioner for Canada here in London, and by his advice and with his assistance we app We approached the Government at Ottawa to ask for their Support support to our application to the Treasury here.

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 capital, 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 has 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 so familiar 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 \pounds 3,000 to meet the expenditure on our 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 slight excess over these 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. Glyn 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 interest 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 Americans 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

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Government are concerned, something should be said in favour of our manufacturers being given the work. I do not think that for some paltry abatement in a contract price the work should go from our own countrymen, considering that they have found the means for bringing the disturbed country into a condition 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 I think we are fully assured of what the end will be, and if such work were put in hand at once there would 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 because 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 cak 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 chosen. 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 forthcoming shortly in order to keep pace with a similar expedition being fitted out by the German Government, from Kiel, in a vessel 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; besides the greater part of the larger sealing steamers em They also built and ployed in the Newfoundland sealing. are presently extensively repairing the S.S. Esquimaux, bought for the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic 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 West African trades, and many splendid cargo steamers, such as the Kalfond (see advertisement), Theseus, Prestoniam, Faith ful. 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, giv ing 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 484,268 convictions for thirteen years 60,981 were for indictable of fences, the charges numbering 88,523, so that convictions formed 68.9 per cent. of the charges. According to occur pations the statistics warrant the following conclusions: (1) That compared with their numbers the agricultural class contribute a very small percentage to the criminal 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 just about in proportion to their numbers. (4) That the industrial class have less than their proportion in all the six di visions of crime except in offences against property with violence, where they slightly exceed their property (i) That the professional class provide a low percentage of criminals. (6) That laborers contribute more than their share to every class of crime, their percentage being: Crime, 39 per cent.; population, 12 per cent. About 60 per As the Cancent. of the convicted were born in Canada. adian-born population is 861/2 per cent. of the whole population lation, the criminals in the Dominion born outside of Can ada are more numerous relatively than the Canadian-born 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 1897 9 period, against 14.9 per cent. in the 1887-9 period. Those possessed of an elementary education were 74.5 per cent. of the whole in 1897-9, against 76.6 per cent. in 1887-9 period. Those having a superior education formed in both periods 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.

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The o'd-time Canadian winter, the fourth month of which has been ushered in without a hitch in the frozen programme, has been an unusually prosperous one for those engaged in the fur trade. Until the recent heavy fire losses by some large Montreal firms, the trade in general were es

THE CANADAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 751 SIMMONS & CO., Export Manufacturers THE " WEST END." THE "POPULAR. Will seat one (r two or a commodate baby asleep. Every Carriage Guaranteed. Perfect and Durable. 3, 5, & 7 TANNER STREET, LONDON, S.E., Eng. Telegrams :- " QUADRICYCLES." A.B.C. Code. THE "CTNOSURE. On registered "Overd" Springs. On parle français.

Telegrams: "RUBBER COMPANY, NORTH SHIELDS." the North Eastern Rubber Co.

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, Marten, same as March, 1900. House cat, same as 1900. 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 cent. 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 cat, 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, 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.

- Aller

-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. John'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

Manufacturers and Dealers in all Descriptions of

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

26 27 and 28 Gardner Street and Borough Road, NORTH SHIELDS

> And Fowler St., South Shields, ENGLAND.

(Cut to be inserted next week.)

periencing a demand not enjoyed for many seasons. it seemed, too, that people wanted furs even beyond the prolonged necessities of the season. Trade became brisk before there was any expectation that steady sleighing would be would be a feature of Montreal for an uninterrupted period of over 11 of over thirteen weeks.

Fashion, also, had much to do with the heavy demand for furs by giving sufficient attention to their ornamental quali-ties to ties to cause them to become almost a necessity of outdoor wear, if not in the entire garment, at least in its extension, lining and finish. At the fur sales in London on the 31st in g and finish. the 31st ult, the Hudson's Bay Company offered the fol-lowing. lowing: — 40,246 beaver, 918,447 musquash, 6,588 rabbits. Messre C 10,246 beaver, 918,447 musquash, 6,588 rabbits. Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co. offered on January 22: Skunk, 165,000, ... 165,000; civet cat, 8,000; lynx, 5,000; marten, 2,000; Japanese marten 1 200 ^{marten, 4,500}; ivet cat, 8,000; lynx, 5,000; marten, 2,000, 041 Russian 2,000; baum marten, 5,000; Japanese mink, 12,300; Russian sable, 1,500; mink, 100,000; otter, 1,100; white fox, 2,000; Law 2,000; Japanese fox, 500; and stone marten, fitch, kolinsky, ermine, Japanese sable. sum, 390,000; wombat, 47,000; wallaby, 200,000; kangaroo, 16,000; rod (5,000; wombat, 47,000; wallaby, 200,000; beaver, 9,-16,000; red fox, 23,000; Australian red fox, 5,700; beaver, 9,-500; wolver, 9,000; wolver, 9,000; house cat, 5,000; Wolverine, 50; wild cat, 7,000; house cat, 5,000; badger, 300, and Australian sundrics. On January 24: Bear, 4,000; Area for the sundrice of the sundrite of the sundrice of the sundrice of the 4,000; American opossum, 27,000; gray fox, 6,200; kitt fox, 500; cross s ³⁰⁰; cross fox, 120; silver fox, 150; blue fox, 500; raccoon, ^{35,000}; bastard chinchilla, 40,000; real chinchilla, 4,000; ^{Thibet} lamb Thibet lamb, 1,200; Thibet lamb coats, etc., 250; China lamb, etc. lamb, etc., 8,600; kid crosses, etc., 1,000, and 300 moufflon, etc. In Instance Inst January 25: Green Ticket Catalogue: Musquash, 1,-



All are doing well and likely to get full carseal herds. goes. This is the best record for seal fishery for years. The distribution of the catch 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, instead of three and onethird as heretofore. The company, it is understood, 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 peculiar 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 Colombo, 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 definite 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 would 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 heets."

-Our Brockville, Ont., correspondent writes: The Canadian Oak Belting Co. are erecting a large building here in

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 will be thoroughly equipped.—A by-law granting \$50,000 for extensions and improvements in connection with the water works system here was passed a few days ago. New pumps. engines and boilers will be purchased.--It is intended to re-commence work on the construction of the drill shed here as soon as the weather permits. Letters of incorporation have been granted to the Men's Outfitting Company, Limited, of this place. The object is to manufacture, buy sell, and deal in clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes and all kinds of footwear and wearing apparel.

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-From Port Arthur, Ont., we learn that the Canadian Northern Railway has let a contract for 7,000 piles for the elevator, coal docks and other terminal foundations on their three miles of terminal grounds. Plans are ready for a two million bushel elevator. They have two round houses the last one fitted up with all modern machinery. A gang of men are laying out the waterfront for the foundations. The track is laid from this end to Aticokan, and seventeen miles more are ready for rails. Heavy rock work is being proceeded with and the whole line is covered with camps and Five provisions ready for a push when the frost goes. thousand men will then be needed. The contractors can finish the railway to Winnipeg by the middle of August Many miles of the railway will cost nearly a hundred thou sand dollars per mile. One million dollars well be spent on the Port Arthur water front.

RECENT FIRES.

Baie St. Paul, Que., March 14.—Saw mill owned by P. Gagnon & Bros., destroyed. Dwelling overhead was jike wise burned, one boy perishing. Property loss, \$3,000 po insurance.—Morris, Man., 14.—Commercial Hotel, dam^{aged}. Loss, \$1,000.—Brockville, Ont., 15.—Frame dwelling, ne^{ar} Lynn, recently purchased by C. Kincaid, was burned mysteriously, while be was teriously, while he was preparing to occupy.—St. Cathar ines, Ont. 16 Loss at St. C. ines, Ont., 16.—Loss at St. Catharines and Thorold Street Railway car harps reached Railway car barns reached about \$2,500; supposed cause electric wire.—Montreal, 17.—Explosion of coal cil land in residence of J. Mak in residence of J. McKervey caused loss to furniture, etc. Loss about \$600.—Montreal, 16.—Apartments occupied by Mrs. 11 ample damaged to extent of a few hundred dollars by coal oil lamb explosion. Little Correct explosion.—Little Cascapedia, Que., 16.—Residence of His Gauthier destroyed by explosion of a coal oil stove.

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Tudhoe Ironworks,----Spennymoor, Durham, England. MANUFACTURERS OF

MILD STEEL PLATES AND SHEETS For BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES, &c.

Admiralty, War Office, Board of Trade, Lloyd's, Bureau Veritas, British Corporation and other Tests.

Also SHIP, BRIDGE, and GIRDER PLATES.

LARGEST PLATES IN THE TRADE.

Steel Bars, Angles, Tees, Hoops, Strips Single Round Edge Tyre Bars for Carriages, Vans, and Omnibuses, &c.

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STEEL, "WEARDALE STEEL," IRON BARS, "WEARDALE." TUDHOE BEST SCRAP "TUDHOE CROWN and DIAMOND T."

PIG IRON.

WEARDALE, for Rollers, Cylinders, Plough Shares, and other Chilled REMATITE, for Steel Making and Foundry Purposes.

Colliery Proprietors and Coke Manufacturers.

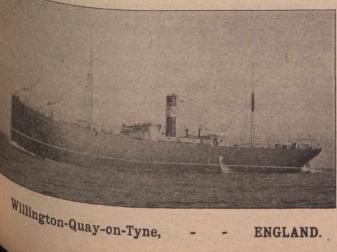
Rouse, Steam, Manufacturing, and Gas Coals. Coke for Foundry and Blast Furnace use. Silica Bricks for Libing Steel Melting Furnaces Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

OFFICES:

Tradace Ironworks, SPENNYMOOR. Mercantile Chambers, Quayeide, NEWCASTLE-UN-TYNE. 18 Grosvenor Chambers, Deansgate, MANUHES MIDDLESBEAUGH. Upper Thames St., LUNDON, E.C., Royal Exchange,

WAREHOUSE : GEORGE YARD, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C., ENG. ^{Nearly} 3000 Tons of Steel and Iron in Stock.

TYNE IRON SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, Steel and Iron Shipbuilders and Repairers.



ENGLAND.

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. McCaul's store and warehouse at Ellerslie, burned, also hall and tailor shop adjoining.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MICA

Large Stocks at our Stores in Dundee, of Ruby, Glear and Clouded. Regular shipments received direct from the mines.

CONTRACTORS TO HER WAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

All and a second second

For All Purposes.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS.

Montreal was visited on the 16th 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 not as yet fully known.

The insurance losses are: Hudon, Hebert & Co., -Stock and Fixtures.-Caledonian, \$20,000; Commercial Union, \$25,-000; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$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 Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale (for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken 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,





THE COVENTRY WHEEL CO., LTD. OOVENTRY, ENG. (Only address). Makers of the celebrated

"Coventry Wheel" and "Maxim" Cycles.

M. Coulson & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS.

Spennymoor, Co. Durham, - England -

Manufacturers of

Coal Washing ... and Screening Plants.

Heapsteads, and Colliery Plant of all Descriptions.

MAKERS OF

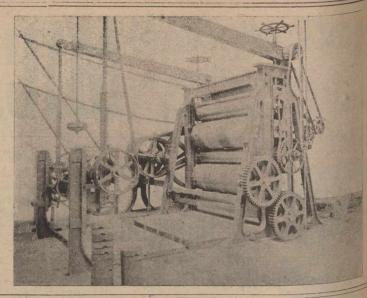
Wood & Burnett's "Murton" Coal Washer, "Positive" and "Simplex" Tipplers, Automatic Delivery Screens, "Blackett" Washer (Blackett & Palmer's Patent), Etc.

Special prices to Canadians under new Tariff. Full particulars on Application.

\$3,890; Peterboro-J. Sutcliffe vs W. E. & H. S. McCall, \$1,-590; St. Joseph-Gault Bros. Co. vs E. Baequent, \$533; Toronto-Bowman & Zinkan vs Equity Fire Ins. Co., \$4,717; H. J. Crawford vs D. Lowery, \$823; Ontario B. & M. Co. vs Mary McFarlane, \$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 5. Sedgewick, \$1,454; Lucy Ryan vs M. Whelan,, \$847; Toronto-J. Barber vs L. K. Cameron, \$562.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Gretna-H. G. Bean, \$673; Wetaskewin-W. MacDonnell & Co., \$774; W. McDonnell, \$479.



WRITS ISSUED - BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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Rossland-J. Rankin, \$517; Vancouver-Kent & Magnus \$580.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Galt-T. Philips agt W. J. Millican, \$5,619; Huntingdon Tp.-W. H. Morton agt W. H. Chapman, \$4,435; Toronto S. Wickson et al, trustees, agt E. J. Klinck et al, \$1,315 Alliston-Bank of Hamilton agt W. J. & S. Fletcher, \$1,11 Belleville-W. Goldberg agt Abbott-Mitchell Iron & Stee Co., Ltd., \$746; Toronto-E. B. Eddy Co. agt Current Style Publishing Co., Ltd., \$509;Co. E. Hendershot as Margaret Squibb, \$1,809; Montague Tp.—R. Armour agt b and Matilda Davis, \$3,585; Toronto-W. Hall agt J. Inglis & Son, \$1,250; Indianapolis, U.S.-F. T. Hutchison agt E. E. Crook, \$2,500.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Montreal-Montreal Loan & Mtge. Co. agt L. Barolet, e al, \$949; D. Hutchison agt Dme. Mary Burke, \$384; C. b Berger agt De. Mary J. Natchigall et al, \$1,500; Eastern Tps. Bank agt L. H. G. Tarrant, \$570; Eastern Tps. Bank agt L. H. G. Tarrant, \$452; St. Francois, Beauce-J. Codere et al agt P. Larochelle, \$527; Sutton-S. Boright agt I. Levi, \$300; Truro, N.S.-C. C. Corneille agt J. P. Archibald & Co., \$668; Montreal—A. E. Gauthier agt R. Cloutier, 50 L. H. Boswell agt W. A. Hendrie et al, \$3,505; St. Henri Gagne agt A. Mongeau, \$598; Montreal-De. Rose Johnson agt W. F. Sharswood, \$10,221; Norwich Union Fire Inscention of Co. agt Victoria-Montreal Fire Inscention, \$331; Ste. Cuper gonde – Credit Foncier agt O. M. gonde-Credit Foncier agt O. Morin, et al, \$2,001; Ste. Gent vieve-F. Lauzon agt A. Boileau, \$800.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

St. Anne de Bellevue-F. J. Bisaillon et al agt Emma Racicot, \$345; Springfield, Mass.—L. J. A. Papineau ag Rheaume, \$2,737; Montreal-Ladies of Protestant Orpha Asylum agt W. Denoon esql. et al, \$3,794; St. Philippe E. Coupal agt J. Poissent St. et al, \$3,794; St. Philippe E. Coupal agt J. Poissant, \$1,625; Montreal-De. Sarah Robinson agt De. A. J. A. Dufresne, \$338.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

St. Anne — L. G. Gagnon, \$436; Moose Jaw-J. L. Medire gor, \$313; Neepawa-C. W. Harrell, \$336.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver-W. F. Kent, \$302.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney—Cape Breton Advocate P. & P. Co., Ltd., \$1,179; alifax—D. McDonald \$1,500 Halifax-D. McDonald, \$1,599.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-P. E. ISLAND.

St. Eleanore—Cameron Bros., \$579; Charlottetown_R. 1 amsay & Co., \$659: St. Eleanore Ramsay & Co., \$659; St. Eleanors-Cannon Bros., \$538.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NEW BRUNSWICK. Beaver Harbor-J. F. Paul, \$560; St. John-Tapley Bross 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. Sackville-Fawcett Bros., \$1,250.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO.

Etobicoke Tp.-J. F. Hass to Cosgrave Brewery Co., \$933; J. F. Hass to G. J. Foy, \$933; J. F. Hass to L. Reinhardt, \$133; Galt-Jaffray Bros., to Exrs. G. Jaffray, \$3,864; J. Portecus to J. J. Howard, \$1,975; Ingersoll-B. B. Baillie to Sutton, \$1,800; McGilivray Tp.-E. Mark to Agricultural L. & S. Co., \$1,800; McGHIVTAY 1P. A. Shepherd to E. Tougas, 3,815; Thessalon-W. A. & E. C. Bridge to F. R. Bennett, 83,715; Toronto-F. C. Davis and wife to G. A. McGowan,

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

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-Demers & Co., Quebec, manufacturers of shoes in a limited way, have assigned. They show assets of \$20,-145. Liabilities are: Ordinary creditors, \$26,811; indirect, Banque Nationale, \$20,000; privileged, \$7,493. The principal Montreal creditors are: Shaw, Cassils & Co., \$2,622; H. J. Fisk & Co., ⁸⁸⁸⁰; Galibert & Son, \$641; L. H. Packard & Co., \$351; Mr. Geo. Darveau has been named provisional guardian.

The Maisonneuve, Que., saw and Maning mill firm of Hamel & Bleau has assigned. The business was started a number of years ago by Dolphis Hamel and Avila Bleau, the latter's uncle assisting in financing. The principal creditors are: Jos. Brousseau, 227; P. A. A. Dufresne, Maisonneuve, \$57; E. Chausse, \$539; C. Bourdon, \$1,-544. A. Durresne, Bourdon, \$1,-44; Mrs. Dupuis hyp.), \$2,500; Mrs. David Madore (hyp.), \$2,000, A. Bellefleur, \$1,500.

Z. O. Duchesneau, who has been doing a small dry goods trade in the east end of Montreal, for some little time, has assigned. The principal ^{(reditors are:} Liddell, Lesperance & Co. \$510; the Gault Bros., \$409; J. Bourdeau &Son, \$384; S. Greenshields, Con & Co., \$355; John McDonald & Co., Toronto, \$300; the William Creene Conto, \$200; Creene Conto, \$275; Creene & Rome Company, Berlin, \$275; the W. R. Brock Company, Limited, 1268, p. R. Brock Company, Limited, ^{8268;} Perrin Freres & Co., \$255; James Hall & Co., Brockville, \$253; A. U.

El Padre Needles

10 Cents.

5 Cents.

CIGARS -

S. DAVIS & SONS.

MONTREAL, Que

that money, skill, and nearly half a century's

experience can pro-

The Best____

duce.

Made and Guaranteed by

ARSITY,

Renaud, \$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 Canada if not total cessation. This would 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 unprofitable. 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, Detroit has about twenty-five engines; Buffalo 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.

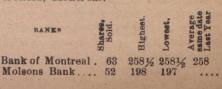
Montreal, Thursday, Mar. 21, 1901. The financial event of the week has been the distribution of the shares of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, to the applicants for a portion of the \$3,000,000 preferred 7 per cent. stock offered for public subscription. allotments were made on 20th inst., at the office 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-

\$1,339; Brockville-M. J. Kehoe to W. H. Comstock, \$2,500; Euphrasia Tp.-Mary Wright to Freehold L. & S. Co., \$3,-031; Hamilton-Susan Feaver to J. Gompf, \$2,678; Kaladar-R. 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; Alliston-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. Wickeft, \$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; Tilbury E. Tp.-W. Reynolds to J. Lane, \$816.

> ed, to-day completed the allotment of shares to applicants, distributing as follews: 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 subscribers, 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 Pacific, considerable sales having been made at from 941/2 to 947%, 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 95 13-16. Berlin, exchange in London, 20m. 43pf. Paris, 25f. 17½c. Sterling exchange is quoted, sixties, $9\frac{1}{8}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$, demand, $9\frac{7}{8}$ 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:-





Merchants Bank.. 44 Quebec Bank..... 126 Union

MISCELLANEOUS.

Can. Pacific.... 15195 Comm. Cable Coxd 493 Rich. & Ont. Nav. 645 Virtue Co...... 500 Montreal St. Ry..1510 " new st'k 14 Twin City, 730 Royal Electric xd 1555 Toronte Baily and 1945 Toronto Rail'y xd. 1242 War Eagle..... 8000 Payne......18625 Bell Telephone,.... 3 Duluth, common. 3150 Duluth Pfd...... 600 Montreal Cotton... 67 Can.Col.Cotton Co. 68 Lauren Pala 925 Lauren. Pulp, 25 Dom, Cot. Mills.. 1076 Detroit Ry...... 100 Dom, Coal pfd.... 125 "Common 1245 " Common 1245 Int. Coal, com.... 2

Dom. Iron & S. pfd 3370

159 1/4 159 1/4 159

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MONT	REAL	CLEARING I	HOUSE.
		Clearings.	Balances
Total for	week e		
ing Man	r. 21, 19	01. 17,316,572	2,234,453
Correspon	nding		
week	1900		1,537,450
	1899	15,349,866	2,362,376
55	1898	13,174,058	2,357,659

com 3160

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 during 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 19c to 20e; dairy, 13e to 17c, rolls, 14e to 17c. 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 medium 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 91/4c to 91/2c; colored bringing 9c to 91/4c. 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 2c to 5c Ib. all around with no apparent outlet. Some is being dumped. Bright, fresh killed stock meets with fair sale. Turkeys bring 9c to 10c lb.; geese, 6c lb.; ducks, Se; chickens, Sc to 9e and fowls, 6c to 7c 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 13c to 131/2c, with old hard to move at 9c to 11c. The

advent of warm weather following what has been the steadiest winter of record is expected to cause heavy a rivals and low prices for some time un til export business begins from this It is asserted, however, that port. the high price of cured meats will cause a larger consumption of egg and this will absorb stocks and retain prices.

FISH.-The closing season for some varieties marks the steadiest run throughout the winter that has obtain ed for many seasons. This, occasioned by the prolonged, steady cold, has kep stock steadily moving and prevente accumulations. Tom cods are now Frozen out of stock for the season. herring keeps high under light sup plies. Salmon is lower owing to the desire among holders to reduce stocks Green cod is searce, that on the mar ket being small and No. 2. Quotations are: Frozen herring, large, per \$2.25; cod, per lb., 3c; pike, per lb. to 5c; pickerel, per lb., 6c to 7c; had dock, do., 31/2c to 5c; white fish, 6/2 to 7c lb.; halibut, per lb., 10c; pe mon, per lb., 10c; smelts, No. 2 size, p lb., 3c to 4c. Prepared fish: Skinles cod, in 100-lb. cases, \$45.0; boneles cod, in bricks, per lb., 5c to 51/2c; bon less fish, loose, in 25-lb. boxes, per 10-41/2c; do., in 5-lb. boxes, per lb. Salt fish: B.C. salmon, No. 1, per pro-\$14; Labrador salmon, No. 1, per bra \$14; do., No. 2, per brl., \$12.50; do., per 1/2-brl., \$7.00; green cod, No. 2, per lb., \$5 ;Loch Fyne herring, per kes \$1.15. Smoked fish: Finan haddies, per lb., 7½c; bloaters, \$1 per box; kipper ered herrings, \$1.25 per box; smoked herrings, 18c per b herrings, 18c per box; smoked salmon 15c to 19c.

FLOUR & FEED.-A good local mand for flour and feed of all kind very scarce under good inquiry, is the report of leading millers here. Price of some broad of some brands of flour have been slightly lowered during recent weeks and this has not during recent weeks and this has assisted the demand, ait ed by the expected breaking up of the country roads which will be of longe duration than usual this season on at count of the heavy ice and snow at mulation. Quotations are: - Winter wheat natent wheat patents, \$3.65 to \$3.85; Manitons patents, \$4.20 straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.40; do, per bags, \$1.60 to \$1,70; bran, bulk, pe

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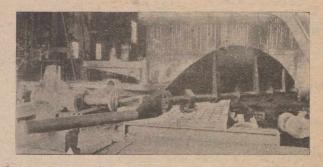
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Single Plated Built Rudder

FINISHED COMPLETE **READY FOR SHIPPING**

Manufactured in 8 DaysBy



Fownes Forge & Engineering Company, LIMITED. ST. BEDE WORKS, TYNE DOCK. South Shields, Eng.

^{ton}, \$17; shorts, do., \$18; mouille do., 1; rolled oats, per barrel, \$3.35 to \$3.40; do. per bag, \$1.65 to \$1.70.

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GREEN FRUITS, &c.-Varieties of summer vegetables are being slowly added to the limited supply available to retil grocers. Strawberries are arriving in very limited quantities but in good condition to exchange for full Pockets. At the Fruit Auction on the 19th there were three cars of Southern California fruit offered, consisting of lavel oranges, grape fruit and blood tranges. The prices realized show a decline as compared with last week. Navel oranges sold at 1.50 to \$2.70 per



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Indersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hospital, Royal Military College, King-until Friday, March 29th, inclusively for Building, Royal Military College, King-ble etection and completion of a Hospital ston, Ont., according to plans and specifi-public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Athar Ellis, Esq., Architect, Kingston, Tender and Science and Scienc

Tenders will not be considered unless ade on the final and signed with the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers. with the actual signatures of the tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, prable to the order of the Minister of of the amount of the tender, must accom-tender. The cheque will be or fail the party decline the contract acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to By order.

JOS. R. ROY,

Department of Public Works, Acting Secretary.

Ottawa, March 7th, 1901.

Without authority from the Department, Will not be paid for it.

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, 420s, \$4.50 to \$4.75; do., 714s, \$5.50; do., 420s, 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, 300s, \$2.25 to \$3.00; Bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75; pineapples, 20c to 30c; 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, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8c to 12c per lb. New dates, 41/4c to 41/2c per lb. Nuts, Pecans, extra large, 14c do., large, 121/2c; walnuts, 12c; filberts, 12c; French chestnuts, 10c per lb.; cocoanuts, \$3.50; Boston lettuce, per dozen, 80c to 90c; California celery, per crate, \$5.00; new Florida tomatoes, \$4.00; radishes, 35c to 40c per dozen bunches; Florida strawberries, 35c to 40c 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 advantage 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 Evaporated apples are selling May. well at 5c to 6c lb. There is better demand for dried fruit now that prices are within reach of buyers. Teas are moving well, particularly medium A special from San Jose, Cal., greens. 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 energetic and reliable man to jush our Irish Preserves during the coming season Apply, stating terms and the district proposed to work, to

WM. VINT & SONS. Unity Street Preserve Factory, BELFAST, IRELAND.

COMMISSION 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. Apply with copies of tes-timonials and state what terms are expected to "Ladybark" timonials and base to "Ladybank." Canadian Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

HARDWARE AND METALS .--- Importers speak favorably of the season's prospeets, 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 at 50 and 71/2 off. Following a week of further declines, in tin in the London market, amounting in all to 17s 6d, a recovery of 7s 6d 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, 300 tons. Soft Spanish lead was quoted at £12 17s 6d. Iron 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 American Bridge Company.

LEATHER & SHOES-While some steady trade is being done the market is comparatively 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 caught here also, and reorders will likely make up later what original business lacks. A failure among the small manufacturers of Quebec tells of continued attempts at doing a large trade with small capital.

OILS, CHEMICALS ETC .- A further decline of 3c per gallon in linseed oils since last report brings raw to 66c to



LUND, Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne ENGLAND. MAKERS OF High-Class. Machine . Tools for ... Engineers and Shipbuilders, SPECIALTY-

NOBLE C

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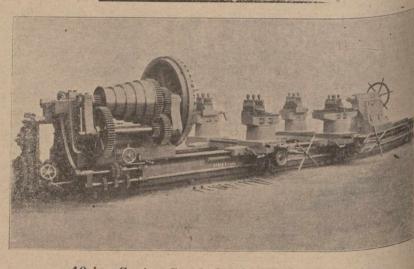
Fall

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BAND SAWING MACHINES

We make these Machines so that bars of any length can be cut square with the bar.

OVER 500 MACHINES SOLD.



40-in. Centre Crank Shaft Turning Lathe.

67e, and boiled to 69e to 70e. Turpentine is also lower by 2c gallon, present quotations being 59c to 60c, 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.

Advi Prices meantime are steady. from St. John's, Nfld., state that sealing vessel, Southern Cross, white reached there on the 19th instant. ports the fifteen remaining ships the fleet to be off the Labrador All are doing among the seal herds. well and likely to get full carg This is the best record for seal The distrib ery of modern years. tion of the catch was never so gener as this year, nor has any ship ever not turned so conicht turned so quickly as the Souther Cross. According to the Souther

WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED NAVY BISCUITS.

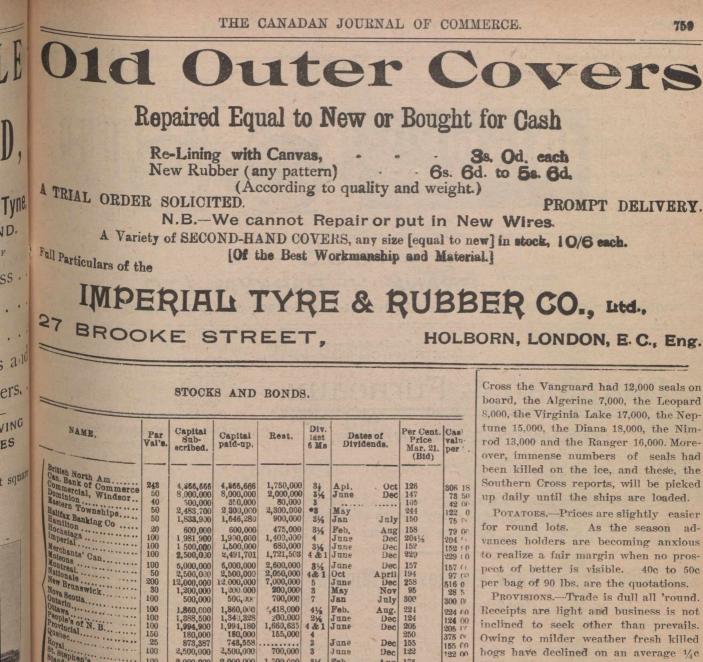
These Biscuits are made from Pure Wheaten Flour, Thoroughly Kiln Dried and specially prepared for long voyages, and are of World-Wide renown.

L. WRIGHT & SON,

Established over 100 Years.

Manufactory: East Holborn; Offices: Dean Stree SOUTH SHIELDS, ENGLAND.

Steamers Supplied with Cabin, Deck and Engine Store



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Receipts are light and business is not inclined to seek other than prevails. Owing to milder weather fresh killed hogs have declined on an average 1/4c 1b. from last quotations. Light bring Sc to 81/4c and heavy 7c to 71/6c lb. Sales are fairly liberal at these prices. Quotations are: Heavy Camadian short cut mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless. \$20.50 to \$21; family short cut back pork, \$19.50 to \$20; heavy short cut clear pork, \$19 to \$19.50; pure Canadian lard, in 375 lb. tierces, 111/2c; parchment lined 50-lb. boxes, 11%c: parchment lined, pails, 20 lb., 12c: tin pails, 11%; tins, 3, 5 and 10 lbs., 12c to 121/2c; compound refined lard, in 375 lb. tierces, 71/4c; parchment lined wood pails, 20 lb., 73/4c; tin pails, 20 lb., 71/2c. Hams, 121/2c to 14c; and bacon, 14c to 15c per lb. Liverpoor cables show an advance of 6d in lard. Pork closed at 63s; western lard at 40s 3d; long cut light bacon at 42s 9d; long cut heavy at 40s 6d; short heavy at 38s 6d; Australian at 26s 6d; American do., at 24s 6d.

WOOL .--- Local trade shows no features giving position other than quietness to the market. Prices are firmer in keeping with the tone of the London auctions. At the sales on the 19th the offerings were 12,993 bales. There was a much better demand from the Continent and the home trade was a strong supporter, while occasional purchases by American also strengthened The curtailment of the the market. Mersales induced freer operations.

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Established 16 years.





Manufactured FRANK H. PARKYN, LTD. "Olympie" Cyele Wlorks, - - GRANVILLE STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON, England.

Cable Address : "BLACKTHORN, Gateshead-on-Tyne."

Chapman & Furneaux,

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,

Gateshead-on=Tyne, - - England.

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 111/2d. 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 bought 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, 91/2d to 1s and 1s 5d; greasy, 4d to 10d. Queensland, 1,400 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 1s 6d; greasy, 51/2d to 91/2d. Victoria, 1,100 bales; scoured, 8d to 1s 2d; greasy, 41/2d to 1s. South Australia, 900 bales; greasy, 33/4d to 9d. West Australia, 1,700 bales; scoured, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; greasy, 31/2d to 8d. New Zealand, 300 bales; scoured, 5%d to 1s 51/d; greasy, 3d to 9d. Falkland Islands, 900 bales; greasy, 23/4 to 6d.

METHODS OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS.

There are two methods of conducting business, one of which may be styled the liberal and the other the selfish method, though the latter is generally styled "conservatism" for the sake of euphemy, perhaps.

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 rean 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 his success and worthy of confidence-if he finds one unworthy, that one he at once discharges. The illiseral man treats the salesmen from other houses as intruders and bores, to be refused with a snarl and dismissed with 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 trouble saved the buyer by salesmen as a class. The illiberal man looks upon advertising either as a useless expenditure or a derogation from his 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, generous, 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 inclined to believe, upon personal sentiment, there is the very important desideratum of information. No one can of himself know everything, and it is to those who are willing to impart that earliest and fullest information comes from others. Briefly, it pays in business and in daily life to be a gentleman.-Drugs, Oils and Paints.

THE CAMELON IRON CO., LTD.

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, horticulGOLD MEDALS AWARDED.

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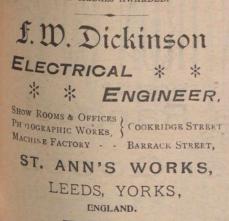
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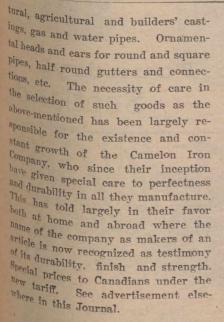
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TELEGRAMS : " ELECTRIC," LEEDS.



ANDREW GILLESPIE & SONS. Engineers, Smith Street, Kinning Park.

Glasgow, Scotland.

Manufacturers of ovens, machinery. and utensils of every description. Plans, estimates, and special quotations given for complete bakeries or factories arranged to work by steam or gas power. The above firm was founded in 1871 by Mr. Andrew Gillespie, who was among the first in Great Britain to introduce the manufacture of bread and biscuithaking machinery, and who from a omparatively small beginning, has built up a business which is now one of the of the largest of its kind in Europe. Mr. Gillespie retired in 1898, and since then the business has been carried on by his sources has been carried on by his sons, who have had a thorough raction ractical training in all the branches of this of this particular industry. This firm has been entrusted with the fitting up of some of some of the largest machinery baktries in the world, including that of the Init the United Co-operative Baking Society, Limited, Glasgow, which if not the hargest is certainly a very close sec-Their specialties in bread and ^{biscuit-making} machinery, ovens, and other bakery appliances, have a de-^{bakery} appliances, have a part hom the acknowledged excellence and heliability of these, the firm has al-

⊲ ARC + LAMP. №

Walter Latham

& Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER

AND E. P.

Candlesticks

AND

Candelabra.

General Stampers

TO THE

TRADE.

BROCCO WORKS, SOLLY ST., SHEFFIELD, Eng.

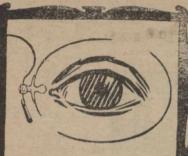
ways been to the front in the introduction of contrivances for the saving Special rates to Canadians of labour. under the new tariff. See advertisement on another page.

L. WRIGHT & SON.

Wright's Celebrated Navy Biscuits; Offices Dean Street, South Shields, Eng-100 years Established over land. 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 "Fair 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 Portland, Oregon, Clan MacKenzie, September 20th, 1898 .- Messrs. Wright & Sons, South Shields .- Dear Sirs, 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 You supplied me with the command. 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. 171 ST. JAMES ST. Momention this ad. and we'll make it still 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 that 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 & Ironfounders, 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 eare. Yacht fittings are a specialty, Mr. Russell being himself a prominent yachtsman, having been for several years Vice-Commodore of the West of



THE CAMELON CLOSETFIREILKITCHENERS



764

THE CANADAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Largest and most complete stock of

This little joint

Gaverhill, Learmont & Co.,

Wholesale HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS

Caverhill's Buildings St. Peter St.,

MONTREAL

Combined with

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 malt; the second, good water, and the third requisite, a good distiller. All these three requisites are present at M'Connell's Distillery in Lagan Village. The entrance to the distillery is on the Bavenhill Road, and the site extends from that thoroughfare to the River Lagan. Messrs. J. & J. M'Connell possesses here an exclusively Pot Still Distillery, which possesses a peculiar trade importance as being the only working distillery 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 centres.

superfine quality of rubber and in the wire accounts for the fabric, it also extreme case of detaching the accounts for the popularity of Scottish Tyre. the tyre. WE INVITE EVERY CYCLE MANUFACTURER TO EXAMINE THE " Its simplicity convinces at first sight. Its excellent quality speaks for itself. "The Scottish non-slipper is really a non-slipper."—The Cyclist. These PRESTON DAVIES TYRE & VALVE CO., Ltd. Broad Street. Bridgeton Cross. GLASGOW. SCOTLAND. BOWDEN RIM BRAKES AT WHOLESALE RATES. At the Office of -24--24-24 The "Journal of Commerce" You can get everything in the line of JOB PRINTING. GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER Patent Mica Grease SAVES 80 TO 90 PER CENT. OVER COST OF OIL Used on all kinds of Machinery and specially adapted for India and hot climates. TRADE MARK. PATENT MICA GREASE Patent Mica-Gotton Packing. Patent Mica-Asbestos Packing, Patent Mica-Flax Packing. Patent Mica-India-Rubber Packing Will stand any degree of Heat and are Self-Luber cating. The advantages of these Packings over or dinary Packings are: They do not harden in the Glands. They are more durable. They do not Second the Bods, but put a Mice Surface on them similar is appearance to Electro Plate. They are 25 per ceal lighter than ordinary Packings. All kinds of othe Packnigs, I. K. Valves, &c., in stock and made to order PATENT MICA PACKING "MICA" BELTING SYRUP. REGISTERED. The Harbinger Patent Elastic Metallic Packing Is Absolutely the Best Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers The Mica Lubricant Company, 63 King Street, SOUTH SHIELDS, England.

D. WATSON & CO.,

ENGINEERS, CRANE AND CHAIN MAKERS.

Harmony Row, Govan, Glasgow, Scot. (Chain Makers to His Majesty's Government.)

This Department of the Company's works is specially fitted up for the manufacturing of chains. Special B. Best Short Link Crane Chains for engeneers, boilermakers, iron founders, quarriers, contractors, &c. A large stock, from 3-16 in. to 1¼ in. diameter, always on hand for immediate delivery. Chains made any size required. Crane

Telegraphic Address : A.B.C. Code, "BOILERS, COATBRIDGE."

Dally Working Pressure

Drilling, Flanging, Welding

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Rivetting By most Modern Machinery.

Always a number of

High-class BOILERS

STOCK

OR IN PROGRESS.

Productive Capacity -Three Boilers per week. Crane Powers-80 Tons.

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

chains, fitted with mountings, ready for pulley block chains, coil chains, mesreiger chains, steering gear chains, haulage chains for colliery purposes, short link chain cab'es, stud link chain ables, rigging chain, always in stock. Steel chains, &c., also slings for lifting boilers, pig-iron slings, drag chains, or Fings, slings for foundry use, shears for lifting stones, and timber. Lewis's for lifting stones, shears for lifting treared stones, and slings of every decription. Shipping tackle.-Anchors. hackles, clip hooks, sail hanks, jib anks, and shipping tackle of every deription. All chains are tested at the Company's hydraulic testing machine. and every link carefully examined be-

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Up to 200 lbs.

HIGH-GLASS

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 crane; steam deck crane; heavy wharf crane; 10-ton wharf crane; steam piling engine, paling and ram; foundry cv: ne; 7-ton steam foundry crane; 30ewt. portable crane; 3-ton portable crane; 3-ton locomotive steam crane, and 5-ton steam derrick crane. The latter are used for excavating, sinking concrete cylinders, and building quay walls. The gearing consists of first and second motions, or can be disconnected 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 movements being under easy control of one man. We make steam derrick cranes to lift from 30 cwts. to 20 tons, with jibs from 30 to 70 feet long, and either 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, &c.





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South St. Roque's Works, DUNDEE SCOTLAND.

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

FOWNES FORGE & ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED,

St. Bede Works, Tyne Dock, South Shields, England.

Commenced in the summer of 1898 the Fownes Works have sy rapid strides become, in a remarkably short time, one of the most complete and important undertakings of their kind, not only on Tyneside, but on the whole of that busy industrial centre known to the commercial world, and particularly the shipping world, as the North-East Coast of England. The natural advantages of the locality are many, and a vigorous and experienced directorate, has, with quick eye and ready hand, seen and utilised all that had been provided before their coming. 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 lowest 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, running the entire length of the shop over the steam hammers, and finishing machines. Further than this, the crane runs out on to the overhead

frame work reaching over the riverside, for the purpose of loading craft lying there afloat. 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 machines, etc.--have been made to special designs, and are mainly the result 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 locomotive, the "Fownes." The works at Tyne Dock from their inception to their present development have had the benefit of the considerable experience 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 undertaking at Tyne Dock has been so quickly attained. The Fownes Forge and Engineering Company have a town office at Newcastle, No. 9, Dean street, presided over by Mr. G. E. Macarthy, managing director 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 Comp London director, Mr. B. R. Beale

Halifax, N.S., advices state reports from all points config opinion expressed early in the s that the Newfoundland sea fisher he one of the most successful in vears.

-Acording to a London cable, parison of the British and fleets in the East is thus shown British. Ro

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Battleships First-class cruisers Second-class cruisers.... 8 Gunboats Torpedo destroyers

Torpedo boats ha In addition the British eral sloops and three third-clas sers, besides a number of sma for river work. The battleship pus has lately sailed for the station, probably in consequel the strengthening of the Russian

-'Three measures of important the farmers, dairymen and fruit ers of Nova Scotia have been int in the Legislature by Premier says a recent dispatch from the says They are entitled, "An Act to age dairying in Nova Scotia, and to encourage horticulture, gootia act respecting the Nova Scotia The bill to further end Book."

MONTREAT. DDICES CUIDDENT THURSDAY MAR 91 1001 WHOTPRATE

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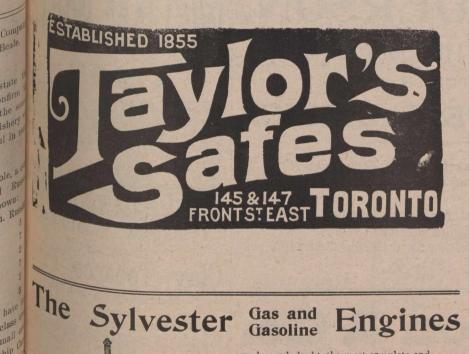
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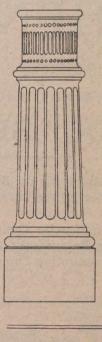
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New	AL WHOLESALE PRICES	CURRENT-THURSD			
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessie.
Boots and Shoes. shoras or Cobourgs and the shores and shoes. Shift Balmorals and the shores are shown as a shore and shores and shores and shore and sh	Mens. Boys. Youths. \$0 75 0 \$5 \$0 60 \$0 65 \$0 55 \$0 60 \$0 0 \$5 \$0 55 \$0 60 \$0 0 \$10 0 \$0 0 70 0 75 1 10 1 20 0 95 1 00 0 90 0 90 0 85 \$20 150 1 00 1 20 0 90 1 00 \$30 1 75 1 10 1 25 0 90 1 00 1 30 1 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 35 0 90 1 00 \$10 2 75 1 50 0 175 1 10 1 30 \$10 3 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 30 2 10 2 75 1 50 5 0 70 0 76 \$0 65 0 70 0 474 0 50 \$0 76 5 0 70 0 76 76 80 65 0 70 0 474 0 50 \$0 90 1 00 0 70 0 75 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 0 70 0 75 \$10 1 25 1 60 1 75 1 10 1 30 \$0 2 50 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 25 \$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 70 0 76 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 0 70 0 76 \$0 2 50 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 25 2 00 2 50 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 25 \$0 2 50 1 60 1 75 1 10 1 25 2 00 2 50 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 25 \$0 2 50 1 60 1 25 1 60 1 0 0 1 10	Rame of Article. Brooms. Union Jack No.5, pl. light Rose 4 varn. nand heavy. Pansy 4 " " medium Thistle 4 " 4 stained Shamrock A 4 stgs. " B 4 " stained Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 1 3 st. med It. " 2 3 " light Curling 4 · ord. Warehouse 4 heavy E. 3 str. hamboo handle Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolt Cryst medi Aloes, Cape. Alum Boraz, xtis. Brom. Potass. Cambor. Ref Rings. " Refoz.ck Citrate Magnesia lb Cooperas, per 100 lbs. Cream Tartar. Byom Salts Giu Arabic per Ib. " Trag. Insect Powder Ib. do per keg, 1b. Menthol, 1b Morphis Otalic Acid Potash Eichromate Potash Idide Quinine Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 1b., 5 lb. bores Alcorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Article. Meavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Barbatone	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 00 & 3 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 & 7 & 50 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 50 & 25 \\ 2 & 50 & 2 & 76 \\ 2 & 50 & 2 & 76 \\ 2 & 50 & 2 & 76 \\ 2 & 50 & 2 & 76 \\ 2 & 50 & 2 & 76 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 25 \\ 1 & 50 & 2 & 06 \\ 0 & 77 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 06 & 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 06 & 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0$





ROSS & WALPOLE, Limited, Engineers, Millwrights. Boiler-Makers.

Electric Light and Tramway Pole Bases.

Iron and **Brass Founders.** NORTH WALL IRON WORKS, DUBLIN. IRELAND,

Gas and Engines Gasoline

Lindszy, Ont.

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 power is required, they are just the thing.

They are built in sizes from I to 20 horse power, upright and horizontal, for pleasure yachts, boats, shops, farm work and any purpose where light power is required.

Tell us to what use you want to put the engine and what power you require, and we will The SYLVESTER BROS. N'F'G CO., name you prices.

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 butter or 40,000 pounds of cheese. By way of encouraging horticulture the Government proposes to establish ex-

MUNIKEAL WHULESALE INICES CURRENT-INCROPAL, MAIN WI, 199	MONTREAL	WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURSDAY,	MAR. 21, 190
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Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products. Burrss: Choloest Cr Ordinary	0 19 0 20	Crain No.1 Hard, Manitoba No.1, Ont. spr east No.2 " red mid	0 00 0 68	Molasses (Barbados) do bris. & ½s (in carloads, ic. less.) Evsporated Apples		Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " (Italian	S C. S C. 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 06 0 10 0 13
Beid Lots Choicest Dairy Western " Good to choice Fresh Rolls	0 00 0 00 0 16 0 18 0 15 0 16	Oats, No. 2, ex. store Barley, No. 1, mid '' No. 2, mid. ft Peas, west Rve. mid. ft.	0 00 0 824 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 494 0 00 0 624 0 00 0 58	Raisins: Sultanas. Loose Musc. Malags. Layers, London Con. Cluster	0 08 0 19 0 00 2 40 0 00 2 75	Peel-Oitron Orange Lemon	0 14 0 16 0 11 0 13 0 10 0 19
Current Pinest Col'd Bastern	0 091 0 091	Tea. (HfChest & Cad.)		Extra Dessert Royal Bucking'm Valencia, f.o.s "Selected" Layers Currants, Provincials	0 00 8 75 0 061 0 08 0 071 0 081	Vanilia, yel, wrap. 34 x ½ lb do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Bius do do Tilp. Van, Green do do	0 34 0 36 0 48 0 48 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66 0 50 0 55
Eccs: Select new Fall, held fresh Limed Cold storage No. S	0 00 0 00	Japan, com. to med., b "good med. to fine "choicest" fancy Y. Byson, com. to good	0 19 0 20 0 224 0 25 0 26 0 36 0 05 0 09	Piliatras	0 10 0 11 0 12 0 13 0 124 0 134 0 10 0 11 0 04 0 05	vo do Lilac do do uo do Bronze do do do do White do do Unsweet'd blue prem do Starch :	0 58 0 66 0 65 0 74 0 73 0 83 9 38 0 49
Hors: N.Y. State, per D. Pacific Coast, " Canadian " German " English " British Columbia		" fine to finest, D	0 80 0 45 0 22 0 25 0 25 0 85 0 121 0 16 0 19 0 28	Figs in bags the new layers Dates Sh. Almonds, bzs S. S. Taragons Walnuts	0 08 0 00 0 08 0 13 0 05 0 06 0 82 0 40 0 13 0 14 0 00 0 08	Can. Laundry	0 00 0 06
Bacon, smoked, per b Bams, city cured, " Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl	0 134 0 14 0 124 0 14 0 (0 19 00	Oolong	0 28 0 42 0 (0 0 16 0 17 0 20 0 22 0 27 0 82 0 85 0 15 0 28	Filberts	0 18 0 15	No. 1 Wh. blue 48 lb <i>Vinegar</i> : less 10 p.c. dis. Imp Trip Cote D'or	0 051 0 00 0 88 0 00 0 88 0 00 0 28 0 00
do mess Dressed Hogs, light theavy Lard, per D Can pure Com. Refined	8 00 8 25 7 00 7 50 0 11 0 11	Darjeelings	0 35 0 45 0 15 0 35 0 25 0 26 0 22 0 25 0 17 0 18	Hace	0 90 1 90 C 15 0 16 0 50 1 00 0 08 0 15 0 07 0 14 0 08 0 10	Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Mait Cider X	0 25 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 17 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 17 0 00
SEEDS: Clover, red, per 1b "alsike Timothy, (Can'n) per bah. "Western	0 12 0 15 8 00 3 40 2 50 8 00	Jamaica	0 21 0 29	African " unbl" Pimento	0 10 0 12 0 17 0 19 0 25 0 27	Soap : Best Laundry	027000 00500£ 002}004
Flax 66 lbs. Fall Rye. Millet. Hungarian.	0 00 2 00 0 80 0 85 0 98 1 00 0 85 0 90	Sugars : Factory. Ex Granulated, bris German gran'd Ex Ground, in bris	0 00 4 45 0 00 0 00 0 00 5 00	<i>Bice</i> , C. C	0 00 8 10 4 124 4 624 4 00 4 10 5 00 5 10	Matches: Telegraph "Telephone "Tiger "Parlor, 200's Diamond Jubilee	8 60- 3 70 8 40 8 60 8 30 8 50 0 00 1 60 0 00 8 60
Potatoee, per bag. Honey, White Clov., Comb. "Extracted Beeswaz. Baans: prime	0 06 0 10 0 25 0 80 1 45 1 50	Powdered, in brs ' boxes Paris Lumps, in brls ' ' loch brls '' ' loch brls	0 00 4 75 0 00 5 00 0 00 5 00 0 00 5 10	"Crystal Japan " "Carolina	6 60 7 60 0 00 2 00 0 03 0 05 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 05	Walkerville Waskboards : Royal Lily	
Sugar Maple,	0 09 0 10	" " 50-1b bxs	0 00 5 10		1 10 0 00 1 75 0 00	Improved Globe	1 80 0 00

J. T. HENDERSON,

Works and Offices - TYNE DOCK, England,

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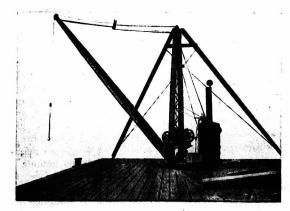
HAROC" SPECIALITIES.

"HAROC" Enamels for Holds, Bunkers, Tanks, Tank Tops. etc. "HAROC" Enamels for the Covering of Roofings of Sheds, etc. (either Wood or Iron).

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Engineers, Crane & Chain Makers, GOVAN CRANE, CHAIN and TESTING WORK 3, Harmony Row, Govan, GLASGOW, 3Scotland.⊬

SPECIALTIES: SPECIALTIES: Hand and Steam Scotch Der-rick Cranes, Ship's Deck Cranes, Hand and Steam For table Cranes. Wharf Cranes Mortar Mills, Pileing En-gines, Hoisting Engines, and all kinds of Contractors' Plant. Extra B Best Bhort Link Crane and Stud Cable Chains, Pitch Chains, Messenger Chains, and Anchors of every description.



ESTABLISHED 1805

perimental otchards in the various counties of the province adapted to fruit growing. The plan, in brief, provides that the Government shall purchase sufficient first-class nursery stock to plant not more than six acres of orchard in each county of the province. The third bill is for the purpose of raising the standard of our stock. Nova Scotians can register cattle in the Herd Book, of this province, but if the standard is not equal to that of Ontario, for instance, this measure will enable the Government to dispose of the present Herd Book and to affiliate with the Ontario Association.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Hardware. atimony Stock, L&F, PD Straits	\$ c \$ c 0 (91 0 10 0 00 0 31 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 32	<i>Coil Chain</i> -No. ½ 9-16 ½ 	3 65 0 00 3 60 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 45 0 00 3 35 0 00	Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs. Zinc: Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet, Zinc "	7 00 0 00 less 25 p.c. 0 00 5 00 6 00 6 25	Tallow, cake. ⁵⁴ rendered ¹⁰ Ordinary ¹¹ rough	0 00 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 041 0 04 0 02 0 05
Strip Straits. " pper: Ingot " TOT NAIL SOHEDULE. as Price. per Keg, car lots as quantity	0 184 0 00	Galvanized Stanles-	0 05 0 00	Black Sheet Iron.	000 0 10	No. 1 B. A. Sole	0 26 0 2
40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Naile.		100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%	8 50 0 00 8 25 0 00	Per 100 lbs. 8 to 16 grage. 18 to 20 do 22 to 24 do 26 do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy	0 27 0 2
	0 05 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 15 0 00	Queen's Head, } or equal } gauge 28 Comet do 28 gauge	4 40 4 65	28 do	2 85 0 00	Harness Upper, heavy Upper, light	
t spikes 10c, per Keg ad-	0 90 0 00	Iron Horse Shoes: No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller	0 00 3 75	Plain galv'd, No. 5 do do No. 6, 7, 8 do do No. 9 do do No. 10	3 75 0 00	Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French	0 35 0 3 0 34 0 3 0 35 0 3 0 60 0 6
and himes	ALL YO KI PARTY LAND	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Car lots Norway, base	0 00 1 65 0 00 0 00 0 00 4 25 0 00 2 70	do do No. 11 do do No. 12 do do No. 13 do do No. 14	3 85 0 00 3 15 0 00 8 25 0 00 4 25 0 00	English. Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf.	0 45 0 5 0 50 0 6 0 50 0 7 0 50 0 6
per 100 lbs sing. Box, Tobacco Box to 300 Per 100 lbs	1 00 0 00	Car lots Norway, base Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x ² i ft., 18 i. i. i. 22 i. i. 22 i. i. 22 i. i. 24 i. 24 i	0 00 2 95 0 00 3 10 0 00 8 10 0 00 8 20	do do No. 15 do do No. 16 Barbed Wire—	4 75 0 00 5 00 0 00 8 05 f.o.b.	Splits, light and medium.	0 85 1 1
to 16d per 100 lbs	0 55 0 00 0 60 0 00	" " 24 " 24 " 24 " 28 Boller plates, iron, ½ in. " 3-16 in	0 00 8 45	Spring Wire per 100, 1.00 net extra. Iron and Steel Wire pl'n 6 to 9	2 80 base.	" small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain	0 18 0 2 0 06 0 1 0 16 0 1 0 12 0 1
nishing natio	0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00	Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in.	0 00 2 65	Rope. Sisal, base	0 00 0 10	B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid	0 12 0 1 0 15 0 2 0 11 0 1
and and longer per 100 lbs and 24 inch	0 60 0 00 0 65 0 00 0 70 0 00	30c ; over base of ordin- iron, smaller size Extras Canada Plates :		" 5-16 " " 5-16 " " 3-18 "	0 09 <u>1</u> 0 10 0 10	Buff Russetts, light 'heavy 'No. 2 'Saddiers' doz	0 18 0 1 0 35 0 4 0 25 0 8 0 35 0 4
Atta is the second	0 95 0 00 1 20 0 00 1 50 0 00	Full Polish Ord. 52 sheets "60 do "75 do	2 90	Manilla, 7 16 & lgr	0 10± 0 13± 0 14 0 14±	English Oak lb	0 65 0 7 0 80 0 8
ti nch per 100 lbs	0 95 0 00 1 20 0 00 1 50 0 00	Black Iron pipe, 1 in 1 in. 1/2 in	9 80	" ¹⁴ " " 3-16 " Lath yarn	0 14 0 15 0 09	Dongola, extra "No. 1 ordinary Colored Pebbles	0 38 0 4 0 20 0 5 0 14 0 1 0 18 0 1
mmon barrel nails- inch per 100 lbs	1 00 0 00 1 00 0 00	1 in	8 05 4 35 5 95 7 10	Wire Nails. Base Price carload Less than "	2 75 2 85	" Cair	0 16 0 2
inch nails	1 25 0 00 1 50 0 00	per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd	9 45 0 08 base	2d f " 3d "	1 00	Cod Oil S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nfid. Norw	0 35 0 4 0 00 0 6 0 45 0 5
10 1% is is	0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00	 Spring, 100 lbs Tire, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs Toe Calk 	1 85 base	6d and 7d " 8d and 9d " 10d and 12d "	0 30 0 15 0 10	" " Norwegian Castor Oil	0 094 0 1
arp and flat pressed nails and and longer per lou lbs. and 2% inch	1 20 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 35 0 00	" Harrow Tooth Tin Plates:	2 75 base 2 50	16d and 20d "	0 05 Base	Castor Oil bris Lard Oil, Extrs	0 00° 0 0 0 75° 0 8 0 65° 0 7 0 66° 0 6
		IC Coke, 14 x 20 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20 IX Charcoal IXX "	4 50	Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides "No.1" "No.2"	0 00 0 07± 0 00 0 06±	Linseed, raw, nett. "boiled, nett Olive, pure. Extra, qt., per case. Turpentine, nett	0 60 0 7
Hi Chain-No. 6.	2 50 0 00 3 00 0 00 0 11 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts.	8 00 box 0 10 ¹ / ₂ 0 t0	" No. 3 Fanners pay \$1 extra for sorted, cured & inspect'd Sheepskins	1 30 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Turpentine, nett Benzine Petroleum: Gasoline	0 59 0 6 0 19 0 2 0 20 0 2
4 4 4 8 4 Inch 5-16 7 18	0 091 0 00	22 and 24 guage case lots 26 guage	7 95 8 20	Lambskins each	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 08	Silver Star. Imperial Acme American W. W	0 15 0 1

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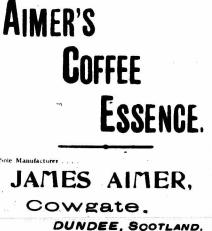
The paternal character of the govmment of Germany has many mani-^{stations}, some of which amuse, some Tritate, but others delight visitors to at country. The Germans seem imwith the idea that there are any things which the state can do ther for a man than he can do for Inself, and that, while personal freeis all very well, there are numersacrifice. 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

yearly earnings average \$84; those who earn from \$84 to \$130; from \$130 to \$202; and from \$202 to \$273, and others whose incomes exceed the latter sum. The sum assured is regulated by the assessment paid weekly, monthly or quarterly. Each insured person must possess a receipt card on



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

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Name of Article	Wholesale.		Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Class, United inches,60 to 35 do 26 to 40 do 41 to 50 do 51 to 60	0 00 2 10 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 75	Special Dairy, per brl. quarters Spl Cheese Salt p bag 300 lb Turk's Island per bush	2 00 2 50 0 45 0 50 1 25 1 50	Capstan Cigarettes, 10s. 50s. Gold Flake, 10s. 50s Three Castles, 10s. 50s Gold Tip, 50s, 100s Getth's Smoking, per lb	0 20 1 00 1 25 2 50	Poris- Tarragona Bandeman Warter & Ma) sPorts gal. Sherries-Peg artin Wisdom & Warter's Sher	200 600
Paints, 401, do No. 1. do No. 2. do No. 2. do No. 3. White Lead dry. Red Lead. Venetian Red Eng'h	0 00 6 00 0 00 5 62; 0 06 5 25 5 50 5 75 5 60 5 10 1 75 2 00 1 50 3 25	Tebacce Cut Smoking. No. 1 Black Chewing, cade No. 3 do Old Chum, in pkg., 10s and Ud Chum, in tins, 1bs. and Ud Chum, 1 d tins Old Chum, 1 d tins Puritan, 1 d tins	0 69 0 00 0 00 0 88 0 00 0 88 0 00 0 95	North West Unwashed Fulied, combing. do super	0 16 0 17 0 06 0 09 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 21 0 25 0 25	riceper gal <i>Clevets</i> St. Juliens Barton & Guestier Nat. Johnson & Sons J. Calvet & Co	2 60 2 66 4 00 25 00 4 00 25 00 4 50 40 00
Whiting, ordinary. do Gilders	0 60 0 70 0 85 1 00 2 40 2 50 1 90 2 90	do ¼ lb. tins do l b tins Cut Cavendish. in pig., 1-10 Durham, in bags, 1-12s and 1-6s Durham, 1 b. drums Ritchle's Navy Cut, 1-5 tins. do Smoking Mixtures.	0 00 0 85 0 00 0 88 0 00 0 80 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 05	Natal Cape, greasy do cleaned Australian greasy Building Paper.	0 16 0 18 0 14 0 154 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 21	Pommery, File & Co G. H. Mumm Perrier. Jouet & Co Brandies-Hennessygal, 1 Star	28 00 30 00 28 00 30 00
Giue: Domestic Broken Sheet French Casks do bris American White, bris Coopers' Giue Golden Ockre	0 18 0 15 0 114 0 18 0 00 0 14 0 16 0 20 0 20 0 28	la tins. Ritchle's Smoking Mixture, 1-10s Unique, 1-15 phgs. do in phgs, 1 ib do in phgs, 14 ib O. K. Mixture, in phs., 15	0 00 0 95 0 00 0 80 0 00 0 66 0 00 0 61 0 00 0 60	Tarred feit, per 100 lbs 2 ply, Ready RT's, rell 8 Wines, Liquors, &c. Ale-Buglish	0 80 0 00 1 05 0 00	Scotch Whiskeys Dewars Scotch extra spec. Spl. Liqueur Extra spl. Liqueur Gin- De Kuyper red cases	16 25 16 50 0 00 11 50
Brunswick Green. French Imperial Green Vermilionette. Gennine Quicksilver. No.1 Furnit'e Varn'h, pr.gi a do do Brown Japan.	0 04 0 10 0 12 0 16 0 12 0 40 0 90 0 95	Plug Tobaccos- Ritchie's Derby Smoking, Solace, 3a, 5s and 15s. Ritchie's Old Virginia Smot- ing Twist, 34s Old Virginia Solace, 34s	0 00 0 68 0 00 0 70 0 00 0 70	"	1 684 1 674 2 40 2 45 1 574 1 684	do green do do violet do hhds	0 00 6 60 0 00 2 65 2 15 3 00
Black Japan Orange Shellac, No. 1	0 50 0 75 1 70 1 80 1 90 2 00 0 25 2 40 0 00 2 00	Ritchie ⁶ Old Chum Chawing Solace, Thick and Thin 9s, (61), cads)	0 00 0 67 0 00 0 67 0 00 0 67	Spirits	4 15 4 25 2 90 2 80 8 60 0 00 8 00 8 50 6 00 6 50 gal.2.20 2.30	do do 3 stars, qts John Jamieson & Co Angostura Bitters, per case of 2 dos Banagher Irish Whisky,qts do do do per gal Watson solid Irish.ofs.prcs	9 70 10 50 9 50 11 50 14 50 15 00 9 75 10 35 4 00 4 25 6 75 7 75
	0 40 0 45 2 10 8 00 0 974 0 50 11 90 1 25 11 274 0 35	Meridian (Cavendiah ½ ib. Traveller. Three fastice Britoti Birda Eye Capetan Navy Cut	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 60 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 50	Canadian Wines Golden Diana, qts Fine Old Port " Niagara " Hurgundy " Claret " Dry Concord "	cases gal, 6 00 0 00 5 00 1 25 5 00 1 25 4 50 1 00 4 50 1 00 4 50 1 00	do do pte per ce.	7 75 8 75



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Special Rates to Canadians ... Under the New Tariff

which stamps are fixed for the amount of the premium. These stamps are sold at post offices in Germany, each one of which constitutes a receipt for its face value. The law has not been long enough in operation to admit of conclusions being drawn from it as a cure for pauperism, but the experiment is very interesting as a phase of State badustrial Life Assurance.—Insurance Chronicle.

ACROSS THE COUNTER.

The much-quoted adage advising the shoemaker to stick to his last has been brought forcibly to my mind during



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 propertionately large, and the man who owned it made money. For reasons

best known to himself, however, 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 good price, but no more than the place was worth, as a't that time it was doing a business of from \$30 to \$40 a day. I believe the



man who bought it was formerly in the hat business. Well, to make a long story short, I heard recently that the at merchant had sold the cigar store for \$300. It appears that business began to fall off as soon as he took possession, and when he sold out a few days ago he was only taking in from \$8 to \$10 a day. That man way undoubtedly all right in his own way, he was considerably out of his proper sphere when he got into the eigar business. The supposition is algether too general that anybody can a cigar store. In a way this can be done, but nine out of ten of these anybodies would run it into the ground. I account for the popular delusion from the fact that all smokrs think they know as much about the tobacco business as the man who sells them their smokes. A man walks into a hat store and calls for a straw hat He selects one that suits him in Pretend to be familiar with the varihas kinds of straws used in its manufacture or the methods used in its conaltuetion. He buys a pair of shoes. Possibly he knows the difference be-Ween kangaroo and calf, but he is ^{completely} at sea as to details, and he hakes no bones about admitting it. He Pays fifty cents for a dinner in one

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Telegrams, SHUTTLE.

DUNDEE."

McGregor

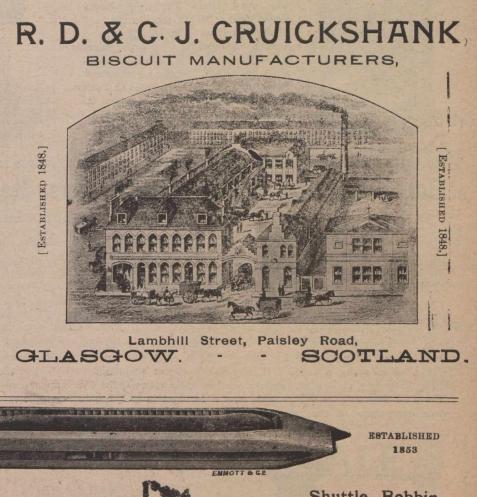
LTD.,

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

DUNDEE. SCOTLAND.

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,

779



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Hope Glass and Engineering Works, Stairfoot, Barnsley, Eng.

how much profit is in it for you, and all the other details concerning its production and sale. This, I take it, is why so many clothing dealers, blacksmiths, porters, actors, green grocers, and men of divers other callings drift into the eigar business. Of course, there are mon who are so fortunately gifted 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.

772

The eigar business is not only distinctly different from all other branches of trade, but, as a matter of fact, there are few ather lines wherein expetrience, study and natural fact are so essential to success. Every day experimentors are learning this and paying a snug sum for their experience, The object lessons are evidently lost on their fellows, for the crop of experimentors is as large to-day as it ever was.

A NEW MOVE.

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



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	1887, 414 per cent 1891-9, 3 p.c Ma, 4 per cent. loan, 1860	 91 106	 98 108
	\$ per cent. loan, 1888-99	100	102
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SH8	Railway and other Stocks.	Mar	10-2-
1	Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874 1876, 5 p.c 1880, 4% p.c 1883, 5 p.c. Atlantic & Nth. Weetern 5 p.c. Gua Buffalo & Lake Huron \$10 shr do 5% p.c. 1st mort	103	106
	1876, 5 p.c 1890, 4% p.c	103 101	106 103
100	Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p.c. Gua	168	110
10 100	Buffalo & Lake Huron \$10 shr	119 13¼	122 1334
800	do 5% p.c. 1st mort	136 136	140 140
	Can. Central 6 p.c. M. Bds. Int. guar. by Gov.		
100	Canadian Pacific \$100	112	114
	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c	100	102
100	Grand Trunk of Genede Ord stock	71/8	71/4
100	and equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c. lst pref. stock	125	128
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100	or Quebec 8	107	109 115
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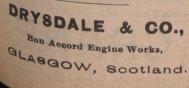
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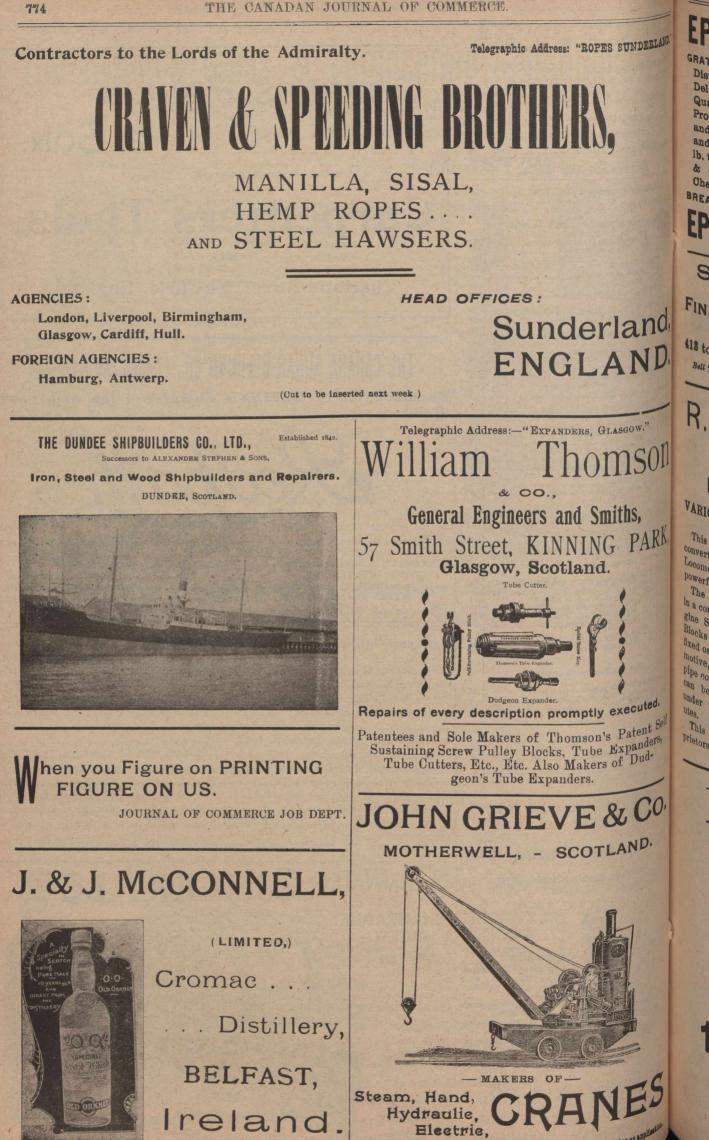
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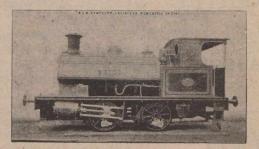
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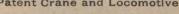
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The Pump being kept ready In a convenient place in the Engine Shed, is swung by Pully Blocks or Crane into brackets fixed on buffer beam of Locomotive, and the flexible steam pipe coupled up, all of which can be done and the Engine under way inside of five minCombined Locomotive and Fire Engine (Clarke's Patent).



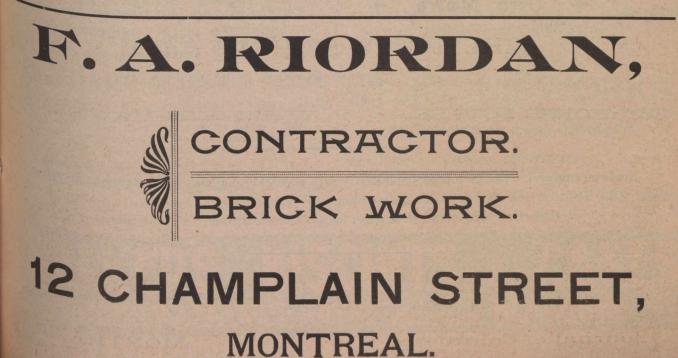
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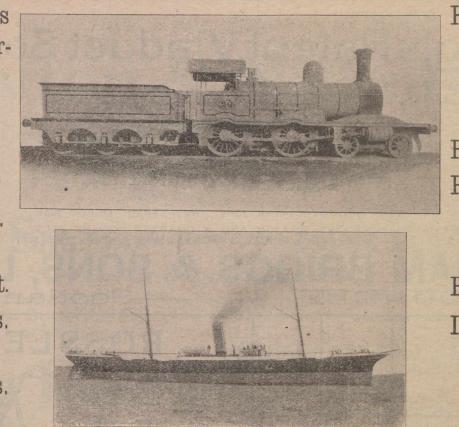
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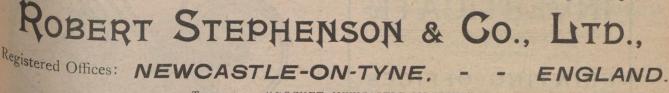
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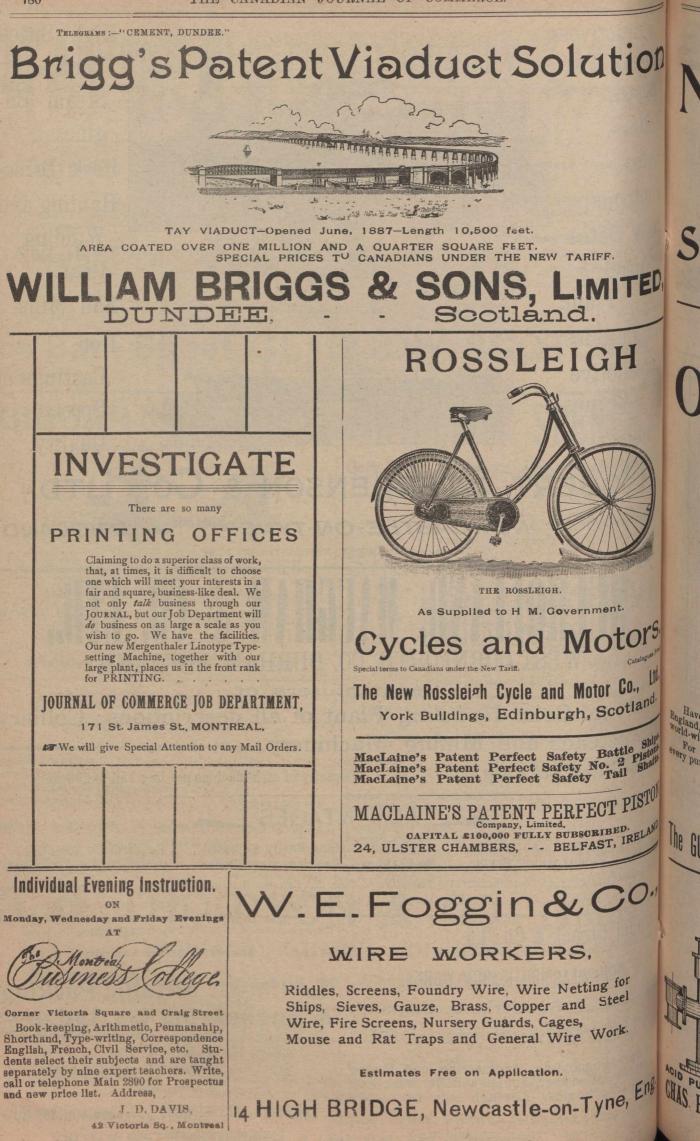
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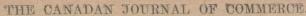
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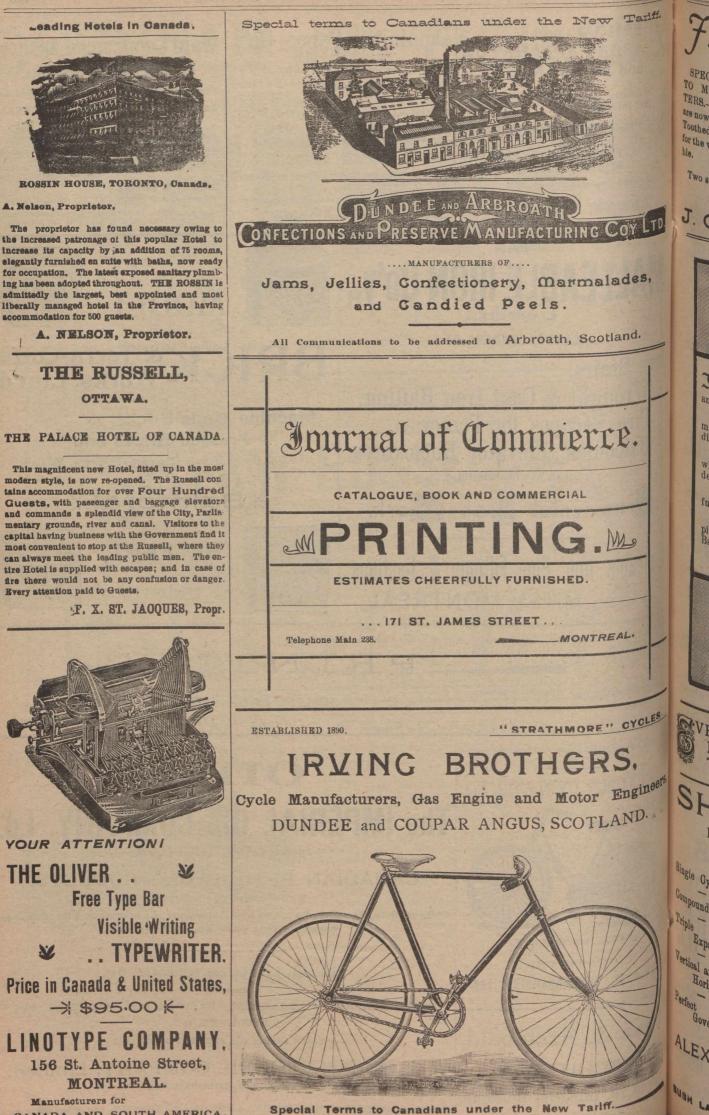


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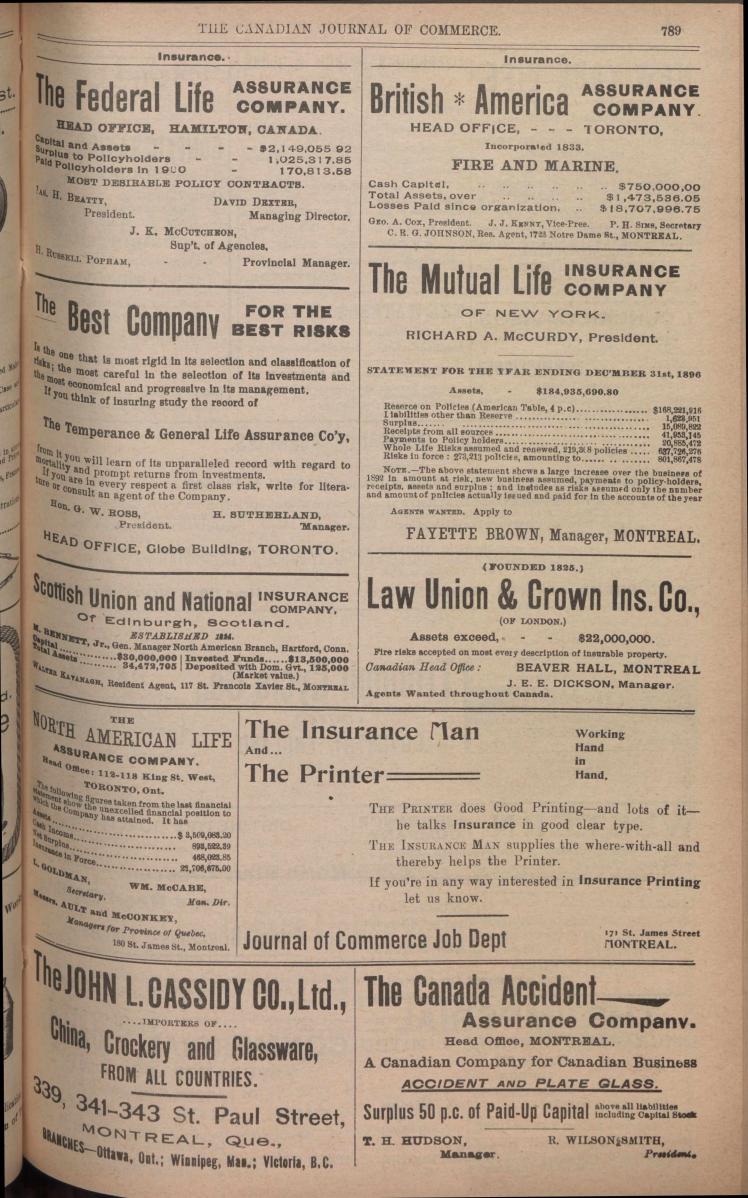
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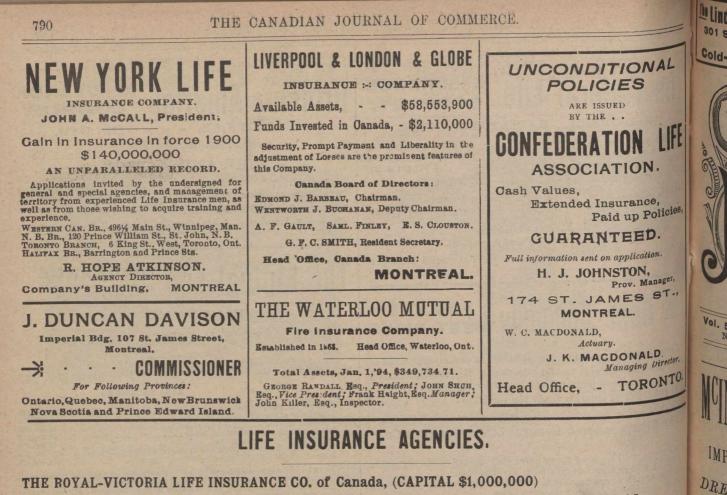
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