

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund. - 8,000,000.00 Undivided Profits. - 165,856.09

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Ed. B. Graenshields, Esq. Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. ANADA:

	BRANUILD IN CARLES	
MONTREA	H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch.	
44	Seigneurs St. Branch. Point St. Charles Branch.	
Almonte,	nt. Perth, Ont. Glace Bay, N. "Peterboro, "Hallfax, N.S.	5.
Belleville, Brantford,	" Picton, " Sydney, N.S. " Barnia, " Calgary, Alta	
Brockville, Chatham,	" Stratford, " Lethbridge, A	Iti
Cornwall, Deseronto, Ft. William	" Toronto, " Winnipes, Ma: " (Vone, st. br. Greenwood, B.	n. C.
Goderich, Guelph,	"Wallaceburg, " Nelson, B. C.	3.
Hamilton, Kingston,	" Quebec, " New Westin	111
Lindsay,	" Fredericton, N.B. Rossland, B.C. " Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B.	

London, Ottawa, "St. John, N.B. Vernon, Amherst, N.S. Victoria,

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

IN NEWFOUNDIAND: St. John's, Nfd., 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 BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank. "The National Provincial Bank of England. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland-The Branches.

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. Moers & Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. Ban Francisco-The First National Bank. "The Angle-Californian Bank.

Montreal, 30th April, 1902.

THE BANK OF TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

Paid-up Capital - - - \$2,500,000 Reserve Fund - - - 2,600,000

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President.

WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., Robert Reford, Esq., Charles Stuart, Esq., Robert Reford, Esq., William George Gooderham, Esq. John Waldie, John J. Long.

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

Toronto, "King St. W. Br. Montreal, "Pt. St. Charles Barrie, Brockville, Cobourg,	Gananoque,	Port Hope, Rossland, B. C. Sarnia Stayner, St. Catharines. Wallaceburg.
	BANKERS:	

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

Chicago-First National Bank.

Careful attention given to the collection

of Commercial Paper and Securities,

and the second second	BANK		RITISH RICA.
TA	OTOTIT	Look Little Lad L	OT OTTO

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 13:0. Paid up Capital, - £1,006,000 stg. Reserve Fund. - 5 Gracechurch St. E.C. COURT OF DIRECTORS:

COULT OF	DIRTOTOTO.
H. Brodie,	H. J. B. Kendall,
hn James Cater,	Frederic Lubbock.
chard H. Glyn,	Goerge D. Whatman
Arthur Hoare,	Henry R Farrer,
G. C. Glyn.	The Distance of the second
Secretary.	A G. Wallis.
Head Office in Can	lada St. James etr

Montreal H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector.

eet.

0.

Brantford,	Halifax, N.S.,
Hamilton,	St. John, N.B.,
Toronto.	Fredericton,
Kingston,	Yukon District,
Midland,	Dawson City.
Ottawa,	Dawson City, Winnipeg, Man.
Montreal, Que.,	Branden.

C.

Montreal, Que., Branden,
DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OB-TAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES. Agents in the United States.
New York (62 Wall St.).-W. Lawson and J. C.
Weish, Agents.
San Francisco (197 Sansome Street).-H. M. J.
McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.
London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Ce.
Foreign Agents-Liverpoel-Bank of Liverpool.
Scotland-National Bank & Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, and Japan-Mercantile Bank of Australia.
New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Lim-ited. West Indies-Colenial Bank. Paris-Messrs.
Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.
Firefy Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Paid-up Capital, - - - - \$2,500,000 Reserve Fund, - - - 2,150,060 2, 150,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Wm. Molson Macpherson, - President. S. H. Ewing, - - - Vice-President. S. H. Ewing, M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn,
 H. Markland Melson, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw. W.

JAMES FLLIOT, General Manager. A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector.
 H. Lockwood W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors.

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: Alvinston, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Aylmer, "Montreal, P.Q. Et. Thomas, Ont. Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. Montreal, Mariet and Harbour" Branch, Jacquese Cartier Sq. Brockville, "Morrisburg, Ont. Toronte. Ont. Calgary, Alberts, Norwich, "Toronte Je." Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, "Trenton, " Clinton, "Owen Sound, "Yancouver, B. C. Exeter, "Port Arthur, "Victoria, B. C. Fraserville, Guebec, F.G., Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Hensall. "Estation, B.G. Winnipeg, Man. Kingsville, "Ridgetown, Ent. Knowlton, Que. Sincoe, "

AGENTS IN EUROPE:

London-Parr's Bank, Ltd.; Messrs. Chaplin; Milne, Grenfell & Co., Ltd. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Ireland-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. France-Societe Generale, Credit Lyonnais. Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japan - Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

IN UNITED STATES:

<section-header><text><text>

The Chartered Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

- \$6,000,000 Reserve Fund, 1,700,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., - President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President. Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., Hon. David MacKeen.

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.

E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of the Gen-eral Manager, Mentreal); W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches, Montreal, W. F. Brock, Inspector, Mont-real

Antigonish, N.S.	Newcastle, N.B.
Bathurst, N.B.	Ottawa, Ont.
Bridgewater, N.S.	Pictou, N.S.
Caraquet N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Charlottetewn, P.E.I.	Rexton. N.B.
Dalhousie, N. B.	Ressland, B.C.
Dorchester, N.B.	Sackville, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.	St. John, N.B.
Grand Forks, B.C.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Guyaboro, N.S.	St. John's, Nfid.
Halifax, N.S.	Summerside, P.E.I.
Londonderry, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.
Louisburg, C.B.	Truro, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.
Maitland, N.S.	Vancouver, East End, BO.
Moncton, N.B.	Victoria, B.C.
Montreal, Que.	Westmount, P.Q.
Montreal, West End.	Weymouth, N.S.
Nanaimo, B.C.	Woodstock, N.B.
Nelson, B.C.	and the second

Agencies in Havana, Cuba; New York, N.Y.; and Republic, Washington.

CORRESPONDENTS:

CORRESPONDENTS: Great Britain, Bank of Scotland. France, Oredit Lyonnais. Germany, Deutsche Bank. Spain, Credit Lyonnais. China and Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, National Shawmut Bark, Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Sam Francisco, Nevada National Bank. Portland, Ore, First National Bank. Seattle, Washington Na-tional Bank. Spokane, Exchange National Bank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836 St. Stephen, N.B.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. \$1,000.000 Capital Authorized. Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-up, 500,000 418,000

Capital Paid-up, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan. Esq., Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq., Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq., T. H. McMillan, Cashler. BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont. Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock Ont. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Reyal Bank ef Scetland.

THE ONTARIO BANK

2	m cara	F They we	LOTO	DT.	I I Y JY B
Capital A		-			\$1,500,000.00
Capital P	aid-up		- +		1,399, #69.00
Rest -					425,000,00
Profit and	Loss Ac	count			84.411.44
	HEAD (OFFICE	: TOP	ONTO).
		DIRECT	TORS:		
G. R.	R. Coch	burn.	Esq.	- P	resident.

Donald Mackay, Esq., - Freident. Donald Mackay, Esq., - Vice-President. Hon. J. C. Aikms, R. D. Perry, Esq., A. S. Irving, Esq., Hon R. Harcourt, R. Grass CHARLES MCGILI, - General Manager. BRANCHES:

	DRANUTED:	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Alliston,	Fort William,	Ottawa,
Aurora,	Kingston,	Peterboro.
Bowmanville,	Lindsay,	Port Arthur.
Ruckingham, Q.,	Montreal,	Sudbury.
Cornwall,	Mount Forest,	Tweed,
	Newmarket,	a state and the state of the set
		ellington Streets.
Toronto:	Queen and H	
	Yonge and	Richmond "
and the second	AGENTS:	
	-Parr's Bank,	
France and Et	rope-Credit L	yonnais.

New York-Fourth Agents Bank of Montre National Bank and The

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN
BANK OF COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Paid-up Capital, \$8.000,000
HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO. Paid-up Capital, - \$8.000,000 Rest. DIRECTORS: HON. GEO. A. COX President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., - Vice-President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., - Vice-President.
DIRECTORS: Dussident
HON. GEU. A. UUA " Treetdent
Tes Crethern Fac W B Hamilton Esc.
John Hoskin Esg. K C. LL D.
Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Matthew Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq.,
Frederic Nicholls, L. Melvin Jones,
A. Kingman, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager.
A. H. Ireland, Chief Insp'r and Supt. of Branches.
BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA.
Ayr ONTABIO: Simcoe Barrie Dundas Ottawa Stratford
Barrie Dundas Ottawa Stratford
Belleville Dunnville Paris Strathroy
Berlin Fort FrancesParkhill Toronto Blenheim Galt Peterboro Toronto Jc.
Bienneim Galt Peterboro Toronto JC.
Carnes Guelph St Ceth'rin's Walkerville
Brantierd Goderich Potr Perry Walkerton Caynga Gnelph St.Cath'rin's Walkertille Chatham Hamilton Sarnia Waterloo CollingwoodLondon Stt Ste. M'rie Windsor
CollingwoodLondon Sit Ste, M'rie Windsor
Dresden Orangeville Seaforth Woodstock
QUEBEC. MANITOBA. YUKON DISTRIOT. Montreal. Winnipeg Dawson, White Horse.

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GUBBG: MANTFORM. TURON DISTRICT.
 Montreal, Winnipeg Dawson, White Horse. BRITISE GOLUMBLA.
 Atlin Greenwood, Nelson, Sandon, Granbrook, Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver, Fernie, Nanaino, Victoria, IN GREAT BRITAIN:
 London, 60 Lowbard St. E. C., S. C. Alerxander, Mgr IN THE UNITED STATES:
 New York, San Francisco. Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Skagway, Alaska.
 Bankers in Great Britain:
 The Bank of Scotland, London ; Lloyds Bank, Limited; Messers. Smith Payne & Smiths, London. Correspondents Abroad: France-Credit Lyon-naie, Paris; Messers Lazard Frores & Cie., Paris, Germany — Deutsche Bank. Holland – Disconto Maatschappij, Rotterdam. Belgium J. Mathieu & Fils, Krussels. Mestico-Banco de Londres y Mexico. West Indize-Bank of Novs Scotla, King-ton, Jamaica; Colonial Bank and Branches. Bermuda-Bank of Bounda, Hamilton. South America-Bitish Bank of South America, London and Brazilian Bank. India, Australia & China. South Amterica Bank of India, Australia & China. South Amterica Bank of South America, London and Brazilian Bank. India, China. South Amterica Bank of South America, London and Brazilian Bank. India, China. South Amterica Bank of South America, London and Brazilian Bank. India China. South Amtrica, Standard Bank of South America, Bank of Anstrialsak. India China. South Amtrica Standard Bank of Australia & China. South Amid-Union Bank. of Australia & New Zea-umd-Union Bank. of Australia, Limited; Bank of Austrialsak. Honoluku-Piret National Bank of Hawaii, Bishop & Co.

Traders Bank of Canada Board of Directors: C. D. Warren, Esq. President. How. J. R. STRATTON, Vice-President. LOR. J. K. STRATON, Vice-President. John Drynan, Esq. C. KLOEFFER, Esq. M.P. Toronto. Greiph. C. S. WILCOX, ESQ., Hamilton. W. J. SHEFFARD, Waubaushene. Head Office, Toronto. H.S. STRATHY, General Manager. J. A. M. ALLEY, Inspector. BRANCHES: Bodnay Ar M. ALLEY, BRANCHES: BRANCHES: Arthur, Ont., Guelph, Rodney, Ayimer, Hamilton, Sarnia, Beeton Ingersoll, Sault Ste. Mar Burlington, Leamington, Strathroy, Drayton, Newcastle, St. Mary's, Dutton, North Bay, Sturgeon Fall, Bimira, Orillia, Sndbury, Glencoe, Port Hope, Tilsonburg. Grand Valley, Ridgetown Windsor BANKEES Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank. Kodney, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Strathroy, St. Mary's, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Tilsonburg, Windsor

DANOTT DIT	ADA TITTOO
BANQUE D'E	IUUHELAGA.
Capital Subscribed	
Capital Paid-up.	1.967.000
Capital Paid-up, Reserve Fund, -	- 950,000
DIREC	TORS.
F. X. ST. CHARLES,	R. BICKERDIKE.
rresident.	M.F., VICE-PTOS.
Hon. J. D. Rolland, J.	A. Vaillancourt, Esq.,
and Alphonse '	Turcotte, Esq.,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,	Gen'l Manager
C. A. GIROUX,	. Assistant Manager
	Inspector
Head Office.	
BRANCHES-Joliette, P Q.	St. Jerome, P.Q.
Louisville, P.Q.	St. Henry, Montreal
Quebec, P.Q.	1393 St. Catherine "
	1756 " "
	2217 Notre Dame "
	Hochelaga. "
Vankleek Hill, Ont.	Three Rivers, P.Q.
Winning Mag	CONTRACTOR OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIP

Valleyfield. P. Q. Hochesze, Vankleek Hill, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q. Winnipeg, Man. CORRESPONDENTS-Nati'al Park Bank, Nat'l Bank of N. America, Nat'l City Bank, Importers & Tra-ders' National Bank, Mchts National Bank, MM, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., MM. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. KountzeBrochers, New York International Trues Co., National Bank of Redemp-tion, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Philadelphia National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Philadelphia National Bank, The Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphis, National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Es-compte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Crédit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, France. C dit Lyonnais Brussels, Belcium. Deuts che B K. Berlin, Germany. Banque Imp, Royale & Priv. des Pays Antrichiens Vienna, Austria, Banque de Rotterdam. Rotterdam, Holland. Letters of Credit islowed la Savings Department.

The Ohartered Banks.
BANK OF HAMILTON.
CAPITAL paid up
HEAD OFFICE - HAMILTON,
Directors: JOHN STUART, A. G. RAMEAY, Vice-President John Proctor, Geo Roach, Wm. Gibson, Hon. A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee, (Toronto.) J. TURNBULL, General Manager. H. S. STEVEN, Asst. General Manager.
Beamsville, Berlin, Byth, Brantford, Ont Listowel, Brandon, Man. Lucknow Stonewall, M.,

Brandon, Man.	Lucknow	Stonewall, M.,
Carman, Man.	Manitou, Man	Southampton,
Chesley,	Milton	Teeswater, Mac.
Delhi,	THE REAL PROPERTY	Toronto,
Dundalk,	Mitchell,	Vancouver, B.C.
	MOOSe Jaw,	
Dundas,	N.W.T.	wingnam.
Georgetown,	Morden, Man.	Wingham. Winkler, Man.
Gorrie,	Niagara Falls,	Winnipeg, Man.
Grimsby,		
Hagersville, Ont	Orangeville,	
Hagersville, OH	·Owen Sound,	
Hamilton, E. End	Palmerston.	
Hamilton,	Pilot Mound.	

Barton St Man

Bation Storespondents: -- National Provincial Bank of England [Ltd.] London. American Correspondents :-- New York-Fourth National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. Bos-ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Detroit-Detroit National Bank. Kaneas City-National Bank of Commerce. St. Louis-National Bank of Commerce. Commerce

The Dominion Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 2% per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institu-tion, has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after

Friday, the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st o the 31st July next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, T. G. BROUGH, Gen. Manager. Toronto, 26th, June 1902.

 Eastern Townshins Bank.

 Capital Authorized
 \$2000,000,

 Capital paid up
 \$1,955,226

 Reserve Fund.
 \$1,200,000

 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 \$1,905,226

 WILMEN FARWEIL, President.
 \$1,900,000

 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 \$1,000,000

 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 \$1,000

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

The BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital (Fully paid up) - - \$2,000,000 Rest, - - 1,765,000

Rest, 1,765,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE President, GEORGE HAY, Vice-President On. Geo. Bryson, Alex. Fraser. John Mather, David MacLaren. Denis Murphy. HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa. Ont. Gro. BURN, Gen. Mgr.- D. M. FINNIZ, Ottawa Mgr. L. C. OWEN, Inspecting Officer. Branches: Ontario-Alexandria, Arnprior, Av-onmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkesbury, Keewstin, Kemptville, Lanark. Mat-tawa, Ottawa, Wellington treet, Baht street. Ridean St., Somerset street Parry Sound, Pembroke. Rat-portage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Vank-leek Hill, Winchester. Quebec.-Granby, Hull, La chute, Montreal. Shawinigan Falls. Mankobe-Dauphin, Portage la Prairis, Winnipeg.

AGENTS IN CANADA. -BANK OF MONTREAL AGENTS IN CANADA.-BANK OF MONTREAL FOREIGN AGENTS.-New York. The Agents Bank of Montreal, National Bank of Commerce, Merchants National Bank. Boston 'National Bank of the Republic, Colonial National Bank, Massa-chusetts National Bank. Chicago: Bank of Mont-real. St. Faul: Merchants National Bank London: Parr's Bank Limited. France: Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Paris. India, China and Japan: Chartered Bank of India, Australia and Japan.

	INCORPORATED 1882.
1	Capital Paid-up\$2,000,000.00 Reserve Fund
1	Head Office, - HALIFAX, N.S.
1	DIRECTORS.
	CHARLES ABCHIBALD Vice-President
1	
1	
	General Office, - TORONTO, Ont.
1	H. C. McLeod, Gen. Manager. D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. GEO. SANDERSON, Insp'r.
	BRANCHES.
-	In Nova Scotia-Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown
1	Liverpool. New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford.
	Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifaz, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford Pictou, Pugwash, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth.
1	In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham From
1	dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen),
1	St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen),
1	Sussex, Woodstock. In P.E. Island-Charlottetown and Summerside,
1	In Quebec-Montreal and Paspeblac. In Ontario-Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto.
	In Ontario-Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto.
1	In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace.
	In West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica.
1	In United States Boston, Mass.: Chicago.
-1	
1	THE QUEBEC BANK.
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP - 2,500,000
	HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC Founded 1818, Incorporated 1832, CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 " PAID-UP - 2,500,000 REST - 800,000
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP - 2,500,000 REST - DIRECTORS - 800,000
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818, Incorporated 1832, CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP - 2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS : JOHN BREAKEY, President.
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP 2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, Yice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Warb Vacey Boarwill
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818, Incorporated 1832, CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP 2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell,
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818, Incorporated 1832, CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP 2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell,
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818, Incorporated 1822, CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP \$2,500,000 REST BIREOTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingeley, Edeson Fitch. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager. Branches
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818, Incorporated 1822, CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP \$2,500,000 REST BIREOTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingeley, Edeson Fitch. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager. Branches
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818, Incorporated 1822, CAPITAL AUTHORISED • \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP • 2,500,000 REST • DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T ROSS, • Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingeley, Edson Fitch. THOMAS MCDOUGALL, Gen. Manager. Branches. Quebec, St. Peter St. o Upper Town. Thorold, Ont.
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818, Incorporated 1822, CAPITAL AUTHORISED • \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP • 2,500,000 REST • DIRECTORS: JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T ROSS, • Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingeley, Edson Fitch. THOMAS MCDOUGALL, Gen. Manager. Branches. Quebec, St. Peter St. o Upper Town. Thorold, Ont.
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC Founded 1818, Incorporated 1822, CAPITAL AUTHORISED 33,000,000 "PAID-UP 2,500,000 REST 300,000 JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F, Billingeley, Edson Fitch. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager. Branches. Quebec, St. Peter St. do Upper Town. do St. Roch. Montreal, St. James St. do St. Catherine St. E. Shawenegan Falle, Q. Ottawa, Ont.
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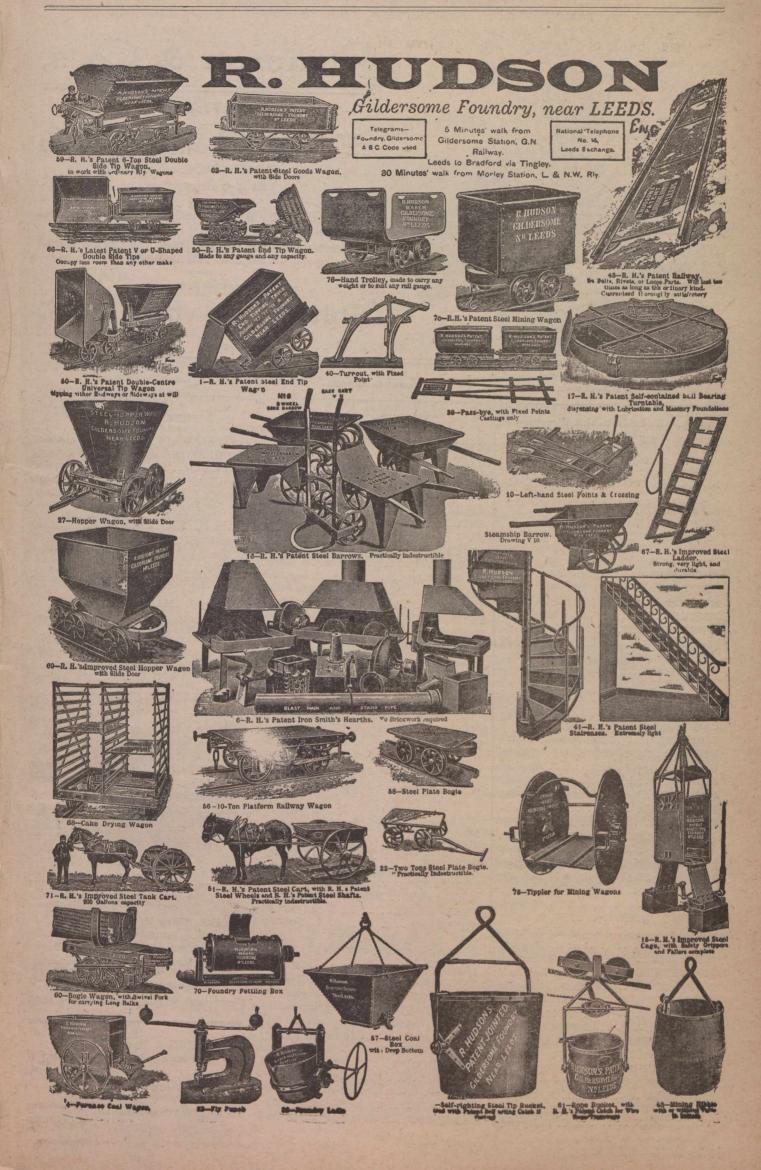
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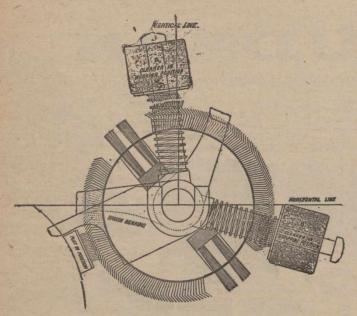
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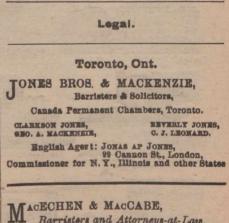
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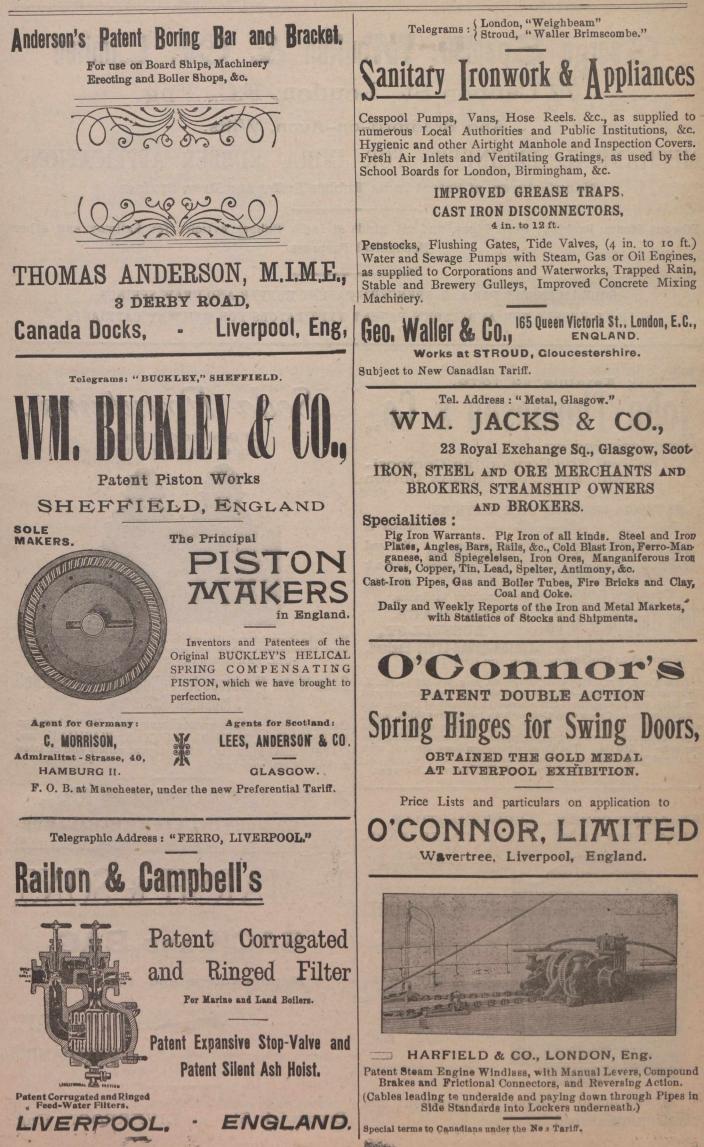


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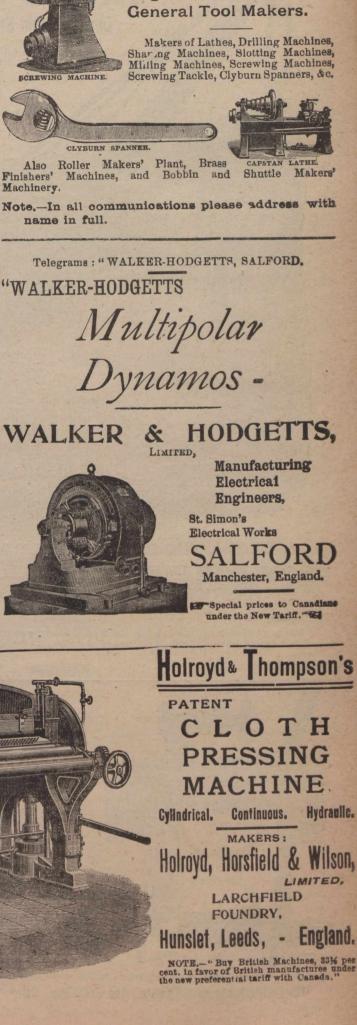
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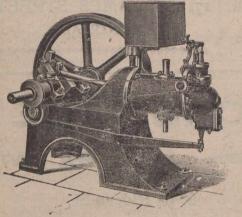


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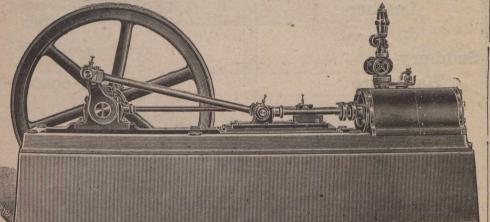
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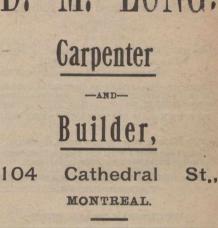
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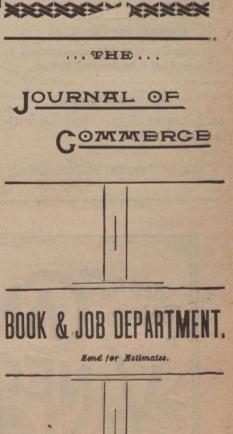




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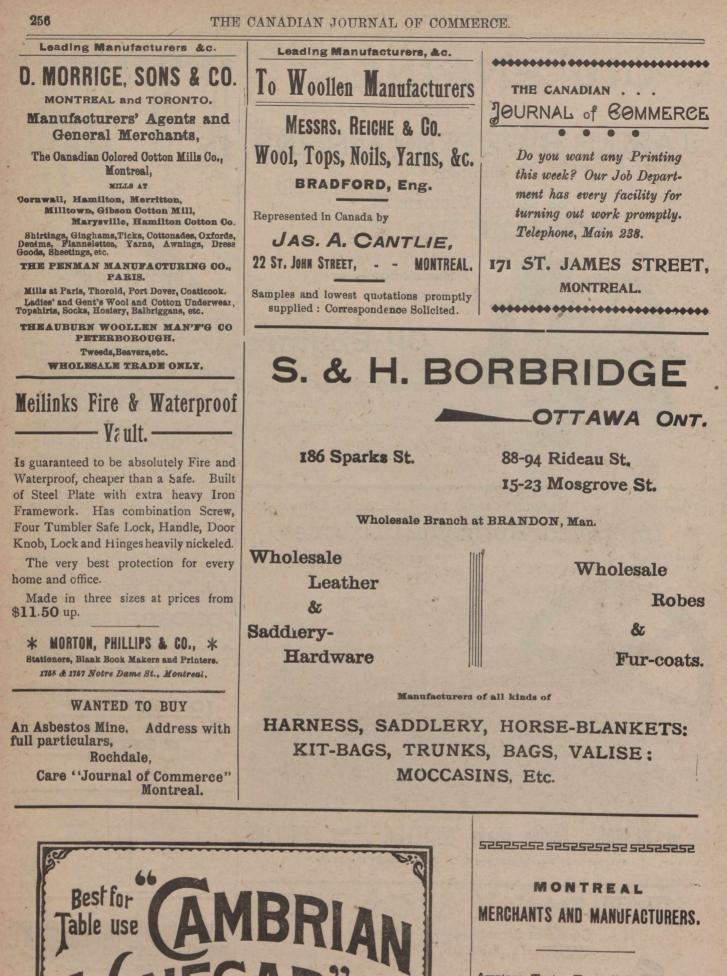
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-The Tourists' Association of Victoria, British Columbia, a voluntary association, organized by business men and citizens for the purpose of making known the attractions of Victoria and Vancouver Island as a tourist and health resort, have published a neatly illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the place, which can be had on application.

-Negotiations have just been completed, says a Berlin cable, for the acquisition of vast saltpeter concessions in Chili, by which the Prussian Agricultural Syndicate obtains control of 64,000 acres of rich mineral land and two factories fully equipped and working. It has been ascertained that the project is officially supported by the Prussian Government, which sent two delegates to examine the property before the purchase was completed.

-A prominent London, Eng., tea dealer has issued a unique souvenir of the king's coronation in the form of a beautifully-enamelled package of his celebrated tea. The tin—in red, white, blue and gold—s'nows finely executed gravures of Westminster Abbey, the parliamentary buildings, draped Union Jack, royal standard and shields, the top being surmounted by a gorgeous crown and royal insignia.

--The Germans have invented a new kind of window glass called cloisonne glass. It is similar to stained glass, but it is claimed to be superior. The design is prepared in double brass wires, and the interstices are filled with small pieces of colored glass. This design is then mounted upon a large sheet of plain glass, to which it is firmly attached by means of a translucent cement. Another similar sheet of glass is then placed upon the top of the design in the same way, so that the colored glass is

inserted between two sheets of glass. By this means the cloisonne is smooth on either side.

-The British traders' commissioners, says a Johannesburg dispatch, who recently arrived from England, admit that they are amazed at the amount of business in steel building material which is being offered, and then comment on the indolence of the British firms. They say that so far as they are able to discover only one firm, and that an American concern, has a capable representative in South Africa, and he has been securing immense orders in Cape Town and at Johannesburg at his own prices for huge buildings up to fourteen stories by being able to quote prices promptly and promise construction at American speed.

-A recent letter from Stratford, Ont., refers to the presence there of Messrs. J. S. and W. I. Kemp, of Newark Valley, N.J., who are seeking local capitalists with a view to erecting in Stratford a branch of the J. S. Kemp Company, for the manufacture of manure and fertilizer spreaders. If satisfactory arrangements can be made a factory three storeys in height and 150 by 160 feet in dimensions, besides other auxiliary buildings, will be erected. The company hope to employ about seventy men the first year, and gradually increase the staff to about double that number. The factory at Newark Valley employs about 140 hands, but they find difficulty in obtaining the lumber necessary for their implements, which are nearly all of wood. Their proposition will be submitted at the next meeting of the Council. It is expected that the tax rate of Stratford for the year will be struck at either 231/2 or 24 mills.

-An important tobacco firm in Pittsburg has written the Dominion Statistician for details respecting the cultivation of tobacco in Canada, with a view, if circumstances are favorable, of establishing a large factory for the manufacture of cheroots and "stogies." The firm wishes particularly to ascertain the quantity of tobcaco grown here,

Telegrams, "ARTESIAN," Manchester.



THOMAS MATTHEWS, Imperial Iron Works, Pendleton, – Manchester, Eng.

ARTESIAN WELL BORER,

Patent Deep Well and Bore-Hole Pumps. Earth Boring and Mining Machinery (all sizes) for Sale or Hire.

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and whether the quality of the native product will permit of its being used for the desired purposes, as the high duties would doubtless prevent the importation of foreign leaf. A reply has been sent, stating that the consumption per head of the population was in 1899 a little over 2 1-6 pounds; in 1900, 2 3-10 pounds, and in 1901, 4 4.10 pounds. There is little limit to the quantity which can be grown. In 1871 the production of tobacco amounted to 1 .500,000 pounds. in 1891 it had g grown in Ontario climate of Britis tion. The opini native tobacco amounted to 1 .500,000 pounds.

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

SOLE MAKERS:

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Liverpool,

England.

1,500,000 pounds. In 1881 it reached 2,500,000 pounds, and in 1891 it had grown to 4,300,000 pounds. Tobacco is grown in Ontario and Quebec, and it is reported that the climate of British Columbia is also suited to its production. The opinions of experts as to the character of the native tobacco are also submitted.

-The following statement gives some of the leading agricultural products exported from Canada during the eleven months ending June 30th, as compared with the same period in 1901:

	11 mos., '02.	11 mos., '01.
Horses	\$1,602,163	\$894,235
Cattle	9,646,784	8,316,110
Sheep	1,472,778	1,643,587
Poultry	37,404	67,190
Butter	5,101,966	\$ 2,967,924
Cheese	18,310,601	19,627,551
Eggs	1,723,843	1,691,444
Bacon	10,687,575	10,409,580
Beef	420,053	971,500
Hams	220,409	277,190
Poultry, dressed or undressed	237,821	141,152
Tongues	1,621	210,909
Canned tongues		559,716
All other, n.e.s		465,652

-The Department of Agriculture has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway System to provide a number of refrigerator cars for the carriage of cheese on through bills of lading and on local shipment to Montreal for export. For the limited number of cars available the Dominion Department of Agriculture has agreed to pay the icing charge to per-



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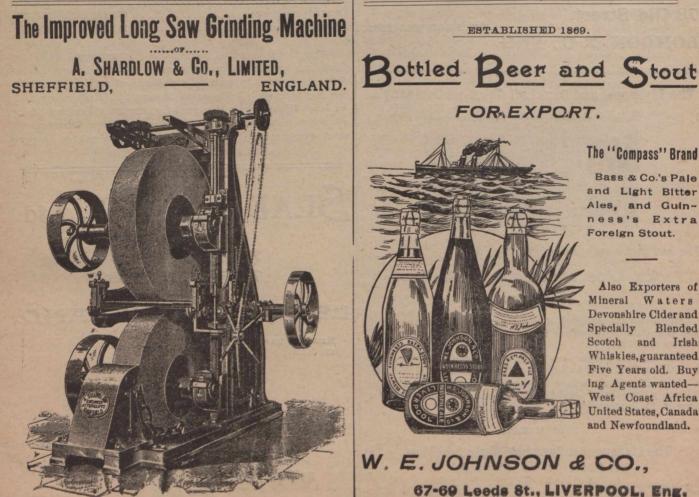
33¹/3 per cent. in favor of Canadians, under the New Tariff.

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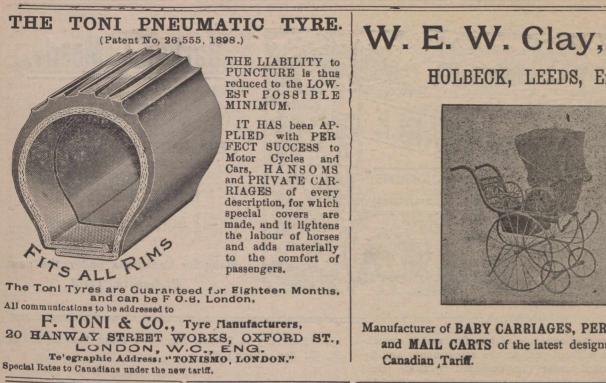
mit this service to be started. Shippers using these cars will be charged only the usual carload rates. Applications for these refrigerator cars should be made through the usual channels of the local railway agent, or the district freight agent, as the case may be. The Department of Agriculture does not undertake to furnish cars, but enly to pay the icing charges up to 100 cars per week, for two hot months, from the middle of July to the middle of September. The Grand Trunk System and the Canadian Pacific Railway will have some specially improved ventilator cars ready this month for the carriage of cheese. These are being fitted with special ventilating contrivances devised by Prof. Robertson. There will not be any extra charge for them.

-Details were obtained some days ago, says a Victoria, B.C., letter, of an enormous purchase recently made by the Tacoma Steel Company, by which it obtains 150 square miles of timber at Quatsino Sound, and will at once commence the construction of a big pulp mill. In addition to the timber, the company gets two thousand horsepower falls on Marble Creek. The transaction will mean the expenditure of a million dollars, of which \$350,000 will be in connection with the waterpower and starting the mills. Under the terms the company starts work before September 15th, and the whole works must be completed and in operation before 1904. A cruiser has been up the coast and found that all the timber can be obtained a mile from shore, there being over 300 miles of coast line on Quatsino Sound. The timber will be hauled out by cable to the Cruisers who have been along the coast find coast. spruce all along the stream, and unlimited balsam and hemlock on the higher ridges, and cedar in the low-lying places. The lease is for 21 years and open to renewal. Victorians who sell hold 40 per cent. of stock. No shares will be placed on the market, as the company has funds ready to proceed. Markets will be obtained in Japan, China, and Australia. The first capacity will be 75 tons daily and the ultimate capacity 150 tons. Henry Hewitt, the head of the Steel Company, has pulp mills at Everett, but the supply of timber for pulp so deteriorated that only a third-class article can be produced. At Quatsino the very finest article can be made, as the timber is so excellent.



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



-Hamilton Notes .- Work on the Deering Harvester Company's buildings has commenced. Manager Barrow, of the Water Works Department, has made the necessary arrangements for a supply of water until the new main is put down on Sherman Avenue, W. Halliday and Campbell ros. have been awarded the contract for the carpentering work .- The Ancaster toll road has been sold by the Township Council to the County Council. The price paid was \$10,000. Of this amount \$6,000 is to go into the general funds of the municipality and the remaining \$4,000 is to be used in fixing up other roads throughout the township. The agreement was reached at a joint meeting of the Good Roads Committee of the County Council and the members of the Township Council.-There was over \$70,000 insurance carried on the building and stock of the T. H. Pratt Company, which was recently destroyed. The companies interested are: Building-Equity, \$2,000; Perth Mutual, \$1,500; Gore. \$4,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$6,000. Stock-Wellington Mutual, \$2,000; Anglo-American, \$3,000; Equity, \$7,500; Union, \$2,500; Insurance Company of North America, \$5,000; Hand-in-Hand, \$5,000; Perth Mutual, \$1,000; Caledonian, \$2,500; British America, \$5,000; Queen, \$10,000; Merchants', \$1,500; Waterloo Mutual, \$2,000; Victoria Mutual, \$2,000; Economical, \$2,500; Ottawa, \$5,000; Traders', \$2,500.-There was only about \$10,000 insurance on the Brennen Lumber Mills. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

-Fraternal Insurance Decisions .-- Under a life policy providing against recovery in case of death by suicide, and that if insured die as a result of any act which, had



Teleg: aphic Address : "Muskers, Liverpool.

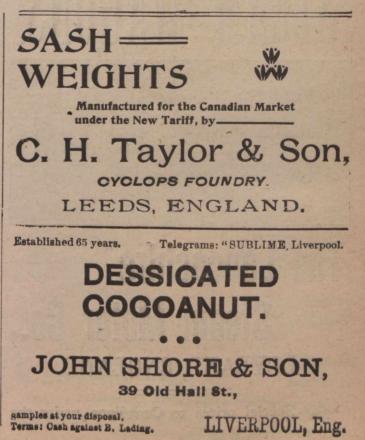
LOW HALL MILLS.

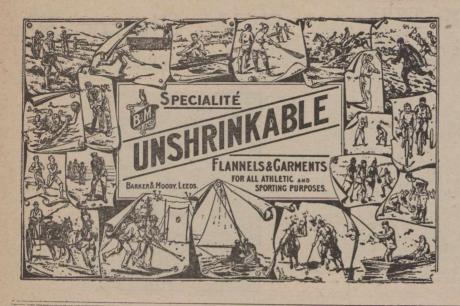
HOLBECK, LEEDS, Eng.



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

it been done by him while in possession of all his faculties unimpaired, would be deemed self-destruction, then there can be no recovery; suicide during insanity voids the policy. Keefer vs Modern Woodmen of America, 52 At. Rep. (Pa.) 164.—Process in an action on a life certificate against a foreign assessment life association which 'nas not complied with Burns' Rev. St. 1901, sec. 4914s, requiring such a company to file with the state auditor a consent that process against it be served on the consul and clerk of the local camp to which a deceased member belonged, under section 318, authorizing service of process on the agent of a corporation if its chief officers are not in the county; and the association will not be heard to insist that service on the auditor should have been made. Modern Woodmen of America vs Noyes et al, 64 N.E. Rep. (Ind.) 21.-Deceased was a member of a beneficiary association organized under How. Ann. St. c. 165, which authorized its trustees to change its by-laws. After deceased became a member the trustees adopted an amendment to the bylaws, changing the schedule of benefits, and increasing the membership dues. A member of the association testified that deceased had told him that he was satis-



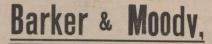


fied with the changed schedule of benefits, and it appeared that he paid without protest the assessments and increased dues levied under the amended bylaws. Held sufficient to sustain a finding that deceased had waived his right to object to the amendment so as to be bound there-



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MANUFACTURERS,

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Make for Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff.

by. Pokrefky vs Detroit Firemen's Fund Association, 90 N. W. Rep. (Mich.) 689.

--In five weeks, according to a Sault Ste. Marie letter, the whole of the main line of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway between the Soo and the Josephine mine at Michipicoten will be graded and ready for laying steel, but the latter work will be delayed until the building of several bridges is completed. Contractors have between 3,000 and 4,000 men at work on the grading, and will finish the remainder of the 180 miles from the Soo in that time. The building of bridges will take much more time, and they are erected steel cannot be taken beyond to un be laid, but as soon as it can work will be rush-Some of the bridges will be very long and ed. high. That over the Montreal River will be about 1,500 feet in length and 150 feet high. Two of the other rivers that have to be bridged are the Agawa and the Cnippewa, which will also require large bridges. At Michipicoten the laying of steel from the Helen mine to the Josephine mine has but been recently completed, and trains are now running over the line. In a statement before the County Board of Supervisors a representative of the Michigan-Lake Superior Power Company divulged that the company's plans included the construction of many mammoth industries on the American side of the St. Mary's River. It was estimated that for this purpose 1,200 acres of land will be needed, and that the completion of the plants, practically all of which are to be operated by water power will double the valuation of Chippewa County. The official stated that the important discoveries of iron ore in the Michipicoten district of Canada, now reached by the syndicate railway, and the unexpected extent of the cop-



MERCIER'S PATENT, LIMITED, SALFORD, MANCHESTER, Eng. Telegrame: WENHAM.



per mines being developed in Canada by the company, had materially changed its plans relative to the industries to be established here, the great difference in import duties on manufacturd and raw material making it very desirable to manufacture in the United States the goods and products to be put on the markets in that country.

-Life Insurance Decisions .- Where a life policy, which provided that it should not become operative until "actually delivered to the insured herein named while in good health," was delivered to the insured, though he was known to the agent making the delievry not to be in good health, the company, by retaining the premium paid therecn, and not repudiating the agent's act, ratified the delivery. Northwesetrn Life Assn vs Findley et al, 68 S.W. Rep. (Tex. Civ. App.) 695 .- Under laws 1840, c. 80, providing that life insurance payable to a wife shall be free from the claims of the representatives of her husband or his creditors, money due on a matured insurance policy written by an ordinary life insurance company upon the life of a husband, and payable to his wife, is subject to levy under a warrant of attachment issued against the property of the wife in an action to recover a debt owing by her. Amberg et al vs Manhattan Life Ins. Co. of New York, 63 N.E. Rep. (N.Y.) 1,111.-The statute of Arkansas (Sand. & H. Dig. sec. 4,124) requires all fire, life, and accident insurance companies doing business in the State to give a bond to the State, to be renewed annually, "conditioned for the prompt payment of all claims arising and accruing to any person during the term of said bond by virtue of any policy issued by any such company." Held, that the words "arising" and "accruing," as used in such statute,

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A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

mean the same thing; the one being explanatory of the other, and the intent being to say that the obligors in such bonds shall be liable to pay all losses that "arise or accrue" by reason of a loss, death, or injury, which occurs during the term of the bond; and the fact that the loss did not become payable, under the terms of a life policy, until after the term of the bond in force when the death occurred had expired, did not relieve the obligors from such liability. Union Cent. Life Ins. Co. et al vs Skipped, 115 Fed. Rep. (U.S.C.C. A., Ark.) 69.

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-Fire Insurance Decisions .- Where plaintiff agreed with defendant's agent that he should renew the insurance on plaintiff's property when it expired, and that the insurance was to be taken out with the defendant company if the rates were no higher, otherwise to be taken in some other company, there was no contract with defendant for insurance, and an action will not lie therefor after loss, and a failure of the agent to renew the policy. Brown vs. Dutchess County Mut. Ins. Co. of Poughkeepsie, 71 N.Y. Supp. 70.-Where an insured mill was operated at night, in violation of a policy, but under permit from the insurance agent, such operation was no defence to an action on the policy, for a loss happening three months after the violation had ceased. Strause et al vs Palatine Ins. Co., 38 S. E. Rep. (N.C.) 256.-The maker of a capital stock note of a mutual insurance company, which under insurance laws (Laws 1892, c. 690) is made security for losses and claims against the company, is bound to pay it whenever the company shall deem it necessary for the payment of such losses and for the transaction of its business, and cannot set off against it, in an action thereon, damages for failure of the company to insure him as agreed. Raegner vs Hubbard, 60 N. E. Rep. (N.Y.) 633 .-Defendant issued its policy on the "use and occupancy," of plaintiff's elevator, providing that it it should be destroyed, or so damaged as to prevent the elevating and hand-

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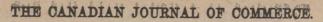
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ling of grain, defendant should be liable at the rate of \$4.77 for each working day of such prevention. Held, that defendant's liability did not depend on the question whether the use of the elevator was profitable or otherwise. Buffalo Elevating Co. vs Prussian Nat. Ins. Co., 71 N. Y. Supp. 918.

--A practical proof of the belief in the size of this year's crop in the Canadian West has been given in the fact that orders for vehicles and implements are reported by prominent dealers as 25 to 40 per cent. larger than last year. A representative in the East recently stated that while the heavy rains of last spring had reduced the amount of wheat sown, it had increased the proportion of coarse grains and flax. Besides this, the Government crop bulletins showed 300,000 acres more under crop than in 1901, so that, with any kind of luck, the harvest must be immense. Regarding the story that farmers were put to the hardship of paying for their twine in cash, it was characterized as nonsense. Twine was reported scarce, but that was due to conditions at the source of supply of manila, but last year five-sixths of the cost of the twine was paid for out of the proceeds of the crop it helped to harvest. The twine manufacturers gave all substantial dealers till November 1 to pay for their twine, and the farmers got the same length of credit, so that the lack of ready cash did not stop farmers getting it. The only danger from shortage came from the disinclination of the farmers to place their orders till the last minute, which sometimes prevented dealers from adequately judging the supply they would require for their customers

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night see if you can think of the things you have forgot-

ten to attend to through the day. It is a good habit to

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motto hanging under every clock in a big factory in

Ice-Making _____ Machinery

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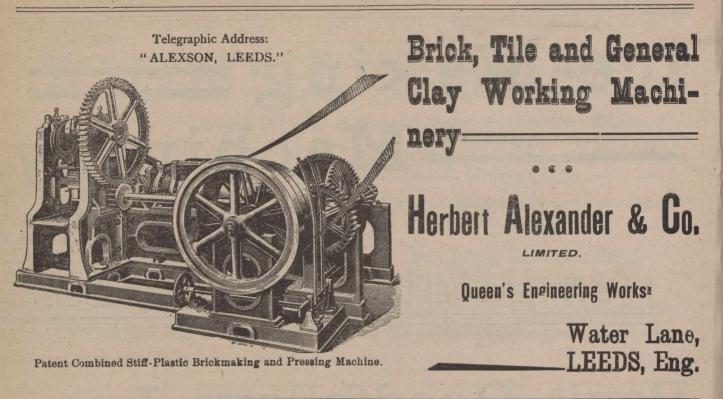
Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Cleveland. Hang one under all the clocks in your home, and write "insurance" underneath it .- Every day is the very best day to insure your life. To-day, for instance .-Of all the momentary friends a family man can have, none will survive him for his family's sake so effectually as a good life insurance policy .- Poverty and content are not boon companions. Life insurance drives the former away and adds to the dimensions of the latter. Have you any? \rightarrow Among the lesser things of these Marconi days there should be no healthy man insuranceless .- Don't wait to see whether your neighbor insures his life before you do. He may not. And a pair of dead men beats one .- "Time present is the only time for thee" to insure your life. The past has gone forever. The future is a mystery. Now is "it."-You cannot get insurance on your life if there is anything wrong about your health. "Assurance is as

far beyond the reach of a dying man as it is beyond the reach of a dead one."

-The recommendation of the Property Committee to levy a tax of \$50 on laundries, says a Toronto letter, was struck out by the board on the advice of the solicitor that the city had not power to levy such a tax. He said:--"Whatever may be said as to the Police Commissioners having power to regulate laundries so as to produce a limitation on competition, it is clear under the statute that the Council's power is only to deal with fixing the sums to be paid for licenes. I am therefore of opinion that the City Council cannot impose any tax or charge any license fee which may be intended to place a limitation on competition. By-laws must be fair, equal and bona fide, passed for the purposes intended. What is a 'fair' rate



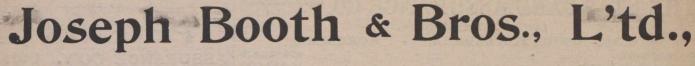


is to be determined in each case by the expenses involved in seeing that the by-law is reasonably carried out, and no court will look closely into the matter of seeing whether the rate should be a few dollars higher or a few dollars lower, but if a price is fixed so high that it is intended to prevent a certain class of the community from taking out licenses thereunder, who would otherwise take out such licenses, the by-law, in my opinion, would be quashed.

-The inland revenue returns at London, Ont., for the fiscal year ending June 30, show some interesting figures. Nearly 4,000,000 more eigars were made there this year than last, the respective figures being 28,476,910 in 1900-1 and 32,069,835 in 1901-2. The former year's consumption of raw leaf was 464,124 pounds, while last year there was used 592,791 pounds, an increase of over 128,500 pounds. These figures represent the raw material and output of 22 factories, 19 of which are situated in London, 2 in St. Thomas and one in Sarnia. The amount of malt liquor manufactured during the year was 1,924,289 gallons, and the amount of malt used in making this liquor was 5,024,52 pounds. For the preceding year the figures were: — Liquors manufactured, 1,844,686 gallons; malt used, 4,792,974 pounds. The amount of barley used in making malt was 5,097,922 pounds, and the malt made amounted to 4,320,823 pounds. The petroleum manufactured totalled 9,412,939 gallons, and 1,084,841 gallons of naphtha were made. The collections for the year show an increase of \$33,523.63, the figures being: For 1900-1, \$391,341.63; for 1901-2, \$414,865.

--Mr. W. L. Griffith, Canadian Government Agent for Wales, arrived at Ottawa some days ago, to confer with the Minister of the Interior. He states that about 300 Welsh settlers from Chubut, Patagonia, are now located at Saltcoats, in the Canadian west, where free land grants were provided for them by the Canadian Government. About 2,200 settlers still remain at Chubut, and Mr. Griffith hopes that assistance may be forthcoming whereby they also may be enabled to move to Canada. The expense of removing the first contingent of 250 Welsh to



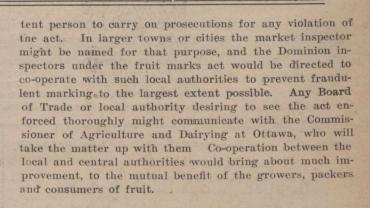


ENGINEERS and MANUFACTURERS, And Manufacturers of Manufacturers of Steam Hydraulic Cranes and Lifting Machinery,

Under the New Canadian Tariff.

Canada was met by subscriptions, the fund for this purpose amounting to \$15,000. In addition the Dominion Government made the usual allowance of \$6 for each adult The British Minister at Buenos Ayres rendered great assistance towards the movement, and was ably seconded by the Secretary of the Legation, Hon. E. C. Scott. Mr. Griffith says that the Patagonia Welsh are admirable settlers, being skilled agriculturists, and able to clear the land and build houses for themselves. In his opinion they are the right kind of people for the Canadian west.

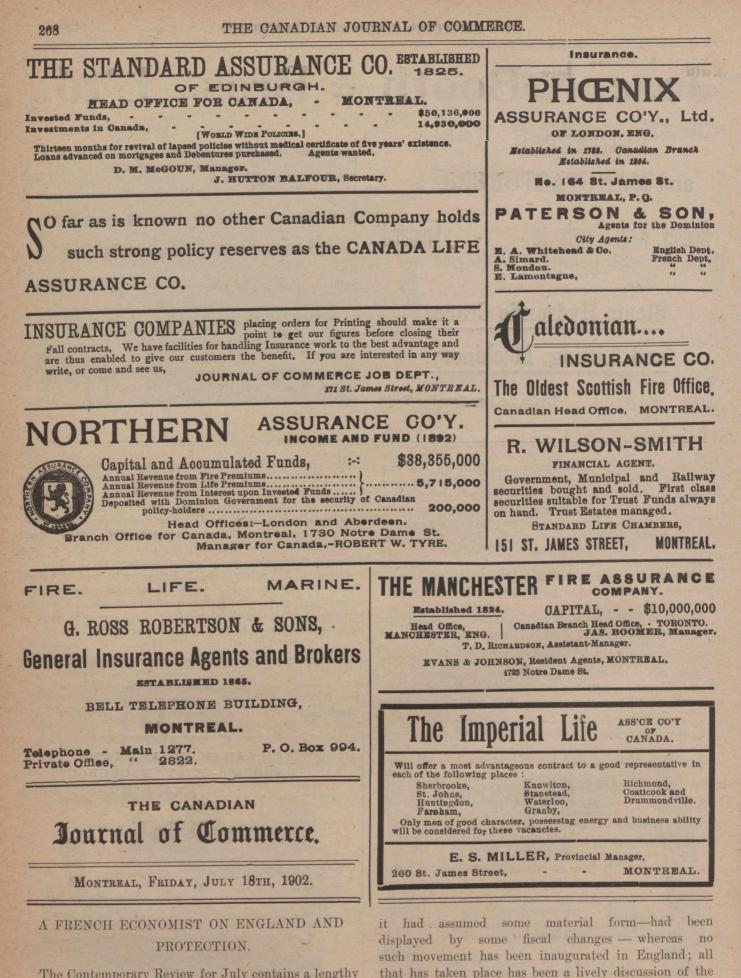
-The inspectors under the fruit marks act report that the fruit dealers in many of the towns desire to have a local inspector of fruit, who could be depended upon toy enforce the fruit marks act in their locality. While it would not be practicable or desirable to have such inspectors appointed by the Dominion Government, the municipal authorities in any place may designate a compe-





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Hanover Works, Division St., - SHEFFIELD, Eng.

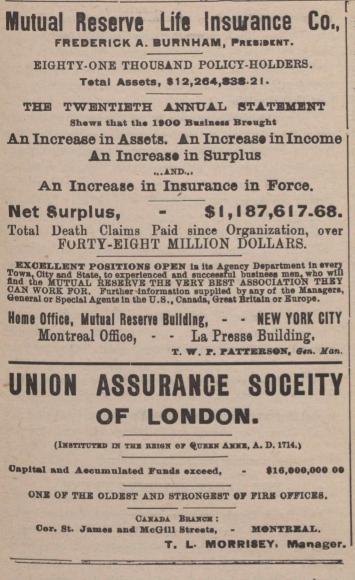


The Contemporary Review for July contains a lengthy article on "England and Protection" written by "A French Free Trader," who appears to have been invited to give his views on what he calls the "Protectionist movement" in England. The article we judge to have been written in French and translated, as there are many passages which are quite obscure from the writer's desire to display that antithetic brightness which is characteristic of French writers. But what is an antithesis in French is often mere confusion of thought when put into English.

The author, Mons. Yves Guyot, speaks of the Protectionist movement in England as though has been going on continuously since the Corn Laws were abolished half a century ago. We should have much preferred to have had M. Guyot's exposition of the question as illustrated by the fiscal experiences of France, to which he studiously avoids making reference except by the remark — that France is "ground down" by Protection. As a matter of fact, the trade of France has been expanding under Protection to an extent that makes the phrase "ground down" quite absurd.

respective merits of Free Trade and Protection, which

In stating the relative prices of certain classes of goods in London and Paris, those of the latter city be-



ing higher, the writer assumes that "octroi" duties are protectionist, which he must know is not the case. Octroi duties are a municipal impost levied on produce entering a French city to raise a local revenue, and whatever is thus added to the cost of such goods is a tax levied to cover local expenditures, which, were there no octroi duties, would have to be provided for by some form of taxation. Milan and some other Italian cities levy a similar charge.

Another very weak spot in M. Guyot's article is his acceptance of a statement that, "The average gross manufactured product per head in the United States has a value of \$1,900 per annum; the English artisan, under the same definition, produces \$650." These figures, he says, "can be verified." Now, the production of \$1,900 per head in the United States is under Protection, and the production of only \$650 per head in England is under Free Trade. Do not these figures demonstrate that Protection has a very much greater productive force than Free Trade? Surely if the productive value of labour under Protection is nearly three times what it is under Free Trade, the extra productive capacity must bring a proportionate increase of income which offsets the increased cost of certain goods owing to their bearing the impost of protective duties?

Yet, in spite of so startling an acknowledgment of the superior productive capacity per head of a people under Protection, M. Guyot coolly tells us that, "The example of the United States furnishes an argument in favour of Free Trade." He adds, "It is possible to prove that a Protectionist policy has retarded the economic greatness of the United States!" The "economic greatness" of the States is very largely due to their development of manufactures, and it is too notorious, too manifest to call for proof, that, if the States had allowed England, Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland to send goods, cottons, watches. in iron and steel of there would not etc. etc., free duty development of manufachave been any such turing enterprises as those which have added to the "economic greatness of the United States." When M. Guyot talked of Protection having retarded American industries, he must have allowed his love of a sensational statement to have overcome his knowledge of facts. Strange to say, he gives figures to show that the United States under Protection produce 34 per cent. of the manufactured goods produced on earth, while Great Britain, under Free Trade, only produces 15 per cent. Had the States been a Free Trade country Great Britain would have sent them all the steel rails, edge-tools, locomotives, girders, wire, machinery, and a hundred other classes of goods which are now made in the great stronghold of Protection.

He gives the imports into Great Britain from the States in 1854 as \$150,000,000, and the exports of British goods to the States in that year as \$105,000,000; the imports from the States in 1900 being \$695,000,000, and the exports thereto only \$99,000,000. That is, since 1854 the Americans have enlarged their sales to John Bull from 150 to 695 millions of dollars, while John Bull in the same time, has actually reduced his sales to Americans from 105 millions to 99 millions! And such figures are presented to show the superiority of Free Trade over Protection! As stated by M. Guyot his statistics prove that Protection expands exports enormously, while Free Trade contracts them.

M. Guyot seems to have a short memory. In his opening sentences he gives the total imports and exports per head of Great Britain's foreign trade for years 1885-1889 as \$91, and in 1895-1899 as \$94, which increase of 3 1-3 per cent. he regards as a triumphant proof of the advantages of Free Trade. Then, a little later, he gives the imports and exports of Germany in 1889 and 1901, the increase between these years being 53 per cent., or nearly 50 per cent. greater than the increase of Great Now. Britain's foreign trade in a larger term of years. Great Britain that only enlarged its foreign trade 3 1-3 per cent., was under Free Trade, whereas Germany that increased its foreign trade 53 per cent. was under Protection; yet, M. Guyot in evident forgetfulness of his own figures, adduces the increase in Great Britain's foreign trade as a proof of the wonderful results of Free Trade.

The author we are dealing with assumes that all goods sold in a country are raised in price by the amount of duty imposed on whatever of such goods are imported. It is a pity he does not enquire into facts; if he did he would discover that, for instance, iron and steel goods on which the duties amount to over half the price of such imports in the States, are sold there for much about the same price as they fetch in England, Belgium and Germany, their cost not being enhanced in the slightest degree by the duties, because the same classes of goods are made at home and the prices are regulated by home competition, and home demand, regardless of the duties of such goods when imported.

As we have put the French Free Trader through the mill, we have now much pleasure in thanking him for his figures showing that British trade is not declining, as some say, whose wish is father to the thought. The adoption of Protection by England is not likely to occur, at any rate for some time, but, until the old land has some concessions to grant to her colonies there can be no movement towards an Inter-Imperial tariff. Canada has made an advance by her preferential tariff—allowing a rebate of one-third the duty on British goods, which is enlarging British trade with this country, and ere long the people of the old land will realize the justice and the wisdom of making some fiscal return for such handsome treatment.

COMMISSIONERS STREET AND THE HARBOUR.

One of our daily contemporaries playfully describes the condition of Commissioners street on account of which the civic and harbour authorities are now engaged in a metaphorical—if not literal—game of stone-throwing at each other in the apparently vain endeavour to find out what is to be done about it.

Another contemporary voices a complaint that is well founded and will yet be heard louder and louder as the works on that street and in the harbour near completion. That complaint is that the revetment wall shuts out completely all view of the river and what is going on in the harbour. Commissioners street is now one of the most undesirable streets for pedestrians imaginable. There is a sidewalk only on the north side and that is generally obstructed by trucks receiving or unloading merchandise at the warehouses. Visitors desiring to see our fine harbour and what is doing in it can see nothing when driving along the street, but the solid stone wall and the top masts of the vessels in port.

This not as things used to be in days gone by when the broad flagstone sidewalk, guarded by the iron rod railing, extended the whole length and was a favourite public promenade for citizens and visitors alike. When the now vanished old wooden dyke was erected to bar out the floods which, somehow, never came during the few years of its existence, provision was made for a promenade on its top from which could be seen what was going on beyond it.

Now all that is changed and no one ventures into that street unless business actually calls for it. The street cars are to run along the street, it is true, but the people seated in them cannot see over the wall that shuts out the view any more than they can if walking on the street.

To overcome this, and in a measure to remove the well founded cause of complaint, it has been suggested that the street railway company should place on that line specially constructed cars with seats so elevated that passengers could see over the top of that useful but not ornamental solid stone wall. For that particular purpose such cars would be of use on the river front, but would be a nuisance to passengers on the other part of that route. For that reason it is not at all likely that such cars will be built, but even if they were the great majority of the people do not use the cars as a rule.

The proper thing to do in this case is to complete the work in accordance with the plan that was signed and adopted by the Corporation of the city and agreed to by the Harbour authorities, and on the basis of which the taxpayers voted for and sanctioned the million dollar bylaw for carrying out the work.

That plan which is on record in the City Hall, as it must be elsewhere, showed that a broad sidewalk was to be constructed inside of the revetment wall raised somewhat above the level of the street so that people could look over the wall and see what might be going on. That portion of the plan is as much entitled to be carried out as any other portion and the citizens have a right to expect that it will be.

Those who paid attention to the discussions that preceded the adoption of that by-law will recollect that this feature of the replacing the former promenade by the new elevated one was well considered. It forms a part of the original plan and contract with the citizens and should be carried out in its entirety. It may be that it is the intention to do so but as yet we have seen no sign of any movement in that direction.

Under the peculiar arrangement through which these works are being carried out we cannot say whose business it is to pay for this particular portion of the whole plan, but as far as the rights of the citizens are concerned and their convenience as well as the added attractiveness of the river front to visitors, it is of importance that the original compact with the citizens, which has never been changed, should be adhered to, and that important sidewalk be placed where and as it was intended to be, when the million dollars was voted. This is a matter of no trivial importance but one that Mayor Cochrane and the Roads Committee should carefully look into and study.

THE GREAT SHIPPING TRUST.

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Industrial Trusts continue to engage the attention of writers in the leading periodicals. A representative English magazine, which published two exhaustive papers on the subject (largely reproduced in these columns) in September last, dealing with the organization and operations of the great steel corporation in the neighbouring republic, re-approaches the subject under the caption of "The American Shipping Trust," from the pen of Herr O. Eltzbacher. He sets out with the statement that the articles in the "Press of the world" have been barren of facts and contradictory as to substance. The United States reader has been made happy by them, satisfied that the object of the new Trust would be to stimulate exports from that country, especially those produced by the Steel Corporation, to which the shipping Trust would be subservient. The German reader, on the other hand, has become quite alarmed, fearing for the existence of that country's state-aided industries. The managing director of the Hamburg-American Line has come to the rescue, pointing out that with trains laden from U.S. prairies and ships from the Atlantic ports returning empty for lack of European goods, the prospects are not so bright as they seemed at first glance. Our own people across the sea are not so easily alarmed, and with the low rates of freight prevailing for many years they believe the effect must be to keep freights at a remunerative level and so prevent ruinous competition, a condition of things chiefly the cause of these com-In reply also to the dread expressed in a porbines. tion of the Press that British food supply would be threatened in time of war, it is pointed out by U.S. journals that in time of war Great Britain's food would be safer in American bottoms than in British. German papers deny that the above named managing director had been offered a salary of two million dollars-after the generally credited one million a year (for ten years) of Mr. Schwab.

The pessimists and optimists in England are wide apart in their comments on the situation. The one set see the whole of Great Britain's mercantile marine bought up by the Morgan Trust; the others say they have secured only eight per cent. and one shipyard in Belfast.

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It will thus be seen that there is wide speculation and conjecture as to the future of the shipping trusts and their plans, and how they may be developed. The mystery surrounding the scheme is, no doubt, a strong factor on the side of the promoters. It is not a little remarkable what an effect the blind obedience or judgment of the "crowd" has upon thinking business men. Every reader of history will remember that mad genius, John Law, and his great scheme for making every one rich at one time in France. Mr. Law was merely a little in advance Mr. Whittaker Wright in our own days of his time. with his scheme for the enriching of every one connected with the London & Globe Scheme, is well before the Mr. E. Terrah Hooley, with his bewildering public. These great Napoleons of schemes, has been forgotten. business usually find their financial Waterloo. The capital sufficient to float and sustain one of these trusts is surely inadequate to the floating and maintenance of several others, a fact which it would be well for those of the public who are being influenced by boards of directors to take a little to heart. Suppose, what is not likely to take place, that an industrial war were to arise by an effort to counteract such a combination as that of the great shipping trust, and the consequences are not diffi-People will also remember the once cult to guess at. powerful banking house of the Barings struck down, as Venezuelan investit were, by a bolt from the blue. ments are not the only dangerous environments of the period.

It is rarely that men attain at once to the position of Mr. Morgan until they are well advanced in the years that bring discretion and wisdom. Such men may overwork themselves, and if the keystone is taken out of the over-weighted arch, when the carefully balanced community of interests might be disturbed by the removal of the pivot, the well disciplined and carefully harmonised plans might crash and be no more restorable by a masterhand. There is a possibility also that business which has been advancing all the world over, as it were, by leaps and bounds, may have some reaction. Indeed, many people believe it is not far distant, and in such a case one may well consider how such huge combinations with their enormous capital can weather adversity. Harmonious operation is easy enough in good times; in bad times the difficulty arises that past sins and extravagances are apt to be punished.

If, nevertheless, by any means, "the Atlantic trade should for any length of time get into the hands of the Trust"—says our essayist—"it would mean that freights and passenger rates would be put up against Great Britain as long as the Trust could rule the Atlantic, and that the food and raw material supplied by the United States to Great Britain, such as cotton, would permanently and materially be enhanced in price." It would mean, he points out, not only that the U.S. Government could levy Import Duties on British manufactures, but that powerful U.S. corporations may band themselves together to levy Export Duties on the raw materials required in the making of manufactured goods.—"Under the pressure of such a policy, our national expenses would grow and our income shrink."

Although we may agree with the writer of the paper in the "Contemporary," as to the Shipping Trust with its unparalleled audacity and boundless ambition, pregnant with highly dramatic possibilities, and therefore highly vulnerable, we cannot concur in the wisdom of his advice to the British and Canadian Governments to strike the Shipping Trust at once, and to "strike hard." He points out, to be sure, that this American Corporation has acquired not merely 8 per cent. of British tonnage on the Atlantic, but that the United States has "scooped off the ocean the very cream of our merchant Out of the 60 ships of 8,000 tons each, nominalfleet." ly possessed by Great Britain, 37 ships are already in the American Combine, and of the remaining 23 ships, 7 belonging to the Cunard Line may or may not go over, "leaving so far only 16 out of our 60 best ships in British The writer claims that the remaining 92 per hands." cent. of inferior ships remaining in British hands, will not easily compete for the Atlantic trade; and he believes that the United States has, therefore, conquered the Atlantic by a strike of colossal boldness. He shows that the three best mercantile ship-companies in the world are those of the Hamburg-American Line, 668,000 tons; the North German Lloyd, with 556,000 tons, and the Elder-Dempster, with 386,000 tons-these prior to any changes accomplished by the Combine under notice. He points out also that the fastest ship on the Atlantic is owned by the first named company above, averaging 231 knots per hour; closely following, being the second named company with other vessels of the foregoing line, the Cunard and the White Star and the American Line averaging He points out also from 22 knots down to 21 knots. that the ship works of the United States are incomparably equipped for rapid and economical production, quoting in this respect Dr. Ernest Halle, a well known shipping expert. Should the Allan Line and the Elder-Dempster amalgamate, reported as possible, the proposition would be very materially altered.

Commenting on the consolation which many of our friends in Great Britain hug to their bosoms—that the United States have acquired their best shipping at enormously inflated prices, he answers the arguments propounded, why Americans did not choose a more economical way to build up their ocean services by building new ships with such vast opportunities as they possess, instead of buying them at double the price—saying that the hurry was due to the possible loss which might result from delay, and it was important that even one season's shipment of agricultural products, to say nothing of iron and steel manufactures, should be carried in the newly-acquired bottoms. It is evident, however, that the Trust itself with its largely inflated capital, cannot subsist on cheap rates.

Whether under such circumstances the comfortable doctrine of Free Trade will continue as a permanent text Times have for economic writers, is questionable. changed; the conditions of the world have altered; Free Trade has become a hazy superstition with many people, and with many politicians, especially with those who are out of touch with practical business. It is quite clear, of course, that if the workingman's living expenses are driven up 25 per cent. by protection, wages will also rise proportionately, and the cost of production may prevent competition in the markets of the world; but the essayist points out "it is not less clear that if trade is ruined by leaving it at the mercy of foreign countries, which strike at it with customs and bounties, and swamp competitors with their surplus products under cost price, and already under price, even the cheapest imports will be too dear for the impoverished and unoccupied work-

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ingman. America and Germany are notable examples of the influence of protection, and they in the face of Mr. Gladstone's well known ancient saying that America's Tariff was the insurmountable obstacle to their commercial success. It recalls the remark of the Chicago workman who on being told that a certain 20-foot front lot on South Water street, had been sold for some \$40,-000, said that he was offered that lot at one time for a pair of boots, "Why didn't you buy it," asked his interlocutor, "Dang it man," replied he, "I hadn't the boots!"

Established 50 Years.

INCREASE OF BRITISH EXPORTS TO CANADA, 1902.

The British Board of Trade statement for half year ended 30th June last shows the following increases in goods exported to Canada: Salt, £2,000; wool, £2,000; cotton, piece goods, £96,000; linen, piece goods, £11,000, jute, £9,000; silk, £11,000; woollen tissues, £45,000; worsted tissues, £75,000; carpets, £11,000; cutlery, £7,000; hardware, £5,000; pig iron, £29,000; bar iron, £18,000; railroads, £22,000; sheets and boiler plates, £36,000; galvanized sheets, £40,000; tin plates, £34,000; cast wrought iron, £30,000; unwrought steel £111,000; haberdashery, £24,000. These increases aggregate £618,-000, or \$3,090,000. So large an increase in the last six months gives a crushing answer to those who all last year were declaring that it was hopeless to expect any increase in the exports of British goods to Canada, and who recently have grossly maligned this journal for endeavouring to stimulate trade between this country and Great Britain.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY.

The history of the later English textile combines, however unpleasant, is rendered more gloomy by the latest results of the American Thread Company, a combination of American undertakings brought out in England mainly under the auspices of the English Sewing Cotton Co., and to a smaller extent of J. & P. Coats, Ltd. It is understood in England that practically the whole of the common stock of the American Company is now held by the English Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd. When the bonds and preferred stock were offered for subscription in London in November, 1898, it was pointed out in the

London Economist and other papers, that subscribers would have to rely upon the judgment of the directors of the English Sewing Cotton Co. for the assurance that the amalgamation was going to turn what apparently had been losing concerns individually into a profitable undertaking when worked collectively. The new Company, however, paid dividends of 10 per cent. on its common stock for the years ended March 30th, 1900, and March 30th, 1901; but the accounts recently issued show a net profit for 1901 and 1902 of only about \$220,000. The preference dividends require upwards of \$215,000, and about \$22,000 had to be paid as commission to the Executive Committee on the net profits of the previous year. The earnings, therefore, fell short of these requirements by a sum of some \$56,000, whereas nearly \$170,000 were brought forward; there is an amount of about \$115,000 to carry forward subjected to a charge of about \$63,000 for three months' preference dividends.

The profits for 1900 and 1901 amounted to nearly \$700,000, and had thus fallen to less than one-third. The Directors state that the balances from accounts of subsidiary companies show a diminution in earnings of some \$430,000. There is no satisfactory explanation of the falling off; it being admitted that the volume of business generally has been maintained. "It seems quite probable," says the Economist, "that the dividends paid for the first two years were the results of the exceptionally favourable trade conditions then prevailing; and shareholders in the English Sewing Cotton Co. will probably get what little benefit from the possession of the common stock of the American Thread Co., while the security of the preferred shareholders in the latter concern looks decidedly shaky"; the more so from the fact, that while there is an advance from the English Sewing Cotton Co. of \$1,070,000-having risen from \$580,000 all in the previous balance sheet-the depreciation fund amounts to only about \$1,000,000.

"On the other side," says our contemporary, "the cost of properties is being steadily augmented; the sum of \$1,217,000 having been added last year, and \$231,000 in the present balance sheet. The concern, like its English sponsor is hopelessly over-capitalized; and it is not surprising that the preferred shares of \$5 each, which were subscribed at 20s 8d, are quoted no higher than 15s."

⁻The United States imported during the last ten months of the fiscal year 65,000,000 pounds of clothing wool and 78,000,000 pounds of carpet wool, mostly from Australia and Argentina.

WHAT CANADA BUYS-(2).

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Last week we began the publication of a list of the goods imported by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Com-

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

merce" for the current half-year; but it should prove most valuable to manufacturers in the United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff which, it may be seen, allows one-third off the ordinary duty on goods of British manufacture exported to Canada. Any information which, alphabetically, must recur later on in our tables will be furnished meantime on application to the office of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce," Montreal:

DUTIABLE GOODS.

ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS (plain or medicated)—					1	Preferential Tariff.		
Constant	41	tal Impor			ral Tariff.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty. 62.20		\$7381	\$984.21
Great Britain		\$7,692		311 48	9.60			
France		48		519	103.80			
Germany				31,660	6,332.00			
United States		31,786		·				
Total		39,526		32,538	6,507.60		7381	984.21
BAGATELLE TABLES AND	BOARDS-							
	No.		No.				1	
Great Britain	1	10	1	10	3.50			
United States	4	57	4	57	19.95			
Total	5	67	5	67	23.45			
BAKING POWDERS-				Start Sec		1.		
	Lbs.		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Great Britain	598	112	108	28	6.48	940	157	37.60
Hong Kong	94	2	94	2	5.64			
United States	377,070 •	110,132	346,732	101,416	20,803.99			
Total	377,762	110,246	346,934	101,446	20,816.11	940	157	37.60
BALLS, CUES AND RAOKS,		CIPS, &C					ALL CALL	
Great Britain		95		43	15.05		52	12.13
France		21		21	7.35		······	
Germany	····· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	107		107	37.45			
United States		2,424		2,424	848.40			
Total	······	2,647		2,595	908.25		52	12.13
BASKETS OF ALL KINDS, N	VES_	Religition in	A. S.					
Great britain		4,023		980	294.00		1868	373.60
Austria-Hungary		193		193	57.90			
Dolarian	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	4,080	Ar	4,079	1,223.70			
China		99			29.70			
France		820		820	246.00			
Germany		9,717		9,717	2,915.10			
Japan		1,913		1,453	435.90			
Spain		1,010		16	4.80			
United States		8,985		8,993	2,697.90			
Total		29,846		26,350	7,905.00		1868	373.60
and the state of the state of the	and the second	1900-1	1.12.2					
BELTING OF ALL KINDS, E				1.004	0.00.00		07000	2604 49
Great Britain		34,001		1,834	366.80		27033	3604.42
Germany United States		28		28 19,221	5.60 3,844.20			
		19,041						
Total		53,070		21,083	4,216.60		27033	3604.42
Belts, Trusses and Ban	DAGES-							
Great Britain		896		27	5.40		933	124.43
France		277		277	55.40			
Germany		252		252	50.40			
TT I T CL		16,467		16,520	3,304.00			
Total		17,892		17,076	3,415.20		933	124.43
	diana and							

CABINET CHANGES.

The retirement of the Marquis of Salisbury from the office of Premier removes one of the ablest politicians who ever held that distinguished position, certainly the one of the highest in rank amongst British noblemen, and certaintly, also, the most cultured statesman who ever ruled the destinies of England. Lord Salisbury's name will not be associated with any great political change, like Earl Russell with that of electoral Reform, or Sir Robert Peel with the abolition of the Corn Laws and introduction of a Free Trade policy, or Earl of Beaconsfield with the advance of Great Britain as an Imperial power. The three chief events in his career are, his successful diplomacy at the Berlin Congress, which resulted in "Peace with Honour"; his negotiations with those leaders of the Liberal party, to which as a Conservative, he was opposed, who dissented from Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, negotiations which resulted in the formation of a third party, the Unionists, who have since shared in the Cabinet honours, and been a powerful wing of the Salisbury Government; and, lastly, his strenuous prosecution of the war for defending British authority in South Africa. Had Lord Salisbury done nothing more than place Mr. Chamberlain in control of the Colonial Office and give him hearty support in his measures to consolidate the Empire, the ex-Premier would have earned his country's gratitude. He had invaluable experience in early life in the school of poverty. He earned his income as a writer for the Press; he helped to give the Saturday Review its early, splendid reputation; he added to that of the Quarterly Review, and many an article in the daily papers of London that excited wide notice and admiration were from the pen of Robert Cecil, the future Marquis of Salisbury. When a young man of 23 he secured a seat in the House of Commons, where he quickly won his spurs. He married Miss Alderson, (not Lady Alderson, as a contemporary stated) daughter of Justice Alderson, who was in the best sense a helpmeet for him.

His successor and kinsman, Mr. Balfour, is also a brilliant scholar, free from fads, clearheaded, alive to modern needs, a gifted parliamentarian, who will have a distinguished career. As to the successor to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, nothing is known beyond rumours. Probably the post will be vacant while Mr. Chamberlain is an invalid for he will have to be consulted. Such Cabinet changes as have taken place in the last few days were never before effected so quietly, nor could they have occurred in any other country without widespread political excitement.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

The possibilities of the Canadian West for the next fifty years may be summed up in the simple words: growth and prosperity. The question may be asked here: Who are the people now arranging to take full advantage of the favourable conditions as they now appear and as they must present themselves during the life of the average person now living? The existing railway companies are certainly doing all in their power to meet the growing requirements of the West by the rushing of construction work on roads and in shops. The lumber companies and sawmill owners of the Pacific are doing in a full measure

what they know will redound to the benefit of their pockets by erecting mills, securing large tracts of timber and otherwise making ready for the requirements of the new settlers in their territory and further East. Agricultural implement manufacturers in the United States are over here in sufficient numbers and with sufficient capital to catch a large share of the trade in their lines, knowing with native shrewdness that to be early in the field is to be better acquainted with the four corners. Are Canadian manufacturers doing as much? Are they putting aside the petty matters which an easy day in business may suggest as in order? Are they making secure, like their shrewd Southern neighbours, the necessary arrangements for catching what should naturally be their full share of the trade that must of a certainty come from the quickly-growing population in Manitoba and the Northwest?

Each individual among the seventy thousand settlers that are reckoned as new-comers to the Canadian West this year requires the same clothing, food, etc., that must be purchased by those living in the East. Each family will need furniture beyond that portion brought with them and farming implements of all kinds must of necessity be secured.

In a measure, these very people who are to-day settling on the Western prairies and preparing to draw sustenance and profit from the soil, are teaching a broad, wholesome, yet simple lesson to the manufacturers of the East who should rather be teaching it to them. These settlers, with firm faith in the future of their calling, are expending at present what they know will return to them later on. They know that they cannot squat on the prairie and make profit from the first day, week, month, or even year. This they abide by and are willing to look farther ahead for returns, Yet do we not see them staking their last penny and then determining to make those pennies yield good returns! Had these people not the necessary courage, vigour, business ambition we may say, to thus invest, persevere and wring from their work the necessary rewards, they might as well camp by the ocean's sandy shore as on the virgin prairie land. Is this not a lesson for Canadian manufacturers who are permitting foreign companies to select the most suitable sites in Canada for branches of their manufactures? The foreign business men are not allowing the humble pioneers of the Canadian West to show them where shrewd expenditure will ultimately win out, but they are here to-day working hand in hand with the people who are buying plows, cultivators, saws and axes with which to begin their labours. There is plenty of wealth in Canada, and a wealth of ambition as well; but it must be admitted that there is a hesitation, too often noticeable about investing and pushing trade ahead unless net profits are assured within the first day, week, month, or year. And it is on this rock of faith our Southern neighbours so often build, and build firmly and well.

We have to-day not the experiment to cause us to hesitate but we have the experience of the Western States for the past fifty years to show us, through what has been so well accomplished there under less favourable conditions, what may be more speedily accomplished here.

With the necessary push and enterprise behind the capital it will remain for Canadian manufacturers to hold the bulk of the new trade which the rapidly growing West will produce, or permit agencies and branches of foreign companies to further enrich their owners and thus permit Canadian money to flow beyond our borders.



UNITED STATES FINANCES.

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The banking house of Henry Clews & Co., New York, reports under date July 12, 1902:-Stocks seem more or less indifferent to either good news or bad news. This is because all railroad shares are so firmly supported by concentrated holdings and continued good earnings that any bear attacks upon values are usually futile and dangerous to the assailant. For nearly a year the market has resisted a series of shocks that in ordinary times would have produced periodical sharp declines. With a foundation of general prosperity to build upon, and rumors in the air of various amalgamations or buying for control as a stimulus, there has been little difficulty in merely sustaining the market; for the reason that while these conditions lasted neither large nor small holders could be induced to sell. On the other hand, all efforts to infuse new activity and strength into the market have met with very limited success. A rise of two or three points has invariably been followed by a pause; then reaction to the former level. The result has been a good safe trading market, but with only moderate profits. The question is asked, how long will this deadlock continue? The answer is difficult to give; for an unusual variety of conflicting conditions have to be measured. In the first place we are now fairly in the vacation period, when little is done in the way of inaugurating new plans or policies. Perhaps the most important contingency is the crops; though, as the outlook in this respect is satisfactory, there is not present anxiety in that quarter. All to be said about the crops is that failure or even partial failure, especially if it involves the corn crop, would be very ind jurious to the general market. An average harvest might permit a renewal of the upward movement if other circumstances favored; but it must be frankly admitted that there is not yet sufficient certainty in the crop outlook to warrant a pronounced bull stock market. The Government monthly report was rather more favorable than anticipated, indicating a 2,500,000,000 bushel crop of corn, or 1,000 million bushels more than last year, and a wheat crop of 633,000,000 compared with 748.000,000 of last year's bumper crop. The oat yield promises 916,000,000 bushels, an increase of 180,000,000.

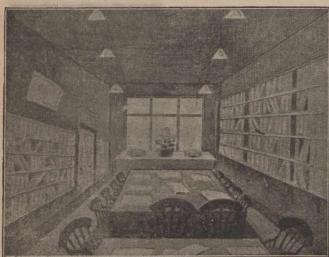
As to other circumstances, when vacations are over and the crops assured, we may have to pay more attention to the money market, unless during the next six weeks bank reserves are considerably strengthened, either by contraction of loans or additions to the reserve items. Then the elections will soon follow with discussion of subjects that will have more or less effect upon the stock market; notably the trust question, which is likely to be a more active issue. The next session of Congress will be a short one, during which little actual legislation will occur; still talk will be plentiful if only for effect in the next Presidential election. These are the most important uncertainties which the market will have to face; and only time can demonstrate how far they will be counteracted by the continuance of prosperity. In the business and industrial worlds the only disturbing element at present is the labor situation. The coal strike is still in force, contrary to expectations, and new enterprises are likely to be deferred until a more settled feeling is obtained in labor cirt_i cles.

The technical situation of the market has been somewhat confused by clique operations in corn and the unexpected movement of funds westward to carry out this deal. Whether this money will remain at the West until crop demands begin or not remains to be seen; but it Fortudelays the building up of reserves at this centre. nately, expected gold exports did not occur, though there is little to fear in this respect except the moral effect upon the market. Our domestic production and Klondike arrivals of gold are likely to keep us well supplied, and London is already getting the benefit of increasing receipts from the Transvaal. Soft spots have been detected here and there in the market, which encouraged light attacks by a few bold operators; but good support seemed forthcoming, on all important declines, and thus far there have been no signs of a break in the forces which have held the market together for the last twelve months. Until the crop outlook is assured we may look for a slightly unsettled market, but the general situation remains sound and promising, and there is no occasion for loss of confidence during the remaining summer months, which as usual are likely to be a period of recuperation. At any rate good railroad stocks promise to be a purchase on decided recations. The July investment demand has not yet made itself fully felt; and, as these disbursements were unusually heavy this year, buying on that account must ultimately have some influence.

--Mobile, Ala., advices state that Elder, Dempster & Company, who operate a line of steamers out of New Orleans and Galveston to foreign ports, will establish a line of vessels between Mobile and Liverpool in September,

Telegraphic Address : " UNION." St. Helens.

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POCKET NOOK, ST. HELENS.

THE TRADE RETURNS.

The trade returns of Canada for the fiscal year ending Jnue 30 have not yet been compiled, but when completed our aggregate foreign trade will probably be found to have reached \$400,000,000, and perhaps an even larger amount. For the eleven months ending May 31 our total foreign trade reached \$374,870,650, or only some \$12,000,000 behind the twelve months of 1901. For the month of May the aggregate was \$35,121,375. Assuming that for June the volume of imports and exports will be equally as large as in the former month, the total for the fiscal year just closed would be \$409,992,925, as compared with \$586,903,157 for the previous twelve months, and \$247,638,-620 for 1893. The details of the past year's trade are not yet obtainable, but the statistics for the eleven months compare most favorably with the figures for the preceding year. For example, the value of goods imported for home consumption from Great Britain during the eleven months ending May was \$43,979,840, as against \$42.819.995 for the whole of 1901. The value of the same imports from the British Empire was \$48,100,049, or \$1,447, 160 more than during the whole of the preceding year. In the case of exports the showing is even better if Canadian produce only is considered. Thus, while the exports of domestic produce to Great Britain in 1901 amounted to \$92,857,525, during the eleven months of the past year they totalled \$97,904,475, or a betterment of \$5,046,950. If the exports for June prove to be as large as in May this excess for the year on exports to Britain will reach \$11,-000,000. Up to May 31 the exports of domestic produce only to the British Empire amounted to \$108,292,435, or \$7,544,338 more than for the whole of the fiscal year pre-Domestic and foreign produce together aggreceding. gated \$114,965,305, an increase of \$1,585,248, in favor of the past eleven months, compared with the previous year. Our aggregate trade with Great Britain for the eleven months, on the basis of imports for home consumption and exports, was \$148,388,006, an excess of \$239,000 over the previosu twelve months. Our total trade with Australia up to May 31 was \$2,480,607, of which \$2,344,289 were exports. For the whole of 1901 our trade with Australasia amounted to \$2,737,872, of which \$2,311,405 was export. In the latter period all the Australian colonies are

Lancashire, England.

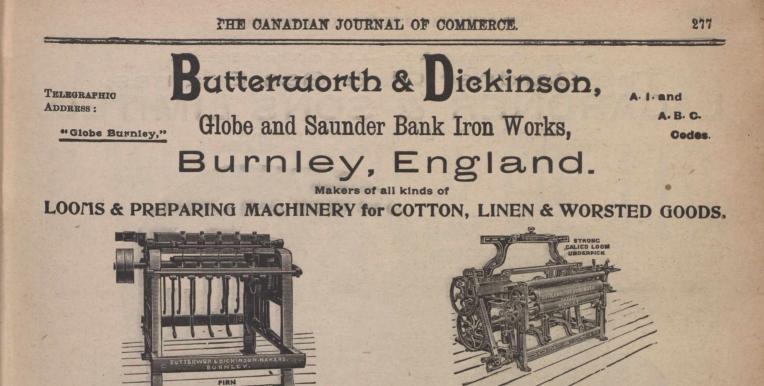
From British Africa we in 1901 imported \$90,included. 687 worth of goods for consumption, and exported \$1,086,-965 worth. During the eleven months of the last fiscal year we imported \$15,808 worth, all free goods, and exported produce to the value of \$3,548,513. From the United States during the eleven months' period our imports for consumption were \$107,572,987, of which \$54,041,-713 were free goods, Our exports totalled \$61,165,327, of which \$56,953,105 was domestic produce. For the twelve months of 1901 our total imports for consumption from the United States were \$107,149,325, of which a little less than one half were free goods. Our exports to the United States during the same period totalled \$70,406,841, all but two and a half millions being domestic produce. From Germany our imports for consumption during the eleven months were \$9,485,042, and during the previous year \$7,-020,100, showing an increase of \$2,464,942. Our exports for the same two periods were \$2,400,000 and \$2,141,552, or an apparent gain of \$258,449 in favor of the eleven months of 1901. The increase was really in foreign produce sent from Canada, as the exports of domestic goods show a decline of \$175,917. Our imports for consumption from France reached a value of \$6,048,329, during the eleven months referred to, and our exports to \$1,244,699. In 1901 our imports were \$5,397,793, and our exports \$1,581,351.

ADVANCE IN PEPPERMINT OIL.

The advance in peppermint oil during the past week has brought prices up to a point not touched since 1895, and there is every indication that still higher figures will prevail. For the purpose of comparison, the Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter, publishes the following table showing the highest and lowest prices for bulk oil in the New York market during each year from 1888 to 1901 inclusive. The figures are based on the closing quotations each successive week:

Year	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low
1901	\$1.80	\$1.10	1894	\$2.45	\$1.40
1900	1.10	,80	1893	2.45	2.15





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

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

1899			 	.90	.75	1892 2.50) 2.15
1898			 	.90	.80	1891 2.7	5 2.45
1897	••		 	1.25	.90	1890 2.40	0 1.80
1896	• •	•••	 	1.70	1.20	1889 2.30	0 1.80
1895	• •		 	1.85	1.50	1888 2.4) 1.75

NDING MAC

Advices from producing districts, says this authority, are practically unanimous that the crop will be very small, and a letter from a correspondent predicts that the crop will be the greatest failure in twenty years. However, this may be, the weather conditions lately have not been at all favorable to mint culture. There were twenty-five rainy days in Michigan during June, the precipitation in one county—St. Joseph—during May and June being over fourteen inches. Then, on the first two days of the current month there was a rainfall which flooded several hundred acres, followed immediately by hot, sunny weather, which killed the mint in many fields and in some cases destroyed the entire crops of growers. Under these conditions it will not be possible for the mint lands to dry out sufficiently to allow the plants to "oil up."

The effect of the recent unfavorable reports has been to encourage increased buying interest, principally by a speculative element, although there has been a good export demand, for case oil, which has caused holders both here an in the country to make marked advances in their quotations. The exports of peppermint oil as shown by the Government statistics, are as follows:

Poun	Pounds. Value. Pounds. Value.						
	902.	190)1.				
January1,130	\$2,385	3,701 \$4,039					
February1,030	1.744	4,295	4.787				
March 2,137	4,266	1,300	1,440				
April1,113	1,969	3,663	4,449				
May 605	1,139	4,840	6,124				

BRITISH DAIRY MARKET.

A private London circular date 4th inst., says: Butter.— Last week was the hottest, driest and brightest of the year, and the pastures improved very much. Since then there has been cold days and neavy showers. The Times in its annual review of the condition of British crops on July 1st, published to-day, says: "Taking the number 100 to denote perfect healthfulness and exemption from injury with average growth and development for the time of year, the grass crops average 97.1 for Great Britain agains 65 last year. For England the figures are 99.8 against 59 last year." The demand for Canadian butter remains somewhat quiet and prices are tending downward. Choicest quality salt creamery butter on the spot ranges from 96s to 98s, with very fancy lots at 100s. Finest quality may be had at 94s. Quotations on c.i.f. terms are coming easier from Canada both for salt and saltless, and future prices look like going a few shillings lower.

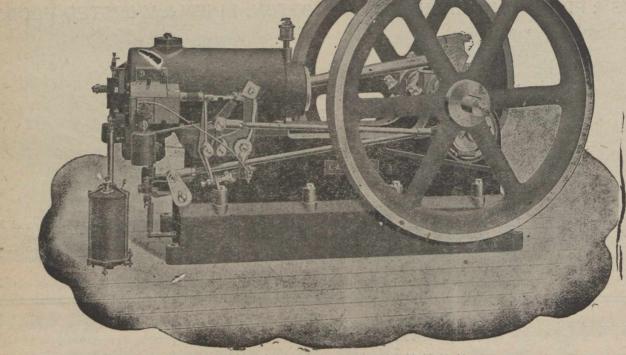
The postponement of the coronation has had a disturbing effect upon the butter market, and a slackening demand has prevailed in most markets. The Danish Official Quotation was unchanged last week. In the North of England this week the Danish markets have fallen 2s to 4s per ewt., but the Copenhagen Official Quotation remains unchanged at 90 kroner, which is two kroner higher than at the corresponding period of last year. The total imports from Denmark have increased during the last three weeks, although the total imports of all classes of butter for the last fortnight, have been less than for the same period last year. Canadian arrivals have now reached over 10,000 cwts. per week. Cheese .-- There is a good active demand this week for Canadian cheese, and prices for choicest grade are 49s to 50s. New Zealand is making a shilling or two more for specially fine lots. Canadian shipments from 1st May are reported to be about 78,822 Corresponding week, cheese in excess of last season. 1901, choicest Canadian cheese sold at 47s to 48s and finest at 44s to 46s.

LONDON JUNE FUR SALES.

Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., London, offered at their sale, beginning June 16: Raccoon, 85,000; muskrat, 900,000; otter, 1,500; Russian sable, 2,500; fisher, 400; skunk, 280,000; civet cat, 37,000; beaver, 3,200; bear, 1,800; opossum, 43,000; wildcat, 10,000; marten, 8,000; wolf, 11,000; lynx, 8,000; nutria, 23,000; real chinchilla, 3,000; bastard chinchilla, 45,000; grebe, 1,100; dry hair seal, 1,500; red fox, 9,000; white fox, 4,500; gray fox, 12,000; eross fox, 450; silver fox, 100; blue fox, 180; and Australian skins: Opossum, 140,000; wallaby, Telegrams :-- Theorem Patricroft, Codes :-- A. B. C. 4th Edition and Engineering.

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Gardner Oil Engines—Petroleum. Gardner Gas Engines—Town or Producer Gas. Gardner Spirit Engines—Gasoline, Benzoline. Gardner Alcohol Engines—Methylated Spirit. Gardner Launch Engines—Oil, Spirit or Alcohol. LONDON OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS. Photo of 20 B. H. P. Oll Engine. Engines from ½ B. H. P. Horizontal and Vertical. Tube Ignition with Ignition Valves. Electric Ignition. More than 2000 Engines Sold and Working Suecessfully in all Parts of the World. 200 Engines Always in Progress. 87 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

63,000; wombat, 85,000; kangaroo, 3,000; salted fur skins, 3,000; Cape Horn.

Minor sale offerings-Anning & Cobb: 50,000 opossum, 5,-000 bear. - Henry Kiver & Co.: Sable, 250; Mongolian crosses, 3,000; Mongolian skins, 4,000; kid crosses, 10,000; Japanese mink, 30,000; moufflons crosses,2,000; skins, 2,000; Thibet skins, 20,000; crosses, 10,000 and 300 coats .- Good, Rigg & Co.: 2,000 Australian opossum, and sundry furs .-Edward Barber & Co.,: Thibet coats, 300 crosses, 1,500; skins, 10,000; kid crosses, 7,000, and 1,000 slink crosses.— Culverwell Brooks & Co.: North American otter,1,500; beaver, 800; gray fox, skunk, etc., 2,600; chinchilla, 3,000; Persian lambskins, 2,000, and 300 salted fur sealskins.--Results: Lynx, 15 per cent. higher than March, 1902.--Fisher, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1902 .- Otter, 10 per cent. higher than March, 1902.—Gray fox, 10 per cent. higher than March, 1902.—Black bear, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1902 .- Brown bear, 25 per cent. lower than March, 1902 .- Skunk, 15 per cent. lower than March, 1902 .- Civet cat, 15 per cent. lower than March, 1902.-Apossum, 30 per cent. lower than March, 1902 .- Wolf, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1902 .- Muskrat, fall and winter, 15 per cent. higher than January, 1902 .- Same as in January-Beaver, spring, and black muskrat .-- Same as March: Mink, marten, wolverine, white fox, red fox, Russian sable, real chinchilla, bastard chinchilla, raccoon, spring muskrat, wildcat, dry hair seal, wombat .- Silver fox, 10 per cent. higher than in March; house cat, 10 per cent. higher than in March; badger, 50 p.c. higher than in March; cross fox, 15 per cent. lower than in March .- Australian opossum, 20 per cent. higher than in October, 1091; kangaroo, 50 per cent. higher than in October, 1901; wallaby, 50 per cent. higher than in October, 1901; salted fur seal, Cape Horn, 10 per cent. higher than in March, 1902.

COLD STORAGE BUTTER SHIPMENTS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying has sent out the following circular on the subject of creamery cold storages: "The cold storage service for the carriage of butter is being utilized almost to its full capacity this sea-Refrigerator cars are now run from about forty son. starting points per week to Montreal, picking up butter at stations on the way. When these cars arrive in Montreal a cold storage inspector examines their contents and reports the condition of the cars and the quantities of ice, if any, found in them. In nearly every case a quantity of ice from 200 to 1,800 pounds has been found unmelted on arrival at Montreal. However, refrigerator cars are not suitable for cooling butter. They are intended only to keep cool the butter, which is loaded in them in cool condition. It is highly important that the cold storage at the creameries be kept in use in such a way as to cool the butter down within one day after it is made to a temperature not above forty degrees Fahrenheit. If the butter be kept warm even for a few days it will show a staleness of flavor when delivered in England which will prevent it being taken at the highest market price by the best class of customers." In a circular letter to railway agents the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying invites their co-operation in making refrigerator cars subsidized by the Government as useful and satisfactory as possible. A good deal may be done by taking care to keep the doors closed, except during the actual time required to put in the but-An open door lets the cool air flow out and the warm air rush in. Shippers should be advised to deliver butter at the station near the time at which the refrigerator car passes. Agents would render a service when delivery is made ahead of time by placing the butter where

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Telegraphic Address, "Bricks," Accrington. A.B.C., 4th Edition, A.I., Engineering.

it would be protected from the rays of the sun, kept as cool as possible, and not exposed to undesirable odors such as that from coal oil barrels, which may in the ordinary freight shed. Cheese should not be loaded into refrigerator cars intended for butter, as one or two loads of the former neat the cars, and to that extent injure the butter. Special refrigerator cars should be used for cheese.

A PATRIOTIC COMPOSITION.

Major John W. Douglas, M.P., Shelburne, Ont., is a gentleman of versatile talents. As a true patriot, a practical man of affairs, and a writer of spirit-stirring verse, he is well known not only in that prosperous district of Ontario, comprising Dufferin and the neighbouring counties, but throughout the whole of the Banner Province. The latest product of his pen is a patriotic song entitled "We'll British Subjects Die," crystallized from the last electoral address of the late Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald. The music-also by Mr. Douglas-is in energetic march tempo, with a characteristic accompaniment for the pianofore which well sustains the air and gives the whole the effect of a grand chorus. The refrain after each of the five verses ends with the "war-cry" which gives its name to the composition. The title page is handsomely illuminated with portraits of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto, to whom the work is inscribed, and with a reproduction from the best bust of the subject of the song.

SUGAR PROBLEM IN TRINIDAD.

The cane sugar industry in Trinidad is in a bad state, judging from a report made to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Mr. Edgar Tripp, agent for Canada. Mr. Tripp says that great anxiety prevails regarding the present position of the sugar industry, and the operations of the year, which closed June 30, have been disastrous. Prices have ranged from £2 to £3 per ton below the cost of production, owing to the ever-increasing quantities of bounty fed sugar now being thrown upon the consuming market. One concern alone is believed to have lost over £ 50,000 (\$250,000) on the crop. This cannot go on much longer. Even if bounties under the terms of the Brussels convention are abolished in September, 1903, such enormous stocks will be on hand as to prevent any appreciable rise in value of cane sugar for twelve months thereafter. The Government has promised planters who can or will go on for another year a refund of 13s 6d per ton of sugar produced during that time, but planters say it is simply asking those who lost \$2.10 per ton last year to repeat the experiment next year in consideration of a refund of onetuird of a certain loss. "The question," Mr. Tripp de-The very clares, "has arrived at the most critical stage. existence of a great industry is threatened with destruction not by fair and honest competition, but by an illegitimate force that is as powerful as it is unfair. No doles of half measures can meet the case. Unless bounties are countervailed, all our great estates and magnificent factories must be abandoned, as indeed many of them have been

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

M. WOODWARD & SONS, Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT



already." Mr. Tripp further states that some shipments of cornneal lately arriving from Canada have met with favorable attention. Both the article and the price suit the trade, and he understands that the returns have been satisfactory.

CHANGING ABOUT.

It is not altogether of late years that the Western spirit of thinking hurriedly and acting on first thought have coaxed good men from permanent positions in the East to throw in their lot with those who seem more inclined to make fortunes quickly, or know for a certainty what elements are arrayed against them. We cannot readily censure the man man, who, working for wages, accepts an advance "Up West," but for the sake of the future day, which prudent men generally reckon on; it is not an unwise policy to remind those who are thus lured Westward that, after all, permanency is as desirable an attribute in a position as an increase when allied to something of, possibly, temporary build.

There must be something in the woollen industry of the West which close scrutiny has apparently failed to observe along the St. Lawrence, for we learn of some Western fellows coming down here recently and showing us in a hurried manner how not to hold some of our capable managers in that line. We wish the young giant of the West success, and if such is shown under present international conditions—about which many murmur—salaries should give but little concern later on should expected changes ensue.

FIRE LOSSES.

Rossland, B.C., July 14.—The assay office of the Canadian smelting works at Trail destroyed. The valuable scales in the building were saved, but otherwise the contents were a complete loss. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is believed that the company will replace the building with a brick structure.—Hamilton, 14.—Damage to the extent of about \$200 was done to the Hamilton Wheel & Foundry Company's property by fire.—Fort William, Ont., 14.—Fire broke out in Flannigan's boarding house and gutted the upper part.—Montreal, 11.—The Nova Scotia paint works were partly destroyed by fire. The damage amounts to about \$25,000, the proprietors, Messrs. Henderson and Potts, being protected by insurance as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, \$5,000; Northern, Manufacturing Confectioners, Manufactory and Office : Wavertree, - Liverpool, Eng.

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

\$5,000; National, \$5,000; Western, \$5,000; Royal, \$2,500; British America, \$2,500; Caledonian, \$2,500; Guardian, \$2,500; Aetna, \$2,500; Hartford, \$2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, \$2,000; Norwich Union, \$1,000 .- London, Ont., 13 .- Fire broke out in Eacrett's bazaar. The first floor gave way, precipitating a mass of perishable goods into the cellar, and the blaze worked up the elevator shaft to the large storeroom. The loss, which is estimated at \$15,000, is partly covered by an insurance of \$9,000 .- Ottawa, 10 .- Fire destroyed two dwellings and a hall in Janeville, an eastern suburb of Ottawa. The sufferers were: E. R. Bush, tenant, and Mary Mayer, owner, of a frame house valued at \$600. The contents were worth \$300, and besides \$100 in cash was burned. Mr. Wm. Scharf lost a new house valued at \$1,000. Riverside Hall, adjoining, was valued at about \$700 .- Hamilton, 11.-M. Brennen & Sons' planing mill suffered some \$35,000 damage.-Montreal, 15.-Stable in Magdalen street, the property of Ald. Turner, damaged to the extent of \$400. or \$500. A couple of sleighs, an express waggon and a quantity of hay and straw were destroyed. Cause thought to be careless use of matches .- St. Remi, Que., 15 .- Fire destroyed Lamarre & Co.'s manufacturing establishment, the Grand Trunk station, and one private residence. The loss is estimated at seventy thousand dollars, and is but slightly covered by insurance. The fire started in the Lamarre sash mill and spread to the other buildings and thence to the station. The station was valued at \$6,000, and the plant of the Lamarre Company at \$60,000.

GOOD SHOWING FOR THE MUTUAL RESERVE.

Despite the drawback to business occasioned through the recent examination by the New York Insurance Department of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company as a legal reserve company, a statement issued on the 3rd instant shows results for the last six months far surpassing those of the same period in 1901. It must certainly be gratifying to the managers and agents of this progressive company to find their collective endeavors footing up so well. such encouragement is always a factor in urging all interested to greater endeavors, thereby insuring for policyholders still greater faith in the stability of the company to which they are entrusting so much of their present and future interests.

-James M. Redmond, jobber in boots and shoes, Toronto, is in financial difficulties, and is endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors, mostly Quebec manufacturers. Mr. Redmond did a fairly large business, but it is not likely that the liabilities will be heavy. Greenwood & Batley, Ltd.,

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MACHINE TOOLS For Locomotive and Marine Engineers, &c.

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De Laval's Patent Steam Turbine Motors, Turbine Dynamos, Pumps and Fans (For Great Britain and Colonies, China, Japan and Egypt).

RE TRUST DEEDS, BONDS, &c.

At a time when various kinds of industrial securities are offered to the public, especially in the form of mortgage bonds, it is impossible to have too much knowledge on the part of promoter or investor. To supply such information, Mr. R. D. McGibbon, K.C., of the Montreal Bar, has prepared, and issued through a law-book firm in the city a covered pamphlet of some dozen pages, entitled "Trust Deeds to secure Mortgage Bonds and Debentures in the Province of Quebec," with suggestions for solicitors, no-taries, and others. Mr. McGibbon's timely "multum in parvo" brochure will be welcomed by the profession and many others all over the Dominion.

5.5 2.

Correspondence

DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Dear Sir,-Your leading article in the Journal of Commerce of the 11th inst., is the best upon the subject seen for many a day. It hits the nail upon the head exactly. You are doubtless aware, Mr. Editor, as many importers here and in Montreal and other cities of the Dominion are aware that it is becoming next to useless attempting to import silks and other expensive dress goods to Canada while the advantages secured in some shape or other by foreign agents, their associates and others continue to exist. It is only such houses as had in former years amassed wealth to an extent that made them independent of the vicissitudes that overtook so many in the trade, and were satisfied if they made a fair interest on their capital, who can at all honestly compete with such methods. You deserve all credit for directing the attention of the Government to this anomalous state of things, for 'ne would be indeed shallow-pated who could not read between the lines of your most excellent, though too moderate editorial.

Some of your subscribers had begun to wonder whether the Journal of Commerce-like some others-had become sleepy over your functions-the Journal of Commerce which had elicited from a former indefatigable Minister of Customs from his seat in Parliament the highest encomiums. Keep on, Mr. Editor, and let us hope for some good results from your praiseworthy efforts.

A MONTREAL IMPORTER. In Toronto, July 9th, 1902.

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 Chattle 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.

Blyt'n-Colonial I. & L. Co. vs A. E. and S. Bradwin, \$5,-842; Campbellford—A. Lyndhurst exr vs Matthew and C. Gelvin, \$1,701; Clinton Tp.—A. Albright vs Secord Bertram, \$1,989; North Bay- W. C. McIntyre vs John Ferguson, \$574; Peterboro-G. Deserres vs F. H. Cobb, \$522; Rawdon Tp.-J. F. McComb vs G. F. Wellman, \$5,000; Stratford--Crompton and Knowles Loom Works vs J. D. Hoffner, et al, \$629; Toronto-J. M. Vega vs W. B. Reid & Co., \$1,000 damages; C. Urquhart vs Alex. Urquhart, et al, \$2,700; Walkerton-A. F. Bowker vs Alex. Lewis, exr., \$600; Hull, Que.-Hanson Bros. vs Theophile Viau, \$39,580; Clinton Tp. ---G. S. Holmsted vs J. H. and B. E. Tallman et al, \$1,180;

KIRK & CO., SHUTTLE And Bobbin Makers and General MILL FURNISHERS.

SHUTTLES, Shuttle Pegs Oak-tanned PickingBands. Buffalo and Leather Pickers. Leather Bumpers, Strapping, etc.

SPECIALITIES.



Cob Wall Works, BLACKBURN, Eng.

Br Special Rates to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

Finch Tp.—H. Bingham vs Wm. Bradley, \$316; J. Forgue vs Cloustier Bros., \$1,302; Fingal—R. C. Struthers & Co. vs M. R. Campbell, \$1,793; Galt—J. Lee vs McKendry, Mulnolland, \$1,144; Weston—Farmers' L. & S. Co. vs Henry Wardlaw et al, \$1,427; Arran Tp.—H. MdArthur vs Fredk. Swinton, \$2,000 damages; Bruce Tp.—J. Gegg vs Robert Campbell, \$2,000 damages; Belleville—H. M. Blackburn vs P. L. Thompson admrx, \$500; Brampton—Jane and Elizth. Agar vs Agnes Smith et al, \$504; Brighton—Anderson Produce Co. vs Saml. Nesbitt, \$389; King Tp.—T. M. Brown vs Elizth. and Grace Mitchell, \$1,692; Hespeler—Bell Organ & Piano Co. vs J. W. Johnston, \$359; Toronto—(A. Snow et al vs F. H. Banks et al, \$3,976; Trout Creek—Reinhardt & Co. vs Julius Evers, \$1,052.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria-C. H. Hopkins, \$667.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Ottawa—Tooke Bros. agt A. W. & C. MacDonald, \$664; Wentworth Co.—Bank of Hamilton agt W. J. Kelly & Co. et al, \$3,604; Hawkesbury—A. Racine & Co. agt H. D. Thauvette, \$1,104; Watt Tp.—Ida McMillan exrs, agt Franklin Prosser, \$350. JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Montreal—De. Eliza Doutre agt Jos. Bouchard et al, \$718; Legal and Financial Exchange agt Daivd Robinovitch, \$450; J. A. Forest agt Albert Forest, \$930; R. J. Demers agt J. C. Vermet et al, \$233.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NEW BRUNSWICK.

Boiestown-J. S. Fairly, \$403.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax-Rood & McLeod agt W. E. Rood, \$780.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal-Standard Life Assce. Co agt. W. D. MacDonald, \$50,784; De. Jesse Chouler agt Frederick Whitley, \$10,087; A. S. Marchand agt Pierre Clement, \$290; J. F. Gravel agt P. A. Germain, \$203; J. M. Marcotte agt De. S. Henri, \$205; J. Malboeuf agt Odelon Leduc, et al, \$197; Delle E. Malboeuf agt Odelon Leduc et al, \$208; J. Meloche agt Riordan Bros., \$206; Credit Foncier agt H. Saxe, \$6,915; W. W. Skinner agt W. G. Lawton, \$194; G. Beaugrand et al agt John McCabe, \$3,413; A. E. Battle agt D. T. Taylor, \$286.





CHATTEL MORTGAGES - ONTARIO

Berlin-Berlin Piano Co., Ltd. to J. M. Staebler, et al, \$20,000; Guelph-Chas. Burgess to W. Burgess, \$1,223; Hamilton-A. C. Walls and wife to Grant Spring Brewery Co., \$2,500; Port Dover-Bert Stewart to Sarah Sullivan, \$1,000; Toronto-J. C. Palmer to Royal Loan & Sav. Co., \$11,015; J. C. and C. R. Palmer to Royal Loan & Sav. Co., \$7,133; Martin Wade and wife to Bridget McCue, \$1,040; Brantford-Jennie and J. W. Quirk et al to Bixel B. & M. Co., \$1,751; Brockville-H. H. Crossit and wife to N. Crossitt, sr., \$1,118; Burk's Falls-Albert Blizzard to O'Keefe. Brew. Co., \$1,080; Albert Blizzard to G. F. Foy, \$1,080; Cannington-E. C. Edwards to O'Keefe Brew. Co., \$1,200; Clarence Tp.-Gehan Bros. to Hannah McElroy, \$2,000; Freelton-G. C. and W. L. Mount to Sawyer-Massey Co., \$719; Goderich-Thos. Tilt to J. E. Seagram, \$1,000; Owen Sound-Sam. Wilson to Ann J. Speer, \$614; St. Catharines-John Malcolmson et al to Hamilton Prov. & L. Socy., \$2,-130; Toronto-Ed. Sullivan and wife to A. Manning, \$6,101; Whitby Tp.-Robt. Robson et al to J. Moore, \$1,501; -Brantford Street Ry. Co. to National Trust Co., \$125,000; Arnprior-T. J. Gormelly to Brophy, Cains & Co., \$13,222; Berlin-S. A. Brubacker to Dunke & Co., \$680; Dunnville-F. R. Lalon to Town of Dunnville, \$5,400; Hamilton-A. C. Walls to D. Sullivan, \$1,000; Kingston-James Norris, to J .McParland, \$516; London-Jacob Obernesser to Carling B. & M. Co., \$1,132; Merrickville-W. J. Ragsdale to S. W. Cooper, \$1,000; Newmarket-A. H. Whitwell to R. Kirton, \$1,200; Oshawa-Mrs. R. A. Guy to T. H. McMillan, \$597; Ottawa-L. C. Pereira and wife to A. La Haise, \$572; Port Arthur-W. G. and Ida L. Johnson to D. F. Burke, \$1,836; Preston-John Rivitzer et al to P. Bernhardt, \$1,590; Stratford-A. F. Perry to G. Wettlaufer, \$1,000; Toronto-G. W. Clendenan to L. Crossan, \$700; Edwin French to G. G. Heward, \$1,000; H. A. Liffiton to B. M. Britton, \$1,500; Whitby-Nicholson & Seldon to Estate of E. J. Johnson, \$2,000.

CHATTEL MORTGAES-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria-Campbell & Cullin, \$750.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Minnedosa-D. Cannon, \$1,052.

BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

Newmarket—W. E. Lehman & Co. to A. H. Whitsell, \$1,-900; Peterboro—R. R. Hall, as assignee, to A. L. Davis, \$4,000; Pickering Tp.-Miss Mary F. Bunker to S. C. Bunker, \$1,300; Galt-S. R. McLean to R. Barne, \$700; Toronto --Endeavor Herald Co. to P. R. Wilson, \$2,065.

BILLS OF SALE-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Port Hammon J. M. Dale, \$1,000; Rossland--M. Rache, \$600.

BILLS OF SALE-NOVA SCOTIA.

Glace Bay-F. H. Sutherland, \$1,240; Northy Sydney-Northy Sydney Boot & Shoe Co., \$860.

-The following comparative statement shows the imports at the chief importing centres of Ontario for the eleven months ending May 31:

	1902.	1901.
Berlin	\$1,180,062	\$256,050
Brantford	1,368,801	1,328,270
Fort Erie	1,036,612	1,326,868
Fort William	1,350,797	1,074,593
Hamilton	6,080,370	5,450,813
London	3,607,513	3,527,071
Ottawa	3,970,038	2,571,164
St. Catharines	1,447,146	1,394,693
St. Thomas	1,132,734	807,862
Sarnia	1,214,415	1,148,067
Sault Ste. Marie	2,800,946	1,936,975
Stratford	1,068,821	807,232
Toronto	33,597,476	29,095,465
Windsor	2,534,294	2,057,059

-The following sad tale is related by the Insurance Press: President Barrows of Oberlin College carried fire insurance for twenty years; then, like thousands of other equally foolish men, he dropped it because his wife thought it a waste of money to pay the premiums-there was no return for the outlay, you see! However, the other day her husband was persuaded once more to take out a fire policy. The account does not say that Mrs. Barrows opposed it; possibly Mr. B. acted sub rosa, and small blame to him if he did. Anyhow, within four hours of his policy being operative, a fire broke out in his home destroying expensive costumes and other property. The circumstances were singular, though not unprecedented; but the above-mentioned 'numor is apparent in the letter accompanying the company's cheque in payment of loss, thus: "Enclosed find draft for \$500.00 We note that your

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policy went into effect at noon, and the fire did not occur until four o'clock! Why this delay?"

-Notice is given of the issue of letters patent incorporating Charles Irving Knight, of East Hatley, Que.; Aaron Bull, East Farnham; Charles Albert Bull, Montreal; Miss Annie Allison Horrigan, of Portland, England; Horace H. Bailey, of Ottawa, for the purchase and sale of butter, cheese, eggs, and general agricultural produce under the name of "The Charles A. Bull Produce Company," with a capital stock of \$50,000, in five hundred shares, of \$100 each .- Letters patent have been issued incorporating George Alfred Walker, Thomas William Watson, William Caron, Sarsfield O'Brien, Albert Dettmers, for the manufacture of syrup, confectionery and the canning and preserving of food products, also to manufacture and trade in grocer's sundries generally, under the name of "The Grocer's Manufacturing and Trading Company," with a capital stock of \$25,000, in 2,500 shares of \$10 each.

-We learn from Boston, Mass., that the seven-masted schooner, Thomas W. Lawson, was launched recently at the yard of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company at Quincy She is the only seven master ever put into water, and is the largest sailing vessel in the world. She is built of steel. The dimensions are: Length over all, 403 feet; beam, 50 feet; depth, 36 feet; height of masts, deck to truck, 150 feet 6 inches; total sail area, 43,000 square feet; cargo capacity, 8,100 tons; displacement, fully laden, 11,000 tons. A crew of not more than sixteen men will be needed, as much of the work aboard ordinarily done by manual labor is performed by steam. The masts are of hollow steel, and carry twenty-five separate sails. Among the innovations on the Lawson are heating coils for cabins, a siren whistle, telephones, and a complete system of electric lighting.

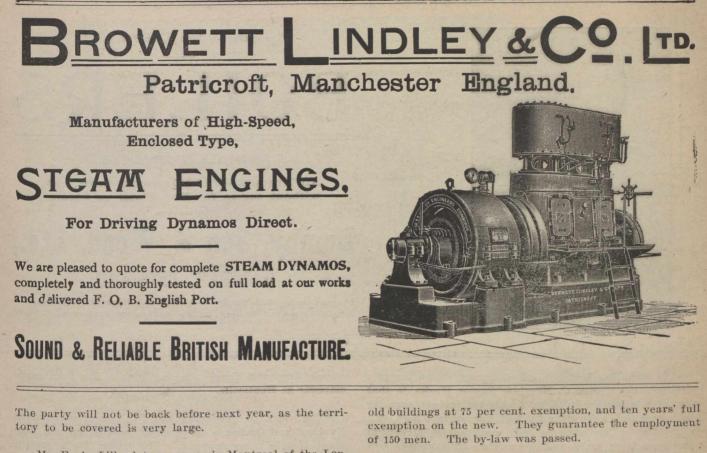
-The export lumber mills of Britisn Columbia and Puget Sound, have, we are informed, combined under circumstances favorable to British Columbia mills. For years the British Columbia mills were suffering from the severe competition of American mills. Under the new arrangements they are prosperous and share in the large profitable business done by the latter. In effect the combine arrangements are as follows: All orders for export lumber are received at a central office in Seattle and distributed according to the apportioned cut of each mill of the combine. If one mill does not get its share of the cut, when profits are divided at the end of the year it gets a larger proportionate percentage than the average, and if a mill runs over the cut it gets a smaller proportionate percentage.

-Berlin advices report that on April 1st last the great firm of Friedrich Krupp, of Essen, had in its employ 39,-124 workmen and 3,959 officials. Of these 24,536 persons were employed at the steel works at Essen, 6,159 in the firm's coal mines, and the rest at the various works in different parts of Prussia. The works owned by the firm include the steel works at Essen, with a shooting range at Meppen, steel works at Annen, in Westphalia, and at Buckau, near Magdeburg, the Germania shipbuilding wharf at Kiel, four blast furnace works, three coal mines, a large number of iron ore quarries in Germany, and a share in iron ore quarries near Bilbao, and a wharf in Kotterdam.

-Owing to increase in size and circulation of the "Journal of Commerce" during the past few months, the Royal Paper Co., from whom our supplies have been obtained more or less of late, found themselves suddenly last week short of the usual quantity for our Friday's issue. The error was not discovered until too late for prompt remedy. We were consequently compelled to employ a paper of a different quality and shade from that customarily made for us by that Company. The mixture of two shades in one issue was unavoidable, but the inadvertence is not likely to recur.

-From Franklin, N.H., we learn that the crop of grasshoppers at the Webster place, about two miles distant is expected to be even greater than in 1899, when 523 bushels were harvested and a bounty of \$1 a bushel was paid by the state. A summer visitor placed his coat on the grass one day recently while he assisted in raking up a small lot of hay. On returning an hour later he found that the grasshoppers had eaten it to shreds. A device to catch the grasshoppers by horse-power is used and the work of harvesting them will soon begin.

-It is being arranged by the Department of the Interior to despatch an exploration survey party to the country lying between the height of land and James' Bay. The party will comprise a first class topographical surveyor as well as experts to ascertain the agricultural capabilities and to find out the mineral resources and forest wealth of that region of the country, which is not yet known to the department. Geologists will also be with the party.



-Mr. E. A. Lilly, late manager in Montreal of the London Assurance Office, is about to enter the field among the insurance brokers, a profession in which a few men with special abilities and an agreeable demeanour have in the course of a life-time occasionally been successful. The losses, to be sure, are usually not great; the results generally according to how one wishes to or can live. Some of Mr. Lilly's friends—influential ones among the underwriters here and elsewhere—have been contemplating an effort to have him reinstated.

—There must be something in the woollen industry of the country which close scrutiny has apparently failed to discover along the St. Lawrence, for we learn of some managers coming down here recently and showing us in a hurried manner how not to hold some of our salaried millmen in that line. We wish the young Combine of the day success, and if such is shown under present international conditions—about which many murmur—salaries may give but little concern later on. It is quite a raise—from \$1,800 to \$4,000 a year.

-The Montreal building inspector has issued a report showing the buildings erected in the city during the past six months. During the period there were issued 482 new city permits, representing a total value of \$1,766,684. In 1901 there were issued during the same period of time 354 eity permits, representing a total value of \$1,147,477, and in 1900 there were issued 118 permits with but a total of \$783,000. It will, therefore, be shown that there is in the first six months of this year an increase of fully \$500,000 over past records.

-A company styled the Frontenac Cereal Company, Ltd., with a capitalization of \$600,000, has been formed at Kingston, Ont., for the manufacture of cereal foods. The company will take over the plants of the Frontenac Milling and the Kingston Elevator and Transit Companies. The directors appointed are Hon. Wm. Harty, Messrs. Geo. Richardson, Henry Mooers, Captain Thomas Donnelly and Edwin Mooers. Mr. H. E. Pryor, Chicago, a manufacturer of cereal food stuffs, will have charge of the new mill.

-The Toronto Junction Town Council held a special meeting on the 14th instant, at which the by-law for the exemption to the Heintzman Piano Company came up for discussion. The conditions are very similar to those contained in the by-law passed at a recent meeting of Council respecting the Dodge Manufacturing Company. The Heintzman Company will get an extension of seven years on the - We learn from Peterboro, Ont., that the capital of the Lakefield Portland Cement Company, at a special general meeting of the shareholders, was increased to \$1,000,000, and \$100,000 of the new stock subscribed by the sharetholders. The company has arranged for largely increasing its output by lease of dam No. 2 on the Trent Canal, and an order has been placed with Krupp works, Germany, for necessary additional cement machinery. The intention of the company is to increase its output to 1,000 barrels per day.

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-A corporation, composed of St. Louis and eastern capitalists, has been organized to build a bridge over the Mississippi River, the erection of extensive terminals on the river front and an elevated road to the World's Fair site and a new depot in the heart of the city. It is stated by the incorporators that the total investment in the terminals and elevated road, aside from the cost of the bridge, would reach \$10,000,000 at the outset, with a possible expenditure of \$5,000,000 later on extensions.

-A cable from Greenock announces that the shareholders of the Gulf Line, which consists of six vessels, with a tonnage of almost 20,000, met and accepted the offer of Sir Christopher Furness, who it is said will be the head of the new British shipping combination, to purchase a large number of snares with a view of increasing the capital of the company so as to acquire larger ships. This action of Sir Christopher was taken in order to meet the competition of the American "combine."

--The Bank of Toronto, is, we are told, in negotiation with Messrs. Jas. and William Roaf for the purchase of their property at the southwest corner of King and Bay streets, in that city. Negotiations are on foot for the sale of a hundred feet frontage on King street, at \$2,100 per foot, or \$210,000 for the lot. Should the bank secure the property it is said it will erect a bank building second to none in the Dominion.

--The bankrupt stock of Starr & Sutcliffe, dry goods merchants, Kingston, who assigned recently, was sold by auction. The stock, valued at \$42,168, was purchased by N. Garland, of Toronto, at 60 cents in the dollar, which was considered a good price. It is expected that the creditors will receive around 35 cents in the dollar. The liabilities were \$79,199, and assets \$46,372, leaving a nominal deficiency of \$38,828,



--The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, which recently purchased the George C. Morrison Engine Works, in that city, intends, we are told, to double its present capacity and a new steel shop 200 x 200 feet, two storeys high, will be erected. The company will manufacture structural steel on a large scale, and the number of employees will be largely increased.

—The members of the commission to construct the Northern Ontario and Temiscamingue Railway, which the Ontario Government is pledged to build, will be Messrs. A. E. Ames, president of the Toronto Board of Trade; Hon. Thomas Bain, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons; Edward Gurney, Toronto; B. W. Folger, and M. J. O'Brien, of Pembroke.

--Mr. M. E. Holden, manager of the Dominion Bank, at Brampton, Ont., has been moved to London; Mr. E. B. Anderson, manager at Huntsville, succeeds him at Brampton; while Mr. Frederick Dallas paying teller in the branch corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, has been made manager at Huntsville.

-The work of deepening the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec is going ahead rapidly, no less than seven dredges being engaged. The dredge Tarte, recently built, in a day's work of ten hours, removed 38,500 yards of material, including stones weighing 200 pounds.

-For the second time the ratepayers of Brockville, Ont., this week, voted for a by-law to give a bonus of \$20,000 to the Union Hat Works, of St. Jonn's, Que., to remove their factory to Brockville. The by-law carried by 801 majority. The vote stood 852 for, 51 against.

-A special from Dawson states that the permit system, which has heretofore allowed the control of the liquor traffic to pass into the hands of a favored few, has been abolished. The abolition of the system occurred at the hands of the Yukon Council, recently in session.

QUEBEC DRY GOODS ASSIGN-MENT.

Sympathy is expressed among the trade, both here and in Quebec, for the financial and other troubles which have compelled the firm of Messrs. Rioux & Shink, dry goods, men's furnishings, etc., Quebec, to assign. The business, known as "La Quebecoise," was started by the above some ten years ago and showed a fair degree of prosperity from the beginning. Illness, some months ago, on the part of Mr. Rioux, the principal member of the firm, culminated in his death, this week and to his inability to give attention to business for some time is attributed the present assignment. Liabilities, \$22,-344; assets, \$28,500; including stock amounting to \$25,000. The principal Montreal creditors are: H. H. Wolff & Co., \$3,356; Fitzgibbon, Schafheitlin & Co., \$1,458; Wm. Agnew & Co., \$1,237; Thos. May & Co., \$944; Waldron, Drouin & Co., \$797; Caverhill & Kissock, \$558; J. Borudain & Son, \$407; A. McDougall & Co., \$386; J. Cohen & Co., \$352.

-Grand Trunk Railway System -Earnings 8th to 14th July, 1902, \$579,-407; 1901, \$543,039; increase, \$36,368.

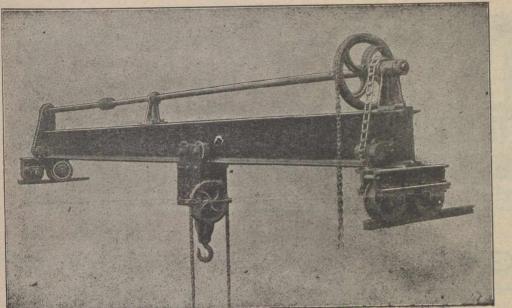
WIDE-AWAKE.

The English manufacturers of Glaziers' Lead, Vises and Glaziers' Diamonds are determined to have a share of Canada's trade. Messrs. Bush & Chipper, 9 Percival street, Goswell Road, E.C., London, are to the fore in these lines. In a recent letter they say: "The Prince of Wales, speaking at Guildhall, Dec. 5th, 1901, said the Old Country must wake up if she would keep her share of Colonial Trade. Here's a chance to show our Colonial friends that we suply an article, a genuine tool, at 25 per cent. cheaper than they have ever had before. Let them see We are awake."

-A Kingston, Ja., cable states that the acting governor has received an intimation that Mr. Chamberlain, British colonial secretary, subject to the approval of Parliament, is prepared to recommend to the Imperial Government that it place at the disposal of the Government of Jamaica the sum of £10,000 to assist the sugar industry in order that the sugar estates may not go out of cultivation, and secondly. to insure the maintenance of an adequate rate of wages. The offer is hampered with conditions, which ,it is believed will nullify its intention, and planters generally are not satisfied with its terms.

-We learn from Brockville, Ont., that Wm. Bellingham, of Montreal, has submitted a proposition to the Town Council to establish a malleable iron and steel works in Brockville in consideration of a bonus of \$50,000, exemption from taxation, etc. It will be, the report adds, a new company composed largely of local capitalists. who are entertaining the scheme most The concern will employ favorably. 300 hands and will install a valuable plant. The council has appointed a committee to investigate the proposition and will report upon the desirability of accepting it.

-A Cornwall, Ont., letter of the 16th inst., states that an agreement was signed this week between the Town Council and the promoters of a joint stock company, Messrs. T. S. Aspinall, of Toronto: James Wilder, of Montral, and Edwards, of Gananoque, The corporation binds itself, subject to a



vote of the people, to give the company a bonus of \$15,000, \$1,200 to buy a site, dition that they put up \$25,000 paid up stock. erect a furniture factory that will employ a minimum of eighty hands and pay at least \$25,000 a year in wages.

A Paris milliner has invented a mica veil for autombilists, which is said to be a great improvement over the goggles hitherto used as a protection to the eyes. It is intended chiefly for women, who generally object to the beauty-marring effect of goggles. The veil consists merely of a sheet of mica in the form of a visor, attached to the cap, and set close to the face.

-Our correspondent at Port Elgin, Ont., writes: Wm. E. Mitchell, tailor, has assigned to W. Burges, barrister, Liabilities about \$300. Assets will hardly be worth considering.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Thursday E'vg., 17th July, 1902.

The Cabinet changes in England had no effect on the Stock Exchange as no change of policy is likely to occur. Lord Salisbury, though not in office, will continue to have great influence with the Government, an influence for good as he is eminently level headed. The Chicago corn corner came to a sudden end on the 15th, a number of those caught having effected settlements with Harris, Gates & Co., who were operating the affair. The result

will put probably \$1,500,000 in their pockets, contributed by their victims, who would have been only too glad to have served them with the same sauce. Another "corner" of a different class has also ended by the strike of freight handlers and teamsters in Chicago, having collapsed. The miners' strike still holds out with every certainty of the men having to go back to the mines without securing any concession as regards more wages, or less hours. The cost of the strike is figured at \$50,000,000, which is more than the strikers would have gained, had they succeeded, in the next fifteen years. The cotton trade is excited over the rise in prices which is believed to have been caused by speculators, who are working to create a corner. The extent of the gold held by European banks when the Boer war broke out and in January last, when the mines were re-opened have excited comment. The banks of France, Germany, Austria and Spain, increased their gold between October, 1899, and January, 1902, by \$198,700,000. The Bank of England's stock was reduced by \$500,000, and the Bank of Russia's by \$109,400,000. Out of the increase of \$198,700,000 some 60 millions was received from the States, and the \$109,400,000 lost by Russia went to the great banks of France and Germany, so all but about 28 millions can be accounted for without reference to any products of gold mines in operation. The amount of capital called for

FOR FOR ALL PURPOSES... Cranes. Crabs. SHEAVE BLOCKS. PULLEY BLOCKS. PULLEY BLOCKS. The Steel Rope Pulley -Block Co. LIMITED. Washford Road, SHEFFIELD, Eng.

in England for new ventures, loans and extensions this year amounted to \$106,435,000, which does not indicate any scarcity of money or of confidence. England has just shipped two million gold sovereigns to Cape Colony, although gold is being produced in the Transvaal on a large scale. A branch of the Mint will be established in the Transvaal to save costs of shipping raw gold to England and re-shipping it when minted. The London stock market is quite dull. Consols stand at 96. This is, howeevr, the height or depth of the dead season in London, where the heat has beaten Canada's record. In the suit to prevent the U.S. Steel Corporation converting its stock into bonds, Mr. Schwab testified that the company's properties exceeded in value the amount of stock issued and that the earnings had been 10 per cent. on the capital. Mr. Schwab proved too much, for if the concern is earning 10 per cent. why should it wish to cancel the preferred 7 per cent. stock and substitute bonds paying a much lower rate? There is a "nigger in this fence" somewhere and a pretty greedy one. Local stock business is still quiet, and running chiefly on steel. A few Pacific have sold at 131 to 1351/8; Richelieu, 108 to 109; Ogilvie, 1231/2 to 124; Toronto Railway, 1201/2 to 121; Nova Scotia Steel, 110 to 113; Dom. Steel, 59 to 593/4; Montreal St., 274; Detroit Ry., 801/4 to 803/4; Toronto St., 1201/8. Bank shares are neglected for livelier goods.

171 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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A few Toronto have sold at 245; Commerce, 159; Ottawa, 216 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial, 250; Hamilton, 234. Paris, exchange on London, 25f. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Berlin, 20m. 48pf. New York call money. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; trade paper, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. Local sterling exchange, 60's, $9\frac{3}{8}$; demand, $9\frac{7}{4}$. Money rates unchanged.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending July 17th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal.

				Average
				same
	Shares	3.		date
Banks.	sold.	Highst.	Lowst.	1901.
Montreal	3	2561/2	2561/2	250
Molsons	55	215	214	204
Tomonto		015	040	

 Merchants.
 25
 152½
 152½
 152½
 Dom. I. & S., com8806
 59¾
 54

 Commerce
 .
 17
 158
 158

 Do. pref.
 .
 405
 96
 94

Miscellaneous.

Can. Pac. Ry.. .. 815 1351/4 1341/2 102 Do. New 811 1313/4 130 Montreal St. . . 190 2781/2 275 289 Mont. Power . . 257 1011/2 100 Toronto St. . . . 615 121 119 934/2 110 Halifax St. . . . 75 108 104 93 Twin City . . . 25 119½ 119½ Toledo Ry. . . . 25 31 31 94 Rich. & Ont. . . 578 110 108 1131/4 Montreal Tel. . . 230 170 169 170 Bell Tel. 3 166 166 170 Lake Superior .. 50 285% 281/2 Mont. Cotton . . 47 127 126 130 Republic13000 101/2 91/2 4 17 10 Virtue 1000 10 10 ... Dom. Coal, com.. 101 1361/2 1341/2 381/2 Ogilvie, pref. . .2790 128 .119½ Detroit U.E. Ry.1575 80¾ 77¼ 1191/2

SOAF

 Dom. I. & S., com8806
 59¾
 54
 31

 Do. pref.
 .
 .405
 96
 94
 83

 Nova Scotia Co.
 .1740
 114½
 108

 Bonds.
 Com. Cable, reg.10000
 98
 98

MONTREAL.

 Montreal St.
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-Ottawa Clearing House-Week ending 10th July, 1902: Clearings, \$2,283,-960; balances, \$583,409.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, July 17th, 1902.

Although the rains which, prior to a temporary halt last week, were consid-

FRAMES

Cable Address : EILLS, Liverpool.

ILLS & COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, EDG.

Hams and Bacon Packed for all climates at the Lowest Possible Prices for Best Quality.

Confectioner, Crystallized Fruits, Dried Apples, Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Currants, Raisins, Figs, &c. A trial order will convince buyers of the Superiority of our Goods.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

Danish and Irish Butter

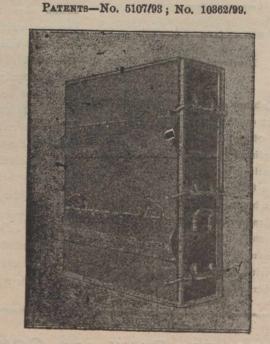
WRITE FOR OUR EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Buyers should specify EILLS & COMPANY'S Goods on all Indents,

OFFICE :

12 Hanover Street, - LIVERPOOL, Eng.

Special ratesto Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff



Made of Special cold flattened, close-annealed Steel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt.

Easily Erected. Self-Caulking. Guaranteed not to Warp. Wheels and Axles fitted if required.

H. D. MORGAN, Patentee and Sole Maker Jamaica Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng. Soap Trade Suppliedunder the new Tariff



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

still giving daily evidence of their presence, the great wheat fields of the West are reported as showing the height of promise. A Winnipeg dispatch of this date reads: Reports received from all parts of Manitoba yesterday indicate exceptionally good crop conditions. Though the season is several days later this year than last year, the grain looks much better than it did during the corresponding state of growth last year. This statement does not refer to districts, but it is true of the whole province, Hay will be an exceptional crop, and the warm sun and wind is permitting the farm-

ered excessive for this province, are ers to store it in good condition. Grain will not be ready for harvesting before the last week in August, and unless most unexpected developments occur an even larger number of men will be needed to harvest it than last year. Manitoba farmers are now enjoying beautiful weather, and many are enthusiastic over the outlook for another bumper crop. Continued hot days and cool nights are doing wonders at advancing the date of harvest. The Department of Agriculture of the local Government has sent out post cards to all their crop correspondents in the province requesting them to send in not later than July 25, an estimate of the number of men, in addition to those already at hand, that will be re-

quired to harvest the forthcoming crop. The crop will, no doubt, be a very large one, and a large number of men from the East, will be required. The Government are taking the matter in hand, and will endeavor not only to secure plenty of men, but to put them without delay into whatever portion of the province they may be needed.

This is not only cheering for those most directly concerned, but is an advertisement of the grandest kind for the whole West, an incentive for merchants, manufacturers and bankers in the East, and a forerunner of "good times ahead" for the entire Dominion. Market conditions display in a slight degree the dullness usually present during July and August. Then, again, the excessive rainy weather has hin-





dered even local outings which of themselves create demand for goods of that nature. When they are delayed dealers in these lines say trade is àull. In dairy products butter is fully sustained in price under a good export demand. Cheese is about steady. Hardware is unchanged as to price, with a good movement. Leather is quiet. Groceries move slowly as usual at this period. Linseed oils and turpentine are lower. Flour is slightly lower while

El Padre Needles

10 Cents

5 Cents.

~ CIGARS~

S. DAVIS & SONS,

MONTREAL, Que.

duce.

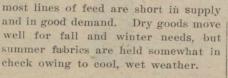
Made and Guaranteed by

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

experience can pro-

The Best____

ARSITY.

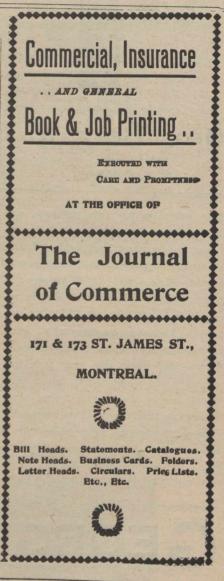


BUTTER.

There is a very satisfactory business passing both on export and local account., Orders coming freely from the English markets give prices a firm tendency, and receipts move off quickly. Finest Eastern creamery sells at 191/2c to 1934c, with second grades at 19c to 191/4 c. Western creamery is not so much in favour, being quoted at 19c to 19½ c as to quality. Dairy is more plentiful; still, stocks show no accommodation and prices are steady. Eastern Townships is quoted at 18c to 19c, with Western, 16c to 17c, the latter price only made for quality strictly up to the mark.

CEMENTS.

Stocks are light, but with the absence of large orders supplies are considered ample for the present. There is a good movement in a jobbing way, while the demand for fire bricks has fallen off. It is not thought that the shortage of cement will occasion any advance in prices. Arrivals for week 15th: 41,500 fire bricks, 3,500 brls. Belgian and German cement.



G. F. FINISTER, Crown Street, LEEDS, ENG. Assembly Works, MANUFACTURER BEDSTEADS.

Folders, Chair-Bedsteads, Wire Spring Mattresses, and Coppered Diamond Spring Mattresses.

WIRE MESHES FOR MATTRESS MAKERS.

Angle Irons and Dovetails for Wood Bedsteads.

Special terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tarif.

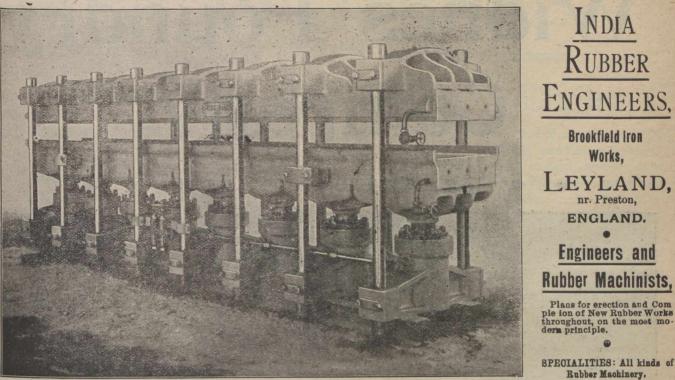
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Special Terms to Factors and Shippers.

Telegrams : "WOVEN; LEEDS."

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-IDDON BROTHERS-



SPECIAL NOTE: Buyers of Rubber Machinery, have 83½ p.c. in their favor by purchasing from the Makers and Inventors in England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

CHEESE.

The market is reported steady, but it lacks life and prices show little or Finest Western make is no change. dealt in at 91/2c to 93/4c, with Eastern quoted at 91/4c to 91/2c. Interior transactions: Stirling, Ont., July 16 .- At the Stirling cheese board to-day,1,020 boxes were boarded; all sold at 9 9-16c. Board adjourned until July 23 .- Russell, Ont., 16.-At the regular cheese board to-night. 500 cheese were boarded. The price was 934c; no sales. -Madoc, Ont., 16 .- Eighteen factories boarded 1,150 boxes of cheese, all white. Sales: 430 at 9 9-16c; 60 at 91/2c; balance refused 9 9-16c .- Woodstock, Ont., 16.—During the past two weeks little cheese has been sold on the Woodstock cheese board. At the meeting here today no sales were registered, the highest bid being 93/8c. The offerings were 1,021 boxes of white, and 1,580 boxes of colored cheese, which comprised the make of the first and second weeks of July.

EGGS.

Arrivals are very light, production being unusually small for this season, receipts not being sufficient to cover requirements of the trade. Prices are firm and higher by 1c dozen. Selected stocks sells at 16c to 16¹/₂c; fresh gathered, 15c to 15¹/₂c; No. 2, 14c to 14¹/₂e and P.E.I. stock, 14c. The outbook is favorable for a further advance.

FLOUR AND FEED.

There is an easier feeling in flour \$2; Cal. plums, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box; and prices have fallen off 10c per brl. cabbage, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Cal. apricots, on leading kinds. Feed, on the con- \$1.50 per box; raspberries, 7c to 10c

trary, is very firm and the demand is fully as strong as during the late shortage, with the exception of bran which is in more liberal supply. This partly accounts for the present wide difference in bran and shorts. Latest reports from the West are most promising for a heavy yield. Baled 'nay is steady here with quiet market reported abroad. We quote: No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

GREEN FRUIT, ETC.

The continued rainy weather with but a small percentage of actual hot summer intervening, has a depressing effect on that variety of fruit which has its demand created largely through weather conditions. Lemons are steady, at the low price which has existed for some months. Valencia oranges are out of the market, and Messinas are higher. We quote: Messina oranges, \$3.75 to \$4 box; lemons, 360s, \$2.00 to \$2.75; do., 300s, \$2.00 to \$3.00; bananas, 8-hands, \$1.35 to \$1.50; No. 1 do., \$1.75 to \$2.25; extras, \$2.50; new figs, mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8c to 12c per lb.; new dates, 41/2c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 17c; Cape Cod cranberries, \$7 to \$10; pines, 15c to 20c; strawberries, 41/2c to 7c box; cuumbers, hot house, 45c dozen; do. native, 25c per doz.; Tennessee tomatoes, 90c to \$1.10 per crt.; size 24 pines, \$3.60; do. 30 pines, \$3.25; green beans, \$2.25 per basket; white do., \$2.25 per basket; Bermuda onions, \$2.75 per crt.; limes, \$1.40 per box; Cal. cherries, \$2 to \$2.25 per box; cherries, per basket, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cal. peaches, \$1.80 to \$2; Cal. plums, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box; cabbage, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Cal. apricots,

per box; blackberries, 7c to 10c do.; new apples, per box, \$1.75; musk melons, \$3.25 per crate; watermelons, 25c each.

GREEN HIDES.

Trade is steady with no special features to note. Lambskins are worth 30c; calfskins, 12c and 10c and beef hides 9c 8c, and 7c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

GROCERIES.

The fruit season is fairly on in the heaviest requirements for sugar yet prices remain as steady, as though fixed for the entire season. With standard granulated as \$3.65 there is ample room for a large consumption with a proportion of profit for all handlers. It does not look as though sugars will go any higher for some time, if, indeed, they should ever reach over 5c again. London quotations for beet hold within a fraction of 6d either way, the even figure now prevailing. In other groceries values are steady, and summer trading is noticeable in small orders for immediate needs. Molasses, rice, salmon, etc., remain unchanged. Opening prices on future canned fruit will not be given out before the 25th.

HARDWARE.

Values on listed goods are steady, and under these conditions importers appear to be having all they can do to keep pace with trade, even in this midsummer time. Structural material is coming forward, to meet requiremments, more freely than in earlier months but builders' steel is still in light supply and firm at quotations as

Widnes Foundry Company.



Morecambe Pier (East View), ERECTED, 1898, BY **THE WIDNES FOUNDRY CO.** WIDNES, Lancashire, - - England.

given on another page. Across the border the situation is reported somewnat mixed, producers of heavy steel falling further behind with deliveries, while a number of finishing plants, rod wire and nail mills have shut down. Structural steel and railway supplies are eagerly taken, many new orders having been added to the already oversold condition of mills. Despite the full operation of every available oven, coke is till scarce, car shortage having again arisen in the Connellsville region. If the soft coal miners vote to quit work, the iron and steel industry would be paralyzed, and incalculable harm done. Some weakness in billets and other shapes recently heavily imported will tend to check foreign shipments unless domestic mills are badly disturbed as to fuel, in which case the

imports will be changed to finished products. Statistics of pig iron production on July 1 were somewhat surprising. According to the Iron Age, the weekly output attained a new record, and the June total was 1,478,456 tons. A moderate reduction was expected, owing to the many furnaces that had been blown out or banked through want of fuel, but this influence was evidently offset by the resumption of plants formerly idle because of labour disputes. The marvellous consumption of pig iron during the past twelve months is distinctly shown by comparing the increase in weekly active capacity from 310,950 tons July 1, 1901, to 352,590 tons July 1, 1902, and the decrease in furnace stocks from 392,598 tons a year ago to 75,037 held at present. This unprece-

dented consumption has occurred in the face of steadily rising quotations, averaging nearly \$7 on spot transactions in the three leading varieties.

LEATHER AND SHOES.

July has proved a quiet month so far, and present conditions do not show for much improvement. Jobbing leather is in short supply and much more business could be done if stock was available. The export demand has not been quite so good of late; in fact, the export trade of the past six months shows a decrease as compared with formerly. However, there is no accumulation of stocks here as yet. Meantime prices are fully sustained.



OILS, PAINTS, CHEMICALS.

Linseed oils have dropped 2c per gallon, raw being now worth 79c to 80c and boiled 82e to 83c, Turpentine also is 2c lower, present prices being 69c to 70c. In dyestuffs gambier is steady at 61/2c to 7c, although the U.S. mar-

kets are very firm. Singapore for the past year show a falling off as compared with the years preceding. New York report says: The market. aging competition from other produchas ruled strong for some time, notwithstanding reports of accumulating stocks in Sicily. The producers there



Shipments from fix the price, and the accumulations thus far have failed to warn them of the danger of holding thereto, as in-Regarding brimstone a ducing the use of pyrites and encouring sections. The stock in Sicily is now about 100,000 tons in excess of the stock a year ago, and is apparently increasing at a rate which will eventually compel a change of policy on the part of the producers. Here the price depends mainly upon the freight. At present supplies here are very light, nor may it be expected that there will be any important surplus, as sales have been made from vessels to arrive, while the imports are gauged to about meet current requiremnts. No important decline can therefore be expected unless the initiative is taken by the syndicate of producers, a course they are averse to pursuing if it can be avoided without more serious loss. The exports show a steady falling off, and as the consumption is increasing it is fair to assume that this falling off is due to the use of brimstone from other sources and the use of pyrites.

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PROVISIONS.

The market holds very steady as to price, the higher marks reached on barreled pork early in the season, when all meats went soaring up, being fully maintained. That this will hold good for the balance of the summer some in the trade think altogether likely, for with plentiful harvests more meat will be needed in the country, and naturally less will be available for shipment. Dressed hogs are a shade firmer than shown in last report, present price ranging from \$9.25 to \$9.50. Hams and bacon in good demand. We quote: Bbls heavy Canada short out mess pork, \$25.00; tierces heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$37.00; half barrels do., \$12.-75; Canada short cut back pork, (family), \$24.00; half-barrels do., \$12.35; heavy Canada mess pork, long cut, \$24; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, \$24; half-barrels do., \$12.25; light Canada short cut clear pork, \$24; heavy flank pork, \$24; best brand pure lard, 20 lb. pails, \$2.20; compound do., \$1.85; hams, 121/2e to 141/2e; hacon, 121/2e to 15.-Chicago, July 16.-Provisions closed a shade higher to 71/2c lower. Future quotations: Pork, July, \$18.45; September \$18.65; October, \$18.25; January, \$16.621/2. Lard, July, \$11.15; Telegraphic Address: "BRICK FILE, PRESTON."

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The End-delivery Four process Brickmaking Machine

IMITEL

A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

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Albert Brickn "The Machi ances for ture of I Pipes, the

EHEAD

Albert Works, PRESTON, ENGLAND. Brickmaking Plant

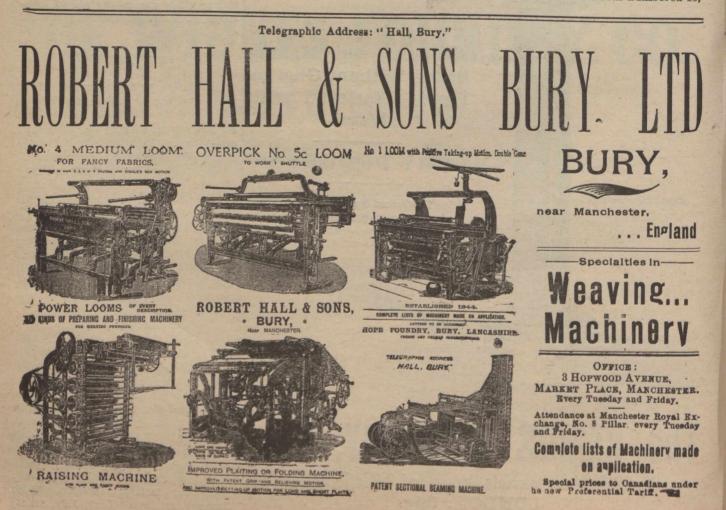
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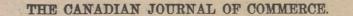
Machinery and appliances for the manufacture of Bricks, Tiles and Pipes, under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

September, \$11.15; October, \$10.80; December, \$9.521/2; January, \$9.25; May, \$9.15. Ribs, July, \$10.80; September, \$10.85; October, \$10.80; January, \$8.-371/2. Cash quotations: Mess pork, \$18.45 to \$18.50; lard, \$11.15; short ribs, \$10.75 to \$10.85; dry salted shoulders, 93%c to 91/2c; short clears, sides, \$11.-371/2 to \$11.50.-Liverpool, 16. - Hams, short cut, strong, 61s 6d. Bacon, short rib, strong, 60s; clear bellies, strong, 63s. Shoulders, square, strong, 48s 635. 6d Lard, prime western, firm, 56s 9d. Tallow, Australian, in London, steady, 33s.

WOOL.

Once in a while the tables turn and the wool market shows right side up. Just now there are plenty buyers for foreign wool and the big difficulty is in getting the stock. Our market reports recently have reflected the coming of such a state, but it is next to impossible any more to successfully urge customers to buy stock unless prices are really guaranteed, something that could not be incorporated into the wool trade. Prices of fine merinos are now as high as they will stand for this market. When they go above 45c to 46c clean, makers will look around as they did a couple of years ago for some way or other to get along at lower cost. Cape is selling here now at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c to 17c, a fairly large lot being sold this week at the former figure. But this wool cannot be reproduced in London to-day at these figures for present auction prices equal 17c to 19c laid down here. Prices at the sales are very firm for all save the coarse crosbreds which are 5 to 10 per cent. lower. The offerings at the wool auction sales on the 16th numbered 13,-





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Spiral Conveyors, Coal Conveyors, Chain Conveyors, Band Conveyors, Grain Conveyors, Tray Conveyors, Stokehold Conveyors, Grain Elevators, Coal Elevators, Chain Elevators, Belt Elevators, Bale Elevators, Barge Elevators, Ship Elevators 9508, Compound Floating Grain Elevators.

924 bales. All grades were in good demand and fine merinos showed an advance of 21/2 to 5 per cent. above the opening rates. Several lots of good merinos were taken by America and the demand from this quarter stimulated competition. Crossbreds were firm, but the large supply hampered sellers. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales-3,300 bales: scoured 41/2d to 1s 81/2d; greasy, 51/4d to 1s 1/2d. Queensland-700 bales; scoured, 1s 1d to 1s 9d; greasy, 73/4d to 111/4d. Victoria-2,200 bales; scoured, 91/2d to 1s 81/2d; greasy, 21/2d to 1s 2d. South Australia -600 bales; scoured, 8d to 1s 6d; greasy, 33/4d to 11d. Tasmania-100 bales; greasy, 111/2d to 1s 1d. New Zealand-6,100 bales; scoured, 8d to 1s 2d; greasy, 3% d to 1s. Cape of Good Hope and Natal-600 bales; scoured. 8d to 101/2d; greasy, 43/4d to 9d. River Plate-41 bales; greasy, 4d to 4¼d.

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MESSRS. JAMES NORTH & SONS.

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As it is but natural that merit should attract attention in a wider circle each season we were not surprised on learning through a recent letter that the well known English firm of Messrs. James North & Sons were finding their trade in Canada gradually increasing. The various lines of gloves, etc., manufactured by this firm are gotten up

with a care as to every detail— durability being a leading feature—which ensures for them lasting recognition. From every hand praise seems to come in freely regarding the superiority of the goods manufactured by this firm; and the simple secret of it all is that they make all their goods with a firm determination to satisfy the wearers. So long as this is kept up the house will be kept full to overflowing with repeat orders from far and near.

The following are recent notices as appearing in representative English trade papers: Messrs. J. North & Sons, Hyde Cheshire .-- In noting the seasonable goods of this well known firm in a recent issue it was remarked that with their attractive specialties they anticipated one of the best seasons ever recorded since the business was com-These hopes have, menced in 1868. judging by the extraordinary briskness in every department, both at the Godley and Tower Street mills, been realised. Gloves of every description, in all sizes, shades, and qualities, are being turned out with a rapidity that bears unmistakable testimony to the large and increasing volume of trade with which Messrs. North can cope at their well equipped premises. All sorts and conditions of men-and ladies, too-in fact great attention is paid to the demands of the fair sex-are adequately catered for. The lady of fashion, the gentleman of means, the middleman, the average artisan - who requires a good durable article at the minimum of cost-the cabby, the stoker, the gardener, the pugilist, the army man, and others too numerous to mention, find their especial wants met to a nicety in the excellent productions of Messrs. Norths' glove department. Reindeer skins in brown, grey, fawn, black, and scarlet are being specialised for the summer season, and look very pretty, as do also the cape skins which are being dressed and finished by Messrs. Norths' careful process. In this particular class of skin some substantial orders have been booked for leggings and pouches, while as regards mock buck an extensive supply is being sent out in brown and tan for gents' waist-The orders for military gloves coats. in real reindeer which Messrs. North recently executed for the English and Indian armies, have created a good demand for that superior class of goods, so that both in the home and foreign trade Messrs. North are very busy .--Busy Godley Mills .- The well established firm of Messrs. North and Sons,Godley Mills, Hyde, is more than maintaining its reputation. Orders have come in so quickly, accompanied with a peremptory note, so to speak, for their immediate attention, that it has been found necessary to increase the staff, and moreover, to expeditte the work, additional machinery has been put down in various departments of the

JOHN STONES, Shiffnall Mill.

BOLTON, Eng.

Dress and Blouse Materials, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Prints, &c.

Also handles a Big Line of Goods, slightly damaged in process: These are valuable to Departmental Stores, under the New Canadian Tariff.

295



works. The firm is exceedingly busy in every department, and the foreign trade in chamois has not been so brisk for fifteen years. In athletic goods (ericket especially) the firm is doing exceedingly well, and there is every prospect of an exceptionally busy season. The trade in harvest gloves, etc. is all that could be desired and much beyond the past average, and the boxing glove business has also considerably increased in volume. Much business is being done in the Spanish market with mock buck in tans, and fancy shades, and whites and grevs, as well as tans, are also in great demand for the home markets. Samples are now being taken in dress and driving gloves and in this department of the trade there is every reason to anticipate it will be accorded much success. In saddlery, the collar basil and jobbing basil have scored a great success, and there are exceptional difficulties in meeting with the cheaper kinds owing to the searcity on the market. As a matter of fact the firm has never been so busy, and in order to cope with the orders twelve additional machines have been put down in the glove department, and additional machinery has also been put down in the manufacturing department. Overtime is being

worked, and there is every prospect of unsatisfactory results of which he the briskness continuing.

Every person who wears gloves eventually finds out the difference between those that look well and those



Mr. Robert North.

that wear well. In a like manner every dealer in gloves finds this out after he has, perhaps, unknowingly dealt in the former for a season, the unsatisfactory results of which he must abide by for years. Not only are many gloves manufactured from poor material, but the make is as often superintended more with a view to speed than durability.

A question put to an experienced dealer in men's furnishings as to his experiences in selling gloves, from the split muleskin and, sheepskin mitten for labourers' wear to the finest kid. shaded to the latest fad, will, if that person so desires, bring forth sufficient anectdotes of trouble and reconciliation to fill a book. Holding a high place among thoroughly reliable makers and dealers in gloves, the firm of Messrs. James North & Sons, Manchester, Eng., are desirous of further acquainting the Canadian trade with the durability of their goods, the care taken in seeing that all gloves are perfect before entering the shipping rooms; that all their products are sold on their correct names as applying to the sort of leather or fabric composing them and that their efforts throughout are based on the principle that is is wiser to sell regularly to a dealer on a minimum profit than to sell him once on a maximum and then lose his trade. An illustration of the variety of gloves manufactured by this

Telegrams: "MAGNETO," Bradford.

JUSLING, APP

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Bradford, ______ Yorkshire, England.

LIMITED.

TRAFALGAR WORKS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.									
NAME,	Far Val's.	Capital Sub- scribed,	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent Price July 17 (Bid)	Cash value per S.	
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well-known Manchester house cannot be better shown here than by a reproduction of the following notice, which appeared in a recent issue of Saddlery and Harness, a representative trade journal published at Walshall, England:

& FYNN,

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In these days of increasing competition both at home and abroad, when it is more than ever necessary for the manufacturer to make the most strenuous efforts to keep pace with present day requirements, it is always gratifying to the true man of business to recognise enterprise. An excellent illustration of this spirit of progression is afforded by the proprietors of the well known Hyde Leather Works, whose name appears at the head of this article. Messrs. North & Sons have for many years occupied a prominent position as wholesale manufacturers of all kinds of chamois goods, gloves, &c. and a visit to their splendidly fitted Godley Mills and their Tower Street Works, Hyde, would convince the most skeptical that the firm in question are not only well to the fore in their

JOURNAL of COMMERCE Do you want any Printing this week? Our Job Department has every facility for turning out work promptly.

THE CANADIAN . . .

Telephone, Main 238.

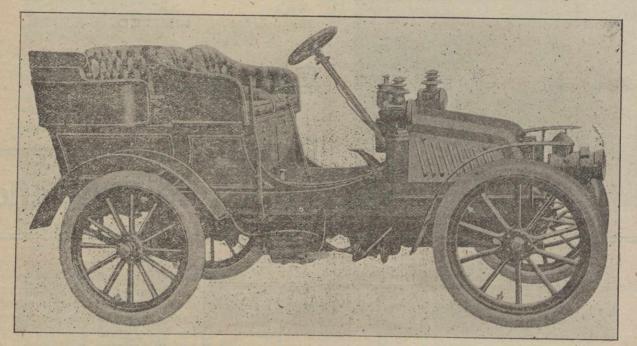
171 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. FACTORS OF : Motor Accessories, Motor Bodies in Wood and Aluminum, Electrical Parts. Rubber Goods, Lubricating Oils. &c.

Telegraphic Address : "AUTOLATRY."

AUTOMOBILE COMPONENTS, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam, Petrol and Electric Motors, Gears, Axles, Frames, Tools, Fittings and all Motor Component Parts, for Cars, Launches and Stationary Work.



18-20 Church St., Islington, N., - London, England,

NOTE—These Cars are supplied 33¹/₃ p.c., less to Canadians, F.O.B. London, under the New Preferential Tariff.

particular branch of trade, but show every indication of maintaining their position. At this season of the year, Messrs. North are, as usual, extremely busy with orders, for the spring and summer trade, and particularly in chamois they have at present orders which wil keep them busy for some time to come. Their harvest, Drummond's, Oxfords, and gardener's gloves are just now in great demand, and their trade in driving gloves increases with the years. Notice must also be made of their Cape Tilburyed driving gloves, also their plain tan cape onebutton and two-button dress gloves, all of which have taken on with the public, and are now causing Messrs. North no little inconvenience to cope with the demand. Doeskin and mock buck gloves are also going well, and this year a large government order for white army gloves will keep the staff for this work fully employed. Boxing gloves have had a fair claim upon the attention of Messrs. North and prospects show up well. The firm is

already making cricket and batting gloves and gauntlets in tan cape



Mr. Geo. North. (white), mock buck, and cloths, and leg guards also in various patterns. In

keeping with the times this enterprising firm have laid themselves out for the motor-car, and have produced a gauntlet glove in tan cape, also black French calf, lined with a specail lining which makes up a very good, serviceable, and useful article, combined with an elegant appearance. A by no means unimportant branch of their business is the one devoted to the large chamois for saddlery, which -judging by the continually increasing demand for these articles both at home and abroad -are very much appreciated. Notice should also be made of the cash bags and jug purses, which are made in chamois leather, tan cape and mock buck, which form one of Messrs. North's interesting novelties.

We cannot conclude this article without referring to the fact that with regard to the manufacture of all their goods, Messrs. North select the raw material with the utmost care, and use in dressing, etc., the very best articles and employ the best skilled labour that can be procured. To cope



CARTER BROS.,

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Engineers and Millwrights,

Bridge Street, Rochdale, Eng.

Specialty in

Mill Gearing

of all kinds.

Special terms to Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff.

For Furniture, Pianos, Etc. The Finest Quality in England, made Specially for Tropical Climates. All kinds of Oil and Spirit Varnishes, Polishes and Stains.

GUARANTEED

Lacquers for Brass and Tin Goods for both Hot and Cold processes, in all Colors and Shades.

Special Bitumen Black Protective Varnish, for Iron-Wood, Ships' Bottoms, Barges &c. It is Unequalled for resisting Damp, and preserving Wood from decay, and Iron from Rusting; for Wood or Iron Fencing there is nothing better. It can be used with great success as a Stoving Enamel. We have established a great redutation by the Excellence and Uniformity of Quality of all our Manufactures.

GEDGE & CO., 90 & 92 St. John St. LONDON, E.C., Enguirles will be Esteemed. Prices on Application.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

with their ever increasing work they have had to put down additional new machienry and increase their staff very materially, and yet they are still up to the eyes in work.

As seen by advertisement in another page of this Journal, the firm makes a specialty of the following: Chamois and gloves and athletic goods, harvest gloves, driving and dress gloves, housemaids' gloves, gardening gloves, white cowhide and seal and tan mitts, cricket, tennis, foot balls, boxing gloves, and cash bags. Send for illustrated price list and catalogue with special terms under new Canadian tariff to Messrs. James North & Sons, Godley Mills, and Toyer street Works, Hyde, Manchester. England.

JAMES BLIGH & SON, LIMITED.

As makers of landaus, broughams, Victorias, phaetons, and various designs in light riding carts, the firm of

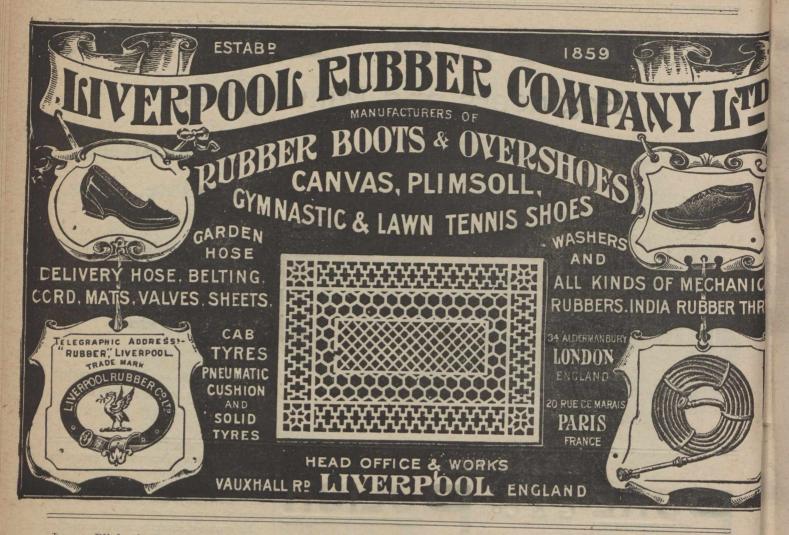


Rotary Washing Machines; Metal and Wood Shirt and Collar Ironing Machines. Drying Closets and Drying Rooms on Hot-

Blast System.

IT WILL PAY YOU GET OUR PRICES.

CHERRY TREE, near Blackburn, Eng.



James Bligh & Son, Ltd., London, Eng., has achieved a name which is bringing them orders from countries far distant to their own. This enterprising firm is desirous of sharing in the trade from Canada and is now advertising in this Journal with the object of drawing the attention of the trade here to the neatness, simplicity, durability and unique build of some of their specialties in this line. Among these may be mentioned the "Thelma," a cut of which we here reproduce,

which is undoubtedly the most unique out." cart of the new century. Of this, Miss from all parts of the kingdom. Marie Corelli, Stratford-on-Avon, writes them: The "Thelma" Pony Car arrived safely on Thursday. I find it most charming and comfortable, and the pony fits it perfectly. I hope you will get many orders for one's similar to mine. I am coming to town for a few days shortly, and shall consult you on another matter. Meanwhile, please accept my assurance of the satisfaction your work has given me, and the elegance, lightness, and general fact of their advertising freely is in itsmart look of the pretty little "turn

Numerous other testimonials

Write this firm for descriptive circulars. The mere knowledge of what can be purchased and at what cost under the new Canadian tariff will aid in giving an insight into what a leading English firm, who make a specialty of fine carriages can offer. The firm which seeks trade through the best known channels is the best firm for intending buyers to consult, for their best endeavours will be given, and the self sufficient evidence that they are



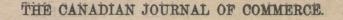


Lowermoor Works · Oldham.

Anned and nie Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the Improved Driving Belts for Mule, Cone Drum, and Electric Driving. Runs perfectly straight and free from Stretch. Mills' "Challenge Brand" Camel Hair Belting. Lan eashire Beit Dressing. Roller and Clearer Coverers, for Home and Export. Helvetia, Rawhide, Horny, Brown, White and Supple Laces. Roller Varnish, Roller Leather Cots, Isinglass, Gelatine, Glues. Roller Paste, Roller, Clearer, and Twiners' Cloth. Plush for Clearers. Condi-tioning Cloth. Copper Wire Sewing to the Trade. Roller Coverers' Tools Supplied. Revolution Wooden Split Pulleys. Mill Furnishers, &c., &c.



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Telegrams: "GKOVES," Salford, England.

Registered Offices : Salford, England.

Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., BREWERS & BOTTLERS,

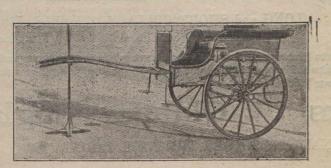
Salford, Eng.

Regent Rd. Brewery, Globe Bottling Works, Alexandra Brewery,

Salford, Eng. Munchester, Eng.

Shippers of EXPORT ALES and STOUTS in Cask or Bottle, Champagne Ginger Ale and other Specialities.

> Enquiries invited as to AGENCIES or DIRECT SUPPLY through THE CORPORATION OF COLONIAL AGENCIES, Toronto or Montreal.



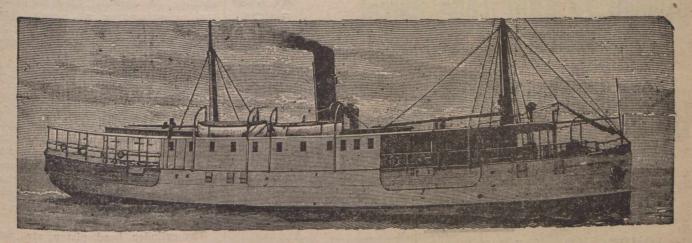
Reproduction of the popular "Thelma" Pony Cart, as manufactured by Messrs. James Bligh & Son, Ltd., England.

thoroughly competent to carry out what they say. Patronized by Royal-ty. Numerous gold medals awarded for excellence of design and high finish. Address James Bligh & Son, Ltd., 117, Long Acre, London, W.C., England.

CALVERT'S MOTORS.

After a few years of hesitation motor cycles are now beginning to snow the world that they are intended to "go ahead." That they will be the future

Lytham Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. LYTHAM ENGLAND.



Builders of Light Draft Twin-Screw Steel River PassengerSteamers as su pplied for H. M. Indian Government, STEAM LAUNCHES UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR SALE. STEEL STEAM BARGES. TWIN & SINGLE SCREW S FEAM TUG BOATS. Telegraphic Address: Sternwheel; Lytham.

WILLIAM BODDEN & SON, Limited. Spindle and Flyer Manufacturers.

Speciality: THE ACME SPINDLE Steel Spindles and Flyers and Ring Spindles of all kinds

For Spinning and Doubling Cotton, Silk, Flax, Wool, Worsted and other Fibres.

SPINNING and DOUBLING RINGS.

LONG and SHORT COLLARS, WHEELS, FOOTSTEPS and other Accessories for Cotton Machinery.

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

Hargreaves Works, - - Oldham, England, SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

means of locomotion needs but a moment of serious thought on the part of any person who has noted the progress of recent years and the ever increasing need of better travelling facilities. At the front in the manufacture of cycle motors is Mr. G. Calvert, whose adver-

tisement on another page of this Journal is evidence that this modern builder is desirous of acquainting the Canadian trade with what he makes: its superior merits, and its durability as a guaranteed article. From a pamphlet before us we extract the following:-



Some points about motor bicycles:-As the season is now approaching when a large number of people are contemplating the purchase of a motor cycle, a few words from a maker of engines and coils for these machines many not be out of place. The vital portion is of course the engine, as there are no other parts of the motive outfit that are subject to wear and tear, and bar accidents all other parts, such as carburetter, coil, accumulator, driving rim, etc., will last as long as the cycle itself. The belt, of course, wears out fairly quickly, but it is not a large item in the upkeep. In designing an engine for the purpose, several makers have worked on the lines of extreme compactness and unduly light weight, especially cutting down the fly wheel weight, supposedly on the assumption that the momentum of the cycle will help the engine over its compression. With a belt-driven cycle this is pure fallacy, and though it sounds practicable with a chain-driven one it does not act in practice.

The cylinder, head, piston, etc., are most difficult to design to give good results, but they are generally well provided for in stroke, piston area, radiating surface, valve area, etc., by most up to date makers, and we may safely say that a $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Telegraphic Address : "BLKANAH, HALIFAX."

National Telephone, No. 183.

Makers of all kinds of DYEING and Finishing Machinery.

ELKANAH HOYLE & SONS, LIMITED,

MILLWRIGHTS. ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND IRONFOUNDERS.

F. HORATIO CLIFFE. Managing Director.

Waterside Works, HALIFAX, ENG.

Sole Makers of Messrs. Samuel Kirk & Sons' Woodhouse, Leeds, Patent Machines for Improved Cloth Finishing.

Sole Makers of Reflitt's Patent Pressing Machine for Soft Goods.

Sole Makers of Reffitt's Patent Continuous Steaming machine.

Makers of Hydraulic and Screw Presses on the most improved principles, with Telescopic and Elbow connections. Cotton Baleing Presses and Baleing Boxes, Patent Wrought-iron Steam Press Plates, and Patent Malleable-iron Glands for Press Cylinders, so that leathers can be put in without taking the plates out.

Makers of every description of Hydraulic Pumps, worked either by HAND or POWER, with or without Steam Engine attached. 9

Makers of all kinds of Machinery, on the most improved principles, for DYEING, DRYING and FINISHING of all kinds of TEXTILE FABRICS, such as Orleans, Cobourgs, Lastings. Serges, Paramattas, Baratheas, Henriettas, Lamas, Cashmeres, Reps-de-Lain, Merinos and Manile Cloths, and all other kinds of Britanne Merines and Manile Cloths, and all other kinds of BRADFORD MANUFACTURED GOODS, viz.: Crabbing, Singeing, Scouring, Washing, Drying, Starching, Tentering, Stretching, Calendering, Morpassing and Hot-pressing Machines.

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

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

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

pelling a motor-cycle over average roads, and gives fair hill climbing capacity. Two years ago I made my first engine for a motor-cycle. The cylinder was 2 in. by 2in., with cast steel disc cranks weighted with lead on the rims. Of course a 2in by 2in. cylinder sounds, and is, absurd, in the light of latter-day experience; and experience in cycle motor design and manufactuer means expensive experiments and many disappointments. Those who are makers of engines can fully endorse this. The 2 in. by 2 in. soon gave place to 21/4 in. by 21/4 in., and that again to 21/2 in. by 23/4 in., every part being strengthened in proportion. Steel castings, with pins cast, on, owing to the unreliability of the metal, were abandoned, and replaced abandon the disc crank and resort to a by cast iron disc cranks in the usual solid forged crank and outside fly

cylinder will give ample power for pro- De Dion practice. This class of crank is good and sound if accurately built, provided there is a fair length of surface for the cones, and to get this required length means a wide engine; otherwise the cranks will speedily rack themselves to pieces.

We have now to consider the diameter of the discs and fly wheel effect of same, as upon this greatly depends the steady running of the engine, and also the amount of power it is capable of giving out, especially in hill work. Weight for weight, a 10 in. diameter wheel is far more effective than a 7 in. diameter one; but then arises the difficulty that if a 10 in. disc crank is to be used, a crank case 11 in. in diameter is required which will be extremely awkward and cumbersome. If we

Stead's Improved Felt-hardening Machine, Wet and Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mohairs,

Dry Finishing and Finishing Machinery, for Monans, Lustres, Poplins, etc. Wet Finishing Machines, with from One to Seven Pairs of Nip Rollers, with Drying Machines attached. Poplin Machines, for Paraffin Wax Stiffening. Gas Singeing and Brushing Machines. Worsted Coating Scouring Machine, to run Piece at full

width... Tinting Machines, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers. Warp Dyeing Machinery, Bleaching and Sizing DRYING MACHINES, for Cotton and other Warps. Patent Expanders, to keep pieces out at width. Hydro-Extractors, both turned from underneath and above. Grinding Mills, for Indigo, Lac and Argols. Soap-scouring Machines, Milling Machines, Hot-air Tentering and Drying Machines, for the "Estamene" Finish. width.

Finish.

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

Machines.

Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cotton and Paper Bowls. Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder.

Damping Machines. Cold Calendering Machines, with Five Rollers. Improved Lancashire Jiggers.

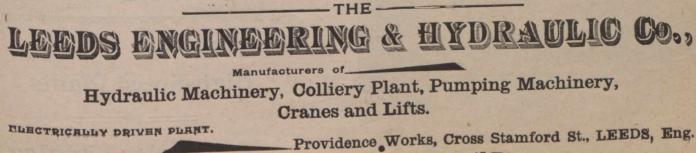
Makers of the Newest Construction of Machines, for the Dyeing, and Finishing, of Cotton Velvets, Velvets Plush, etc.; Treadles, Pegging Machines, Jiggers, Tubs, Cru-ting machines; Waxing, Painting and Brushing Machines; Lustreing, Tentering, Beating Nellies, One Cylinder Brush, and Damping Machines, Dye Vats, etc.

> wheel, we can then have a crank case about 6 in. in diameter, and preferably made of phosphor bronze. With a solid forged crank, properly proportioned to its work, all fear of the cranks racking to pieces is avoided, and as this is the vital portion of the engine too much care cannot be spent on the design of this part of the motor.

> As we now have the crank in one piece the connecting rod must be divided to get it into place. This, I contend, is far better than having a crank capable of division, as it allows of wear on the big end being taken up, and can be easily secured so that there is no chance of its coming apart when running. In the light of past experience, I have decided to adopt the forged crank, small crank case, and large fly wheel ouside, as being the best job mechanically, and making the most ef-

> > Tel. Address: " PUMPS," Leeds.

ADMIRALTY CONTRACTORS.



Special prices to Canadians under the new tariff.



ficient engine. I am fully aware of the disadvantages of this method, but they can be overcome, and then the advantages far outweigh them. First, the engine should be so arranged that the weight of engine counterbalances the weight of the fly wheel when attached to the frame. This naturally comes about, as the belt line, being required as close in as possible, the engine proper must be set over to give the narrow line required, and this also gives the required balance. Secondly, the fly wheel must have a light guard over it otherwise in rainy weather the rider will have a rough time. Of course, a man may chance it without, the same as many do without mudguards, but the

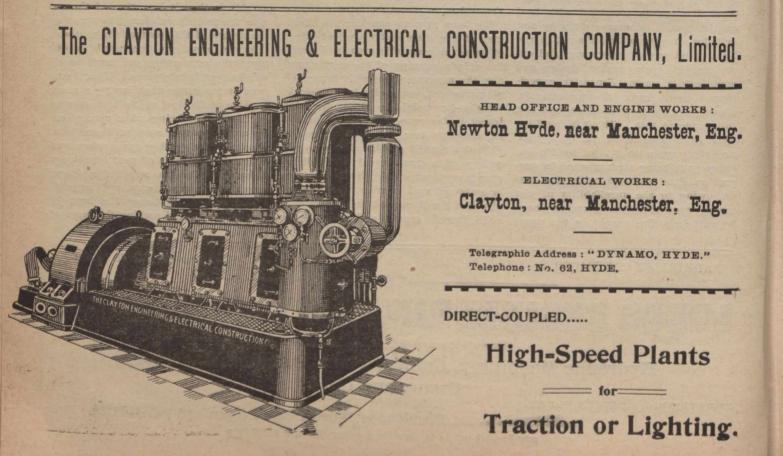
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application is the same in both cases. Thirdly, the engine must have large and strong bearings, It should have with any form of crank, but very often has not with disc cranks, but it is essential on the driving side with an outside flywheel. Fourthly, from personal experience, I have not found it any more prone to sideslip than any other form, neither can I find any difference, whatever position the engine is placed in. In fact, there seems little or no difference between such extreme positions as the "Werner" and "Minerva."

Having summed up the pros and cons of the case, an account of two tests made with well known makes of engines with inside disc cranks may be

useful. The result was that the engine gave an increase of 20 per cent. in hill climbing capacity and 10 per cent. more speed on level. Of course, it could not be run for any length of time, as it would speedily have fallen to pieces, not having been designed for this extra weight and strain on the driving side bearing. No. 2 engine, of stronger build, was fitted with the same fly wheel. Result, increase in hill climbing capacity 25 per cent., and speed on level 12 per cent. The weather conditions were the same in both cases, and the same coil, carburettor, belt, etc., were used, and the tension on the belt was the same in both cases.

In the light of these experiments,



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

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

Laying DIA'S Impregnable Paper Cables on



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, LONDON, Eng. NOTE-Buy British Cables, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 88¹/₃ in favour of English Goods.

my advice to intending purchasers is this: Have an engine that will run and develop its full power by itself, i.e., if fixed on the bench or on bicycle it should have enough contained momentum in its fly wheel to run by itself without any external aid when started by hand. Insist on large bearing surfaces throughout. If you want an engine to go between the tread of a machine, do not cut down the engine to go in the tread, but widen the tread, to suit the engine, as a 7 or 8 inch tread is rather an advantage than otherwise on a motor bicycle. Get an engineering friend to examine the engine, and get his opinion as to what condition it will be in after a few million revolutions, at 1,000 per minute. Do not attach an engine to an ordinary roadster bicycle. Have a machine built to take a motor. Do not have less than a 23% in. by 23% in. engine,

I have dealt at length with the engine, as it is the vital portion of the whole machine. Scarcely less vital is the coil, as no spark, no go. Do not be deceived by a coil giving a long pale blue spark. A $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hot thick one is better than a 1 in. long thin one, and will overcome the compression of any internal combustion engine likely to be used on a motor bicycle. Much might be said about caburettor spray or cur-

face types, shape of belts, accumulators, etc., but these must be dealt with another time. There is one thing that will prove a boon to belt driven bicycles, and that is a special-shaped pulley for the engine, which never slips to any appreciable extent, does not unduly wear the belt, and does not pinch the belt in and cause increased friction on bearing the pulley. I gave the credit of the idea to my manager. Mr. Fleming, as he designed it himself without having seen anything of the sort before. Upon a search being made for the purposes of protection, it was found to have been "done before," as so many good ideas have been. The patent specification is No. 8235, 1893, and lapsed in 1897. This patent is a complete anticipation of Mr. Fleming's idea, and is open for anybody to use. I have decided, after exhaustive experiments, to adopt this type of pulley on all my motors .-- G. Calvert.

SIESEL BROTHERS.

Holding a high place among manufacturers of sweets of all kinds, from the ordinary candy to the multitudinous array of prepared nuts, kernels, preserved fruits, desiccated cocoanut, gums, chocolate and caramel butter, etc., is the firm of Siesel Brothers, of 134, Upper Thames street, London, E. C., Eng. In the preparation of sweets there is needed something beyond an experience sufficient to guide the proper handling of the component parts. This is a trade entirely distinct from that known as a branch of confectionery where some goods are supposed to find entrance for others, thereby sustaining an industry by force of circumstances rather than by individual merit as regards production.

The firm of Siesel Brothers have long made a specialty of candied sweets and what they do not know and show about this business it would be difficult to learn or observe elsewhere. This firm's products are so well known throughout England that the firm name on packages is all the identification necessary to ensure to the purchaser full merit, faultless make, perfect blending, mature finish and sweetness of that order which does not tire after a full repast. To obtain these qualities in a package of sweets is more difficult than is perhaps imagined by many, who, unaware of the various imperfections in this art, judge all makes by that which they happen to first select.

As every day is said to teach us something new, let to-morrow not pass Alexander Oldham & Sons,

Johnson Brook Patent Piston Works, and Engineering Works



Vertical & Horizontal Steam Engines,

MAKERS OF

From 2 H.P., up to 500 H.P.

Ice Making Machinery, Cylinder Boring Machines, Machines for Planing Valve Faces in Position, Lubricators, Injectors, Pistons, Air Pump Buckets, Fans, Metallic Piston Rod Packings, etc.

Illustrated Price Lists giving approximate weights will be sent on application.

without becoming conversant with the perfectness of blend and extra merit to be found in the confections manufactured by the well known firm of Siesel Brothers. By writing them at the above address you will be taking the first step toward becoming acquainted with perfection in the blending of sweets, something all should know early and well because the world is filled too well already with that which is tart to the taste, to the ears, the eyes and desires. The lover of sweets will be a more ardent lover of what he admires if he but selects those manufactured by the famous house of Siesel Brothers. Special terms to Canadians under the preferential tariff.

Among the firm's specialties are: -Almonds: Barbary, Mazagan, Majorca, Oporto, Faro, Canary, Catania, Sicily, Valencia, Bitter, Jordan, Jordan Twins, Ground almonds, mixed with bitter, sweet, etc. We guarantee our ground almonds to be absolutely pure and unmixed with any other ingredients. Trial orders shall have our best attention .--Nuts and Kernels, of all varieties .--Preserved Fruits .-- Glace cherries, debris, dark whole, boldish pale fair smallish, bright small, small acid, Bigarreaux, extra fine, in boxes 8 lbs. to 12 lbs. each, packers weights. Cases contain from 25 to 42 boxes each. Crystallized cherries, knots, apricots, assorted fruits, etc.-Gelantine-Thick, many kinds at from 45s to 120s per ewt., in bales of about 2 cwt. each, and in casks

of from 3 to 5 cwt. each. We are in direct correspondence with some of the largest and best manufacturers of all classes of gelatine, which we supply at the lowest possible prices. Samples of all kinds matched and quoted for by return of post .-- Sundries -- Acids of all kinds, in liquid, lump powder and crystals, soda bicarb., cream of tartar, 90 to 98 deg .- Arrowroot, corn flour, rice flour; tapioca flour, in 11/2 cwt. bags; sago; cerealine, according to quantity; farina starch powder, white dusting powder, cocoa shell powder, cocoa nut oil (Ceylon). cocoanut oil (Cochin), cocoa butter, slab oil, etc., etc.-Cnocolate and Caramel Butter, &c.- Cocos butter, chocolate butter, toffee butter, biscuit and cake maker's butter, in packages of about 1-cwt.; caramel paste, in 28 and 56 lb. tins, and 1 cwt. Packages free. These goods kegs. have been largely used for several years past and they have given general satisfaction. There are none better on the market .- Egg Albumen .- Good ordinary, strong and good color, first quality, in cases as imported. Egg melange, in 28 lb. tins, a mixture of white and yolk of new laid eggs; white of egg, in kegs.-Colors-Aniline powder: Black, blue, cherry red, chocolate brown, green, magenta, orange, pink. plum, red, yellow; brown colors for cheap chocolate work; liquid cochineal, liquid butter color, in bottles of 1 lb. and upwards, bottles charged and not returnable; saffron alicante, saffron

valencia, in 1 lb. tins.—Gums of all kinds.—Desiccated Cocoanut: Coarse, medium, fine, chips, broken chips, strips and thread; also sugared in barrels and cases.—Glucose: All varieties. — Samples of most of these goods can be had on application. Enquiries for special quotations for large quantities of any goods required, shall have immediate attention.

DUKINFIELD,

ENGLAND.

PATENT REPORTS.

The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugn & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building: Canadian—C. St. Jacques, combination match boxes; M. C. Nixon, grinding machines; C. A. Fisher, friction clutches; L. Dubois, apparatus for cleaning sewers; H. Warner, apple peelers and corers; J. D. Somers, perambulators. American—G. R. Clarke, apparatus for thawing frozen ground; R. W. King, automatic stoker and smoke consumer; Israel Kinney, knife; Israel Kinney, pocket knife; Eli W. Lymburner, bicycle.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States and Canadian patents granted to Canadians last week: United States: Sheep trail, Joseph Cherpaw and Fdk. McGuire;



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



Albion Steel Works, nut lock, George H. Layng; hydraulic air compressor, William J. Linton; rock-drill, McHale and Turner; sander for railways, John Quin; bag nolder, Walter Hayward; lamp, Frederick J. Cleare; gold saving machine, Charles Ramos; wash pail, Ferdinand E. Libe-Canada: Shoe holding device, now. Adolphe D. Leblanc; railway rails, Hy. Laplante, jr.; window shade spring roller attachments, Jos. H. P. McPherson; plows, Geo. Wedlake; cable crabs, Angus Martin; continuous molding machines, Benj. Fletcher; duplicating books, Louis Huffman; milk coolers, Richard H. Casswell; cant hooks, Wm. Leduc; method of separating and feeding water as fuel to fire, Allen G. Ingalls; sickle grinders, Jno. N. Stong; electric numbers, Wm. T. Gibbs.

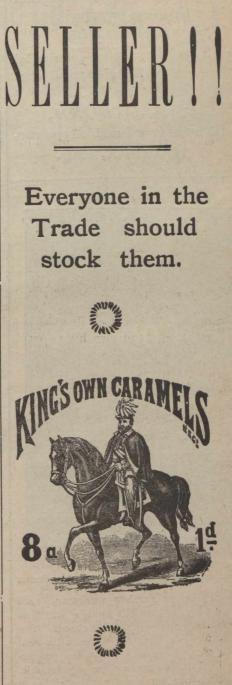
NEW INVENTIONS.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied by applying to Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Bidg., Montreal, Que. Canada: Alex. Mac-Leay, Richmond, Que., seats; Joseph Lemire, Drummondville, Que., milk aerator; Henry Laplante, jr., Summers-town, Ont., railway rail; Angus Martin, Mill River, P.E.I., cable grab; Messrs. Barre & Migneault, Winnipeg, Man., l'asteurizer. United States: Alex. Mac-Leay, Richmond, Que., seats; Joseph Lemire, Drummondville, Que., card cutter; Alex. N. Cameron, Perth, Ont., apparatus for forging car wheels.

OPENING FOR CAPABLE MAN.

There is now being made at the works of the Birtwisle Hydraulic Jointing Syndicate, Ltd., Worsley street, Hulme, Manchester, England, a reliable and practically unbreakable bicycle frame, which wherever known on its merits is fast superseding those formerly made. The company will be pleased to open negotiations with capable parties for the sale of this frame in Canada. Of its use as compared with former makes the "Scottish Cyclist." of May 28th, 1902, says:

"With a view to discovering its advantages and disadvantages, we have been testing a machine so built for some considerable time past. But before going into details on that subject, we will explain the principles of the joint as we have seen it operated at the Manchester works. The existing method of frame building in general use is to braze the tubes and lugs. That is common knowledge. There are variations, but these are mostly confined to special manufactures or to special machines. The vast proportion of the bicycles on the road today are built with brazed joints. Now, efficient though the brazed joint has proved in practice, it has only become so by long experience. The heat required for brazing is admittedly not the best thing in the world for a cycle tube. It leaves possibilities, too, in the hands of



RIG

Manufactureo Solely by The

Lancashire Steam Confectionery Co.,

LIVERPOOL, England.

Special prices to Canadians under the new tariff.

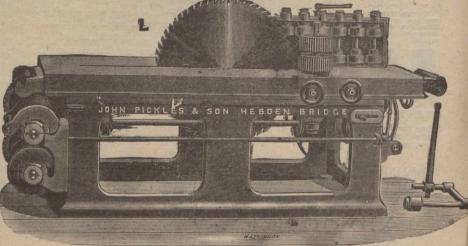


the cheap or careless workman. All taus may be granted by the sturdiest upholders of the general method. The advantage of brazing has been its simplicity, and the fact that when properly done it has never given any trouble. Let no one imagine that by riding a bicycle with brazed joints he or she is thereby in daily risk of life, but—from a strictly mechanical point of view the method is capable of improvement.

The Birtwisle Hydraulic Jointing Syndicate, Limited, claims to have introduced a process which does away with the risks of brazing, is at least equally strong, and very much cheaper. The process is this, explained briefly. The lug is an easy fit to the tube, and in the lug are three small holes, bevelled from the inside. The tube is inserted in the lug, and the whole placed on a jig, the tube being placed on what looks like a ramrod arrangement. This is in reality a water channel, and it is here that we are introduced to the hydraulic principle. The water channel is carried along to a point underneath the junction between the tube and the lug. A clamp is placed over these, and water is then forced along the channel to the point of junction,

HEBDEN BRIDGE, ENGLAND. Wood-Working Machinery, Cooperage Machinery, Wood-Pulp Machinery, Saw Mill Machinery FOR HOME, FOREIGN and COLONIAL REQUIREMENTS.

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Complete Plants of Latest Machinery for Cask and Barrel Making.

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



INDIA RUBBER CARRIAGE

MOTOR CAR TYRES EVERY DESCRIPTION.

INCLUDING THE

CUP TYRE

NºI CUP TYRE

TYRE RIN

Specially adapted for Motor Cars, Omnibuses, &c. Over 1,000 tons supplied during the last 12 months. Made in eight sizes to suit all classes of Vehicles.

NOTED FOR Comfort, Combined with Strength and Durability.

ON TYRE ARANTEED NOT TO CREET

309

The King of the Wired-on Tyres.

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

which has for the time being been converted into a watertight chamber by washers at each end. The pressure is steadily applied until it has reached $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the square inch, and by this time the walls of the tube have been forced through the lug at the three places where the holes exist. The pressure is taken off, the clamps are removed, and the joint is complete. The whole operation, as we have seen it. takes less than two minutes. Of the simplicity there can be no question. It does not seem possible for the careless workman to get in any of his deadliness. The cheapness of the work is tically no further expense. A few washers and a supply of water are all that are needed. These two points may be conceded at once; the question which will arise in the minds of everyone, whether maker or rider, is, how will the joint stand?

So far as appearances go at the time of making it is a perfect joint. The tube is forced through the lug, and no movement is apparent. That test, however, is worth nothing. It is only in actual service on the road that the

equally apparent, for after the first of hard riding will test any joint, brazpurchase of the machine there is prac- ed or brazeless. For this reason we nave deferred any opinion on the efficacy or otherwise of the Bitwisle method until we have had an opportunity of putting it thoroughly through the final test of all items in cycle construction. This test has been no slight one; it has extended over months and some 1,200 miles of every sort. The machine submitted for trial was an ordinary stock pattern £12 bicycle, weighing something under 30 lbs. (we have not tried the weight specially, but we should place it as somewhere about 28 joint can be tried. The jolts and jars lbs. or 29 lbs.) complete. It was fitted

Cable address : "FRIMAIRE, LONDON."

Codes used : A 1., A B C, 4th & 5th Ed., Agers & Private Codes

FRY, MARRIAN & WELLS, 3 Mincing Lane, E. C., London, Eng. Head Office,

and

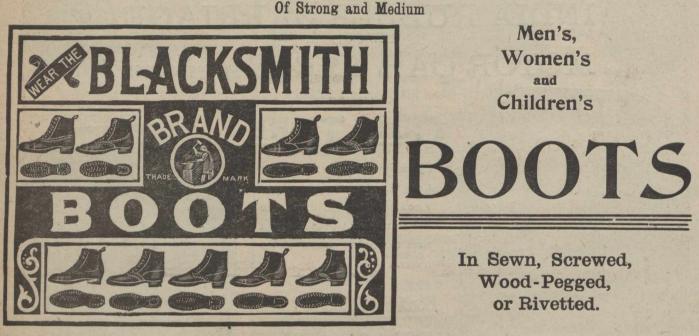
ENGLISH HARDWARE CUTLERY GOODS.

SOLE EXPORT AGENTS FOR_ Messrs. SHRAGER BROTHERS, Calcutta. HESSIAN CLOTH and JUTE SACKS.

Special Terms to Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff.

Correspondence Invited.

JOHN HALLIDAY & SU Wholesale and Export Manufacturers



WARRANTED ALL LEATHER.

BRAMLEY, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902,

Name of Article.	Whe	lesal
The state of the second second		-
Drugs & Chemicals	8 0	
Acid Carbolic Cryst medi	0 80	0 35
Alum	1 40	1 75
Borax, xtls	0 04	0 06
Brom. Potass Camphor. Ref Rings	0 00	0 80
" Refoz.ck	C 80	0 85
Citric Acid	0 35	0 40
Citrate Magnesia lb Cocaine Hyd, (oz)	5 25	5 75
Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 75	0 80
Oream Tartar	0 20	0 25
Epsom Salts	1 25	1 75
Giycerine	0 20	0 40
" Trag	0 50	1 00
Insect Powder lb	0 25	0 40
do per keg, 1b Menthol, 1b	5 50	6 00
Morphia	1 55	1 65
Oil Peppermint lb	\$ 75	2 50
Oil Lemon	1 15 8 75	1 25
Opium Oxalic Acid	0 06	8 00
Phosporus	0 50	0 75
Potash Bichromate	0 08	0 10
Potash Iodide.	0 80	3 40 0 40
Strychnine	0 65	0 80
Tartaric Acid	0 28	0 88
Theorem		
Licorice	323	
bores	2 00	0 00
Acme Licorice Pellets, cans	2 00	0 00
Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans	1 50	0 00
Heavy Chemicals.		
Bleaching Powder	1 75	2 50
Blue Vitriol	4 75	5 75
Brimstone	2 00	2 50
Canstic Soda	2 00	8 00
Sods Ash	1 25	1 50
Boda Biegrb.	1 75	2 95
Sal. Soda	0 75	0 85
CAPITAL AND A		
Dyestuffs.		
Archil. con	0 27	0 285
Catch	0 05	0 09
	9.03	0 18

with a Bowden brake and fixed gear, and for this latter reason we have tried it more severely than might have been expected. For in cold weather a fixed gear has advantages.

A free wheel is delightful at most times, but when the wind is stinging, and the air has a sharp nip in it, then one looks over ones' stable and remembers that the fixed gear will keep one's legs in constant movement. There are none of those long rests downhill, which are apt sometimes to send a chill through the frame and a coldness over the thighs as the wind bites keen upon them. And so on frosty days we have often given a preference to the Birtwisle, at the same time keeping in mind that this testing of the frame over iron-bound roads was exactly what we needed for our evidence. Through all sorts of weather this machine has been driven, and over roads which were no fair trial to any bicycle. The running throughout has been quite satisfactory. The machine has had all that indescribable "life" which is the stamp of a properly-built bicycle. It has run as easily uphill (the test of a bicycle's rigidity) as any machine in our stud, and this includes three of the very highest grade machines in the market, and each considerably above the Birtwisle's price. By this we do not mean to infer that the Birtwisle is as good as any machine twice its price. Assertions of that character are best left to "cheap jack" vendors. What we

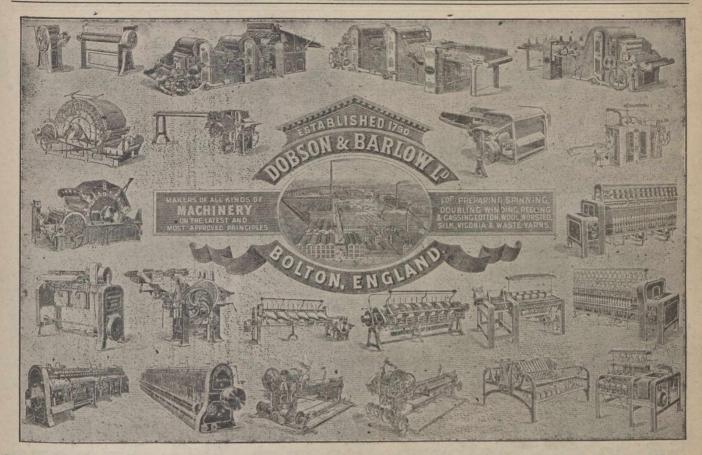
MONTREAL WHOLESALE F	RIC	ES CURRENT
THURSDAY, JULY	17.	1902.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Chip Logwood Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambjer. Madder. Sumac Tin Crystals	\$ c. \$ c. 1 75 2 50 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 06 0 07 0 09 0 12 60 00 65 00 0 22 0 28
Fish.	Printer .
Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, N.F. Herrings, Nova Scotta Mackerel No. 2, brls Green Cod. No. 1 Green Cod. No. 1 Green " large No. 3 Large dry Gaspe per qntl. Salmon, brls Lab. Salmon, chaif beis) " Brit. 501 brls Boneless Fish " Cod Skinless Cod, case. N. S. Salk Herrings, in half-barrels Loch Fyne Herrings, keg	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
And a state of the	0 00 4 20
Oglivie's Hungarian Oglivie's Glenora Patent Manitoba patents Strong Bakers Winter Wheat patents Straight roller	0 00 8 90 4 10 4 20 3 80 3 90 4 00 4 10 8 65 8 80 1 75 1 85

Ognivie s Gienora Fatent	000 890
Manitoba patents	
Strong Bakers	
Winter Wheat patents	4 00 4 10
Straight roller	8 65 8 80
do bags	1 75 1 85
Superfine	
Rolled Oats	5 20 5 30
Corn meal, bag	1 60 1 65
Bran bulk	16 00 17 00
Shorts	21 00 22 00
Moullie	26 00 28 00
the state of the second s	

Farm Products.

BUTTER; Choicest Western Cr	0 19	19
Eastern do	0 00 0	00
Under Grades Cr	0 19 0	191
Townships Dairy	0 18 () 19
Western Dairy	0 16 0	17
Good to choice	0 14 0	18
Western Dmiry Good to choice Fresh Rolls.	0 00 0	00



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

- 5

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

Name of Article.	Who lesale
Farm ProductsCon.	
CHERSE:	\$ c. \$ c.
Ont. New	S C. S C. 0 091 0 093
Eastern	0 9% 0 9%
Eges : New laid (shipped)	
Freeh gathored	0 16 9 16
Fresh gathered. Straight fall.	0 16 9 16 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00
No. \$	0 14 0 14
No. 8 Maritime Prov.	0 14 0 14 0 00 0 14
SUNDRING	
Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs	1 00 1 35
Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clov., Comb	0 18 0 14
Extracted	0 07 0 08
BEANS : prime	0 25 0 80 1 10 1 25
Beeswar. BEANS: prime. Go. Best hand-picked	1 10 1 25 0 00 00 0
Groceries.	
Sugars : Factory.	
Ex Granulated, bris	0.00 8 65
By Ground in byla	0 00 8 60 0 00 4 40
it in bra.	0 00 4 40 0 00 4 60
Powdered, in bris	0 00 4 15
Dente T boxes	0 00 4 15 0 00 4 30 0 00 4 40 0 00 4 40
teris Lumps, in bris	0 00 4 40
46 46 100-1b brst	0 00 4 40 0 00 4 40
Ex Granulated, bris. Acadia gran'd. Ex Ground, in bris. ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ in bxs. Powdered, in bris. ⁴⁵ boxes. Paris Lumps, in bris. ⁴⁶ ⁴⁶ thif bris. ⁴⁷ ⁴⁶ 100-lb bxs. ⁴⁸ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁶ 50-lb bxs. ⁴⁹ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁶ boolb bxs. ⁴⁹ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁶	0 00 4 50
Branded Yellows	0 00 4 50 3 00 8 40
	0 28 0 27 0 264 0 804
do bris. & ½s Evaporated Apples	0 264 0 804
	0 00 0 11
Raisins :	
Sultanas Loose Musc. Malaga.	0 09 0 12 0 00 0 12
Layers, London	0 00 1 50
Con. Cluster	0 00 2 00
Borral Bessert	0 00 2 75
Valencia (i	0 00 3 25
" Selected "	0 05 0 06
Layers "	0 061 0 07
Filiatura	0 05 0 05
Patras	
Vostizzas.	0 00 0 07
Prunes, Cal "	0 07 0 093
CO French "	0 04 0 05
tt new lavers	0 081 0 00 0 18
Rice, C.C.	0.00 3.00
" standard B	0 00 3 00 0 00 3 10
16 Burmah	4 25 4 75
" Crystal Japan "	4 00 4 10
" CarolinaJava	4 50 0 00 0 00 5 37
Pot Barley, bag 98 Ibs	0 00 2 00
Tentose Der Ib	0 03 0 05
ii Flake	0 031 0 04
Corn, 21b, tins.	0 80 0 85
Peas, 2-1b tins.	0 824 0 90
Tunation, 4 dos. case	8 60 5 00
Sultanas Loose Musc. Malaga Layers, London Con, Cluster	0 30 0 85
	0 40 0 84

do say is, that in actual riding we have not been able to detect any difference between this brazeless joint and any properly-built brazed' joint machine. As to wear, the trial has been perfectly satisfactory. The joints are as rigid today as when the machine came from the factory. Just before commencing to write this we finished a hard ride on the machine, still going as well as ever, and once more overhauled the joints for the purpose of seeing whether any change had taken place in them. A machine which will stand the trials to which we have put this one is satisfactory; there is no better word to use, for that is all we ask for in a bicycle. We have tried the Birtwisle product with the deliberate intention of discovering for ourselves whether the joint is reliable. We cannot say that it will stand forever, but we can say that so far as a hard and trying test can prove, the joint is reliable and rigid, that neither maker nor rider need have the slightest fear regarding it, and that in practice it has proved to us as successful as it looked in principle. We see no objection to it from the rider's point of view (we are speaking now from experience), and from the theorist's standpoint the principle has much to commend it, for brazing is always a risk. That the risk is minimised is a credit to cycle makers, but it still ex-And from the maker's point of ists. view the joint is both cheap and simply made. Therefore we anticipate that it will receive close attention, for in these days anything which will cut down costs is a distinct advantage, and from the experience coming to us we have no hesitation now in recommending to both trade and public the Birtwisle system of hydraulic jointing as worthy of the closest consideration. A perfect and immovable joint; light-

A perfect and immovable joint, again pess, strength, rigidity. None of the

MONTREAL WHOL CSALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1992.

	-	
Name of Article.	Whol	esale
Hardware.	Ten l	1
Anthrony	6 091	\$ c. 0 10
Antimony	0 00	0 34
Tin. Block L&F, 7 D	0 00 0 00 0	0 00
SETID	0 00	0 83
Copper: Ingot " CUT NAIL SOHEDULE.	C 00	0 00
CUT NAIL SCHEDULE.		0.00
Base Price, per Keg, car lots Less quantity Ertras-Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails,	2 871	0 00
Less quantity 200	20 95	0 00
40d 50d 60d and 70d Nails		
Cut and Fence Nails-		
18 and 00d Uot Out new 100 lbs	0 05	0 00
10 and 12d "	0 10 0 15	0 00
	0 15	0 00 0 00 0
	0 30 0 40	0 00
3 and 5d 55 55	0 65	0 00
9/1 66 67	1 00	0 00
Cut spikes 10c, per Keg ad-		
vance.		
Fine blued nails-		0.0
2d per 100 lbs \$d "	1 00 1 50	0 00
Casing. Box, Tobacoo Box and	1 00	0.00
90 to 30d Der 100 108	0 55	0 00
10 to 16d "	0 60	0 00
8 and 9d	0 65	0 00 0 00 0
	0 95	0 00
4 pri ba	1 20	0 00
	and the	
Finishing nails- s inch and longer per 100 lbs	0 60	0 00
5 inch and longer per 100 lbs 1% and 2% inch	0 65	0 00
2 and 214 " "	0 70 0 95	0 00 0 00
1% and 1%	1 20	0 00
176 15	1 50	0 00
Sisting nails- 1% and 1% inch per 100 lbs.		
1% and 1% inch per 100 lbs	0 95 1 20	0 00
	1 20 1 50	0 00 0 00 0
Common barrel nails-	1 00	0.00
1% inch per 100 lbs	1 00	0 00
	1 00	0 00
¥ 65 65	1 25	0 00
	1 50	000
Ölinch nälls	0 60	0 00
Sid and 2% inch	0 65	0 00
2 and 2% inch	0 70	0 00
11% and 1% " "	0 95	0 00
12	1 20 1 50	0 00 0 00 0
harp and flat pressed nails	1 00	0 00
s inch and longer per 100 lbs.	1 35	0 00
214 and 2% inch "	1 50	0 00
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs 2% and 2% inch " 2 and 2% " 1% and 1% "	1 65	0 00
2 and 2%	1 85 2 50	0 00
11% and 1%	3 00	0 00
7% bit 7% is	0 114	0 00
Bi Bisser	0 10	0 00
2	0 094	0 00
··· O	0 09	0 00
1 inch	0 071 4 55	0 00 0 0 0 0
5-16	4 25	0 00 0
Billecci 0000 00000 00000.0000.0000.0000.0000	Agren	0 00
f erfte oblige erer states and	1940	a Key
		-

Telegrams : "WATCH, PRESCOT."



AGENTS FOR CANADA:

Messrs. ELLIS & Co., King St. West, TORONTO, Ont

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

IHUASDAI, JULI 11,1902.		
Name of Article. Wholesale		
Hardware-Cen.	80	Sc
Coil Chain-No. 1/2	8 85	0 00
9-16	8 75	0 00
%		0 00
×	8 76	0 00
***************************************	8 60	0 00
1 in	3 60	0 00
Galvanized Staples-		
100 lb. box. 1% to 1%	8 25	0 00
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%	2 90	0 00
Galvanized Iron:		
Galvanised Iron: Queen's Head, } or equal } gauge 28	1	-
or equal) gauge 28	4 40	4 65
Comet do 28 gauge	4 10	4 85
	1 de	
Iron Horse Shoes:	0.00	
No. 2 and larger	0 00	8 85
No. 1 and smaller	0 00	8 60
Contraction of the second states of the second stat	1 00	1 0.0
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	1 90	1 95
Car lots	0 00	0 00
Norway, base	0 00	4 25
Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2; ft., 18	0 00	2 70
Norway, base Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2; ft., 18 ii ii 20 ii ii 22.	0 00	2 95
22	0 00	8 10 8 10
A2	0 00	8 20
20	0 00	8 45
66 65 6 ⁴ 28	0 00	2 10
Boiler plates, iron, ½ in	0 00	2 10
Waam Tran have 5-10 10	0.00	~ 10
Hoop Tron, base for 2 in. and	0 00	2 90
Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in. 30c ; over	0.00	~ ~ ~
Danu Canadian. 1 to 6 in. SUC ; OVER		
base of ordinary iron, smaller size Extras.	1200	
Canada Plates:	1000	
	4 00	
Full Polish Ord. 52 sheets		
Black Iman mine 1 in 1 io	2 72	
Black Iron pipe, 1 in 1 in	2 92	
× in	8 42	
1 in	4 85	
1½ in	6 85	
1½ in	8 20	
21n		
per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd	11 00	
Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd.	0 08	base
	2 75	0 00
" Tire, "	2 30	base
" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs	2 20	base
TOO CAR.	2 66	
Machinery	2 75	base
Harrow Tooth	2 50	
	The second	
IC Charges 14 x 20	4 95	
IC Coire, 14 x 20 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20 IX Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 60	
	6 50	1 Carlos
***************************************	6 50	

defects and weaknesses of brazed joints. The Birtwisle Hydraulic Jointing Syndicate, Ltd., Worsley street; Hulme, Manchester, Eng.

INSURANCE SOLICITING AS A BUSI-

NESS.

The president of one of the leading life companies contributes to Success an article on "Life Insurance Soliciting as a Business," in which he says:

as a Business," in which he says: "The time is past for regarding life insurance soliciting as a temporary occupation. None but men who are sure that the field offers them a complete career, and adequate reward for their output of energy and talent through the whole course of their working years, can succeed nowadays in busi-The success of most of these is ness. very pronounced. The work possesses the particularity of giving unusually meagre returns to those who are not adapted to it and unusually great returns to men who have the courage, perseverance, tact, hopefulness, up to date methods, and ability requisite to build up a life insurance clientelage. There are a considerable number of men in this country who earn, as life insurance agents, more money every year than is paid the President of the United States. The income of a few is nearly double the President's salary. Almost without exception, these men began with no capital but brains and

MONTRE	CAL WHOLESAL	PRICESCURRENT.
	METTOSDAY TH	T X7 17 1000

2. 83	Name of Article.	Whol	esale.
Russ. Sh Lion & Cr 22 and 24 26 guage. Lead: Pig Sheet, Sheet, Shot, 100	ats IC, 20x28 eet Iron rowntin'd sh'ts guage case lots z, per 100 lbs; lb., less 224 p c e, per 100 lbs	\$ c. 7 50 0 10 0 10 0 0 3 25 0 00 0 00 7 00	\$ c. 0 00 0 00 7 75 8 85 0 044 6 50 0 00 74 p.c.
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s to 16 g 18 to 20 22 to 24 26 28 WIRE: Plain gal do d do d do d do d do d do d do d do	Per 100 lbs. mage	2 45 2 45 2 50 2 55 2 55 2 55 2 95 2 95 2 95 2 95 2 95	6 00 6 00 0 00
000	Rope.	~ 00	LING
17 1	and up	0 00 0 12 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 14 0 15 0 15 0 16 0 16 0 16 0 11	

Telegraphic Address :-- Musgrave, Bolton, England. JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LIMITED. Globe Iron Works, BOLTON, England. Horizontal and Vertical Makers of all classes of **ENGINES** Over BOILERS. 70,000 Up to 300 lbs. pressure Of Designs to Suit Purchasers for per square inch. I. H. P. Supplied for Cotton Mills, Rolling Mills and Elec-Electrical Purposes **Musgrave's Patent** tric Light Stations, Winding Engines, alone. SUPERHEATERS. Mill Gearing and Cranes

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

	1.	
Name of Article.	Whole	esale.
Wire Nails. Base Price carload. Lees than 2d extra 2d f " 3d a **	8 c. 2 50 2 55 1 00 0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 05	\$ c.
30d to 60d 44	Base	
Building Paper.		1
Dry Sheeting (roll)	0 35 0 45	0 00 0
Hides and Tallow		
Montreal Green Hides ^{tc} No.1 tc No.2 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured & inspect'd Sheepskins Clips Lambakins each Calfakins, No. 1 ^{tc} No.2 Horse hides Leather	0 09 0 08 0 07 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 50	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 30 0 12 0 10 2 00
No. 1 E. A. Sole. No. 2 E. A. Sole. No. 3 E. A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy. Ight medium & heavy. Upper, heavy Upper, heavy Upper, heavy Upper, heavy Crained Upper Scoth Grain Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip. Hemick Calf. 't heavy. 't heavy.	0-27 0 25 0 24 0 28 0 28 0 28 0 26 0 34 0 35 0 34 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 60 0 45 0 50 0 550 0 550 0 222	0 28 0 25 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29
splits, light and medium. (i heavy. (i heavy. Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain. B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid. Buff i heavy. (i heavy. Saddlers' dos Imt. French Calf. Rugish Calf i No. 2. (i No. 2. (i No. 1. Colored Pebbles (Calf) (0 18 0 06 0 16 0 19 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 85 0 85 0 85 7 50 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0	0 28 0 20 0 10 0 18 0 14 0 13 0 20 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 16 0 40 0 40 0 40 0 40 0 5 00 0 75 5 85 0 42 0 216 0 16 0 18 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19

Calf 0 16 0 28

Of course, they have excepenergy. tional qualities, or, rather, an exceptional combination of everyday qualities, the chief of which are energy, will power, and common sense. Hardly any of them can be said to have unusually brilliant minds, and very few of them are college graduates. But they know the world and know men. They have confidence in themselves and strength of will. Will power is probably the most necessary attribute in soliciting Men are like turtles life insurance. in one respect-when asked to spend money for which they see no immediate or personal returns they instinctively withdraw within themselves, and present nothing but a hard shell to the It is the business designing enemy. of the life insurance agent to lodge his darts of reason and common sense beneath this shell, to get behind the protective crust in a man's mind, to overcome his hesitation and his tendency to say, with the cheerful Spaniard, "Tomorrow, or the day after.' An agent must be able, to some extent, to direct and mold the mind of the 'prospect' who has not been educated up to the insurance idea. To accomplish this, it is obvious that he must inspire confidence and possess a personality of sufficient force to give his words weight. The men who have won the remarkable successes in the insurance field go beyond this. They are always enthusiastic and optimistic; and, as surely as a burning flame will light a match, they communicate their enthusiasm to These men cannot be easily others. analyzed or explained. They were apparently born for the business.

I believe that any man of average ability, industry, and strength of character can attain, in the insurance business, an entirely satisfactory position in life. The calling is one, above all others, that has the latchstring out for young men who are beginning life withMONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

\$13

Name of Articla.	Wholesals.
Olls	
Cod Oii S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nid. Norw	Sc. Sc.
Process	1 40 1 60 2 00 2 25
" " Castor Oil	0 094 0 10 0 00 0 094 0 75 0 85 0 65 0 75
Linseed, raw, nett	079080 082088
Clive, pure Extra, qt., per case Turpentine, nett Pateoleum :	1 05 1 15 0 00 3 70 0 69 0 70
Benzine	0 20 0 80
Glass.	0 00 2 10
United inches, 00 to 25 do 26 to 40	0 00 2 10 0 00 2 20 0 00 4 70 0 00 4 95
Paints, &c.	CI-TONG
Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs do No. 1 do No. 8 do No. 4 do No. 4 White Lead dry Red Lead	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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Belgian do German do American do Fire Bricks per 1000 Fire Clay Rosia	
Giue:-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Domestic Broken Sheet. Franch Casks Go bris American White, bris Coopess' Gine. Brunswick Green. Franch Imperial Green. No.1 Furnit'e Vara'h, pr.gl s do do	0 04 0 10 0 12 0 16 0 65 0 70 0 75 1 00 0 60 0 75
a do Brown Japan Black Japan Orange Shellac, No. 1 do do Pure White do Putty Bulk 100 lb. brl Partagreen in drum 1 lb pk	0 60 6 75 2 00 2 25 2 25 2 75 2 75 3 00
Putty Bulk 100 lb. bri Parisgreen in dram 1 lb pk Kalsomine, 5 lb pkgs Wool.	0 00 2 00 0 18; 0 19; 0 00 0 03;
Genedian Washed	0 12 0 13
North West Unwashed. B. A. Scoured	
Natal Cape, greasy. Agestgalian greasy	0 161 0 171

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out special advantages, who are entering the battle, not in automobiles or carriages, or in push-carts, with relatives or friends behind, but afoot. As I have indicated, they need not have money, nor a higher education. They need not sit in offices, waiting for business, while expenses are running on. They need not drift. There is plenty for them to do. The older professions are undoubtdly overcrowded. We are overburdened with lawyers, doctors, and clergymen. There are not fees to go around, and an undue proportion suffer

EDGAR ALLEN

the pangs of hunger. In the other professions it is said that there is plenty of room at the top. In life insurance there is plenty C. room at the bottom; that is, for young men just beginning. To one man who is insured for his life there are many who might be. Even in New York City. where there are more agents in proportion to the population than anywhere else in this country, not onetenth of the field is covered. It is a field that keeps constantly renewing itself. Young men who are taking upon themselves the responsibilities of married life need life insurance, and can be convinced of the fact. Men who are already insured almost always take out larger policies as their incomes grow. Thus an agent obtains a clientelage which is a continuing source of income to him. This matter of an

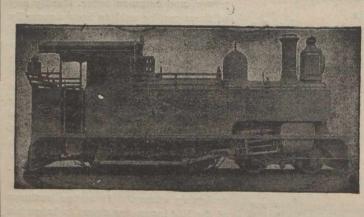
Telegrams: " ENGINE, LEEDS. THE Hunslet Engine Company, LEEDS. Eng.

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income that possesses stability is, of MANUFACTURE OF ESSENTIAL OIL. course, very important from the standpoint of an agent. No man feels that he is a proper provision for his family, or is satisfied with his occupation, if it is a kind that ceases to yield a return immediately upon his temporary suspension of work from illness or any other cause."

A new enterprise, that has for its object the manufacture of oils of orange and lemon, which are now imported from Italy, has been established in Pasadena, Cal. The following particulars of the enterprise have been re-

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

"PIONEER" 1902 1879 **GOLDEN FLAKE** NOTHING TO TOUCH THESE CAVENDISH TOBACCO. At the Pioneer Fitted by all the Leading English Cycle Head of in MADE IN LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. Manufacturers. The Cycle TRADE PRICE : Trade. BEST BRITISH. Chains. 1/2 10. uns.r.1 1/2 1b. package. 1-16 1b. package. Per 1b. HANS RENOLD Tariff no "Order direct or through your pobber." Send for longer pre-MANCHESTER No. 1. vents Canada Manufactured by The Catalogue fromseeking (Index to Richmond Cavendish Co., Ltd., the Best in CYCLE CHAINS Various the Old Types.) Liverpool, England. Country. Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff. Also Renold Patent High Speed Silent Driving Chain, Renold Roller Chain, for Motors, Governor Drive, &c. Honest Lightest. AGENCY Value Strongest, WANTED. for Most MANCHESTER, Eng. Works, Money. Durable.

ceived: The new concern is known as the San Gabriel Valley Essential Oil Company, "manufacturers of concrete oleo resin of orange, and lemon, and citrus fruit products"; or, in words of the everyday reader, the company will secure the oils which are found in the peels of the orange, lemon and grape fruit; while the pulp of the fruit will be made into various byproducts, such as orangeade, marmalade, citric acid, etc.

f

As is well known, until this time the consumers of orange and lemon oils in the United States have had to import all their oils from Italy, this being the only country where these products are made at a profit, since it is possible to produce these oils in Italy on account of the cheap peasant labor, for the peasants are only paid a few cents a day. Consequently, heretofore, the labor question has prohibited the manufacture of essential oils in the United States. As a result, large quantities

of these oils are annually imported into the United States and other countries from Italy, for use in pharmaceutical preparations by extract manufacturers for confectionery supplies and by perfume manufacturers.

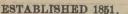
The Pasadena company has perfected a machine process which permits of successful competition with the peasant labor of Italy. The originator of this process is Mr. Sheehan, of the Sheehan Fruit Syrup Company of New York, who is widely known in the drug and confectionery trades. It has been due to his study and experiments that this process has been developed and perfected. The process is a demonstrated success and is no longer in the experimental stage, oils having been made from the new process in the East for over a year; and have been used by many of the leading drug houses, such as John Wyeth & Bros., Philadephia. It is said that the oils made from the California fruits by the new process



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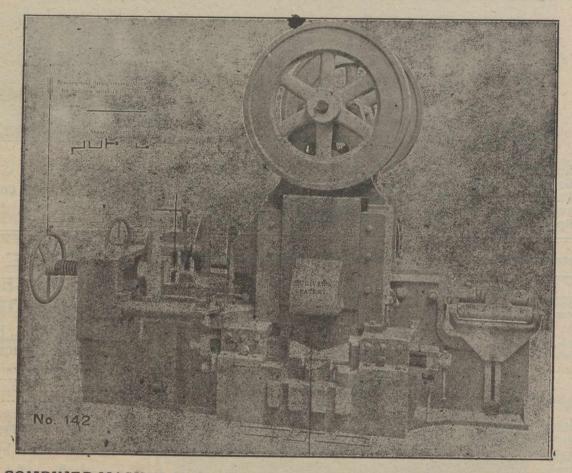
\$1.80 \$1.30 SCRIVEN & CO..



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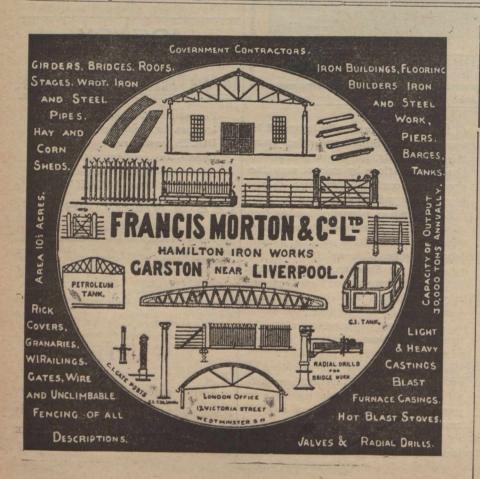
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Machine Tools and Hydraulic Machinery, For ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS and BRIDGE BUILDERS



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

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



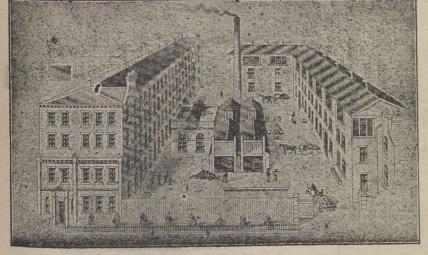
are superior in quality to the imported oils in flavor, strength and keeping qualities. Like the California olive oil, the new company's oils are absolutely pure; while the foreign oils like the foreign olive oils are highly adulterated in the characteristic Italian fashion. Consequently, the California essential oils of the new company, like the California olive oil, bring a higher price than the foreign product. A member of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia, speaks very flatteringly of the essential oils produced by the Pasadena's company's process, emphasizing the fact that they are much more stable than the foreign highly adulterated oils. The California oils have another marked advantage over the Italian product because they can be used without any cutting with alcohol in making fruit syrups.

The company's new plant at Pasadena will be equipped with the finest special machinery. The company expects to employ between fifty and one hundred hands at the start, operations to begin about the first of June. When the next orange season opens, employment will probably be given to from two hundred to three hundred persons. Although the company's first Califor-

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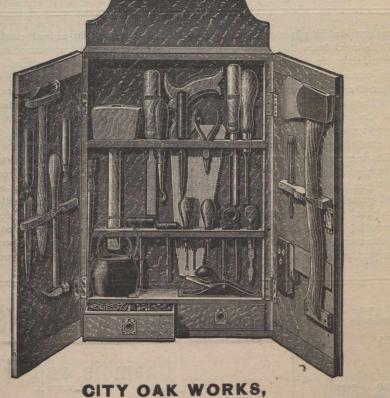
Roller Skins, Picking Bands, Green and Oak Tanned; Leather Pickers, Laces, Buffalo Skips, Buffalo Pickers and all other kinds of Leather Goods used in the Spinning and Manufacturing of Cotton, Woollen, Silk or Jute.

nia plant is being installed at Pasade-

na, when the industry becomes estab-

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

Needh



BROWN ST. And SHOREHAM ST.,

ames

lished and their products have become well known, the company will erect several other plants throughout the citrus districts. Only selected fruits will be used, but since thick skin, coarse grain and over-sized fruit is best adapted for the production of oils, the company hopes to provide a market for much of the fruit which has heretofore been a total loss to the grower.

PEANUT OIL.

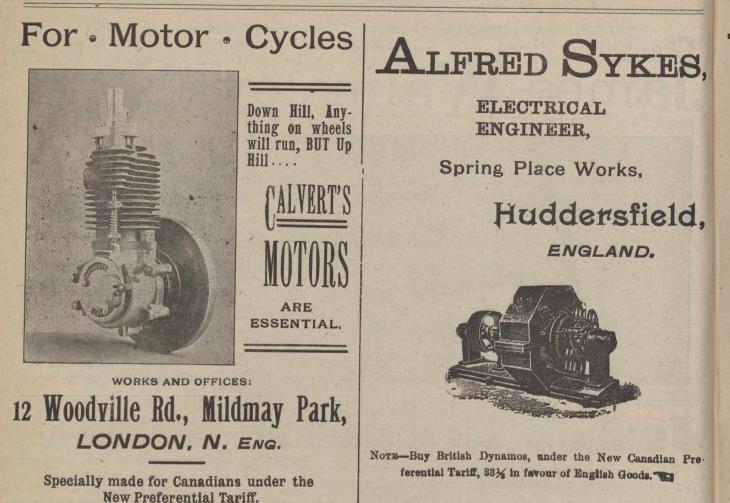
The soap mills of Marseilles, France, consume on an average from 3,000 to 3,500 tons of the oil of peanuts and other seed a month, and about the same quantity of copra and palm kernel oil. The methods of crushing peanuts for oil there have interested persons in this country, and some months ago, Consul-General Skinner made a report on the subject. He stated that the peanut kernels are freed from the red cuticle by a winnowing process before being sent to the presses. In a subsequent report he writes:

In Marseilles this red skin is never crushed with the kernel, except in the case of a new crop, when the skin clings so tenaciously as to render complete removal difficult; but even then effort is made to bet rid of it, and it may be set down as an axiom that a good comestible oil cannot be obtained

TAYLOR & WATKINSON, Leads, Clumps and Metal Furniture, Peter's Yard, Kirkgale, Leeds, Eng.

SHEFFIELD.

ENCLAND.



from an untreated kernel. The process of the removal of this kernel is mechanical as followed in this city, where the cost of labor is relatively high, but Mozambique nuts are received here in large quantities, which are decorticated by hand at the port of shipment, and from which the re-? skin is completely removed by the native laborer. These yield an dible cil, which is worth to-day from \$'.4.28' o \$14.47 per 220 pounds naked first pressure.

The nuts, having been prepared, are twice crushed—that is to say, the pressure is applied twice, and often three times, although at times the second

pressure takes place without removal of the meal from the press. Different manufacturers follow different methods, some of them removing the meal after the first pressure, breaking it up and then returning it. In most factories the meal is placed in horse hair bagging, and in some few it is placed in steel boxes, without any wrapper, following the American practice. The first pressing, from which results the high-grade oil, is cold, but for the second pressing the meal is brought to a temperature of from 30 to 50 deg. C., according to the condition and quality of the nuts; the degree of moisture and temperature is left to the discretion of

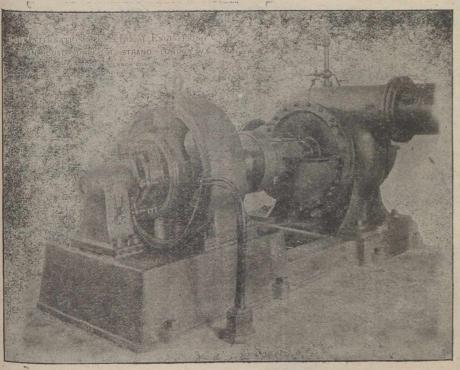
the foreman in actual control. The same amount of pressure is applied on both occasions. Two sandard sizes of presses are used in Marseilles, in one of which the hydraulic pressure is 500 kilograms per square centimeter of piston —that is to say, about 500,000 kilograms (1,102,300 pounds) force. With the smaller presses the pressure is exactly half of the foregoing. In the case of the large machines the pressure continues for thirty minutes, and in the case of the smaller, double that time.

The yield of oil from decorticated peanuts, from the Madras coast, which constitute the largest import for the Marseilles soap trade, is from 39 to 40

S. RAMSEY & Co. Telegraphic : JAMES NORTH & SONS, "Methodical, London." Manufacturers of BIRD CAGES of every description. Chamois and Gloves Aviaries, Parrot Athletic Goods Manufacturers. Cages, Fire-Harvest Gloves. Driving and Dress Gloves, Houseguards, Nursery maids' Gloves, Gardening Gloves, White Cow-Hide and Seal and Tan Mitts. Cricket, Tennis, Footballs, Boxing Gloves. Fenders. CASH BAGS, 198, 200, 202a, ST. JOHN ST., DRESSERS AND MANUFACTURERS. 88888 (Works Cyrus St.,) Godley Mills, LONDON, E. C., ENG. HYDE, Manchester, Eng. and Tower Street Works,

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F.O.B. MANCHESTER.

per cent. of their weight. The resultant cake contains from 7 to 9 per cent. of oil, worth at present market values from \$11.19 to \$15.44 per 220 pounds, ac-

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

In his report on petroleum in "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901," now in press, published by the United States Geological Survey, Mr. F. H. Oliphant invites attention to the following conspicuous features in the production and sale of petroleum in the United States during the year 1901. He notes that the production of crude petroleum was greater than that of any previous year; and that there was a very remarkable increase in the production in the States of Texas and California, a decrease in the production of the Appalachian or Eastern petroleum fields, and a slight gain in the output Of the

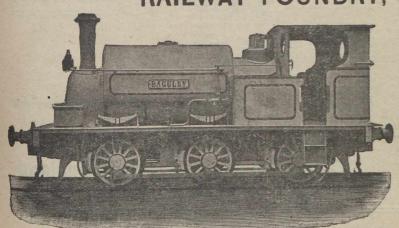
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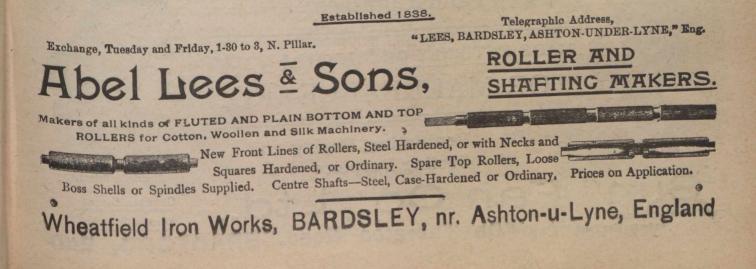
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Canadians can buy these carriages, under the New Tariff, 331/2 p.c., in their favour by purchasing in Manchester, from this firm.

larger by 5,768,665 barrels, or 9 per cent., than the production of the year The increase in the production 1900. of 1900 over 1899 was 6,391,854 barrels, or 11 per cent., and the increase in 1899 over 1898 was 3 per cent., or an average gain of 7.7 per cent. for the last three years.

As compared with the value of the total production of 1900, 63,620,529 barrels, valued at \$75,989,313, the total production of 1901, 69,389,194 barrels, valued at \$66,417,335, shows a decline of \$9,571,987. In the order of production Ohio comes first, with over 21,000,000 barrels; West Virginia second, with over 14,000,000 of barrels; Pennsylvania third, with over 12,000,000 of barrels; California fourth, with over 8,-000,000 of barrels; Indiana fifth, with over 5,000,000 of barrels; Texas sixth, with over 4,000,000 of barrels, a loss in production, as compared with 1900, for Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and a gain of nearly four and a half millions of barrels for California, of a little over three and a half millions barrels for Texas, and of nearly nine hundred thousand barrels for Indiana. This production for 1901, by fields, was in round numbers for the Appala-





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chian 33,600,000 barrels; the Lima-Indiana field 21,900,000 barrels; the Southern California field 8,800,000 barrels, and for the Texas field 4,400,000 barrels.

OBSERVATION.

The next time you are passing a construction gang at work on a railroad, says the Insurance Press, stop for a few minutes and watch the interesting operation of laying a rail. As some of the new rails which contribute so much to the comfort of the traveling public weigh one hundred and twenty pounds to the yard, a length represents about half a ton. To lift these rails and lay them in place with the required exactness demands not only brawn but careful supervision. At a signal from the foreman a dozen men grip the ponderous length, a dozen backs bend, and with rhythmic monotone, it is carried to the roadbed and placed in position. a section of the section of the

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Look more closely and observe the movements of each individual laborer and you will find that probably there are at least two of the group who, although going through the motions are not adding a pound of power to the work. Their hands gripped the bar, their backs bent with the others; but the energy, the force was lacking. They were only pretenders, shams, dummies. They deceived no one, save the casual observer. Their comrades despised them for their selfish laziness, their boss retained them only as a target for his profanity, and their discharge awaits only the coming of the keen eyed contractor. You cannot mistake these fellows; if your eyesight is not good use your ears. Listen for the loudest grunt when the rail is being lifted, and the heartiest ejaculation when it is finally placed. Generally the man who makes the most sound is only a dummy.

In your agency, is every man, including yourself, performing his share? Is 323

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.	
British American Fire and Marine Janada Life Jonfederation Life Vestern Assurance Puarantee Co. of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13,372	\$%-6mos. 4-6mos. 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	850 400 100 40 50	\$50 98 400 160 10 20 96¾ 50		3%
BRITISH AND FORMENQuotations	1	ondon Mari	tet, July 5,	1902 Market	<u></u>	'd up i
lliance Assur	250,000 24,000	85. p.s. 24 p.s.	20 50	2 1-5 6	91/4 251/2	93/ \$261/
British and Foreign Marine	67,000 21,500	25	20	4	18	19
aledonian	21.500	128. p.s.	25	6		284
commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.	50,000 200,000	271	50 10	D	44½ 9¼	451/ 93
Juardian Fire and Life		25	20	5	0 7Am.	0%
manatel Time			20	8		
mperial Fire	136,498	5				
ancashire Fire	136,493	3		11	1 3	-
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*Excluding periodical cash bonus.



Special Terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.



every man putting all his strength and energy into his work? Or is there a pretender—a dummy—who tries to give the impression of working, but allows his fellows to do all the actual labor? Rare is that agency which has no dummy. He tries to fool people by carrying about a rate-book and simulates activity when he suspects the manager is watching him. He is the chap who makes the biggest grunt. He talks the loudest about his prospects and applauds the noisiest whenever the agency has done anything to distinguish itself.

Are you that dummy? Did you ever suspect that as you enter the office your comrades might nudge each other and whisper "Here comes the dummy of the gang." Are you the first man to grip the rail, the strongest to lift it and the strictest to see that it is well laid? If so, then you are not the dummy. But some one else may be and it is unfair that the work should be done by eleven men and the credit divided among twelve. Oust the pretender. Make it so uncomfortable for him that he will get out. You owe yourselves, your manager and your company that service. You do not want as an associate the mere figurehead, the sham, the impostor, the dummy. Neither does the company want him as its alleged representative. The man who is wanted is the one who will lift his share of the rail,who will shoulder his load, and who will not seek to escape his part of the work.

"UNABLE TO COMPETE."

A little fraternal concern at Cincinnati, U. S., the Provident Union, is obliged to go out of business. And wherefore? "Unable to compete with the regular life insurance companies," is the somewhat naive confession of its managers as the cause of its failure. Persons who join fraternal orders, says the Insurance News, and believe that

they are carrying reliable and genuine life insurance want too much for their money, and far more than they are ever likely to get-unless they die early. Not only do they fondly imagine that they are ever so much better off than their friends who insure with legal-reserve companies-for do they not keep their reserve in their own pockets?-but if you ask any of one of them if he thinks his society will be on deck and pay to his family the face of his certificate at any indefinite time in the future, he will be cock-sure of it! But that's just where he is wrong. If there is any value at all in stability and permanency, the old line companies have it in ample form, and no fraternal order or assessment association can say as much.

The "organ" of a large and old fraternal organization (large at one time, but not to-day) published a letter a while ago from one of the disgruntled members, from which the following is an extract: "It is all very well for the supreme reporter to publish in the list



JOHN W. BICKLE & GREENING, Hamilton, Canada.

GOLD MEDAL LYONS EXHIBITION, 1872. SILVER MEDAL BARCELONA EXHIBITION, 1888. TWO GOLD MEDALS TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1896. GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

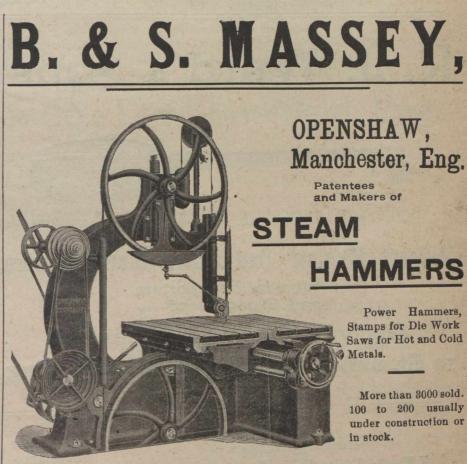
The Lancashire Felt Co., Ltd., DENTON, near MANCHESTER, ENG. Menufacturers of WOOL AND FUR BODIES.

Suitable for Ladies', Men's and Boys' Hats. Also Raw Materials supplied to Manufacturers of same under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

of deaths the names of men whose families have received \$2,000 where there has been an outlay of only a few dollars. But here I nave paid \$800 into the order, and have nothing to show for it. It simply amounts to this: I and others like me have had to pay the death benefits of these men who never paid in anything worth speaking about." If this particular grumbler had paid that amount into any old line company, he would have a good deal to "show for it.' He could receive a nice little sum in cash by surrendering his policy, or quite a considerable amount of paid up insurance, or a round figure in the shape of a loan to keep up his payments, and so forth. Sure it is that the very best of these concerns cannot compete with old line companies.

NEW SOURCE OF SULPHURIC ACID.

A recent dispatch from Minneapous says: What is regarded as an achievement of the 20th century has just been reported in the reduction works of the Lake Superior Power Co. of Sault Ste. Marie. It is the manufacture of sulphurous gas — which is taken from nickel ore—into liquid or sulphuries acid. This has never been done in



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

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

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

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General Musical Merchandise, 10 St. Anne Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng. commercial quantities. The product also is of a quality superior to that made in the ordinary way, being marketable at \$100 ton, while the other is worth only \$30. The process by which it is made is one of compression and expansion, an invention of E. A. Sjostedt, the chief metallurgist of the company, and he has been working on it ever since the reduction works were first built.

Cable Address : "DUCHY," Liverpool.

LARD.

Thirty tons of the liquid were made, it is said, in one day. When the same company found a process by which the sulphur separated from the nickel ore could be saved it solved the problem which had long baffled the leading scientists of the world, and the Soo plant is now the only one in the world where that natural product is not wasted in separation. The gas taken from nickel in the roasting furnace is used in the sulphate mill, where, with steam, it is turned into the digestors, and used in "cooking" the pulp chips in the manufacture of sulphite pulp.

Telegraphic Address: "HASTE, BRAMLEY, LEEDS. Haste & Brown,

Hough End Tannery, BRAMLEY, LEEDS, - Eng.

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Russet Lining Bellies and Shoulders, of Light Substance, Soft, Bright and Dry Finish. * ENAMELLERS and JAPANNERS of the finest goods in ENAMELLED and JAPANNED LEATHERS in SHOULDERS and HIDES, SEALSKINS and CALF SKINS in Black and Colours.

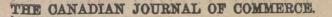
NOTE.-The "Eagle" Perfection Brand is the motto for the Highclass Standard of Selection and Quality in these Goods.

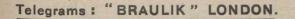


Enamelled Shoulders. Enamelled Sealskins. Enamelled and Japanned Hides. East India Kips, Offal, etc., Waxed or Russet Kip Eutts. Levant Kip Shoulders and Bellies. Levant Imitation Seal Grains. Split and Russet Should ers for Enamelling. Japanned Shoulders (in black and colors). Japanned Seal Splits Japanned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









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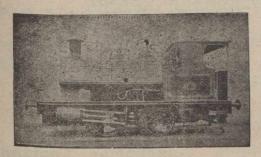
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39, PITT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie ... AND Co., Ltd.

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> Standard Classes in Progress and in Stock.

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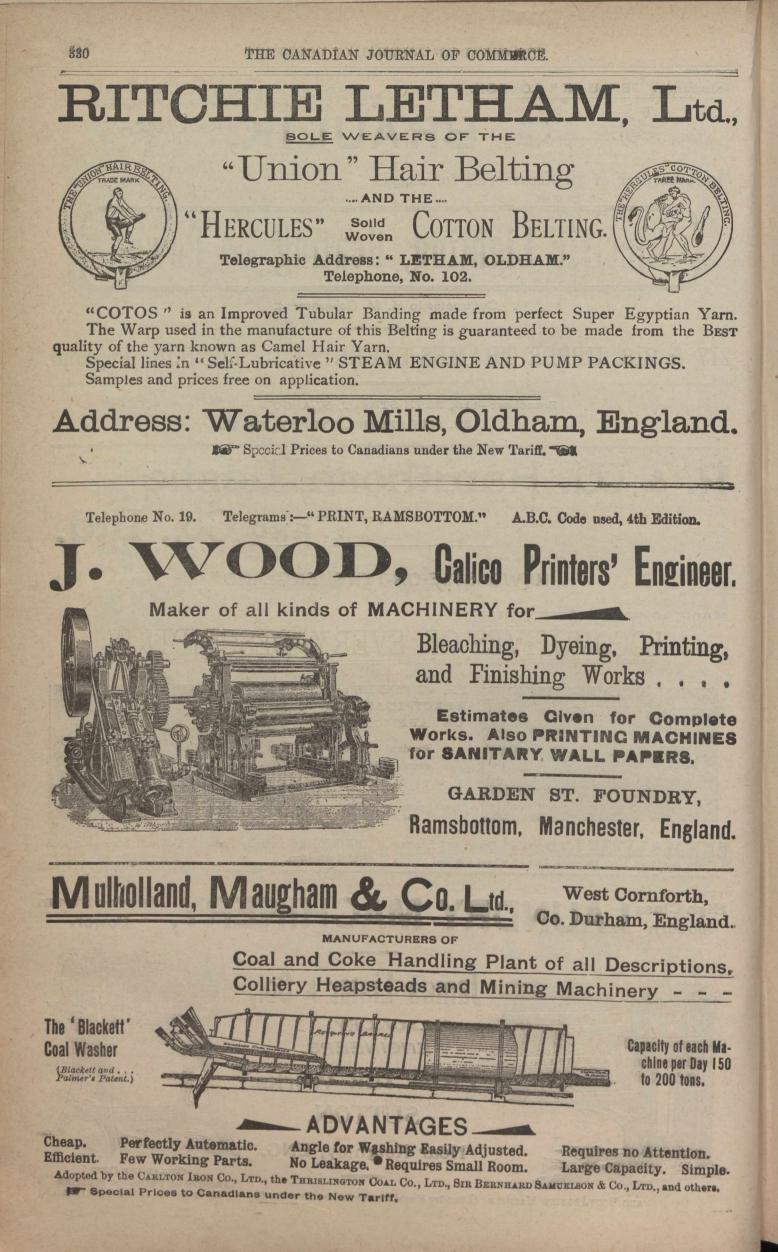
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Specification.

Motor.-7 h.p. vibrationless, two cylinder motor. Gear.-Patented system having the wheels always in mesh. Wheels and Tyres.-

32in. tangent-spoked wheels, with 2½in. Michelin tyres. 34in. artillery wheels, with 2in. Connolly solid tyres. 32in. """"2½in. Michelin tyres, £8 10s. extra. 32in. """"3½in. ""£22 10s. "

Body.-Mail Phaeton, Tonneau, or Siamese Phaeton.

Body.—Mail Flacton, Tonneau, of Statics of flacton.
 Brakes.—Powerful pedal brake on differential gear. Powerful lever brakes on driving wheels, compensated, and acting in both directions. Ratchet to hold the car on steep hills; this much facilitates starting on big gradients.

Pump.-Special slow-speed positive pump. Radiator. - Of ample size.

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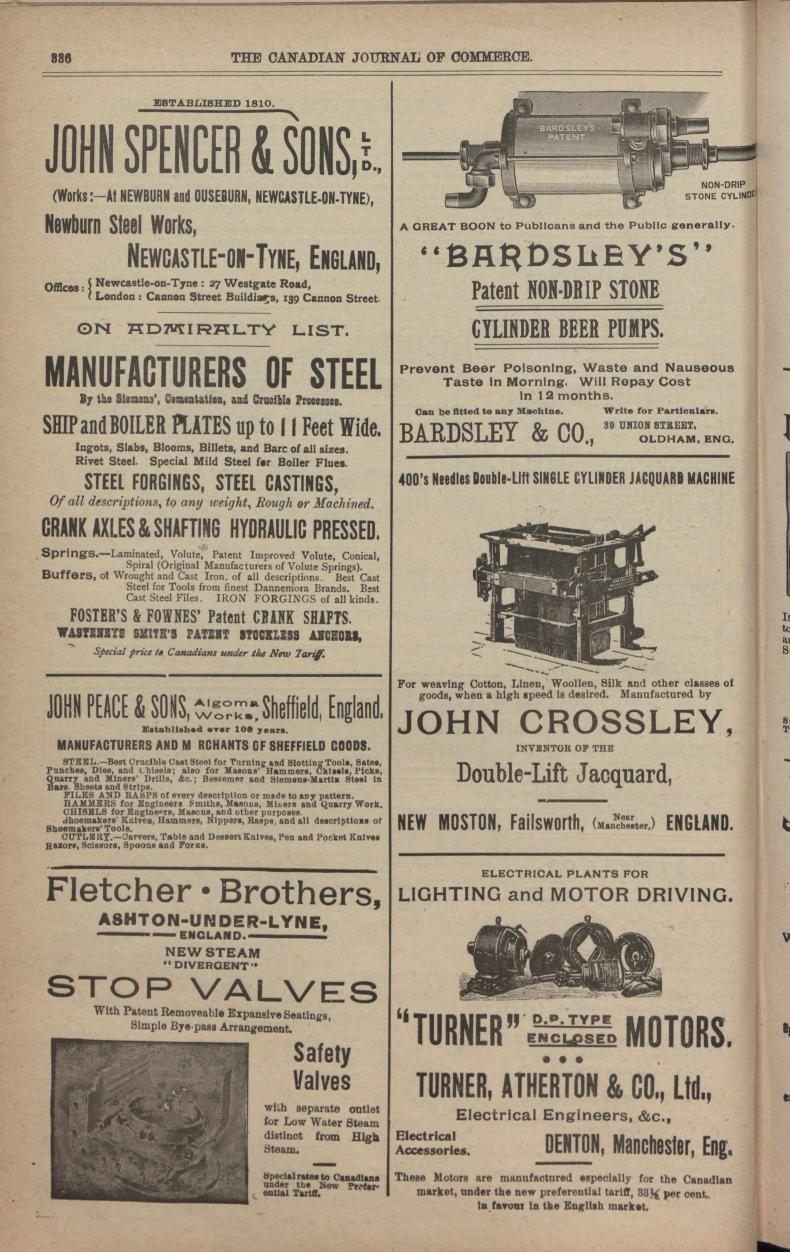
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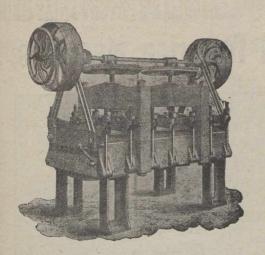


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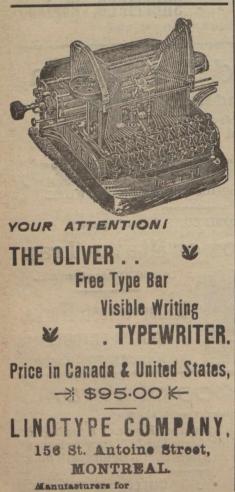
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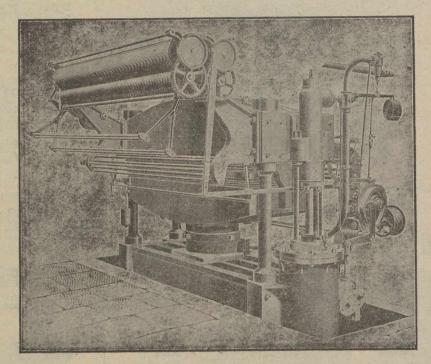
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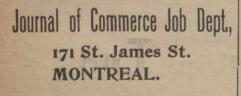
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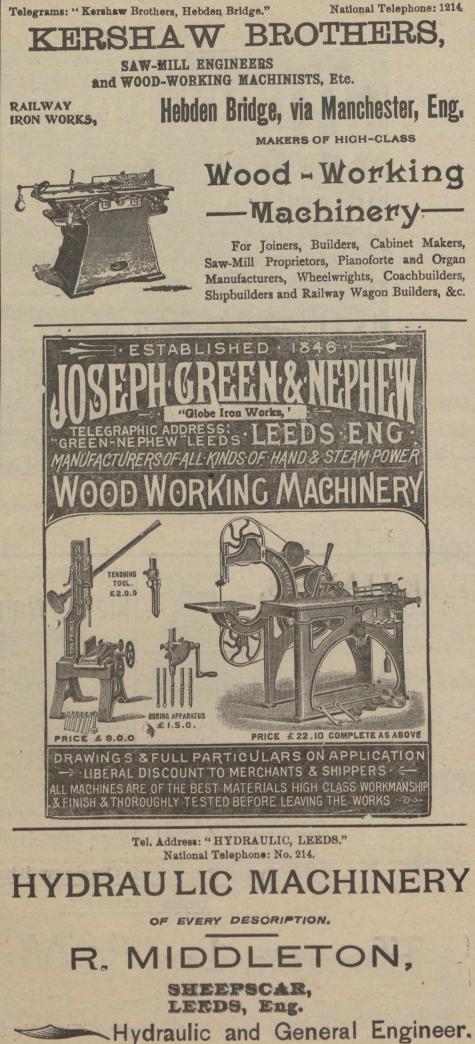
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