

The Chartered Banks.	A A
BANK OF MONTREAL.	
(ESTABLISHED 1817.)	and the second se
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Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	E Cont
Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, = 7,000,000.00 Undivided Profits, = 510,084.04	Incorpo Paid-up Capi Reserve Fund
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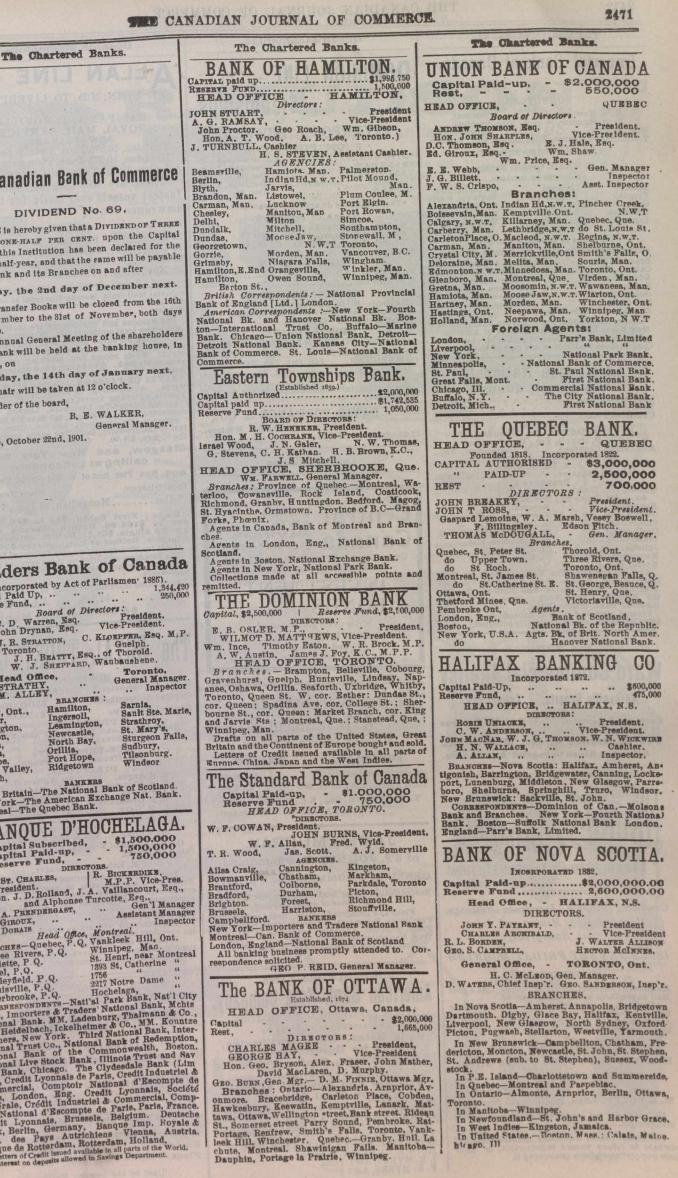
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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 69.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of November to the 31st of November, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at the banking houre, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 14th day of January next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock.

By order of the board,

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Toronto, October 22nd, 1901.

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A State of the second state of the	soard of Direcco	President.
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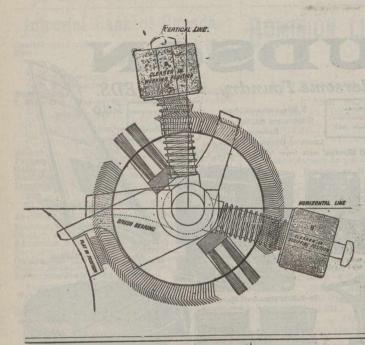


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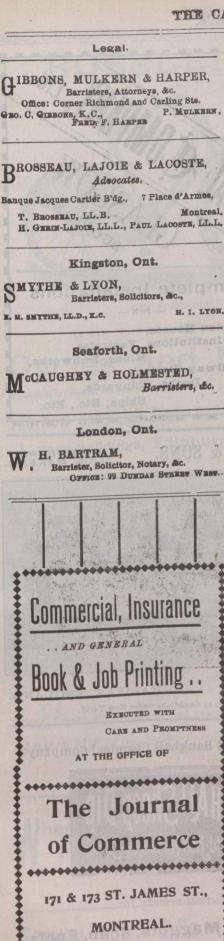
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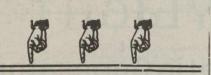
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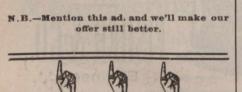
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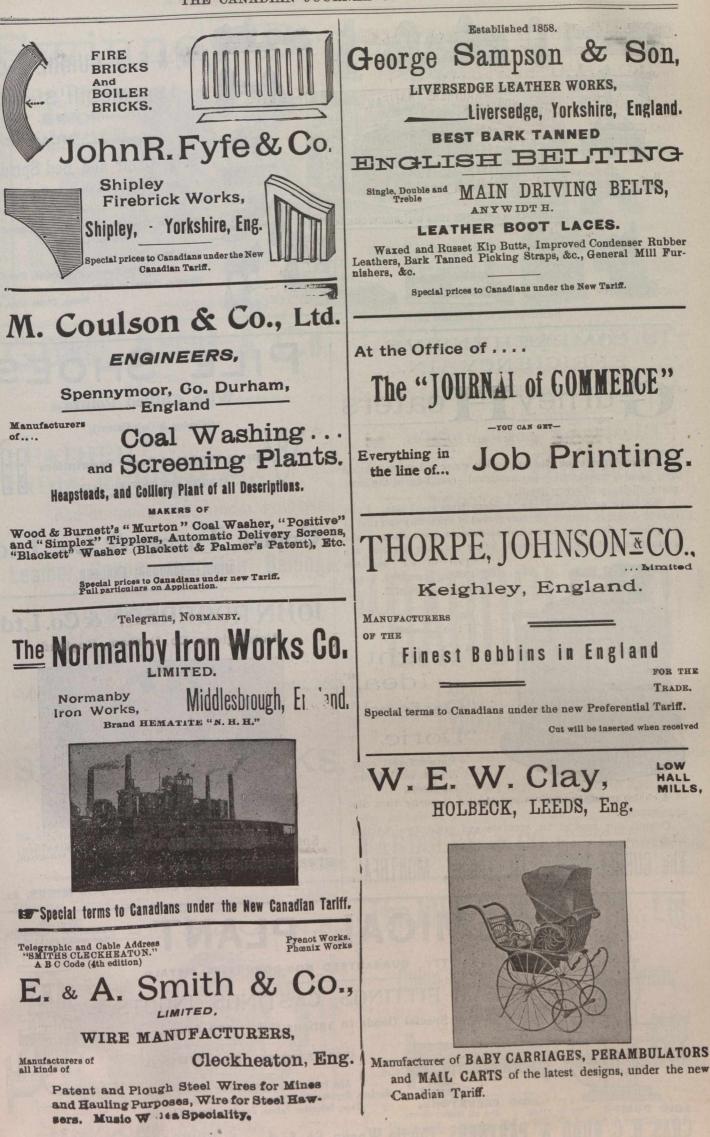
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I am, yours faithfully, DAVID SHANKS.



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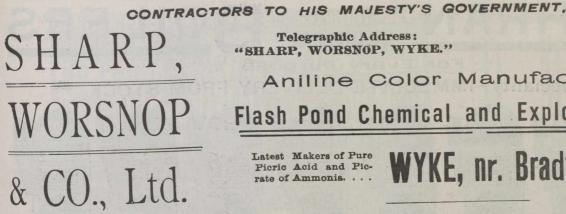
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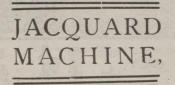
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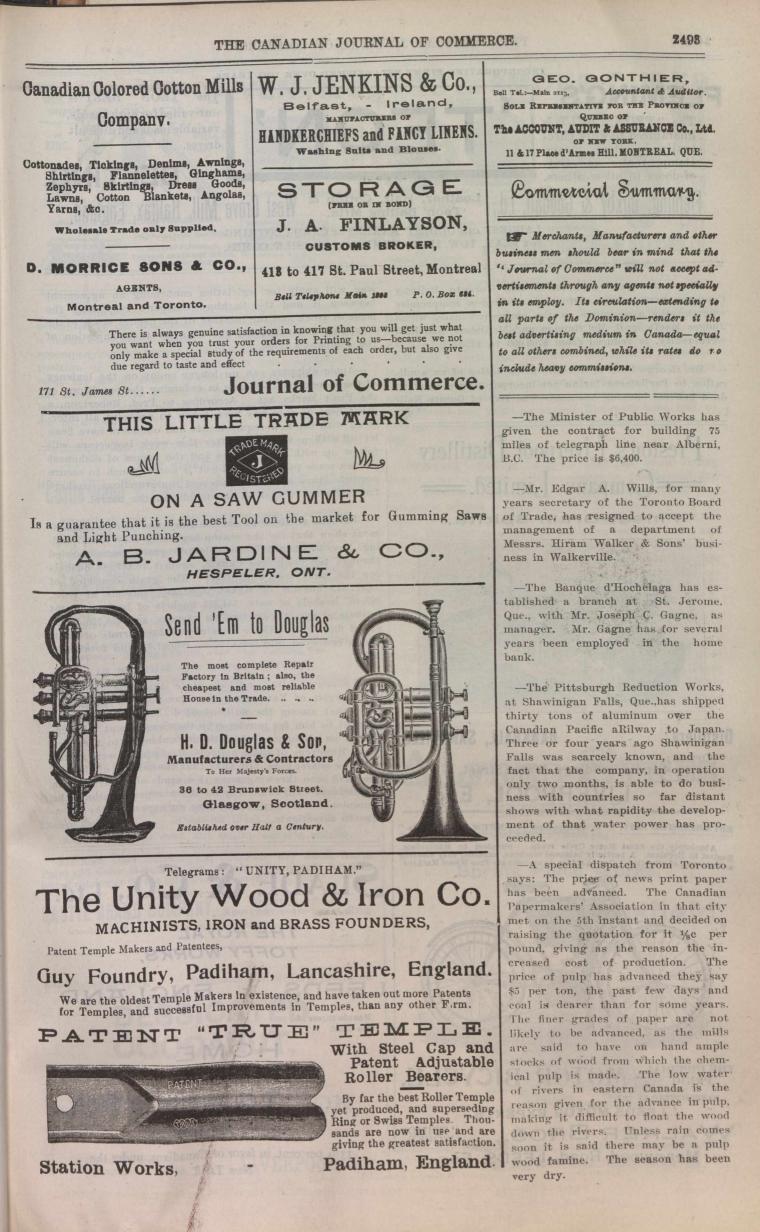
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-A Berlin cable states that the Imperial budget was presented to the Reichstag on the 6th instant. It shows a deficit of 58,900,000 marks. An explanatory statement accompanying the budget said that owing to the financial position of the individual States it was impossible to meet the whole deficit by matricular contributions. It had therefore been decided to provide 24,000,000 marks to increase matricular contributions, supplying the remainder by a loan.



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-A recent letter from Peterboro, Ont., states that a largely attended meeting of the Town, County and Ashburnham Councils, the Peterboro' Board of Trade and prominent farmers was held there to discuss the establishing of a beet sugar factory. Mr. Moody, representing a Michigan manufacturing company, asked a bonus of \$50,000 to establish a factory in Peterboro'. A committee was appointed to wait upon the county and local Councils to ask them to submit bonus by-laws and to arrange for a deputation to visit Michigan sugar factories.

-Winnipeg clearing house returns for week ending Dec. 5 show a continual improvement in commercial and ber 5 show a continual improvement in commercial and industrial circles in Winnipeg and throughout the province. For the past week the clearings totalled \$5,890,897, being \$2,830,589 in excess of the same week in 1900, and \$2,432,280 in excess of the corresponding period in 1899. As compared with the week ending November 27, the past week shows an increase of \$1,368,280.—It is said that negotiations are under way for the purchase of a large block of land, amounting to about 200,000 acres, by an American syndicate, from the W. E. Sanford estate.

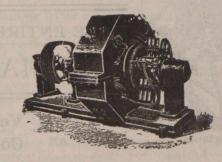
-A despatch from New Orleans, U.S., states that the British War Office has greatly increased its shipments of mules and horses from that point to South Africa. There are eight large British transports at the horse and mule landing, the largest number at any time since the Boer

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Russell, Renfrew and East Simcoe. The French population of the several provinces, exclusive of Quebec, is as follows: Ontario, 163,000; New Brunswick, 80,800; Nova Scotia, 44,500; Prince Edward Island, 21,000; Northwest, 13,000; British Columbia. 4,900.

-A combine is being effected among the tobacco growers of the Philippine Islands, with a capital of between $\pounds 6,000,000$ and $\pounds 7,000,000$. The scheme, according to a London cable, is being carried on in London under the auspices of the Rothschilds, who through their Spanish investments have large interests in the Philippines. The contracts and concessions were obtained through some of the American peace delegates who in typically Yankee fashion, managed to combine private and official business. The name of a prominent American Commissioner is being freely handled about London, but without any apparent justification The chief promoting, it is said, is being done in New York, though the names of the parties doing it are not announced. But, according to the report, the Rothschilds have a large hand in the affair.

-We are told from Ottawa that Mr. Justice Burbidge will have a difficult task before him shortly in the Exchequer Court deciding the amount to which Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann are entitled on account of expenses incurred in connection with their Yukon Railway contract. The original claim amounted to \$510,000, but the Government took off \$200,000 for the saving the firm was able to make by using the material in other work. The Prime Minister promised last session that the amount would have to be still further reduced, and that among other things the claim of the firm for 15 per cent. profits on the expenditure must come off. The account goes to Judge Burbidge for minute investigation at the figure of \$302,717 and interest.

-A case, the decision of which will be of interest to all merchants, was called at Toronto some days ago. The W. R. Brock Co. Limited, brought action against W. C. Brown, a merchant of Woodstock, Ont. A travelling salesman for the wholesale house had, we are informed, sold goods to Mr. Brown, allowing the usual discount, and promising defendant a silk cabinet. The cabinet did not arrive at Mr. Brown's establishment, and he refused to pay the balance of the account due the Brock Company, amounting to \$68.11, for which the company sued. Mr. Brown claimed that the inferior quality of the goods delivered occasioned a loss to him of \$200 and he brought a counter-claim against the wholesale firm for that amount. The company held that the goods were all right, and that Mr. Brown's loss had been due to defective workmanship in making up the goods. The case was not concluded.

-The Rapid Electric Railway Company ask for incorporation and power to construct and operate a line between Hamilton and Port Dover, Ont., passing through Rymal, Glanford, Caledonia, Hagersville and Belleville .--The St. Thomas, Ont., Street Railway propose three extensions, one southerly to Port Stanley, one easterly to Aylmer, and one northerly to London .- The Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstsburg Railway want power to issue bonds or other securities to the amount of \$1,000,000, inclusive of the bonds now issued; also authority to extend their lines southerly to Harrow and easterly to Tecumseh .- The Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines and Thorold Electric Street Railway seek power to amalgamate with any other electric railway company whose lines intersect or join their own. - The Village of Paisley wants confirmation of a by-law granting \$14,000 by way of a loan to assist the industry of carpet weaving in the village.

-A freight car famine exists on Canadian railways, owing to the cars being tied up in various parts of the country, due to the demands of the immense grain crop. Mr. J. E. Dalrymple assistant to the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, said recently that the road lacked 3,800 cars. That the increase in business all along the line was in a way responsible, as was also the slowness of the consigneees in removing their goods from the cars. A railway could not afford to build enough cars to handle this maximum of traffic only to remain idle for the rest of the year. Mr. Thos. Tait, transportation manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, speaking of the shortage said that their shortage had been considerable, principally in Ontario, where a great amount of grain was to be moved. The closing of navigation at Fort William, would change things for the better.

-A Winnipeg letter refers to Wabigoon, Ont., as rapidly becoming a mining centre, In spite of the fact that the mines on Lake Manitou are fifty miles from a railway there are two ten-stamp mills there in operation, and the mines are all paying well. The Big Master is owned by prominent American capitalists, one of whom is Governor Stone of Pennsylvania. Many of the other mines are also owned by Americans. As an instance of the Americans' faith in that part of Canada, the Twentieth Century Mining Company has imported over \$50,000 worth of machinery, bringing some from Scotland. The C.P.R. Company is now considering a proposition to build a spur line into the country near Lake Manitou. As the Rat Portage Lumber Company took out 9,000,000 feet of timber from behind Manitou Lake last year, and this year will take out some 6,000,000 feet, the lumbering industry is nearly as important as the mining one.

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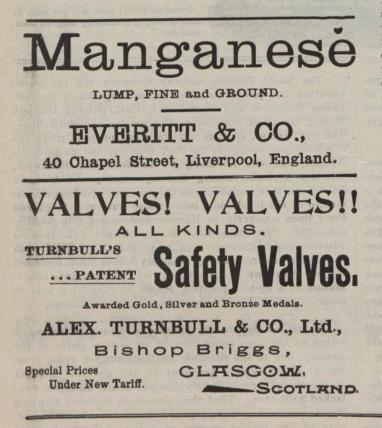
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-Peterboro,' Ont., we are told, is soon to have one of the finest grain elevators in the Dominion, with a capacity of half a million bushels, to cost \$100,000. The contract has been let by the American Cereal Company to



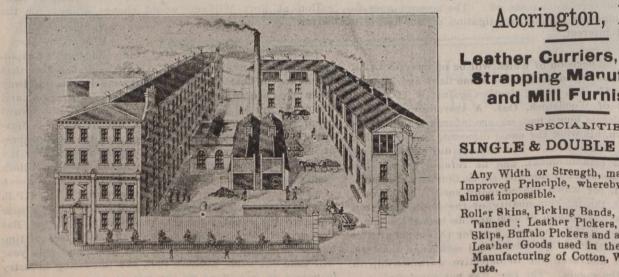
the Macdonald Engineering Company, of Chicago, who will build the structure after their own plans, and expect to have it in operation by July 1st, 1902. Work on the foundation has been commenced and the two million feet of lumber required, as well as machinery and other supplies, will be on the ground by March, when active work will begin. The building will be built on a semifireproof, or slow combustion plan, the outer walls being covered with brick and steel, while the interior arrangement will reduce the fire risk to a minimum. The machinery equipment will all be driven by electricity, generated by the company's own water power on the Otonabie River, and the handling capacity will be one hundred cars per day.

-The board of judges in the case of the appeal of the Ottawa Electric Company and the Bell Telephone Company, says an Ottawa dispatch, have upheld the scrap iron assessment. The board, which was composed of Judge MacTavish, of Ottawa; Judge Senkler, of Perth, and Judge O'Reilly, of Cornwall, handed out the following decision: "The Board is of the opinion that the amendment to the Assessment Act, being chapter 29, Edward VII., 1901, does not vary the mode of arriving at the value of the property in question for assessment purposes, as already settled by judgments in the Court of Appeal, except that the necessity of assessing in separate wards is dispensed with." This means, as per agreement, between the counsel of the companies and the city, the assessment of the Ottawa Electric Company, will be \$77,000, instead of \$125,000, and that of the Bell Telephone Company \$28,000, instead of \$75,000. Last year the assessment of the Ottawa Electric Company was \$40,000, the

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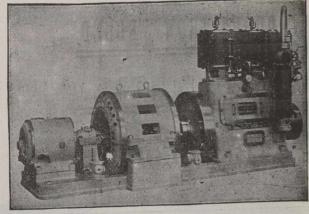
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TRAFALGAR WORKS.

Bell Telephone Company was last year assessed for \$10,000.

-A contract has, it is stated, been made between directors of the Maganetewan River Railway Company and officials of the Grand Trunk Railway for the construction of the first section of a Grand Trunk line to Sault Ste. Marie. The line proposed is to connect Burk's Falls, on the Grand Trunk Railway, with the head of navigation on the Maganetewan River, and will cost \$50,000, of which sum \$10,000 has already been provided by the Ontario Government. The promoters expect that the Dominion Government will also extend certain aid for the construction of docks. There were present at the meeting:---James Sharpe, ex-M.P.P., of Burk's Falls, J. Watterson of Belleville, W. H. Biggar, ex-M.P.P., of Belleville, W. R. Tiffin of Allandale, George C. Jones and Arthur White of Toronto, and H. W. Cooper of Montreal. The charter of the company provides for the extension of the line to Sault Ste. Marie, and the territory of the Maganetewan Valley, which it will tap, is said to be exceedingly well suited to settlement. The work will be commenced in the spring.

-Ottawa advices state that the Dominion Government has been interviewed regarding the extension of the Canadian Northern to the Pacific Coast and the building of the Kootenay coast railway, both of which enterprises are seeking subsidies from the federal and local governments. Within a few months engineers will be engaged in locating the most westerly section of the Canadian Northern, which will be followed by contracting for the first hundred miles of construction so that early in the coming summer work will be in progress on the Pacific end of Canada's second transcontinental highway. The distance from Port Simpson to the summit of the Rockies, or to the dividing line between the province of British Columbia and the North-West Territories is about 40 miles which is to be subsidized by the British Columbia Government to the extent of \$4,000 a mile and that similar assistance will be asked at Ottawa. Operations may be commenced at both ends next year as the British Columbia overnment stipulate that work be commenced on the Pacific coast next year.

Life Insurance Decisions.—In an action on an insurance policy, which the defendant claimed was forfeited by non-payment of the dues, evidence that the insured's wife had made a visit to the defendant's office to pay such dues was without prejudice to the defendant, where it appeared that the visit was made after the policy was alleged to have been forfeited. Offenbaker vs Metropoli-

tan Life Ins. Co., 87 N.W. Rep. (Iowa), 737 .- Whether one at his death was a member of a beneficial association or not can only be shown by the association, so as to avoid liability, by showing by the records of the order, that appropriate proceedings were had by it during his life-Langnecker vs Trustees of Grand Lodge, A.O.U. time. W. of Wisconsin, 87 N.W. Rep. (Wis.) 293 .- Fraud in procuring the certificate or report of the medical examiner and not fraud in procuring the policy, is the fraud that may be shown to defeat the policy. Peterson vs Des Moines Life Ass'n, 87 N.W. Rep. (Iowa) 397 .--Where an applicant's statement as to the ages of his sisters constituted a warranty by the contract of insurance and it appears that such statements are untrue, the insurance is not enforceable. Kansas Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs Pinson 64 S. W. Rep. (Tex. Civ. App.) 818.

-One thousand head of yearling cattle will, it is stated be shipped from Toronto to British Columbia this week. This will be the first export of the kind sent from Toronto, and the second from Ontario, to the Pacific province, four hundred head having been shipped from Ottawa some weeks ago. For these cattle \$11 to \$15 per head was paid. They will be turned into beef and sold at the end of eighteen months for probably \$40 or \$45 each. "There is an abundant supply of young stock in Ontario," said a representative of the Dairymen's and Live Stock Association of British Columbia. "and I see no reason why an immense cattle trade should be worked up between the two provinces." The Company this dealer is purchasing for is expending \$20,000 at the present time in Ontario cattle, and he has no doubt that other companies in the near future will follow the example. There is great demand in British Columbia for cattle. In fact, the supply for home use has to be met in part by importations from Washington territory. When the Yukon has to be supplied, Northwest and British Columbia ranches having sent four thousand head to Dawson last year, and it was expected that a greater number would be required next year.

Life Pointer's from the Press:—Colds cost the insurance companies a million a month! Have you a cold? The writer of this paragraph has, a very bad one, but he also has a couple of very good insurance policies. Which have you got? Not both, we hope, but the policy anyhow.—You may parley with your conscience all you choose and perhaps silence it for a time concerning our duty to insure your life. But remorse will not pass you by at the end, if you fail to do so.—Love is the greatest of human affections, friendship the most refined improvement of love, and life insurance the best known invest2500

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Telegrams : WELDING."

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ment a man can possibly make for his family, which is also a proof of friendship and love.—Bishop Mant said: "That which is good to be done cannot be done too soon; and if it is neglected to be done early it will frequently happen that it will not be done at all." The Bishop unconsciously gave good advice to the uninsured. He who has a sound mind in a sound body needs only life insurance to make him perfectly happy. And he can get it easily enough. The conditions may not always be so favorable. He should secure his policy now.—"Every man desires to be well off," said John Stuart Mill. A good many of them are clear off. And of such is the kingdom of the uninsured.

-At the close of the year the deposits in the Postoffice Savings Bank amounted to \$39,950,812.62, or an increase of \$2,443,356.82, being the largest balance at the close of any year. There was also an increase of 6.381 in the total number of open accounts during the year, there having been inaugurated 157,368 new accounts, as against 150,-987 during the previous year. The revenue for the year exceeded that for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1896, by \$238,924.19, notwithstanding the fact that the public are now enjoying a letter rate throughout Canada of two cents, as against three cents, as formerly; also a two-cent rate as against three cents on letters to the United States, and two cents, as against five cents in former days, on correspondence between Canada and the rest of the empire. The immediate result of these reductions in rates, which took effect in January, 1899, was a great loss of revenue, but there has been a steady increase in correspondence, and in the month of January last-that is, at the expiration of two years from the time that this reduction took effect-the monthly revenue had grown to exceed what it had been under the higher previously existing rates. For the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1896, there was a deficit in the department, omitting Yukon transactions, amounting to \$781,162.19. The deficit for the year 1900 has fallen to \$416,183.99, notwithstanding a reduction of about 33 per cent. in the rates of postage.

-The report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1901, was issued last week, and shows great extensions of the service throughout the whole of the Dominion. During the year increased facilities were given to the public in various ways, no less than 619 miles of additional railway being utilized for mail purposes. The total annual mileage that the mails were carried by rail exceeded the total mileage of the previous year by 16,962 miles. The total mileage that the mails were carried by stage routes exceeded the total mileage of the previous year by no less than 460,809

miles. The frequency of the mail service was increased for 347 postoffices, while 227 new postoffices were opened, and 13,375,500 more letters were carried than in the previous year. The number of postal notes issued and paid during the year increased from 769,250 to 877,599, the aggregate value of the year's issue being \$1,459,015, an increase of \$108,349. This branch of the service was inaugurated in the month of August, 1898, the total sale of postal notes that month being 2,777, whilst for the month of June, 1900, it was 66,509, During the year 596 new postal note offices were estabilshed, being an increase for the twelve months from 3,160 to 3,756. In the money order branch 76,102 more money orders were issued than in the previous year. The aggregate value of the money orders for the year amounted to \$17,956,257.87, being an advance over the previous year of \$1,747,183.53. The postal note and money order transactions of the department for the fiscal year just closed aggregated \$19,415,-273.62.

BRADFORD, ENG.

BINNS & SPEIGHT.

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-An announcement of not only reliable scientific interest but of great commercial importance was made by Prof. Shutt, chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, says a Woodstock, Ont., letter, at the recent session of the Canadian Beekeepers' Association. During the last season an investigation had been made by Prof. Shutt to ascertain the differences in composition between ripe and unripe honey, it having been held that only ripe honey should be put on the market. Unripe honey is the extract in its watery state, as deposited by the bee in the comb. Ripe honey is generally admitted to be the product as taken from the comb after the cap has been put on by the bee. It is held by many dealers that what is commonly considered adulterated honey is really the unripe product of the bee taken from the cell before it has been capped, the object being to get extra worth from the bees in refilling the empty cells. It having been generally considered that the unripe honey contains the larger amount of water, samples of the capped and uncapped product from the Experimental Farm apiary were analyzed during last season, to obtain data on this point. In the course of his remarks Prof. Shutt said that results of his research showed that ordinary laboratory methods of estimating water were not applicable in honey analysis, and that consequently the percentages of water as usually quoted were not to be regarded as strictly reliable. Honey consisted largely of two sugars, detrose and leonlose, and in the ordinary course of analysis the latter suffered decomposition. making the water content appear higher than it really was. Prof. Shutt had not had time to complete his researches, but hoped to have the method of analysis perfected probably, by the association's meeting next year.



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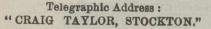
-The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association at the recent annual meeting at Cobourg, Ont., passed a resolution urging upon the Minister of Agriculture the publication of a series of bulletins on the principles of fruit culture on the lines similar to the reading course leaflets issued by Cornell University. Prof. Robertson and others addressed the convention at length on the subject of cold storage, recounting the difficulties of the past season. It appears that even with the establishment of cold storage chambers on many of the Atlantic lines from Montreal, losses are experienced in apples and pears. There was a difference of opinion as to where the blame lay. The Professor thought the fruit had been spoiled before going on ship board, while the shippers maintained that the storage chambers were in fault. Prof. Robertson in his address intimated that a building for the purpose of testing proper temperatures for keeping fruit and cheese was contemplated at Ottawa. Mr. G. E. Fisher, provincial inspector of San Jose scale, reported that this pest had appeared in very few localities owing to the early work of the Department of Agriculture in its eradication. Crude petroleum had so far proven the most effective remedy, but a new remedy, a mixture of lime, salt and sulphur, had given promise of being a combined insecticide and fungicide of great excellence. Prof. Vandeman. the well known pomologist, who made the awards at the pan-American congratulated the winners. The province had exceeded every State in the Union except New York in the number of prizes captured. He compared the methods of apple-growing in the east and west. He realized that the States, west and north-west, particularly Oregon and Washington, would soon rival the east in apple production and predicted that western Canada would in the same way make progress in fruit growing. Prof. Robertson stated that dealers in Manitoba and the North West preferred to buy from the Western States, as the packages were uniform in quality, from top to bottom. Fruit from Ontario and eastern points was not always of the best quality. The election of officers re-

sulted in the placing of G. C. Caston, Craighurst, as President and W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, as Vice-President. Among the directors elected were: R. B. White, Ottawa; W. A. Whitney, Iroquois; Harold Jones, Maitland; W. H. Dempsey, Trenton; and M. A. Snellgrove, Cobourg.

SHIPLEY.

ENGLAND.

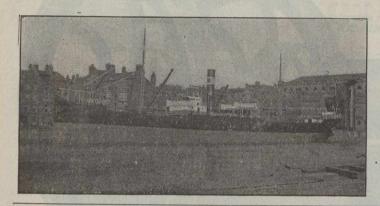
-A button, though made of bone, in a beefsteak pie is not a healthy addition to one's breakfast, and £5 is not too much for a set of teeth when put in by some dentists. We find this case in the Post Magazine of London: While Mr. Arthur Moyes, a London bank clerk, was eating a beefsteak pie which he had purchased from Messrs. Joseph Lyons & Co., Limited, Kensington, his artificial teeth came in contact with a button, which knocked off two of the teeth and broke the mouth-plate. A new set of teeth cost him £5, and in his claim for damages to the firm of caterers named he set down another £5 for inconvenience. The firm referred him to an insurance company, but he preferred to appeal to Sir John Paget at the City of London Court and the case was tried a few days ago. The defendants contended that they were in no way responsible. When a member of the public went into a restaurant the presumption was that he was fully equipped with teeth to eat ordinary food. It was not an extraordinary circumstance to find a piece of bone in a steak pie, and the plaintiff's teeth ought to have been strong enough to contend with it. Sir John Paget held that there had been negligence on the defendants' part. It was their duty to see that their food which they supplied contained no hidden dangers alien to its character as described in the bill of fare. When a man ate a beefsteak pie he did not expect to find a piece of bone, or a button from the coat of the man who made the pie. As to the suggestion that a man was bound to have a perfectly solid set of natural teeth before he ventured into a restaurant of high-class caterers, it was perfectly ridiculous. Firms who provided lunches took the risk of the teeth the public were likely to have. He should find



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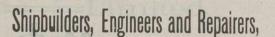
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for the plaintiff £5, the price of a new set of teeth, and costs; but he could not allow him anything for inconvenience. Another case not entirely unlike the above, but without the damaging feature, went the rounds in the days of soup lunches. A gentleman, who had gravitated into the tranp strata was taking a five-cent plate and spooned up a cotton stocking. Upon complaint to the landlady, she coolly asked him if he expected a silk stocking and fancy garter for five cents.

-The Department of Trade and Commerce received recently a report from J S. Larke, Commercial Agent of the Government at Sydney, Australia. He states that the imports of New South Wales have lessened, and improved business has not followed in the other States. This. he says, is owing to the uncertainty surrounding the details of the duties. Mr. Larke, says an Ottawa letter. states that Premier Barton, in referring to a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, said that a good many matters would have to be considered. First of all, overtures would have to be received from an authoritative source. Some information would have to be had as to the goods which should have the benefits of a preferential tariff. The recent experience of Canada in connection with Germany was not, Mr. Barton thought, very There was a suggestion that a conference encouraging. of representatives of Australia, Canada, and South Africa be held at the time of the coronation. He found, however, that such occasions were not favorable to the holding of a conference of that kind. Mr. Larke goes on to



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Stockton-on-Tees, England.

Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

say that little interest was taken in this matter in Australia, and only one leading newspaper took it up. He believes if the people were informed upon the subject they would favor a proposition from Canada. In reference to the cable, Mr. Larke says that the eastern cable has been laid from the Cape to Australia, and is now in use A cable across the Australian bight will be laid in a few weeks to South Australia, and to meet such competition the Pacific cable promoters will require to be active.

-We learn from Ottawa that Joseph James of Actinolite, Ontario, as secretary of a committee of citizens of that district, has forwarded to the Minister of Finance a petition setting forth the reasons why a bounty on arsenical ore should be granted by the Dominion and the Ontario Governments. The petition states that the present capacity of the only arsenic works in America is 1,-000 tons per annum, located at Deloro, Hastings County, Ontario; 160 to 180 men are employed, the monthly pay roll being \$7,000, besides outlay for wood, timber, etc. To increase the output of arsenic in Canada from 1,000 tons to 5,000 tons, which is America's annual consumption per annum, means the erection of four such plants as that now in operation at Deloro, and an outlay of fully \$600,000 in plant alone. At least an equal amount would be required in order to pay for properties on which to work. The actual cash investment to be made in Canada in order to produce 5,000 tons of arsenic yearly would he fully \$1,500,000. A pay roll of \$400,000 per annum will be the result of this effort, if successful. To produce a ton of refined arsenic means the consumption of one ton



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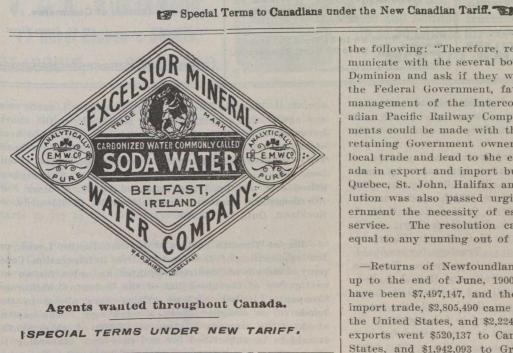
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of coke for refining purposes alone. To produce 5,000 tons of arsenic per annum in the Actinolite district means 12,000 tons of freight per annum, most of it long haul, and much high class. The manufacture of casks in which to pack the arsenic would, with an output of 5,000 tons per annum, be of itself an important industry, and would provide a paying market for elm timber, now of little use.

-The Halifax Board of Trade, at a recent special meeting unanimously passed a resolution favouring the transfer of the management of the Intercolonial to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The board also passed the following: "Therefore, resolved, that this board communicate with the several boards of trade throughout the Dominion and ask if they would unite in a memorial to the Federal Government, favouring the transfer of the management of the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, provided such arrangements could be made with that company as would, while retaining Government ownership of the road, promote local trade and lead to the extensive development of Canada in export and import business through the ports of Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Sydney." A strong resolution was also passed urging upon the Dominion Government the necessity of establishing a fast steamship service. The resolution calls for a line of steamers equal to any running out of the port of New York.

-Returns of Newfoundland trade for the fiscal year up to the end of June, 1900, show the total imports to have been \$7,497,147, and the exports \$8,627,576. Of the import trade, \$2,805,490 came from Canada; \$1,993,505 from the United States, and \$2,224,535 from Great Britain. The exports went \$520,137 to Canada, \$1,005,625 to the United States, and \$1,942,093 to Great Britain. The total exports show a splendid development. In 1899 they amounted to \$6,936,315. The gain in imports is also encouraging. For the year 1899 they amounted to \$6,-311,245. This makes Newfoundland's total foreign trade \$16,124,723 in 1900, as against \$13,247,560 in the previous year. An Ottawa letter says: Canada has participated in the increase of trade with England's oldest colony. Our sales to them in 1900 represented a gain of \$717,397 over the previous year. Our purchases from them in 1900, \$620,137, showed a decrease of \$21,000 from the year before.

-The Galt Board of Trade at a recent meeting endorsed the prospectus of the beet sugar factory to be erected





there. The company, says a dispatch, will be known as the North American Beet Sugar Company, Limited, and has gone before the public in solicitation of stock. Six hundred thousand dollars, it is said, has already been put up, and \$100,000 more is wanted from local investors, of which amount a fair proportion has been taken by members of the Board of Trade. The following are the vames of the provisional directors, which appear on the prospectus: Robert Scott, Galt; R. O. McCulloch, Galt; J. M. Irwin Galt; J. C. Hasbrouck, New York City; A. W. Putnam Cramer, New York City; E. G. Runkle, Plainfield, N.J.; Hon. J. S. Roberts, Buffalo. Trustees for bondholders, the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. Trustees for company, C. R. H. Warnock, Galt; and Hon. J. S. Roberts, Buffalo. Solicitors, Dalzell and Barrie, Galt; secretary pro tem, A. G. Donaldson, Galt. It is the intention to have the factory erected and in full operation by next fall. All the Town of Galt is being asked for is a free site and part exemption from taxes for a short term of years. The townspeople are jubilant over this successful outcome of the business overtures which have been quietly going on for more than a month.

2504

-That success depends rather on the skilled management of business than on the vocation itself is shown by the following prices paid for live stock at the recent International Live Stock Exposition, in Chicago. In the swine department a stock raiser of Millgrove, Ont., sold four head of Yorkshires for \$1,650. One sold for \$700. Among the championships awarded in the sheep were:--Champion Leicester ram, any age, John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.; champion Leicestershire ewe, any age, J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; champion Lincoln ram, any age, J. H. Patrock, Ilderton, Ont.; champion Lincoln ewe, any age, J. T. Penfield, Ont. It remained for the shorthorns to carry off the honors in the sale ring, as 69 head of that breed brought \$43,760, an average of \$634 a head. Fifty-two cows sold for \$33,675, or \$647 each, and seventeen head for \$10,085, an average of \$593. The highest priced cow was bred and imported by W. S. Marr, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and sold to W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., for \$6,000.

-Recent Toronto advices state that Justice Lount, on the application of the Linde-British Refrigeration Company, Limited, of Montreal, granted an order for an investigation of the stock list of the Toronto Cold Storage Company, Limited, whose affairs were placed in the hands of an assignee about a week ago. The capital stock of the company is given as \$50,000, of which \$49,750 is said to be subscribed for and paid up. According to the petition, the company owes \$17,000 to the Dominion Bank, \$900 to the petitioners, \$2,800 to the owner of the building where the business was carried on, and other amounts which bring the total liabilities up to \$76,779. The assets, which consist chiefly of the plant, are placed at \$47,839, the old plant being valued at \$17,103, and the new plant at \$13,127 and this the petitioners asked to be sold under the direction of the court.

-A representative of the American Hay Company, in Ontario recently, buying hay for shipment from New York and Boston for England, found himself facing somewhat of a difficulty, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway refusing to convey the hay



Shipping Ports :- GLASGOW, GREENOCK, LEITH. GRANGEMOUTH.



elsewhere than to their terminals at Portland and St. John, N.B., respectively. The companies claim that they, in common with all other railways, are suffering from a shortage of cars, and it would not be advisable to allow their cars to go over lines beyond their control. 'The hay company recently purchased 2,500 tons in Montreal, but the barges carrying it are now ice-bound in the Erie and Champlain canals, hence the decision to buy in Ontario to try to fill its contracts.

-The Post Office Department has been advised that as the Cook Islands have been annexed to New Zealand, correspondence including parcels, for those islands, may hereafter be sent at the same postage rates and on the same conditions as apply to New Zealand. Parcels sent from Canada to the Cook Islands should be forwarded via Vancouver, to be included with parcels addressed to New Zealand in the parcel mails for Sydney, which are despatched by the Canadian-Australian steamers. The New Zealand post office has requested that for the pres-



ent the stamps hitherto used in the islands mentioned may be accepted as valid for the prepayment on correspondence originating in the islands.

2505

-During the past week, says a Winnipeg dispatch, there were 2,249 cars of grain inspected here by the Chief Grain Inspector. This represents about 1,225,000 bushels of wheat. Though this was rushed to terminal elevators, it has not been shipped from the country. At many points it is impossible to take in another bushel of wheat at present, and the car shortage question, now that the longer runs will be necessitated is more than ever a matter of grave consideration. There is a large amount of wheat now in farmers' hands, and with the congested state of elevators and shortage of transportation facilities there will be no storing room for a heavy percentage of this wheat.

-The Western Passenger Association has adopted new baggage rules, which go into operation January 1 next. The rules provide for the checking of 150 lbs. ordinary oaggage with each fullrate ticket, and 75 lbs. with each alf-rate ticket. No piece of baggage excepting foreign mmigration, weighing over 250 pounds will be accepted or checked. Bicycles and tricycles may be checked subject to the same charge as for 50 lbs. of excess baggage except in States where the law requires that they be checked free as part of the baggage allowance. Excess baggage is to be subject to a charge per 100 lbs. of not less than 12 per cent. of the highest first-class limited passenger fare.

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BELFAST, IRELAND.

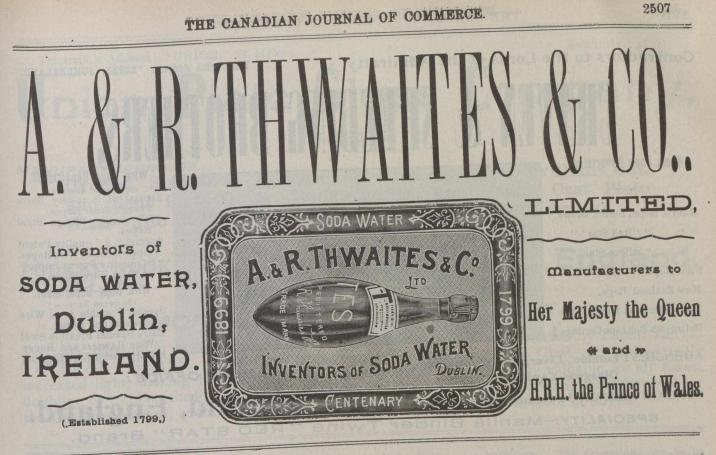


-St. John's, Nfid., we learn that Wm. Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, arrived there recently. He is accompanied by two assistants and brings two portable balloons which will be employed in suspending the wires used in making experiments. Mr. Marconi will probably select the signal hill, overlooking St. John's, which is topped with the Cabot memorial tower and is 600 feet high, as a site for his station, instead of Cape Race, as previously reported. Mr. Marconi expects to transmit messages for four hundred miles to ships in mid-ocean. He will spend three or four weeks in experimenting there. He will then proceed to Nantucket where he will continue his tests.

2506

—The route between Summerside, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, will, it is stated, be given a thorough trial this season. Hon. R. C. McLeod, president of the Summerside Board of Trade; Mr. Harris, superintendent of the New Brunswick and P.E.I. Railway; and others were in Ottawa recently to see the post office, marine and railway departments, on the subject of winter communication between the above mentioned ports. The deputation laid its views before the acting Minister of Marine, who promised to do all he could to give the route a thorough trial. The steamer Stanley will be put on the route at once and the Post Office Department has given orders to have the mails handled between these points.





-The continued low water this autumn has established conditions which tend to a pulpwood famine in Eastern Canada. At the Chaudiere, it is stated, that the water is falling daily and one company has shut down its pulpwood mill for the season. The representatives of firms as far east as the Laurentide mills at rand Mere are scouring the country endeavoring to secure pulpwood. The conditions, it is said, are sure to tend to a rise in the price of news and wrapping paper, as well as the inevitable jump in the price of the finer papers. An emergency meeting of the Canadian Papermakers' Association has been called at Toronto to discuss the situation.

—As referred to in our wool report of last week, the Cornwall Manufacturing Company are not to accept any more orders for the present, for their woollen mills, but will cloes them down as soon as possible. The principal trouble with the Canadian Woollen Mills was stated to be a multiplicity of small orders, necessitating new designs and all the work of executing the same for perhaps as few as a couple of pieces. Apart from the tariff, it was considered that woollen manufacturing would not be successful in Canada until there was some arrangement by which different mills would manufacture special classes of goods.

-From Washington we learn that the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission has been sent to Congress. The commission, as anticipated several weeks ago, favors the Nicaragua route, and makes an estimate of \$189,-864,062, as the total cost of the construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is \$144,233,358, but the report says it would cost \$109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concern. The commission value the work done at \$40,000,000. The commission estimates that two years of preparation and six years of actual work will be necessary to complete the great undertaking.

-A charter has been granted by the Ontario Government to another beet sugar company, to be known as the Dresden Sugar Company, Limited, Of the five men whose names appear on the charter, only one is a Canadian. The share capital of the company is \$600,000. The fol-



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VON & SPAR Wire Rope Department.

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9508

2508

Manila Rope, Staple Brand. " "Red Star" " " "Blue Star" " 66

Sisal Rope New Zealand Rope. Tarred Russian Hemp Rope Boltrope& Boltrope Cordage

AGENCIES: London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Cardiff, Hull.

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uegrees above zero. The features of the weather in the

Dominion same date were a drop to 18 below at Port Ar-

thur and White River, and a 60-mile gale in some por-

tions of the Maritime Provinces. A Toronto letter of

the 7th says that the weather was no colder at Dawson

-At the recent annual meeting of the Montreal Metal

and Hardware Manufacturers' and Merchants' Associa-

tion, it was decided that hereafter an annual association

dinner would be held. Messrs. William Macmaster, T. H. Newman, Geo. Caverhill, G. A. Kohl, and George E. Drum-

mond, were appointed to make arrangements for the first function, to be held at an early date. The follow-

City, Yukon, that day than in Toronto.

FOREIGN AGENCIES: Hamburg, Antwerp. SPECIALITY :- Manila Binder Twine "RED STAR" Brand

lowing companies have been incorporated; Osawabik Mining Company, Limited, share capital \$2,500,000; E. W. Gillett Company, Limited, share capital \$350,000; the Eureka Planter Company, Limited, share capital \$40,000; the Castile and Mill Soap Company, of Preston, Limited, share capital \$10,000; and the Redeemer Mining and Milling Company, Limited, share capital \$500,000.

-The first telegraphic weather report from Dawson was received at the Observatory last week, and that far outpost will hereafter be represented daily in the weather report furnished to the daily papers. The minimum temperature for the day was zero, and the maximum 4

ing officers were elected: President—Mr. J. W. Pyke; Vice-President—Mr. J. Q. McCormick; Treasurer—Mr. Geo. Caverhill; Directors—Messrs. F. Bacon, H. M. Blaik-"Every Factory in Canada should lock, G. A. Kohl, and J. T. McCall. "use the best Belting. Our - An imense plant for making steel tubes will, it is re-"EXTRA" brand. moured, be built at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The plant is to be built next year with a smaller plant on the Canadian side. It is stated that a large sum of English money has been raised to push this and other enterprises on both sides of the river, and that Canadian and United The J. C. McLaren Belting Co. States patents for the Perrin's system of making steel tubes, which are expected to revolutionize the trade, have been purchased for £1,000,000. Sixteen mills are to be FACTORY : erected, all of which will be equipped with special ma-MONTREAL, TORONTO. VANCOUVER. chinery to be made in England. OLD STRAW HATS MADE EQUAL TO NEW Polishing --- A Pleasure. Stephenson's Furniture DRIESIN 0 MINUTES. 100 Cream. Sold in 3d. and 6d. Bottles. Will not Fingermark. RESISTS DAMP. GLOSSY SURFACE. EASILY APPLIED STEPHENSON BROS., Ltd., BRADFORD,

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-We are told that a large new pulp industry is being established at Seven Islands, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A large number of laborers are, it is stated, on construction work for the seven-mile electric railway, to run from the falls where the power is obtained to the port of Seven Islands, on the St. Lawrence, whence the output of the big pulp mills to be erected will be shipped to Manchester. About two to three hundred hands would be employed at these mills, which will turn out an average of 100 tons of pulp a day. -

-A member of the British Columbia Government, who has lately been visiting Montreal and Ottawa, has succeeded, it is reported, in effecting an important arrangement by which both the British Columbia and Dominion Governments will aid in the construction of four British Columbian roads, the Canadian Northern from the eastern portion to the coast, the Coast and Kootenay Railway, and the Dunsmuir and Island Railway. The Dunsmuir Government, it is stated, wish the Canadian Northern to change its terminal from Port Simpson to Vancouver.

-The amount of insurance cancelled through the withdrawal of the Hartford Insurance Co. from Sydney N.S., is \$40,000. It is stated that other companies are also about retiring from business in Sydney. A member of the Board of Underwriters stated that Sydney, before it could expect the insurance companies to incur further risks, must provide a chemical engine, another fire engine, and proper equipment of the fire brigade, together with the installation of an increased water supply.

-The Illinois Life has brought suit in Chicago to havesurrendered its \$5,000 policy on the life of George Shenehon, who did not take his policy when issued but sent his wife for it while he was dying from pneumonia. The company claims that the policy was secured by misrepresentation, and that Shenehon was not in good physical condition at the time of the payment of the first premium, as was stipulated. Judge Stein overruled the demurrer filed on behalf of Mrs. Shenehon, and ordered her to plead within ten days.

-The contract for the new observatory to be erected in the Experimental Farm. Ottawa, has been awarded to Messrs. Viau and Lachance, of Hull, for a sum in the neighborhood of \$75,000. Three other tenders were received by the Public Works Department, all from Ottawa men, but the lowest was accepted. The building is to be of Nepean sandstone, the material used in the walls

The trimmings are to be of the Parliament buildings. Credit Valley sandstone, and the foundation of grey limestone.

-Toronto advices say that arrangements have been entered into for the consolidation of the Colonial Investment and Loan Company and the Equitable Savings, Loan, and Building Association of Toronto. The assets of the combined company will amount to upwards of \$2,-000,000. The union of these companies is in line with the consolidation of interests of many similar institutions which have taken place within recent years, and should result in many advantages to the shareholders of both.

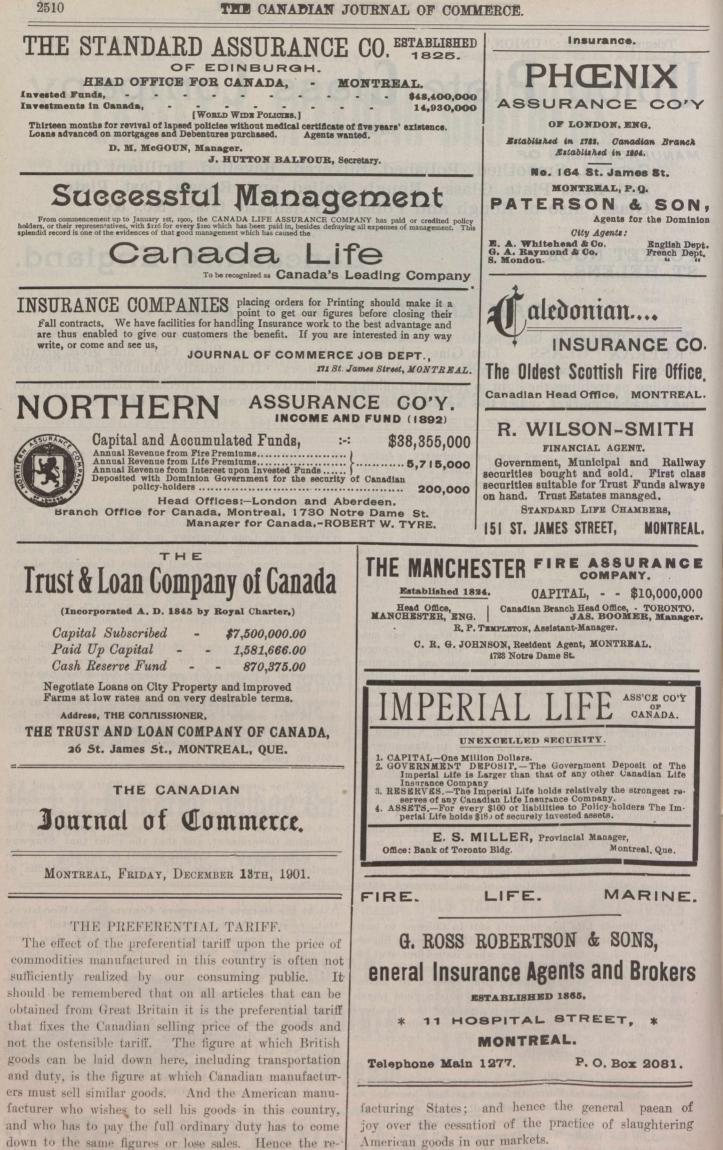
The statistical report of the commerce through the Sault Ste. Marie canals, for November, gives the freight tonnage of 3.274.201 tons, exceeding November, 1900, by 1,094,429 tons. The total freight for the season to December 1, was 72,817,811 tons, more than 2,000,000 in excess of last season's total. The principal items for November were: Grain, other than wheat, 8,882,442 bushels; wheat, 13,348,333 bushels; flour, 1,042,169 barrels; iron ore, 1.651.465 tons.

-Suit has been taken against the White Pass and Yukon Railway for all the freight and passenger rates paid since the railway began operations. The ground of the suit is that the rates schedule was not approved by the Dominion Government, and that the point that Skagway was being claimed by Canada cannot be raised. The operations on the foreign soil involve many millions of dollars.

-At the Ontario Beekeepers' Convention at Woodstock, Ont., recently, the following officers were elected: President, J. D. Evans, Islington; Vice-President, Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside; Second Vice-President, W. A. Chrysler. Chatham. All of the old directors and standing committees were reelected and Barrie selected as the next place of meeting.

-Hugh Mann, of Winnipeg; William MacKenzie, of Toronto; John Henry Morrison and Hugh Sutherland, of Wim ipeg, and Donald D. Mann, of Toronto, are seeking it corporation as the Hugh Mann Track Layer Company Winnipeg will be the chief place of business, and the proposed capital stock is \$100,000.

The population of the Province of Quebec is given at 1,645,572, as compared with 1,488,535 ten years ago, The French-Canadian population of the province is 1,307,980 as against 1,186,346 in 1891.



solutions in favour of reciprocity in the Eastern manu-

American goods in our markets. Thus, the true test of the preferențial tariff is not the

MULUAI RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT. EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS. Total Assets, \$12,264,838.21.

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actual increase or decrease of imports from England, but its influence on the actual selling price of goods in Canada. If our Canadian manufacturers lower their prices to just under the point at which the British goods can come in profitably, or were the United States to accept all the disadvantages of a higher duty and cut values in order to get rid of their surplus product, the imports from England would remain small. But in those particular lines the purchasing power of every Canadian dollar would be increased thereby, and the volume lessened of that indirect home taxation which is none the less real because the proceeds go into the tills of our own manufacturers instead of into the Dominion treasury. Hence the preferential tariff is as much in the interest of the Canadian consumer as of the British exporter. And, since it saddles the United States with a duty one-third heavier than that paid by the goods of the Mother Country, it relieves the Canadian manufacturer of a portion of American competition and thus affords him a wider market.

But, like most quiet economic revolutions, while the effects of the preferential tariff have not made themselves apparent to the ordinary man, the changes it involved are none the less real. It has operated practically as a reduction of the tariff only so far as the consumer and Canadian manufacturer are concerned. But its political effect on the United States is only just beginning to be felt. The big industrial firms of the Eastern States are commencing to feel the handicap of 33 1-3 per cent. against them, and the clamour for reciprocity is only checked by the dread they feel at a possible readjustment of the McKinley tariff arising therefrom. They are anxious not to lose any of their

present high protection. Hence they are practically on the horns of a dilemma. Either they must bring the necessary pressure upon the Senate to force that conservative body to seek some form of reciprocal convention. Or they must accept prices in this country one-third lower than they have been getting heretofore. And if they decide upon reciprocity they must be content to face the danger that it may prove the thin edge of the wedge that is destined to split the tariff wall.

BRITAIN'S COMMERCE.

The cry so carefully fostered in the American and foreign press of Great Britain's commercial decadence seems to hae but a very slender foundation when the relative trade figures of her immediate rivals are exam-There are but two other commercial powers ined worthy to be ranked in the great triumvirate-Germany and the United States. And Britain's trade is 38 per cent. larger than the one, and 44 per cent. larger than Britain's total trade last year was \$3,962,the other. 000,000, as against \$2,469,000,000 for Germany, and \$2,220,000,000 for the United States; and, besides this, the absolute increase of Great Britain's trade is larger than that of any of her rivals. Thus in 1900, Britain's commerce increased by \$633,000,000 over the preceding year, while that of the United States expanded only \$586,000.000; laving a clear advantage to Great Britain of \$47,000,000 over her nearest competitior. Another proof that the economic decay of Great Britain is an imaginary bogey is found in the fact that in fifteen years her bank clearings have increased by \$14,840,-000,000; her income assessment has increased in 26 vears by \$1,400,000,000; her capial in railway stocks has grown by \$2,940,000,000; and her shipping is 3,-499,000,000 net tons larger than it was in 1873. These factors go to show that, considering the whole situation, Britain is more than holding her own.

Why, then, this continued blazoning forth of Britain's decadence? Simply because economical writers, eager to uphold the claims of their countrymen, have dwelt upon the percentage of the advance instead upon the percentage of it-forgetful that the smaller the total volume of trade the larger percentage any advance will show. Thus, while England's gain in trade was forty-seven millions larger than that of the United States, the percentage of the whole was under twenty per cent., while that of the United States was nearly thirty per cent. But were this reasoning carried out in its entirety, Denmark and Sweden would be the leading commercial peoples in the world, in spite of the tiny figures of their total trade, for one can show an advance of over 40 per cent., and the other of over 50 per cent., due to the exploiting of the Swedish iron fields by British capital, to whom this increase in trade really inures

The trouble is that too many trade writers do not weigh sufficiently the relative importance of countries. Even the invasion of the British market by Canadian pig iron—dwelt upon in another column—has been overrated. We are sending iron to Britain now at the rate of 5,000 tons weekly. But what is that to a country that produces weekly 185,000 tons of iron, and has added 60,000 tons to its weekly production during the last quarter of a century? England is not decaying. Her mistake has been that in the past she has built up foreign nations more generously than her own colonies. But she is commencing to realize that mistake. And the South African war may prove to have been a blessing in disguise since it has shown the average Briton the value of his kin beyond the seas.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

The statistics of this port for the season of navigation just closed are somewhat disappointing. The grain tonnage has fallen nearly 25 per cent. below the amount of last year, the total movement having been only 22,-992,991 tons, as against 30,087,383 tons in 1900. But this was to be expected-not because the port is losing favour with shippers, but because, in the first place, Montreal has been blacklisted by the New York Produce Exchange, and, in the second place, because the discriminatory tariff maintained against the St. Lawrence route by the marine underwriters induces through shippers to send the grain via Portland. To a minor extent the new activity at Quebec since the completion of the Great Northern and the running of the Leyland Line vessels to that port may also have aided in diverting traffic.

The marked decline in the shipment of corn through this port, which amounted to seven million bushels (or 65 per cent. of last year's shipments of that cereal) can be easily accounted for by the smallness of the crop in the United States. Our neighbours had very little corn to send abroad. And hence the completion of the fourteen foot canal system and the heavy reduction in ocean freights could not tempt a traffic which did not The shipments of sheep and cattle, too, came exist. short of those of last year by \$1,312,141. But this was more on account of the drop in meat values in British markets than from any falling off in number. In fact, there were 20,000 more sheep shipped from this port this year than last, besides 6,000 horses intended for South Africa.

The shipments of cheese naturally fell below those of the record figures of last year, since the factories made 285,387 boxes less this year than last. The price, too, fell \$1 per box under the figures of 1900, and thus the farmers received about \$4,000,000 less from this source than they did last year. But they largely made up for this by increased gains upon butter, of which 410,000 packages passed through this port, thanks to the growing demand in Britain for Canadian butter due to the greater evenness and excellence of the output of the creameries.

As to the reason of the growing competition of Boston and Portland with this port it is only necessary to quote the utterances of Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, general manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway, who says: — "Every ship of six thousand tons capacity, and that is a small ship nowadays, pays \$5,000 more in insurance on hull and general cargo on her trip from Montreal to Europe than if she sailed from Portland or Boston. As a ship makes five or six trips in a season, this means a difference of \$25,000 or \$30,000 in favor of the coast seaport, a sum sufficient to pay a good interest on the value of the steamer."

During the season just closed the Canada Atlantic has carried 18,000,000 bushels of grain from Parry Sound, of which about two-thirds came to this port and the remainder went on to Boston. This six million bushels went there simply because, owing to the marine insurance discrimination, the grain could find better vessel accommodation and lower rates in the American port. Thus the St. Lawrence ruote is given the go-by and our own admirable harbour is neglected.

NEED OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

There are occasionally found, in large mercantile establishments, positions which the young man who "did not work his way up" has succeeded, through some circumstance or other, in securing. But these cases are extremely uncommon. In the retail trade the month of December brings openings for temporary positions which are principally filled by young people who have not as yet left the paternal shelter and who can be engaged for a few dollars per week, insufficient to pay the bare cost of living for those who seek the large cities from the outside.

As an instance of how a young man can work his way down instead of up we will cite the case of a recent visitor to a Western centre of population. Some time ago there arrived in Chicago a youth of some twentytwo summers, some of the latter of which he had spent with an exploration party in the Canadian Northwest. His absence from what might be termed civilization had permitted his earnings to roll up undisturbed, so that when he arrived in the "Windy" City on one of the lake vessels, his possessions, negotiable and otherwise, consisted of the following: Cash in pocket, \$315; gold watch and chain (fair valuation), \$65; other jewellery, "shooting irons," trunk, valise, etc., \$55. Total, \$435. This was his first visit to a large city, so that his possessions did not include practical experience either as regards city ways in general or knowledge of merchandise in any branch. His idea was to secure a situation and settle down. He advertised for a position but for some days got no suitable reply. At length he received an offer of \$18 per week, for a position where experience was unnecessary, something which suited him well.

There was a condition attached to the securing of the situation which made it necessary to advance \$100. The amount was paid in, a receipt was given, and the young man was requested to come to work the following morn-He remained at his position for a week when he ing. was discharged for incompetency. On requesting the return of his money, the manager disclaimed any knowledge of it. On producing the receipt, he was smilingly informed that the person to whom he gave the money had no authority to accept or demand it; that the party was no longer engaged there and had, it was thought, left the city. He could get no further clue and his receipt being on blank paper, was told he could do nothing in the matter. Subsequently enticed into a gambling room another hundred separated from him; a stay in the city of some two months found another \$100 gone, and it was not until he had been forced to raise money on his watch that he finally secured employment as assistant shipping clerk at a salary, to commence, of \$10 per week.

an a

Thousands of cases similar in their nature, many of them worse, are happening in the large cities every month, for these experiences are seldom related, the victims preferring to shield themselves from the unpleasant notoriety which usually follows the exposure of such experiences. There recently arrived in Montreal a young man of considerable city experience in a general



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way, and who, after looking around for some weeks in quest of a suitable situation, finally sought the general manager of a large departmental house, and offered his services as counter salesman. This man was possessed of a pleasing manner, an exceptionally bright and intelligent appearance, was fluent in speech and had a choice of words which would do credit to an aspirant for political preferment. His penmanship was both speedy and good, and he sought this position personally recom-His general appearance and manner would bespeak for him, even in the centre of New York's commerce, possession of the necessary ability to eventually win a high place in any mercantile calling to which he might devote strict attention. The first question asked him after he stated his mission was: "Have you had city experience in selling any line of goods over the counter?" "No, sir," he replied, "But I feel capable of selling anything possessed of value." "Well, sir," said the manager, "we might find a place for you here, but your services would not be worth much for a time. The most you could command would be \$3 per week. sides we do not care to take on inexperienced help even at that, for we cannot permit of our establishment being made a training school. Mistakes are so frequent where raw help is taken on that it injures the store and consequently we must carefully guard against such. You are really of no more worth to us here than if you just came from school, a boy of fifteen. There are men in cur employ drawing salaries of \$2,000 per year, but their combined ability and experience have gained it for them. You must begin at the foot in this business, and \$3 a week would be your pay."

That a good experienced man is seldom out of employment is the best evidence of worth in the mercantile business. Few capable men, drawing large salaries and being made offers from outside sources, but were once carning \$3 per week or even less, and working probably fifteen hours per day, while gaining practical experience.

BANK FRAUDS IN LIVERPOOL.

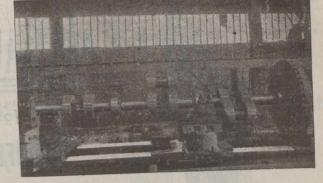
South Shields, Eng.

An experienced bank manager once made the remark, after the latter-day cold storage frauds in this city had come to light-and the banks chiefly concerned had taken their medicine-that there is more or less plotcontinually going on to overreach bankting only by outing institutions and this not siders, but occasionally by one or more within the walls. The general cry, after one of these developments has been exposed, is "What's next?" Notwithstanding every seeming precaution on the part of bankers-wired and screened counters, burglar-proof safes, vaults, &c.—some new method is devised to break through the protections-as we see that armourplated or steel warship is followed by the torpedo destroyer and this in its turn by the anti-torpedo.

The gigantic frauds on the Bank of Liverpool recently discovered are still the talk in business circles, not only in that city but among bankers throughout the Empire. The Economist of London deals with the matter at much length, and we cannot do better than reproduce its exhaustive article of the 1st instant, on the subject:

Here is a case, says our contemporary, in which, by a series of carefully planned and skilfully executed frauds, requiring for their carrying out the co-operation of a number of persons, and extending over a considerable period of time, a bank of standing has been victimised to the extent of £170,000 [nearly a million dollars]. Both the amount involved and the ease with which the frauds seem to have been carried on undetected invite comment; and certainly comment has not been lacking Business men are asking each other whether the elaborate checks and precautions which they have dways understood to be in operation in banks for the prevention of defalcations are as effectual as has hitherto been thought; and bankers themselves, throughout the country, are narrowly examining their system of working with a view to prevent a repetition of such losses in their own case.

The significance of the transactions which have given rise to this discussion may, however, be easily overrated. From the commercial standpoint, the standpoint of the ordinary bank customer, there is not the least reason for



⁻We learn from Louisville, Kentucky, that the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company, the \$40,000,000 "coal combination," has obtained an option on all the coal harbors and landings at Louisville and Jeffersonville, Ind. The deal means the virtual control of ports from Pittsburg to New Orleans by the Monongahela company.



disquietude. Whoever may have to bear the ultimate loss—and we are pleased to note that this loss will in all probability be much less than was at first anticipated the customers whose cheques are said to have been forged will not be the sufferers. A banker is presumed by law to be acquainted with his customers' signatures, and if he pays away money against cheques of which the signatures have been forged, whether by his own clerks or anyone else, it is he, and not the customer, who has to bear the penalty.

The problem raised by the Goudie frauds is mainly a banking one, and as such is well worthy of consideration. It is in the light thrown upon the internal mechanism of banks by such occurrences as these that flaws in working are noticed and corrected, and bankers are naturally looking closely into the transactions in question with a view to prevent, so far as regulations

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can prevent, a repetition, in their own banks, of such irregularities-irregularities which are the more surprising because, unlike most banking defalcations, they appear to have been the work of a man who never came in contact with either the cash, the customers, or the securities of the bank. Goudie simply had charge of one of the bank's ledgers. When cheques purporting to be drawn by the bank's customers whose accounts were kept in his ledger came forward, either through the clearing or direct from other banks, they were entered in a subsidiary book, and it was then his duty to examine them, pay them if in order, and post them to the debit of the respective accounts, his ledger entries being afterwards compared with the subsidiary books, and checked. This was what should have happened; but, in the case of the cheques which Goudie is alleged either to have himself forged or to have enabled others to forge, it did not happen. The official statement of the matter is to the effect that, instead of debiting such cheques, when they reached him, to their respective accounts he suppressed them, and, by an ingenious device (which the bank authorities very naturally do not describe), circumvented both the daily and the weekly check upon his work.

The suggestions which have been made both as to the exact way in which the frauds were carried out, and as to the manner in which the difficulties presented by the daily and weekly audit were overcome, are conflicting, but for our present purpose this is of comparatively little moment. After the revelations which have been made, no practical banker will have much difficulty in understanding the plan of operations adopted, though, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious, we refrain from pointing out the only way in which the thing can have been carried through. What concerns us, and what bank shareholders and bank managers throughout the country are concerned about, is not the particular instance, but the general problem it suggests; not the



method, but the moral; not, in short, the precise manner in which an individual ledger-keeper is said to have robbed a particular bank, but the much larger and more important question which the occurrence suggests—the question whether banks in general are liable to be victimised by frauds of a similar kind.

Writing with some knowledge of internal banking organisation, and of the precautions generally adopted with a view to preventing fraud of every kind, we have no hesitation in affirming that in the case of the very great majority of banks, frauds on the lines and to the extent of those under notice would, under the existing system, have been either prevented or soon disdiscovered. We are considering, it must be remembered, not small branches, where each clerk has necessarily a considerable variety of duties to perform, and where independent checks are comparatively difficult to arrange. We are dealing with the case of large offices, where such checks both can be and are enforced. To carry out a series of frauds on the lines of those under consideration, there must be large accounts, and small branches do not have a number of large accounts; consequently this particular phase of the problem does not concern small offices, or concerns them only to a limited extent. What the public would like to know, out of pardonable curiosity, and what bank shareholders and directors would like to know for more pressing reasons, is whether in large bank offices, as a rule, there is in

existence, and in working order, a system of precautions which renders such frauds most difficult to perpetrate, and, if perpetrated, most easy to detect.

Without going at all into the intricacies of bank bookkeeping—since into these even so interested a person as a bank shareholder would probably not care to follow us—we propose to indicate quite briefly a few of the rules which are in force in most large banks with a view to preventing and checkmating frauds on the part of those who keep the books, and which should be adopted by all; rules the universal observance of which would place such a fraud as that under consideration beyond the bounds of possibility.

The first of these regulations is that cheques presented for payment, through the clearing or otherwise, are never to be paid or posted by the same officer. The clerk who posts should not be the clerk who pays. In some banks this rule is so strictly enforced that if a ledger keeper should find among his "stuff," a cheque which a cashier has omitted, even through an obvious oversight, to cancel, he has to take it to the cashier for cancellation. Many a fraud, which would otherwise be possible, is prevented by this arrangement.

A further precaution taken is to change the bookkeepers about, preferably at irregular and arbitrary intervals, so that the same ledger or cash-book shall not always be in the charge of the same clerk. Such a measure in itself has the effect of causing possible irreMachines in use, 2402

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gularities to be detected, whilst the mere knowledge that it may be carried out at any moment has a still more salutary preventative tendency. It is said that there are well-conducted banks, both in London and in the provinces, which have not hitherto considered it necessary to adopt this plan; but when the full significance of the Liverpool affair comes to be realised, these will be reduced to a negligeable number.

Then, too, every bank, without exception, has its ledger entries checked daily, and in all offices which have any claim to be well-regulated such checking is performed, not by the book-keepers themselves, but by independent officers; by men who have nothing whatever to do with making the entries they are called upon to verify. If the bank allows the man who makes the entries in its books to check them, it at once gives a loop-hole for manipulation. Such verification, too, should not be done fitfully during the intervals of other work, but at one time and away from the book-keeper. Apart from the foregoing, there remains the additional periodical comparison of the ledgers with the cashbooks. Once a week, or once a fortnight-the shorter the interval the better-the two sides of every customer's account are extracted from the ledgers and tried against the preliminary cash-books, debit and credit, in which they are entered; in other words, the entries which have previously been checked in detail are now checked in totals, and the balances are also compared. The feature of the Liverpool frauds which has surprised bankers most, is the way in which these further periodical checks appear to have been circumvented. It will be found that the fact that they were successfully evad- Jaw, N.W.T., and at Pilot Mound, Man.

ed will lead to a change of system on the part of some banking houses. At present there are banks which allow the clerks who post the ledgers to take out the figures for purposes of verifying the totals, whilst others -the majority-place this task in independent hands. The second of these courses is the safer, for in the multiplication of independent checks the way of safety lies. The adoption in all large offices of the safeguards which have here been touched upon-safeguards already in operation in the majority of instances-would render the kind of fraud against which they are directed as difficult as human ingenuity can make it.

The task of attempting to reassure those who may be in need of reassurance as to the general efficiency of banking precautions against a certain type of fraud is not altogether a pleasant one, because incidentally it appears to cast a slur upon the whole of the banking community. Those banking men, however,-the vast majority, of course-for whom no precautions are needed recognise as well as anyone the necessity of making regulations which shall give no chances to the few black sheep in their midst. If any testimony be needed as to the efficiency and the absolute honesty with which banking business is conducted on the whole, it may be found in the infinitesimal amount of error and fraud which occurs in proportion to the huge volume of the country's banking transactions.

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THE WAR IN AFRICA.

Few of our readers have given a thought to the extraordinary ado made about the Boer war since the beginning of hostilities some two years ago, especially by peoples who have no direct interest in the contest. The war is serious enough in all conscience, and very costly to the Empire so far as what are known as the "sinews of war" are concerned. But looked at from the prospective of history the loss of life in the field is comparatively trifling. This was well put by Lord Dufferin in a recent address at Edinburgh:

"Though the war," he said, "has entailed the sacrifice of so considerable a number of valuable lives, and has been signalised by as much gallantry and endurance as mas ever been exhibited by Britons; though it has cost us and is costing us millions, and is employing a larger army than has ever been transported across the ocean by any nation; I do not think it will be classed by history as other than a military episode. In our eyes the casualties assume terrible proportions, because the telegraph and the daily papers are perpetually presenting them to our notice; but Wellington in his assaults on Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo lost, in a few hours, almost as many men as have been sacrificed during a whole year of this African war. Indeed, I am convinced that if the telegraph, war correspondents, and the present paraphervalia of sensational newspapers had then existed, he might never have been allowed to finish his Peninsular campaign, and certainly after Burgos there would have been wild clamours for his recall."

The Spectator of the 1st December treats the matter with such thoroughness that we make room for its article, however lengthy, in the belief that it may possess much interest for readers far and near whose sympathies

go out towards the Motherland in the struggle, a war conducted with more regard for human lives, of humanity for the enemy and his people and property; than has heretofore characterized modern warfare:

"In the monthly diary which he contributes to the December Nineteenth Century Sir Wemyss Reid makes some observations in regard to American opinion on the Sir war which have caused a good deal of comment. Wemyss Reid has just returned from Washington, where he found on the whole great friendliness to England. But the friendliness was tinged by anxiety, and he tells us that one of the leading members of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, a statesman marked by his feeling of goodwill towards this country, warned him of the dangers to which we are exposed. "I do not think," he is reported to have said, "that you in England realise the depth of the feeling that exists outside your own country on the subject of the war, or the extreme gravity of the situation which that feeling has brought into existence. I am not speaking now of American feeling, which is largely on your side; but the more friendly we are to England the more anxious we are to see you extricated from the meshes of the net in which you are now caught. It is terrible to think of the pitifulness of the whole thing, and of the loss which has been suffered by universal humanity, owing to the effacement of England during the past two years, and the consequent absence of her influence on the side of justice and pro-The statesman in question went on to speak of gress." the "almost daily appeals" that were being made to the United States Government by the representatives of European Powers to take some step for ending the war. "Of course we can do nothing. We are powerless; everyThe St. Helens Cable Co., Ltd.,

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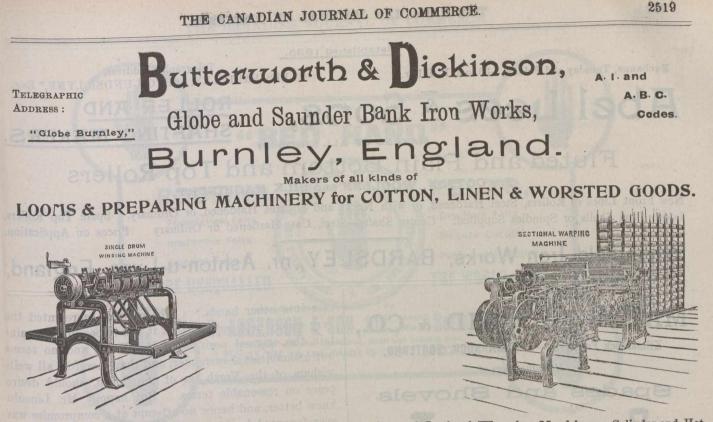
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body is powerless. It is your own country alone that can solve the problem. The European Powers know that, and when their Ministers make representations to us here, they always declare that they are speaking unofficially, though we know quite well that their Governments are backing them." Does England, he continued, realise all the gravity of the situation, and the extent of the danger in which this state of foreign feeling involves her? "Does she not see how others are gaining by her absorption in South Africa? Would Russia have ever dared to act as she has done in China during the past two years, if she had not known how full your hands were elsewhere? And now you have the Near Eastern question being opened up, whilst you are practically powerless to take any part in its solution." ' Not only from this statesman, but from others, he heard. says Sir Wemyss Reid, emphatic language regarding our duty to ourselves as well as to the world at large, and again and again he was asked why we did not come come to a frank discussion with the Boers. "No one suggested for a moment that we should yield to the Boer demand for independence, but between independence and absolute subjection there was surely room for negotiations that might bring about the solution which all desire." Such were the opinions expressed by Sir Wemvss Reid. It is alleged, however, by the correspondent of the Times in America that the conversation was not only meant to be private, but was also misunderstood. Sir Wemyss Reid, however, maintains the accuracy of his report, and denies its confidential nature, and we therefore feel no hesitation in making the basis for discussion. for Sir Wemyss Reid, besides being a very capable publicist, is also a man of undoubted honour, and quite incapable of publishing a conversation which he did not understand was meant to be given to the world. He may have been mistaken, of course, but we are absolutely certain he acted in good faith.

That the views expressed by the American statesman were meant in all goodwill and kindness to this country we feel quite certain. But at the same time we think it would be very easy to exaggerate their practical import-That numerous unofficial attempts have been ance. made to get the United States to lead the rest of the Powers in the matter of intervention we do not doubt for a moment. Precisely similar attempts were made at the beginning of the Spanish-American War to induce us to take action in order to stop the outbreak of hostilities. It was suggested that we could exert our friendly influence on a kindred people with little or no offence; that since we should be backed up by a unanimous Europe intervention must be successful; and that therefore we should play an essentially peaceful role, and should show real friendship to America if we took the lead in intervention. Needless to say, we declined to exhibit this remarkable form of real friendship, and refused absolutely to have anything to do with action of the kind contemplated by the Powers. The result was, of course, to stop all attempts at intervention. The Powers were not going to run the risk of attempting to coerce America if Great Britain did not join. It was more than probable that they felt such refusal to join them would turn out to mean taking sides ultimately with America. Even if we began by merely holding aloof, the risks would be far too great to be worth running. Thus while we refused to join the risks run by



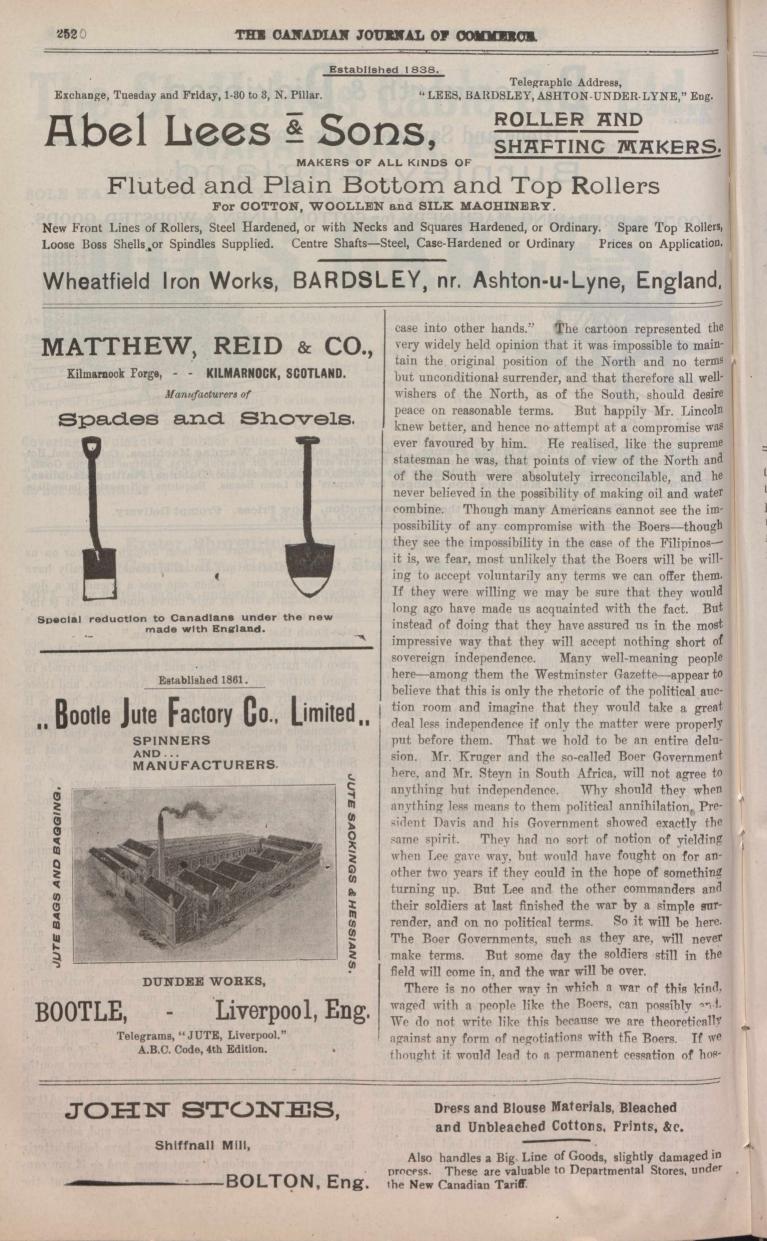
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So now the fact that America were practically nil. America will not join in intervention absolutely wrecks all schemes of the kind. The Powers could not take the risks involved in America standing out and looking No sooner would the war begin than America would be forced to reflect: "This is a battle of Armagedon. don, in which it is impossible not to be on one side or the other. We cannot join in utterly destroying-for it must be that or nothing-the other half of the Anglo-Saxon race. Again, we cannot stand neutral, for when Great Britain is crushed what security have we that the Powers will not intervene in the name of humanity, and ask us to stop the war in the Philippines on the ground that the task of conquest has proved impossible, and that it is to the interest of the whole world to restore peace to the Pacific? We must therefore, in our own interests as well as out of friendly feeling to Great Britain, refuse to allow intervention.' American statesmen would doubtless dislike greatly in theory the idea of preventing intervention, even by the tacit threat of war, but the nearer they came to the problem the more certain they would be to perceive the necessity for solving it in the way we have set forth. Among other things, the Monroe doctrine would not be worth a day's purchase the moment the power of Great Britain had been destroyed. That doctrine is not beloved on the Continent, and it is impossible to believe that the Powers, flushed with a victory over the lords of the sea. would tolerate a doctrine only enforceable by and We are not therefore in the least through sea power. anxious as to intervention by the Continent. It could not take place without America taking a leading part, and that part America will not play. But though this is so, we do not wonder that American statesmen are made anxious by the situation. Our statesmen would not, in fact, have yielded supposing the American army had been held at bay at Santiago till it had become incapacitated by fever, or supposing that Admiral Dewey's exploit at Manila had been unsuccessful, and that there-

fore immense pressure had been brought to bear on us to tolerate intervention, but they would naturally have been very anxious. When one sees a friend in a desperate struggle, and an ugly crowd round him, it is impossible not to give vent to an anxious "For Heaven's sake finish that job as soon as you can."

This anxiety, coupled with a very natural inability to grasp the nature of the Boer and his peculiar attitude in regard to the war, has also caused Americans, and those most friendly to England first of all, to ask how is it that we do not come to terms with the Boers, and make a reasonable compromise.-We are quite sure that if the Philippine struggle loomed as large as does that in South Africa we should ask exactly the same question here in regard to the Filipinos .- All members of the Arglo-Saxon race have a profound belief in compromise, and find it almost impossible not to believe that a dispute can sooner or later be settled on terms. This instinctive feeling is strengthened by the natural impatience caused by a long struggle,-an impatience which, strange as it seems, is always felt more keenly by the onlookers than by the combatants. During the last six months of the Civil War the impatience here for an end of the struggle was very great, and by no means always felt by those who was considered themselves on the side of the South. Many persons who sincerely believed themselves Northern in sympathy held that the North must make peace on reasonable terms, and declared that if not either the North would bleed to death, or else there would be a European coalition to end the struggle. For example, at the end of September, 1864, only six or seven months before the struggle was virtually over, we find Punch publishing a cartoon called "Mrs. North and her Attornev," representing a young widow in deepest mourning sitting in the office of Lawyer Lincoln and addressing him thus: "You see, Mr. Lincoln, we have failed utterly in our course of action; I want peace, and so if you cannot effect an amicable arrangement, I must put the





tilities, we would gladly once more see the Government tell the Boers publicly on what terms they can have peace, and listen to any criticism of those terms from the Boers in case we might be able to make some modification of details which would render them more satisfactory from the Boers' point of view. But we do not believe that there is the slightest chance of the Boers considering our terms seriously. They would, no doubt, not object to negotiate, in the hope that later they could use such negotiations to prove our weakness, or duplicity, or harshness, but that they would negotiate with a bona fide intention of ending the struggle we do not The leading Boers at present do not want believe. peace but war, and to shut our eyes to this fact, and pretend that if our terms were only better dished up they would prove more palatable, seems to us the height of folly. There is no solution possible now, as far as ve can see, except a military one, and therefore all we can do is to fight on steadily and actively, and not allow ourselves to be alarmed by scarce of intervention or deluded by impossible ideas of compromise and negotiation. We have just got to "stick it out." "Fight and don't fuss" is the conclusion of the whole matter. Meantime there is one thing which we can and ought to remember to do. That is, to make surrender on the part of the Boer combatants in the field as easy as possible. Let us, as far as we can, "save the face" of the Boer officers and men, and make the transition from enemies to fellow-subjects as easy as we possibly can. We want when the war is over to have as large a number of Boers as possible proud to say: "They fought us without mercy while the war lasted but when the end came they treated us like gentlemen." Never "spoil the face" of those with whom you must some day keep house-is a good rule."

-Vancouver, B. C., Notes.-Advices from the north state that the bill for the incorporation of Dawson will be passed at the next session of the Yukon Council, and that R. P. McLennan, hardware merchant, will doubtless be elected Dawson's first Mayor.-The Northwest police recently captured a three thousand dollar shipment of smuggled liquor at Cariboo. The liquor was seized and a fine of our hundred dollars imposed.-Tickets for St. Andrew's ball, Dawson, sold for \$15 each.

THE COPPER MARKET.

2521

The unsettled condition of the American copper market is of much moment to Canadian producers since the whole of our export of fine copper goes to the United States. Of the total production of 18,919,820 pounds of fine copper in this country last year, we exported to American centres 13,826,995 pounds, of the value of \$1,387,388. And thus so serious a depression as now exists in the markets of our principal customer is a matter of much moment to the copper mine owners of Canada.

It must be borne in mind that, so far, the principal American selling interests have been able to keep the price of the metal up to 17 cents, which represents the level reached at the moment of highest activity. But the situation is looked upon as critical. During the last week, under heavy sales, the price in London broke to the equivalent of 11 3-4 cents for standard copper (basis 96 per cent. fine), or adding expenses for refining, etc., to 12 3-4 cents for fine copper in the English market. Thus the price of 17 cents for Lake copper in New York is obviously an artificial one, and the reports, so widely distributed, of large sales having been made at this figure were evidently circulated for the purpose of bolstering up the stock market where the slump in Amalgamated shares has been most marked. There is nothing in either the foreign or domestic situation to impart strength to the copper situation. European stocks show that the heavy decrease in their importations from this continent during the past eleven months has hardly been felt. The decrease in visible supply from last year's figures is only 8,730 tons; and this is shown to be caused by re-shipments of American copper to this side to take advantage of the higher prices ruling here. This is taken as not only showing that they did not need the decrease of 57,629 tons in American shipments, but that their production has outrun consumption by about 5,000 tons.

Another factor which has directly affected the sale of new copper are the offerings of old copper which has come out in heavy quantities to take advantage of the artificial value placed upon the new metal. Every holder of old copper in Europe is anxious to ESTABLISHED 1848.

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New unload on York. The Italian Government is soliciting bids on 2,000 tons of old copper coin on this side at a time when the American production of copper is so large that it is necessary to export 40 per cent. of the output, simply because Italy can replace them with new copper at lower figures than those at which the trust holds the copper market at in New York. This is, of course, an unnatural position, and one which the trust will find it difficult to maintain much longer. With overproduction at home, and new producing mines opening all over the world, it is felt that the existing accumulations cannot be reduced so long as prices remain at their present level. Consequently users are holding off until a price is fixed that is more in accordance with the laws of supply and demand and more on a parity with European market values.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES.

The appointment of a professor of Economics, or Political Economy, at McGill College, has opened a discussion on "Commercial Education in Universities." A paper on the subject was read a few nights ago before a college literary society, by the new professor, Mr. Flux, which was followed by comments made by several business men.

From the published reports we gather that the University aspect of the question was not dealt with exclusively, as it should have been, but the speakers wandered off to the general subject of commercial education. This was to be regretted, as it was desirable for such an opportunity to be used for setting forth the nature and special advantages of a commercial education conducted as part of the curriculum of a university, or college like McGill, which has been hitherto restricted to a classical, mathematical and scientific course of studies as a preparation for a professional career.

Theories of education are scattered through literature "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," but not thicker than facts are found that show the utter impracticability of most theories of this order, owing to their non-recognition of the ordinary conditions of life after school and college days are over.

What then are the special features of a university commercial course, and in what respects has it advantages over an education given, or acquired independently of a university? Or, in what respects may such course be regarded as needless, unprofitable, or merely an ornamental finish to an ordinary business training? It is obvious by looking at the majority of commercial men of all classes, that eminent success may be obtained in a business career without the educational training requisite for even entering a university, or taking a single step beyond the course of a common school. Instances by the thousand may be pointed out in Canada, as in the old land, of youths entering and becoming highly successful in commercial life whose entire educational equipment was a knowledge of what are, facetiously, called the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic. Indeed, numbers of men have made fortunes in trade who commenced their business career with only a very elementary knowledge of these three elementary branches. A wealthy merchant recently died in Ontario who started business when unable to write his name. He, however, so diligently educated himself, as to have acquired a knowledge of literature exceeding the average of university graduates. Another man, well known to us, was a prominent and rich ironmaster in England, who never got beyond writing only his own name, and never could read a book or newspaper. The founder of a prosperous English bank was equally illiterate, but was a very clever banker. The sphere of those men was, of course, strictly limited to their business, though their views on public affairs were, usually, wiser than those who had been highly educated.

We do not cite such cases to derogate from the value of a good education to a youth intending to follow a commercial career, but as a demonstration that a trader's success, as such, is not dependent upon, or a consequence of his being well educated, in a literary sense.

What are the mental accomplishments and manual dexterities ordinarily requisite for the success of one engaged in commerce? A merchant of any class taking a youth into his service requires him to have a good knowledge of arithmetic and to write well, legibly and with a fair degree of speed. His education should have made Telegrams :-- Theorem Patricroft, Codes :-- A. B. C. 4th Edition and Engineering.

The Gardner Oil & Gas Engines, GARDNER & SONS LIMITED,

Patricroft, Manchester, England.

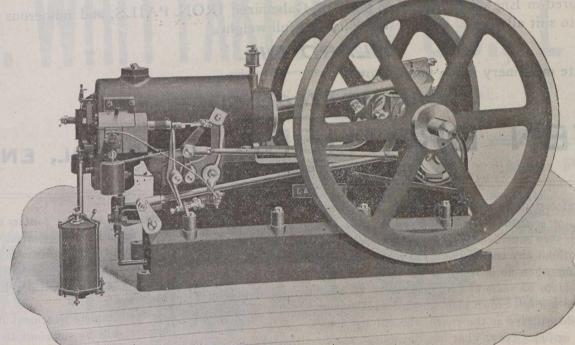


Photo of 20 B. H. P. On Engines.

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him intelligent, quick to apprehend what duties he is charged with, anxious to discharge those duties to the best of his ability, accurate in his work, free from slovenly habits, personal or official, absolutely reliable in speech, alert in his movements, obedient to the orders of his master, or superiors, in the office; diligent, and, in business hours, constantly attentive to business duties, and ambitious to learn every detail and method of the office work. A youth so equipped has all the elements requisite for a successful commercial career. On the



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87 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

2528

basis of such an educational foundation he can hardly fail to build up a noble superstructure. They indicate such a degree of mental industry as will lead him to continue his literary education with such diligence as will equip him with whatever higher accomplishments are likely to promote his interests in the sphere of business, and fit him for the responsibilities and the honours of such forms of public life as are the ambition of many successful men of business.

A career as above sketched will be marked at the dawn of manhood by distinction in the business world. All the drudgery of office work will have been overcome, and the course made clear for advancement to more serious responsibilities.

If, however, a youth, of the same age as above, is destined for a commercial career, he pursues for several years a preparation for the university, and will not matriculate until the other youth has made considerable progress in practical education that cannot be learnt except in a commercial establishment. When he becomes an under-graduate he has acquired some degree of classical and mathematical knowledge, to which studies he is expected to give his earnest attention. Now. every graduate knows that, to secure a respectable degree, which is the object of a collegiate course, it is necessary to utilize all the working time between matriculation and graduation. What commercial education can be crowded into the course must be at the expense of the main object of a university training. The result of di-

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BAR MOTTLED SOAP.

IRVEN BROTHERS, LIVERPOOL, ENG. Under New Canadian Tariff Law.

Partie Annue

viding the interest of a student between a commercial and literary, or scientific course must be to send him out of college very superficially trained as a scholar and practically without any training at all as a business man. Such a student when he is ready to start business life, say, at from 21 to 23 years of age, must enter an office and though he is a full grown man, go through the same discipline and drudgery as the youth who entered some 5 or 7 years' earlier. Now, what has the college graduate acquired to compensate him for the very serious disadvantage he is under owing to commencing business so late in life? In what respects is he, the graduate, the superior, in a commercial sense, of the young man who has had no university training, but has gone through the drill of a business establishment? "We pause for a reply," convinced that one is not possible of a satisfactory, a convincing nature. He may have learnt French and German, but a smart youth in an office may acquire one of, or both, these languages. He may have read books on political economy, but so may and should every young clerk. He may have had his English polished by literary studies, so may and so should all engaged in commercial life. A classical training which widens a man's mental horizon and makes him familiar with a world

and with delights only known to scholars, confers no advantages that have special value in a commercial sense. Indeed, the menal refinemen of a university course not very conspicuous we admit in many of our students —rather dulls the ambition to acquire wealth, which is the stimulus of a trading career.

Cable Address : " DUCHY," Liverpool.

The subject is too wide for complete treatment in one article. The above, however, will be sufficient to show that the movement to mix up commercial education at a university with the ordinary curriculum is not in the best interests of either business or learning.

ADULTERATION OF WOOLLEN GOODS.

In a little remote village in Eastern Ontario some years ago, a general merchant, who bought, sold and dealt in almost every conceivable commodity, and accepted as payment anything from green hides and pine cordwood in the bush, to ripening wheat and hay in the fields, saw a chance of adding a custom tailoring business to his list. He engaged a good cutter, secured a nice line of suitings, and was working up a very satisfactory trade. While the business was yet in its infan-

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

cy, however, some webs of English clay worsted were received, and being purchased at a presumed bargain, went speedily into Sunday suits for the young men of Shortly after the last of this bargain (?) the vicinity. worsted had been fitted on the shoulders of the jubilant young farmers a picnic was held in an adjoining grove and, a heavy rain coming on unexpectedly, many new Sunday suits underwent a soaking. The following weck was not a happy one for the merchant tailor. The bargain webs of black clay worsted were utterly ruined by the rain. The dye came out and wrinkled, puckered suits of slate-colored cloth were the result. The merchant was not aware of cotton and "running" dye being in the goods, but indignation soon rose to a high pitch and the tailor was shortly afterward allowed to go for lack of orders.

The introduction of mixed goods has been productive of much dissatisfaction particularly to tailors who seek custom by offering bargains. The following from a Sydney N.S.W., paper, deals at length with this feature of modern manufacture and throws considerable light on the methods employed besides showing the custom to be widespread in its workings:

The disuse, to a large extent, of the finer quality of wools for clothing and dress materials during the last 10 years has been the result not of the difficulty in obtaining the raw article, but of the demand by rich and por alike for cheaper clothing. As an authority recently wrote: "Changed conditions demand changed materials. Owing to changes in fashion the garments of today are 25 per cent. worse in quality than they were, aye, even 10 years ago. All this meant change in the

quality of wool manufacturers had been used to consume, and it is on this very score that good, shafty, merino wool has grown so popular these last five to ten years." To this must be added that the enormous strides made in the improvement of machinery have enabled the manufacturer to turn out material to look as good as the best, and to wear well, at a considerably less cost. The fine broadcloth and the superfine dress material is still made, but only to a small degree. But the wearer gets instead material that pleases the eve just as much as did the rich textures of the past. "What the eye does not see the pocket will not feel" is a subversion of the old adage that may fitly be applied in this case.

We often wonder why there should be such a great difference in price in two suits of clothes, looking very much alike both in texture and finish. If after wondering you are determined to look closer into the matter, you will find that while one consists of about 80 per cent. of wool, the other will not contain more than 20 The difference is in per cent., and may contain less. the cotton woven into the material, and this is so cunningly disguised that only a tradesman can discern it. As with the material, so with the dyes used. There are dyes that will "run," and others that are called "fast"; but it often occurs that the so-called "fast" colours inflict greater injury to the material than those that are inclined to "run." In the past, when one took a piece of cloth in the hand, the weight, substance, and solidity of the material could be judged by weight. To-day we may get the same solidity and weight, but we cannot depend on the substance and contexture of the mate-

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rial. It happened only lately that two branches of the woollen trade, through their associations, had to take into serious consideration the filled and unfilled worsted coatings question. Certain manufacturers have for a long time past been adding chloride of zinc and other substances in order to secure weight to certain material which was not made of pure wool, and the practice, if continued, was calculated to do the pure worsted trade a serious injury. The dyers say that some of their customers are to blame for it, as they demand this weighted material. A compromise has, however, been arrived at.



Special rates to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

which will be of benefit to the retail man, but in view of the scanty knowledge the public possess of the materials they wear, the benefit to the wearer of the matrial is extremely doubtful. The dyes used in the colouring, on account of the acids used in preparing them, often cause injury to the texture of the cloth. I have before me a number of recipes for dyers, and sulphuric acid occurs in many of them. Indigo, one of the purest dyes, is adulterated to a large extent, and so are other dyes whose cost prevents them being used in the cheap manufactures.

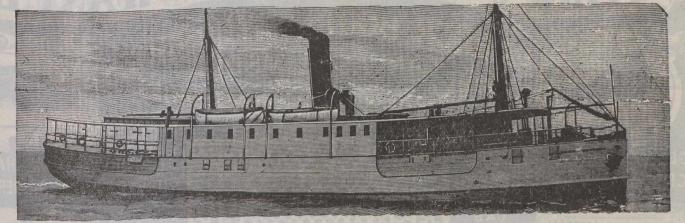
With a view to giving the public information on what they wear I collected, indiscriminately, a number of samples of cloth, all supposed to be wool, although in one or two instances I was shown the real and the imitation, looking much alike to the naked eye. The matter being one of public interest the samples were kindly analyzed by Mr. Guthrie, the analyst of the Department of Agriculture. The actual work was, however, done done by Mr. Rousey, the chemist at the laboratory. In the subjoined table the distinguishing marks A to G denote the various firms from whom I obtained the samples.

Table of Analysis.

Disting	ish-	Perc	entag	re.	Moi	sture	F	Percentage Moisture
ing man	·k.	Wool.	C	otton.	at	1009 C.		at 120° C.
A1		77.6	n	15.2		6.2		7.7
A2		95.9		nil.		7.7		8.7
A3		98.8		nil.		8.0		8.7
B1	••	97.4		nil.	••			-
B2		90.3		nil.	•••	-		_
B 3		92.6		nil.		-294		1001 COM

2597

Lytham Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. LYTHAM, ENGLAND.



Builders of LightDraft Twin-Screw Steel River Passenger Steamers as supplied for H. M. Indian Government, STEAM LAUNCHES UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR SALE. STEEL STEAM BARGES. TWIN & SINGLE SCREW STEAM TUG BOATS. Telegraphic Address: Sternwheel, Lytham.

21.7 - 20.2 Vo.20		The Party of Long Street, or other	The second second	the second secon	And the second second				
18224	12 14	61046							
B 4		23.2		76.1		-	••	-	
C1		92.1		nil.			••	_	
C2		100.0		nil.		7.5	••	8.5	
C3	and the	91.8		nil.		-			
C4		98.7		nil.		8.8		9.2	
D1		3.5		18.5			••	-	
D2		15.4		41.3			••		
D3		93.5		nil.		-		-	
D4	Projeto	68.2	10	nil.				-	
E1	1999	79.9	1.10	15.1		6.8		7.6	
2	(1010)	67.9	all the	30.7		6.1		7.6	
3	a treat	65.2	mal 1	32.0		6.8		7.9	
F1		nil.	L'and	.84.5		the plan		an <u>an</u> ese	
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2	••	94.9	in the	nil.	10 + 10	Gib <u>at</u> e	12 Churt	BALLER	
9		96.4		TTTT .					

Remarks .- "Wool" has been determined by treatment of the cloth dried at 100 deg. C. with strong sulphuric acid, washing thoroughly, and drying at 100 deg. In some cases the dyes used are difficult to discharge, and on this account the figure under "wool" contains also some dyestuff undischarged.

"Cotton" has been determined by treatment of the cloth (previously dried at 100 deg. C.) with caustic potash, washing, and drying at 100 deg. C. This figure under "cot-

Telegraphic Address: "STANDARD WIRE, Sowerby BRIDGE."

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DARLINGTON.

ton" will also include any undischarged dyestuff as well as cotton.

It will be noticed that several samples contain a large quantity of the pure article, but the voluminous remarks of the analyst, too extensive for publication, discount much of the supposition. Of sample A1 he says: "Blue dye remains in wool. Cotton remains like a double sieve. The wool, which is short, is woven in between." Sample B4: "Structure of wool indefinite; very dirty, and short, shoddy wool; markings almost worn off wool fibres." The samples E1 to E3 have the weaving strands composed of cotton, the woollen fibres, which are short and uneven, being bound round. Of F3 he says: "Good wool, but short;; the cotton sorts cut into a bundle of loose cotton threads." In other cases where the percentage of wool is marked over 90 per cent., the fibre is often short and of uneven quality.

As regards the dyes used the following remarks of the analyst will give a good idea of what reliability can be placed on some colours usually called "fast." A3-98.8 per cent. wool. "Blue black colour, turns brown." G1-96.7 per cent. wool: Same remarks as above. G2 and G3: "Blue colour almost discharged." In a large number of cases the colour was totally discharged, but in many instances the original dye remained in the wool. On referring to the list I made before sending the samples for analysis, I find that several of the West of Englaid manufactures, ranging from 5s 9d to 47s 6d per yard, and some of the cloths made in Germany, and others made in Yorkshire at about the same prices were what they were represented to be, but these materials are not used to a very large extent. I was, shown a piece of worsted cloth made in Yorkshire at 4s per yard, and alongside a capital imitation of it-texture, colour, and pattern-at 101d per vard, made in Belgium. The serges open up a field for even greater adulteration. There were placed for my view a very fine corkscrew worsted serge at 6s per yard, and serges gradually lowering in price to 1s per yard, the latter being a cotton warp and shoddy weft, 56 in. wide, made in A large quantity of trousering material is Leeds.



made in Italy, France, and Germany, but the adulteration of wooollen goods is just as great in Yorkshire. At the same time, Yorkshire supplies some of the best material, and nearly all billiard cloth is made there. The county turns out some of the finest worsted coatings, but the central part of Scotland and the West of England are said to produce more good material than Yorkshire. The most accomplished designers are said to be in England, although Paris and Berlin are looked upon as the best schools.

2528

Australasia has made great strides in the manufacture of wooollen materials, and as the raw article costs the local man less than the man who has to import, it enters more largely in the cloth turned out from the local works. New Zealand is the most forward in this, and and its factories have turned out material equal to that of its kind made in England, but up to now no worsted yarn has been made in Australasia, and it has to be imported. This is on account of the special machinery required for spinning it-machinery that is very costly; and the likely demand for some time to come will not warrant the outlay. Thus the duty placed upon the yarn under the Federal tariff has been made by the framers without a knowledge of this fact. How far the tariff can keep out the adulterated woollen cloth is a matter for the future, and it is one that cannot be discussed at present.

PROHIBITION NOT PROVINCIAL.

A London, Ont., correspondent requests us to publish the following letter, which appeared in the columns of a paper in that city a few days ago:

"I take the liberty of addressing you to correct an erroneous idea current as to my views on the question of prohibition. I have expressed none but as a lawyer. I hold that Provincial Prohibition by the Ontario Legislature is constitutionally a legal impossibility, notwithstanding the recent decision of the Privy Council in the Manitoba case. In the text of their judgment Lord Mac-Naughton begins by saying "Their Lordships did not propose to travel beyond the particular case before them."

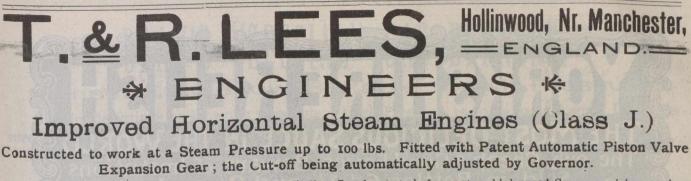
The judgment then recites the contentions and that the Court of King's Bench, in Manitoba, had held that the act was ultra ivres, because it interfered with the revenue and with trade and commerce of the Dominion.

He ends by stating that the Privy Council "haivng attentively considered the very able and elaborate judgment" of the Manitoba court, "and the arguments of counsel in support of their view," held this act to be constitutional, following their judgment in the Ontario case decided in 1896, which declared constitutional a section empowering municipalities to pass by-laws for local prohibition.

The present decision of the Privy Council, like at least one other decision, while logically and legally sound, has been given upon a false issue.

Provincial prohibition is criminal law for the province, i.e., making, the sale and the use of liquors as a beverage a public wrong, which is a crime, and the enactment of such a criminal law is clearly outside of provincial jurisdiction, and exclusively within that of the Dominion. This view of the question was not submitted for decision to the Privy Council and when it is it can only be decided that provincial prohibition is a constitutional impossibility, if the Confederation Act means anything.

Federal prohibition is constitutional as part of the criminal law. Local municipal prohibition is constitutional because the province have jurisdiction to establish municipal institutions who may themselves enact prohibition within the limits of the municipality, to be enforced by limited penalties. The Privy Council decision 1896 affirmed municipal prohibition. Their decision in the Manitoba case is not an infallible decree establishing provincial jurisdiction over prohibition, but is merely the reasons for the award of his majesty the king as an umpire upon the contentions submitted."



These Engines are all fitted with our patent automatic Cut-off under control of our patent high-speed Governor, giving a clear and positive cut-off. It regulates the Valve with great precision, and supplies the steam according to the varying load, effecting the greatest economy in steam, and great uniformity of speed The working parts are easy of access throughout. This Apparatus is strongly recommended for driving Electrical Installations, Saw Mills, Corn Mills, Weaving Mills, Brickworks, and other trades where varying loads beye to be contanded with. where varying loads have to be contended with.

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LAKE GRAIN INSURANCE.

The marine insurance companies doing business on the great lakes have practically assured the Manitoba grain trade that insurance will be given on first class vessels leaving Fort William up to December 12. This is an extension of one week. Its fulfillment will of course depend upon weather conditions at the time. The companies claim to have had more than an average amount of loss on hulls this season and are not anxious to increase them. It is also understood that the above concession will apply first to regular customers of the companies concerned. Those owners who have insured their own vessels during the season will not be insured unless under special conditions. The rate for this extended insurance on the grain will be 11/2 to 2 per cent., as against 1 per cent., the regular rate.

A PLAIN HINT.

When the convention of Russian iron and steel makers complained of their adverse circumstances M. de Witte reminded them that they enjoyed a high rate of protection, and if in spite of the duties a considerable amount of iron and steel entered the country it proved that the demand was much greater than the supply, and the local manufacturers ought to find a sufficient business in meeting that

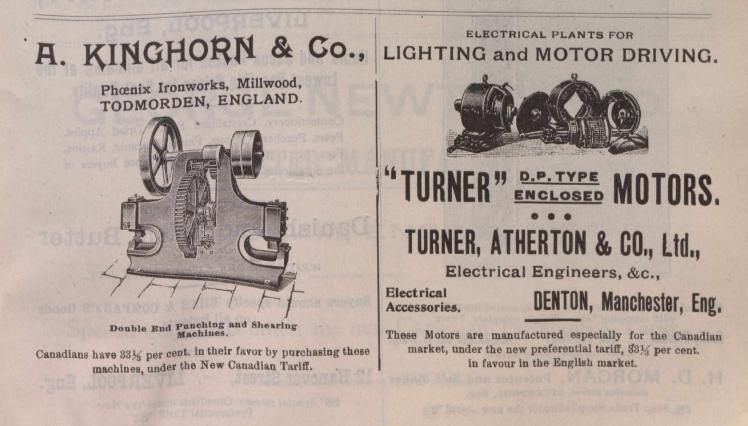
demand. Instead of taking this very plain hint a com-
mittee representing the great iron and steel interests of
the country have waited upon the Assistant Minister of
Finance and asked Government assistance in organizing
a steel ring, or trust, which will have all the industries of
the country by the throat. No group of manufacturers
ever made such demands upon a government as these
Russians have. They demand large railway contracts
from the Government for three years in advance, more
protection against foreigners, the closing of all Govern-
ment shops, and measures to secure long and ample cred-
its to the steel men. The Government has already been
lending money to them, and this probably means that it
must lend more money on longer terms and for less in-
terest; it must stop its own works, shut out all foreign
goods and give this combination an absolute monopoly of
the business in Russia.

2529

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

-Purissima Lafleur, doing business as the Clement Lafleur Shoe Co., at Lachine, has assigned, owing \$5,200. This is a succession of the firm of Clement Lafleur & De-

carie, who failed at St. Henri last February, owing to an accumulation of bad debts. The principal creditor bought in the plant and when the factory was burned down Lafleur went to Lachine and leased a factory there.



2530

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



But his capital had been swept away by the failure and the fact that he was doing business in his daughter's name militated against his credit. The principal creditors are Mde. P. Laliberte, \$2,745; Miss D. McGregor, \$471; Duclos & Payan, \$539; Hachborn & Bisson, \$223; Cyrille Thouin, \$396; Louis Cote, St. Hyacinthe, \$200.

FIRE LOSSES.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—Conservatory in connection with residence of the Lieutenant-Governor damaged.— Guelph, Ont., 8.—Barn of John Miller, Erin, burned. Cause, lantern explosion.—Montreal, 7.—Furniture stock of O. Charland, suffered about \$1,000 damage.—London, Ont., 5.— Shoe stock of Chas. Johnston, damaged.—Hamilton, 8.— The house of William French, Glanford Township, burned. Cause, overheated flue.—Quebec, 6.—Fire in the residence of Mrs. Jos. Fiset communicated to the adjoining property, occupied by Desire Genest, joiner; Louis Wagner, civic employee; Nap. Langlois and Louis Lapierre, 'tailor, All the above property was damaged by fire, water and smoke. The losses on the property and furniture are about \$4,000. The owner of the building, Mr. P. J. Mailloux, has an insurance of \$3,500 in the Sun Insurance Co. --Brockville, Ont., 6.-Residence of Miss Hall destroyed. started from stove. No insurance.--Whitby, Ont., 10.--Roman Catholic Church burned. Insurance \$600 on building and \$300 on contents.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular date 29th ult., treating of the dairy situation, says: Butter.—The weather has become drier and the temperature milder than last week, although in central Europe severe wintry conditions have prevailed. The demand for Australian butter continues to show improvement and prices remain the same as last week. Choicest brands realize 112s to 114s per cwt. and





New Zealand new season's butter finest at 104s to 108s. is now on the market, the Karamea having arrived with 7,142 boxes and prices are about the same as Australian. The Oruba arrived this week from Australia with 8,514 boxes and began discharge on Monday morning. In 36 hours from "breaking bulk" at Tilbury Docks all the butter arrived at Cotton's Wharf, and this speedy delivery to The Oceana consignees has given great satisfaction. left Australia last wek with 33,136 boxes of butter and The Omrah left Ausis due in London 30th December. tralia this week with 34,259 boxes, and is due on January It is now possible to compare arrivals of butter 6th. this season up to date, and up to the end of the year, and for the first week in January. Australian arrivals to date show a shortage in comparison with last season of 2,570 tons, consisting of the following deficits: Victoria, 2,073 tons; New South Wales, 376 tons; and South Australia, ¹²¹ tons. The arrivals from Australia up to the end of the year will be 3,106 tons less than those of last season. During the last fortnight of December the arrivals will be 47,860 boxes against 68,240 last year. During the first

week in January last 60,746 boxes arrived, and during the first week in January next only 34,256 boxes are due, thus the shortage for the first week of the new year is 662 tons, making a total Australian deficit to that date of 3,668 tons. From New Zealand, up to date, the arrivals are only 24 tons short, but up to the end of the year they will be 141 tons in excess of last year. Canadian butter still meets a good demand and prices remain unchanged. There is far better value in Canadian than in finest Australian. The Copenhagen Committee appear to have felt frightened at the great difference in price between Danish and Australian butter, and as New Zealand butter is now on the market, and the first large shipment this season of Australian is due in a day or two, the Committee have lowered the quotation by 4s 6d per cwt., thus bringing Danish butter down to 5s 6d per cwt. above Australasian, which is about its intrinsic value. The quotation is now 6s 9d below last year. The fall should not interfere with Australasian, which is in very short supply this season, as stated above.

Cheese .- The demand for Canadian cheese continues

GEORGE NEWTON, LTD.

GAS METER MANUFACTURERS,

OLDHAM, ENGLAND.

Special quotations under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

Telegrams and Cablegrams : "POTASH." Codes : A.B.C. 4th Edition. LIEBER'S, PRIVATE.



CREAM OF TARTAR.

SALTPETRE.

Cream of Tartar and Tartaric Acid Substitutes—Specially Manufactured for Baking Powder and Self-raising Flour Makers, Bakers and Confectioners, and Mineral Water Factories.

The Liverpool Chemical Company, Limited,

Specially made for the Canadian Market under the new dreferential Tariff.

good and is doubtless produced by the near approach of Christmas. Prices remain unchanged, with the exception that there are occasional sales of strictly finest lines at 48s on the spot. Cables of c.i.f. offers are slightly advanced in price. Corresponding date, 1900 choicest fetched 54s to 55s and finest 52s to 63s.

-Moses Mendelsohn, boot and shoe dealer on St. Lawrence Main street, has assigned, owing about \$7,600. His assets are estimated at \$4,000. He was formerly at Coteau du Lac where he was burnt out in 1896 and subsequently compromised at 64 cents in the dollar. He then removed to this eity. His principal creditors are: Ames, Holden & Co., Ltd., \$1,046; Berlin Rubber Company, \$455; J. T. Chouinard, \$313; Alfred Desmarais, \$316; J. Daigneau, \$350; Lafleur & Decarie, estate, \$471; Lafleur Shoe Company, \$596; J. O. Langlois & Co., \$261; Myner, Boucher & Co., \$454; Gaspard Rochette, Quebec, \$382; Jas. Robinson, \$614; Royal Shoe Company, \$405; Charles E. Roy, \$225; Tibbutt Bros., \$318.

-George S. Kimber, painter, of this city, has assigned, owing about \$8,500. He was formerly of the firm of George Kimber and Son, and started for himself in 1891. 54 Stanley Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

Ale.

Chronic ill-health has forced him to neglect his business and at present he is seriously ill. The principal creditors are: McArthur & Co., \$3,142; Watson, Foster & Co., \$7.04; Baylis Manufacturing Company, \$234; Consolidated Glass Company, \$203; Spence Sons, \$262; G. W. Stephens, \$274 (rent); Hamilton estate, \$2,500.

—According to advices from Pittsburg agents for foundry iron furnaces have made sales for prompt delivery at 50c per ton advance on the prices quoted for long time contracts. There is an active demand for foundry pig, not only for early 1902 delivery but there is a disposition shown in some quarters to contract for supplies for the entire year. Steel billets for immediate delivery are very hard to obtain and command extreme prices. It is reported that sheet bars have sold close up to \$32,

-The assignment is reported of George Pineault, a printer in a small way on St. Catherine street East, who owes \$3,200. His principal creditors are: The Hochelaga Bank, \$1,900; W. Dawson, \$800; A. J. Chabot, \$450; J. Martineau, \$30; Dominion Paper Co., \$244.

-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings 1st to 7th December, 1901, \$546,986; 1900 \$536,831; increase, \$10,155.





-A branch of the Traders' Bank of Canada has been opened at Beeton, Ont.

-One of the largest furriers in the East End has dropped about \$20,000, owing to efforts to establish a market across the infernational boundary line.

-The Christmas supplement being issued by the Toronto Mail and Empire wi.l commend itself to all classes of the population, the story of Christmas being in eleven languages. A happy thought originated this unique supplement for the precocious youth from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who gets hold of one, will jealously preserve it if for no other reason than that he will be determined to read the other ten languages besides his own.

INCREASED THEIR DEPOSIT.

The Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company announce that they have increased their deposit with the Dominion Government from \$100,000 to \$153,000, an intimation that will be greeted with satisfaction by policy-holders and shareholders alike. The change arrived unfortunately too late to appear in the space allotted to the company in this issue.

FINANCIAL. Montreal, Thursday Ev'g, 12th Dec., 1901.

Considerable speculation is going on as to the meaning of a notice Published in a California paper re. the incorporation of a Western railway company in which Mr. Chas. M. Hays appears as a promoter. The general opinion is that a movement has commenced looking to the Grand Trunk having more direct connections with the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hays is the right man to organize so extensive a scheme and no better one could be found to manage it when completed. The New York stock market has had a sickly experience over copper, which has slumped heavily in price and "left lamenting" those who had trusted to its recovery. A combination is spoken of for. restricting the output. Gold is still flowing out to Europe, Germany and

France being the buyers. This and shipments of currency from New York banks to interior points have caused quite a flurry that sent call loans up to 8 per cent. in that city. It is surprising what a fuss is caused by the demand for more currency in the States. When the pressure is large up go money rates and everything done to obstruct what it should be the aim of a good currency system to facilitate. The United States becomes more excited over a few millions more currency being called for than Canada, where the circulation is increased without any fuss of addition to money rates. The retail stores are already reporting heavier receipts for seasonable goods. Their Christmas and New Year's trade bids fair to make a record-but the weather is not propitious at present. The Chairman of City Finance Committee announces that there will be \$400,000 more to spend in 1902 than in 1901. How much of this will be utterly wasted he does not say, though he must be able to give a good estimate. Claims for injuries are already preparing for a total in six weeks that would pay for safe sidewalks all the winter. The men who spend time nursing the stoves in police stations, for which they are paid wages by the city would be better employed looking after the city by-laws being obeyed. The copper slump, the gold drain, the wheat speculation in New York and Chicago, have only ruffled the surface of the local monetary waters. Pacific is selling at from 1115/s to 1121/2; Heat & Power, 95 to 951/2; Montreal St., 26834 to 271; Iron and Steel, 25 to 2534; preferred, 81 to 811/4; Twin City, 1051/2 to 106; Dominion Coal, 4634; Bank of Toronto, 230; Montreal, 2601/4; Merchants, 151; Commerce, 153; Standard, 232. The Lachine Rapids Co. will issue bonds for \$1,500,000 to erect a steam plant. Consols, 92 3-16. Berlin, exchange on London, 20m. 42pf.; Paris , 25f. 23e. New York trade paper, '41/2 to 5 per cent.; call loans, 6 to 10 per cent. Local foreign exchange, 60s, 9 to 91/8; demand, 934. Call loans, 5 per cent. Other rates as for some time past.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Dec. 12th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

				, c1 13, c
	Shares.			date
Banks.	suid. 1	lighst.	Lowst.	1.000
Montreal		$261\frac{1}{2}$	2601/4	
Molsons	. 201	And Address of the owner of		190
Toronto	. 10	230	230	
Merchants	. 77	152	1501/4	
Miscellancous.	1000	112	1115/	011
Can. Pac. Ry			1115/8	871/4
Montreal St		2721/4	2681/2	272
Toronto St		117	115	$108\frac{3}{8}$
Halifax St			102	95
Twin City	.3115	1071/2	1043/4	68 ³ / ₈
Rich. & Ont	. 220	112	111	1073/4
Com. Cable	. 232	1853/4	183	170
Montreal Tel		175	175	168
Bell Tel	. 82	172	171	1701/4
Mont. Cotton .	. 84	116	115	132
Dom. Cotton	. 550	49	48	89
Payne			14	76
Virtue	.23000	25	22	301/4
Dom. Coal, con			461/4	38
Do. pref				1123/4
Laur. Pulp Co.		991/2	991/2	112
N. W. Land	. 250	30	30	47
Do. pref	. 125	70	69	ser
Hamilton Elec.	50	871/2	871/2	(biltes
Dom. I. & S.,con	m.1062	281/2	25	
Do. pref	. 445	813/4	803/4	
People's H. & L	.b2000	15	15	
Halifax H & L.	b5000	15	15	
Land Grant bds	3 .2000	110	110	110
Dom. I. & S., bo			82	1
Winnipeg Elec.			2 1091/2	
The said that the	- Ban	maile	AT IN	

OTTAWA CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings. Balances. Total for week end-

ing Dec. 5, 1901-\$2,189,475 \$695,076

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For	week	endin	g De	e. 1	0, 190	1.
Dec. 4 5 6					12d	
. 5					12	1-32d
6					12	1-16d
10					12	3-16d

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, 12th Dec., 1901.

The change to mild weather and slushy roads which ushered in the



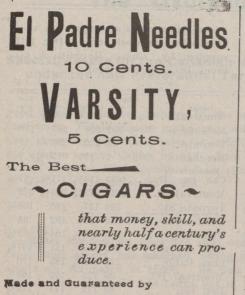
Contractors to the British Admiralty and War Office and all the principal Railroads at home and in the Colonies.

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

Solid and Insertion Sheets, Valves, Buffers, Washers for Steam and Water Joints, Rubber Belting, Hose of all kinds, Solid Rubber Tubings, Packings, ot 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.

Special rates under the new Canadian Tariff. Enquiries invited.



S. DAVIS & SONS,

MONTREAL, Que

first day of the week was as suddenly changed to winter conditions before sufficient snow had melted to prevent sleighing. Consequently cold weather garments are in order and trade in all lines shows the full measure of activity forced on by cold weather, good roads and the near approach of the holidays. In dairy products cheese is higher, and wanted for export, large and satisfactory transactions having been put through during the past few days. Butter is slower though commanding a comparatively good price. Eggs are steadily advancing. Hardware shows activity with a slight advance in sisal rope. Barb wire has been lowered to \$3 f.o.b., Montreal. Groceries are active with a decided firmness in currnts, raisins and to some extent in prunes. Sugars are very firm owing to an advance in the States, and higher prices for raw. Teas are also higher and a brisk trade is anticipated following the turn of the year. Flour is dearer, also commeal.

BUTTER.

An easier feeling was noticeable during the week and buyers appear to have taken advantage of the market so that in order to push sales in quantities receivers were obliged to ease prices and only in very choicest quality has last week's price been maintained. There is little or no business doing for export, the demand being wholly in a local way for city requirements. Choicest October creamery sells at 21c to 211/2; winter makes 191/2c to 20c, and held lots, at 18c to 19c. Choicest Townships dairy is sold at 18c to 20c, and Western dairy at 17c to 18c. Under grades are in large supply and sell slowly at 13c to 15c. Rolls are much more plentiful and stocks are accumulating. Sales, 161/2c to 171/2c.

CHEESE.

The market is looking much firmer, holders asking an advance of ¹/₄c on all fine qualities. Western is held at 9% to 10c; eastern makes, 9½ to 9% to 10c; eastern makes, 9½ transactions, lately: considerable stock having changed hands the last few days. New York market: — Cheese, state, full cream, small September fancy, 10% to 11c; do. late made average, best 10c to 10½ c; do. good to prime, 9½ c to 9% c; do. common to fair, 7c to 9c; do. large September fancy, 10c to 10½ c.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Supply large and in excess of requirements; still, the quantity of real prime stock is not over sufficient for since the change to cold weather the demand has picked up and good bright turkeys are selling at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to so lb. Ducks sell at so to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c; chickens, 7c to 8c lb.; fowls, 4c to 6c lb. The great bulk of stock here is poor in quaity, largely consisting of old fowls and chickens. Commission firms find it impossible to push sale of these, there being no outlet, no matter how cheaply offered.

DRY GOODS.

Trade has been divided between holiday goods and the picking up bargains always put on the market before stock taking. People have evidently money to spend for useful presents, for the demand for such lines as men's turnishings, in fancy cashmere socks, handkerchiefs, mufflers, umbrelias,&c., is already large. Lace goods, too, are much run on. In general lines it is evident that retailers' stocks are well broken into and it is evident that a steady sorting-up business will continue until after the holiday season. Prices keep firm, failures are few, and the majority of the country merchants seem well satisfied with the situation. The fact that the farmers in the North West have already marketed 32,437,000 bushels of this year's wheat has given confidence all over that section that the yield has really been an enormous one. And trade is active in consequence. Manufacturers have evidently been working cautiously for there is a scarcity in many domestic lines. The demand for flannellettes, pink Saxonys and grey domestics is strong and in some lines stocks are cleaned up. The sales of all kinds of dress goods has kept up wonderfully well, considering the season is now so far advanced, and lately there has been a good demand for materials suitable for evening wear, such as voiles, crepes, crepe de chine, grenadines, crepolines, in blacks and colors, and quite a large range of these



Peter's Yard, Church Lane, Kirkgate, LEEDS, ENG.

Printers' Leads under the New Canadian Tariff.

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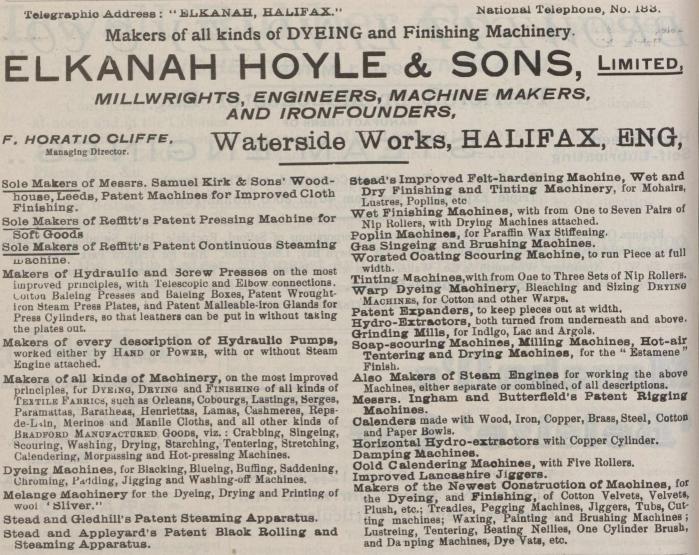
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in England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.



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

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

serges in fine twills are also favorites and are selling freely. EGGS.

The market seems to rule firm with a satisfactory business passing. Strictly new laid shipped stock is scarce at 28c to 30c; fall selected are quoted at 23c to 24c; fall gathered straight stock, 19c to 20c; cold storage eggs, 16c to 17c. Offerings of No. 2 stock are small, with ready sale at 13c to 15c.

FISH.

Cold weather has stimulated de-

mand which the season of Advent usually makes active. Prices are in most all lines. well maintained Quotations are: Fresh-B.C. salmon, 10c to 12c lb.; Restigouche or Gaspe salmon, frozen, 14c; haddock, fresh, Sc; pike, 51/2c to 6c; whitefish, 7c to 8c; dore, or pickerel, 7c to 8c; halibut, 9c to 12c lb.; mackerel, 10c lb.; steak cod, 5c; smelts, 8c to 9c; frozen herring, \$2.25 a hundred fish; tom cods, \$2.25 \$2.50 a barnew Salt-B.C. salmon, No. 1, \$11.50 rel.

to \$12 per bbl.; Labrador salmon, No. 1, \$14 per bbl.; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12; half-barrels, \$0.50; Loch Fyne herrings,\$1.15 per keg; salt herrings, bbls. \$5.50; do. half bbls., \$3; green cod, No. 1, \$6; do. No. 2, \$5; large, \$7. Prepared-Boneless cod, in bricks, 6 cents lb.; boneless fish, loose, in 25 1b. boxes, 41/2c; 5 Ib. boxes, 5c 1b.; skinless or dressed cod, \$4.75 case; dry cod, in cwts., \$5; dry pollock, in cases, \$2.50 per case. Smoked-Herrings, \$1 box; Yarmouth bloaters. rings, 12c to 13c per box; finnan had-

ORIGINAL INVENTORS, PATENTEES AND SOLE MAKERS OF

SELF-LANDING AND DELIVERING

THE BEST MACHINES IN THE WORLD FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING GOODS.

Makers of all kinds of CAGE HOISTS and LIFTS to work by Hydraulic, Electric, Gas or Steam Power. Many Thousands Supplied.

TRAVELLING and other CRANES. OVERHEAD Also of PATENT SELF-CLOSING AND LOCKING DOORS FOR BARKER'S HOIST WELL OPENINGS.

All kinds of Mill Gearing, Machine Made Wheels, Shafting, &c.

PARK STREET IRON WORKS, JOHN BARKER & SONS, Limited. OLDHAM, ENGLAND.

If Canadians purchase these Cranes in England, they have 33 p.c. in their favor under the new Preferential Tariff. [Cuts will be inserted when made.]

Telegrams :-- MYTHOLM MILL, Hebden Bridge, England.

Makers of the

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LIEBERS CODE USED.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eicht Dollars and a Bonus of Two Dollars per spare on the Capital Stock of this Institution bas bren declared, and the same will be tayable at its Banking House in this city on and after

THURSDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF JAN-UARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive. December next, boon By order of the Board, A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

M oftreal, 30th Nov. 1901.

Eastern Townships Bank.

DIVIDEND No. 84.

NOTICE is hereby given that a divident of Three and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up Capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be pay-able at the Head Office and Branches, on and after Thursday, the second day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 3ist December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Sherbrooke, 3rd December. 1º01.



Mytholm Steam Wagon Co.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.

Mytholm" Patent Steam Wagon,

For Rapid and Economical Transport

of Heavy Goods.

Yorks, England,

dies, 61/2c to 7c lb.; kippered herrings, \$1 box; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.25 box; St. John bloaters, \$1 box; ciscoes, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket. Oysters-Bulk standards, \$1.30 a gallon; and selects, \$1.60.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Flour advanced 20c per barrel during the week. At present prices there is a large business passing and a brisk demand keeps up, aided by the good state of the country roads. The demand for feed is extremely active and prices are firm at the recent adances. Cornmeal is firmer with \$1.60 now the inside price. See quotations in prices current table. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin compiled from returns received from regular correspondents up to December, dealing with the past season's crop, and dairy products. The summary reads:

Total Average yield. yield to bushels. acre.

Product-		
wheat		25.
Oats		40.
Jarlan	6,536,155	24.
-cu X	266,420	12.
-646	62,261	23.
Peas	16.349	. 18.
Total		
Potatoes.	4.797,433	196
Roots	2,925,362	286

GREEN FRUIT, ETC.

The local market is very quiet for this season. The comparatively high price of apples and the light supplies available assist this in some measure, while the equally high prices of other seasonable commodities prevent the activity which would otherwise prevail. Liverpool cables report an active market for apples, with prices firm. Greenings, 19s to 22s 6d; Baldwins, 20s to 23s 6d; Spies, 17s to 23s; Russets 18s 6d to 23s 6d; Kings, 22s to 25s; seconds, 3s less. Local quotations are: Apples, brls., \$3.50 to \$5.50; California Val. oranges, \$4 to \$5; California navel oranges. \$4 to \$4.25; Jamaica oranges, 4.75 brl.; do. in boxes, \$3.25; Florida oranges, \$4.00 per box; Jamaica grave fruit, \$4.00 per box; lemons. 360s. \$2.75; do. 300s, \$3.00 to \$3.25; chests of lemons, \$5.50; bananas, eight-hands. \$1.00 to \$1.35; No. 1 do., \$1.75 to \$2.25; extras, \$2.50; new figs, mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, Sc to 12c per lb.; new dates, 41/4c to 4% c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 161/2c swet potatoes. brls., \$4.25; small crates Spanish onions, \$1 to \$1.10; Cape Cod cranberries, \$8 to \$9.50: Malaga grapes, per keg, \$5.50 to \$7.00; pines, 15c to 25c each; extra pines, 45c do.; evergreen, 200 ft. bundles, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Columbia pears, \$3.00 per box : Catawba grapes, 25c per basket; cauliflowers. \$4.60 per brl.: Cal. celery. 7 to 12 doz. crate. \$4.75.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Ruis-seau LeBlanc Breakwaier," will be received at this office until Saturday, 14th December, inclusively, for the construction of a break-water at Ruisseau LeBlanc, County of Bona-venture, Quebec, according to a plan and a speci-fication to be seen at the office of Ph. Béland, Esq., Dominion Clerk of Works, Post Office Building, Quebec, on application to the Post-master of Ruisseau LeBlanc, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank pay-able to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work con-tracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept

the lowest or any tender By Order,

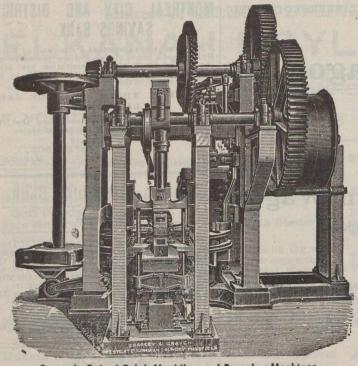
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, 20th November, 1901. Newspapers inserting this advertisement with-out authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

GROCERIES.

Sugars are very firm at last week's While an advance of 5c quotations. was made in U.S. markets this week, Montreal refiners did not follow but the higher price of raw sugar will, in all probability, cause prices here to advance. Currants are also very firm here, having advanced 1s 6d in the producing market. Nuts, most all kinds are likewise higher, a scarcuy existing in many centres of distribution. Foreign advices report the market on Jordan shelled almonds as being practically exhausted. An offer from a dealer of the equivalent of 39c for 200 boxes, it is stated, has failed to develop any stock to fill the order. The New York market is unsettled and the range of prices from 371/2c to 40c, according to the holder. Chabot shelled walnuts offer to arrive at 201/2c



Craven's Patent Brick Moulding and Dressing Machines.



and for forward delivery, January to April, 18c to 181/2c will purchase, Bordeaux shelled, forward delivery, offer at 17@c to 18c. Referring to almonds, a prominent holder stated that all sorts are in very short supply on the spot, but liberal supplies of Tarragonas are expected the middle of this week, and offer at 12c. Shelled almonds are in fair supply and offer for Sicily at 181/2c and Valencia at 251/2c. Jordan shelled are practically exhausted on the spot, but offer to arrive now due, at 371/2c. Liberal supplies and free offerings of Grenoble walnuts have forced the market to 91/4c, at which price there will undoubtedly be a heavy demand. French and Marbots, being in light supply and in good demand, are held at 9c and 81/2c respectively. Naples are practically cleared at 10%c. Fil-

berts have been in good demand and the available supply is much reduced and offering at 9c. Further supplies are expected during the coming week and offer at the same price. Stocks of Brazils are really short and not sufficient to supply the remaining holiday requirements. The market is firm at 15c for medium and 151/2c for large, with prospects of higher prices as supplies become further reduced. The Greek currant market continues to advance, apparently on continued purchases by the Contin-Mail advices from England, ent. however, indicate that their markets have not fully responded to the higher basis ruling in Greece, and it remains to be seen whether the market in that quarter can maintain the advance without the help of England, which is by far the largest consumer of the article. Statistically, however, the position appears to be sound, as shipments up to the 15th of November appear as about 83,000 tons, against about 89,000 tons year before last, with the quantity available for export some thousands of tons less.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

The lowering of the price of barbed wire to \$3 f.o.b. Montreal and a rise of half a cent all round in the prices of sisal rope are the principal features Now that navigation. of the week. is closed, the usual slackness has set in. The country trade are pretty well supplied until spring and shipments from this on will be only to fill up gaps in the stock. The city trade gaps in the stock. runs on holiday goods and in skates, cutlery, tool chests and similar lines an active business is doing, as well as in guns, ammunition, etc. Most firms see stock-taking ahead of them and many of the travellers will run home for the Christmas holidays. The pig iron market appears to be less active, but there is no abatement of the strength of tone which has character-

BRICK MACHINERY For Working all kinds of Clay.

The stiff or semi-plastic system of Brick-making for producing a dense plastic pressed brick ready for immediate removal to the kiln was invented by us 28 years ago, and it is most successfully working in nearly all parts of the world.

Double the Strength of any other Machines in the Market.

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

Bradley & Craven, Westgate Common Foundry, WAKEFIELD, Eng.

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

EXTRACT OF INDIGO.

REDUCED INDIGO. J. W. EASTBURN, Raglan Chemical Works: HALIFAX, ENGLAND. Special prices to Canadians under the new Canadian Tarift. ized it for some months past. While there has been no advance in list quotations those buyers who need iron for immediate delivery have to pay higher prices. Advices from Philadelphia are to the effect that some large orders for plates have been placed with mills there. Bar iron is firmer because of the increased cost of base material, and in the U.S. an advance of \$2 per ton is considered to

be a probability of the near future. LEATHER AND SHOES.

Prices hold firm, and it is anticipated this will rule for some time. Shoe manufacturers are preparing for stock taking and others having about finished and are arranging for Spring business.

OILS AND PAINTS.

Values are steady with little doing. ...e Calcutta cables opened higher on indigo. At the opening sales 1st and 2nd inst., prices advanced 13 to 15 rupees per maund. Aleppo galls are firmer.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are again showing much strength and \$8.25 to \$8.50 is readily obtained for light average. The supply is not sufficient for requirements and the market closes firm. Salted meats are, accordingly, firm as to price, and show an advance

2539



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

B Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividend	- CO CO	Per Cent. Price Dec. 12 (Bid)	Cash value per S
British North Am	243	4,866,666	4,866,668	1,703,383	8	Apl.	Oct	129	313 4 73 5
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	8,000,000	8,000,000	2,000.000 60,000	3%	June	Dec	147 105	42 0
Commercial, Windsor Dominion	40 50	500,000 2,500.000	350,000	2,500,000	•21/2	May	T-1-	244	122 II 75 0
Eastern Townships	50	2,000.000	1.742,535	1,050.000	81/2		July	150 158	79 0
Halifax Banking Co	20	600,000	600,000	475,000	31/2	Feb. June	Aug	205	205 0
Hamilton Hochelaga	.00	2,000 000	1,995,750	750,000	31%	June	Dec	152 229	152 0 229 0
Imperial	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,850,000	5	June	Dec	150	150 0
Merchants' Can	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000 2,150,000	31/2		pril	207	103 5
Moisons	50 200	2,500,000	2,500,000	7,000,000	б	June	Dec	260 95	520 0 28 5
Nationale	30	1,200,000	1,200.000	275,000	8	May Jan	Nov July	800	300 0
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500.000	2,582,840	41%		Aug.	232	252 1
Nova Scotla Ontario.,	100	2,000,000	2,000,000 1,390,080	350,000	24	June	Dec	125	125 0
Ottawa	100	1,994,900	1,998,330	1,660,74		June	Dec	205 250	375 0
People's of N. B	150 25	180,000 873,487	180,000 781,248	155,000	4 3	June	Dec	155	155 (
Provincial	100	2,500,000	0 400 000	700,000	8	June	Dec	122	122 (
Royal	100	2,000,000	2 000,000	1,700,000	31	Feb April	Aug	175	175 (
St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	45,000 750,000	2%	April	Oct	238	116
Standard	50 100	1,000,000 2,840,000	0 0 40 000	2,849,000	5	June	Dec	230 1121/2	280 0
Traders	100	1,350,100	1,344,420	250,000	8	June Mch	Dec Sept	150	75 0
Union (Halifax)	50	800,000	900,000 2,000,000	505,606 550,000	31/2	June	Dec		
Union of Canada Western	100 100	2,000,000 500,000		134,000	31/2	Apl	Oct		
ri. Sav. and Loan Co	50	630,200	630,200	192,000 800,000	3 48/1	Jan *	July	171	171 (
Il Telephone Co	100 100	5.000,000 1,987,900	5,000,000 398,481	120,000	48/8	Jan	July	100	128 0
it. Can, Loan & Inv. Co	100	450 000	003,414	130,000	3	Jan *	July	128 54	54 (
it. Mortg. Loan Co n. Colored Cot. Mills Co	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	350,000	8	Jan	July	90	90 0
n. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo.	100	2,008,000 5,951.350	5,951,850	1,490.057	3%/8	Jan Jan	July	115	57 57
n.Per & W.Can. M. Corpn.	50&71	750,000	750,000	250,000 450,000	*11/2		July	136	136 (
ntral Can. Loan & Sav. Co	100	2,500,000		\$0,000	2	July	Dec	72	86 0
ominioh Sav. and Inv. Co.	50 50	1,000,000			11%	Jan • Mar *	100	124 47½	62
ominion Telegraph Co ominion Cotton Mills Co	100	3,333,600	3,333,600	OK6 759	6	Mar * Jan	July	112	112
amilton Prov. and Loan	1 100	1,500,000		356,752 200,000		Jan	July	185	135
ome Sav. and Loan Co	10	2,000,000	200,000	890,000	41/8	Jan	July	179	89
uron & Erie Loan & Sav.Co nperial Loan and Inv. Co.	50	732,724	720,647	175,000	3	Jan Jan	July	111	111
anded Banking and Loan .	100	700,000		210,000 87,500	9	Jan	July	68	34
ond. & Can. Loan and Ag	. 50 50	1,000,000		160,000		Jan.	July	110	50
anitoba & North-W. Ln Co		1,500,000	375,000	50,000		Jan Jan	July	55 178	69
ontreal Telegraph Co	. 20	2,000,000	0 2,000,000		5	April	Oct		96
Contreal Gas Co	. 40	3,000,00			1	Feb. *		26834	1384
Iontreal Street Ry. Co Iontreal Cotton Co	. 50	5,000,00	0 1,400,000	600,000		Mch. * Feb	Aug	110 95	110 95
Ierchants Cot. Co	. 100	1,250,00	0 1 250,000	360,000	34 8	Mch	Sep	1871/2	34
lontreal Loan and Mortg	25	500,00	0 314,386	150,000	1 3	JOAN	July		60
ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. ont. Loan and Deb. Co	. 00	2.000.00	0 1,200,000	585,000	0 8	Jan Jan	July	24	12
eople's Loan and Dep. Co	. 00	600,00 373,72	0 600,000 0 373,720	50,00	0 2	Jan	July	70	35
teal Est. Loan Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav.Co	. 40	2,088,00	0 2,088,000		5 3	May	Nov	and the second	110 240
The Rovel Electric Co	. 100	2,250,00	0 2 250,000	320,15	5	. Jan. * Jan. *		240½ 136	136
Coronto Electric Light Co.	. 100	2,000,00	0 2,000,000 0 724,54		0 23			761/2	76
Coronto Mortgage Co Foronto Street Railway	. 50	6,000,00	6,000,00			Jan. *	July	108	108
Windsor Hotel								- ALIVIE	110

actions are for the present confined to small lots! We quote: Selected heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$22 to \$22.50; heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$21 to \$21.50; Canada short cut back pork, \$21 to \$21.50; heavy Canada mess pork, long cut, \$21 to \$21.50; heavy Canada short cut, clear pork, \$21 to \$21.50; light Canada short cut, clear pork, \$20.50 to \$21; pure Canadian lard, in 20-lb. pails, 1134c; compound refined lard, in wood pails, 20-lb., 81/2c; Boar's Head brand, in 20 lb. wood pails, \$1.95 to \$2.00, and Globe at \$1.721/2 to \$1.80; 20 lb. tin pails, 1/4c per lb. less; hams, 13c to 14c; and bacon, 15c per lb. Chicago provisions closed 21/2c to 25c lower. Futures: Mess pork, January, \$16.55; May, \$16.961/2; lard, January, \$9.87; May, \$9.85; short ribs January, \$8.45; May, \$8.-621/2. Cash quotations: Mess pork, \$15.50 to \$15.60; lard, \$9.85 to \$9.971/2; short ribs, sides, loose, \$8.40 to \$8.55; dry salted shouders, boxed, 73%c to 75%c; short clear sides, boxed, \$8.90 to \$9. Liverpool, 11.- Hams, short cut, quiet, 48s 6d; bacon, Cumberland cut, dull, 45s; long clear middles, light, quiet, 47s 6d; clear middles, heavy, quiet,46s 6d; short clear backs, 45s 6d; clear bellies, dull, 55s.

over last week's report, but trans-

2539

TEAS.

With the exception of China blacks, all teas are scarce and very firm. Ceylons are advancing under light stocks abroad; no fair leaf being obtainable in England under 7d. Stocks here are light and there will be no consignments for six months. WOOL.

Small lots of Cape are selling on this market at 13½c to 15c. There is shown, however, in all inquiries and transactions that hesitating spirit which tells of trouble in the tradetrouble of a nature which a representative Ontario woollen manufacturer, in Montreal to-day, stated would drive every woollen man in Canada out of business if permitted to con-



"COTOS" is an Improved Tubular Banding made from perfect Super Egyptian Yarn. The Warp used in the manufacture of this Belting is guaranteed to be made from the BEST quality of the yarn known as Camel Hair Yarn. Special lines in "Self Lubricative" STEAM ENGINE AND PUMP PACKINGS.

Samples and prices free on application.

Address: Waterloo Mills, Oldham, England.

(Cuts will be inserted when made.) Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

"PIONEER" **GOLDEN FLAKE** CAVENDISH TOBACCO. MADE IN LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. **TRADE PRICE :** 1/2 lb. tins...... 1/4 lb. tins..... \$1.20\$1.25 4 10, this..... 16 lb. package..... 1-16 lb. package.... Per lb. \$1.30\$1.30 "Order direct or through your jobber." Manufactured by The Richmond Cavendish Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England. Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff. So

HECLAYTON ENCINEERING SELECTRICAL CONSTR

2540

tinue. Spoken to on the matter of Canadian manufactured woollens as compared with English this party said: "The recent price of fine wool will not justify our purchasing and We will simply have manufacturing. to make up shoddy goods and let the English people send in all they want. You see, there are only 12 to 15 fine wool mills here now as against 50 some time ago. We either have to go off fine wools or quit entirely." At the October and November sales of fine merinos in Melbourne, Australia, prices were adavneed 10 to 15 per cent. At the London auctions, which close on the 17th inst., prices were well sustained, the English market gradually growing firmer. Very little purchasing is done for Canadian account; the fact being that the wool is not wanted here.

THE POLLOCK ENGINEERING CO.

This firm, well known throughout European countries as manufacturers of the high-grade "Turrell" autocars, are desirous of becoming equally well acquainted on this continent feeling satisfied that in the hands of Canadians their productions will gain the same approval as is being accorded them elsewhere, and with which decision they are well pleased. From this firm's catalogue, we reprint the following:

The Turrell system of autocar construction can no longer be considered as experimental. Autocars constructed under this system have been thoroughly tried by private owners during the past 15 months, and have proved themselves reliable and lasting productions. There are many au-

The GLAYTON ENGINEERING & ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE AND ENGINE RWOKS : Newton Hyde, near Manchester, Eng.

ELECTRICAL WORKS :

Clayton, near Manchester, Eng.

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

DIRECT-COUPLED.....

High-Speed Plants

Traction or Lighting.

for



Speciality - THE ACME SPINDLE with Bodden's Patent Screw Oil Tube. Steel Spindles and Flyers and Ring Spindles of all kinds

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

SPINNING and OUBLING 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,

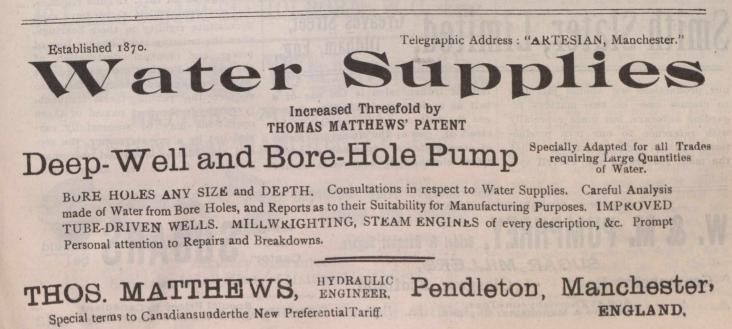
SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

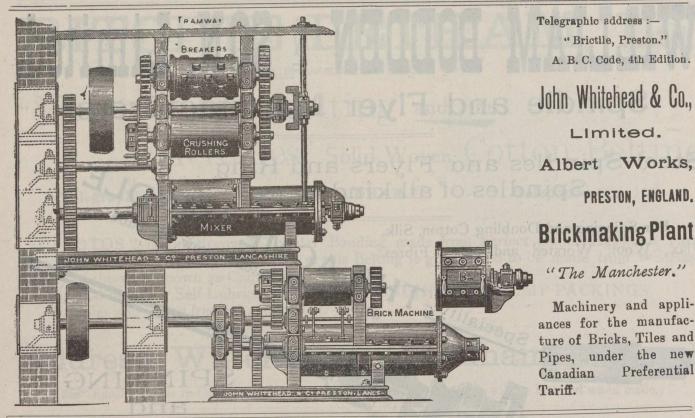
tocars which appear, possibly, lighter and prettier, but it is safe to say that a Turrell Autocar will be in a fit condition to do good work long after many of these pretty cars have been consigned to the scrap heap. For instance, most light car motors run at a speed of from 1,500-2,000 revolutions per minute, the Turrell motors run normally at less than 750. Correspondingly lower speeds obtain throughout the mechanism, and the

wear and tear is, of course, enormously reduced. We construct these cars entirely in our own works, in order that we can give satisfaction to our clients from every point of view. We design and build the bodies, paint, finish, and upholster them in our own shops; in fine, we only buy tyres and electrical ignition apparatus. It is obvious, therefore, that it is better to deal with a firm in this position than one buying motors here, gears there, bodies somewhere else, and which does nothing but assemble the different parts.

2541

We are always prepared to carry out a purchaser's wishes as regards body design, and to place our experience at his disposal. We are eminently reasonable people to deal with, and fully recognise that our interests and those of the users of our productions are identical. Before going on to a detailed description of







Stock Two sizes, & you can suit any WIDTH of door. Cut in two minutes to any length.

Also THE CHEAP

Easy to Fix. Easy to Remove.

1 owest Price. Quickest Sale.

The CHEAPEST Draught, &c., Preventer obtainable. BEST DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Smith Slater, Limited, Greaves Street, Oldham, Eng.,

our productions we should just like to discuss one or two matters regarding autocars, but more especially with reference to our own productions. It is well known now that the main feature of the Turrell system of transmission is the use of a belt as a slipping clutch. Why do we use the belt as a slipping clutch instead of one of the numerous forms of cone clutches, expanding clutches, spiral clutches, et hos genus omne?



Prepared from the finest selected Cocca, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Sold in quarterpound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homceopathic Chemists, London, England. EPPS'S COCCA BREAKFAST-SUPPER

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

The reason is a simple one. All these forms of clutch necessitate absolutely rigid frames to carry the bearings in which they run. Now, it is not possible to construct a rigid frame for an autocar-therefore any unevenness of the roads on which the autocars run must tend to twist the bearings of all cars. If cone clutches, &c., are used, which, as we have said, necessitate rigidity in their bearings, then the twisting must involve loss of power, and eventual destruction of the parts. Further, cone clutches require frequent adjustment, they also require the rubbing-faces frequently renewed; the first named of these operations may be successfully carried out by a private owner, the second necessitates a skilled workman. Now, if instead of using these

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

SUGARS they should be I

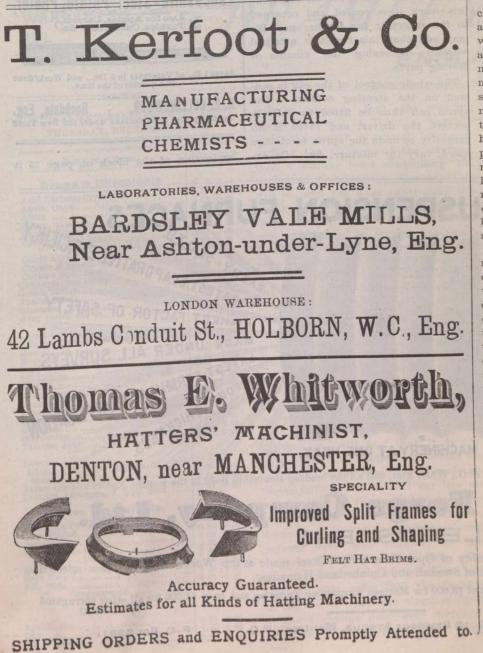
Icing

Caster

and



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.



clutches, we can make a plain belt and two plain pulleys do the same work, it is obvious that we shall have a much simpler arrangement, and one much more readily understood by laymen. The idiosycracies of a belt are soon learned. If it slips-a little more tension; if it breaks-a new fastener. If a clutch slips it may be half-a-hundred things, including the possibility of its bearings being permanently skewed owing to some violent jolt which has given the supposed rigid frame a permanent set. Clutches occasionally refuse to disengage, belts are much more amenable to reason.

The Turrell car is not, although it may seem paradoxical, a belt driven The original German Diamler car. was belt driven, Benz cars are belt driven-that is to say, the variations of speed and ratios of leverage from the motor to the road wheels are obtained by means of pulleys of varying diameters, with one belt for each speed. Regarding the lubrication of the car, we could readily forgive anyone who came to the conclusion, from a cursory examination of the car, that we do not lubricate any of our bearings at all. Most autocar builders make a special feature of fitting their lubricators on the dashboard, in order that as much lubricating oil as possible may be spilled in and about the car when filling. In the Turrell car the lubrication has been most carefully worked out, and is as far as possible automatic. In the motor we do not depend upon "splash lubrication" to oil the big ends of the connecting rods and crank pins; we fit a special automatic apparatus which lubricates the crank

2543



These Furnaces are made from special quality of Open-Hearth Acid Steel made at our Works, from the best selected brands of Swedish and Cumberland Hematites.

The United States Survey allow a Constant of 15,000 for Morison Suspension Furnaces and only 14,000 for all other corrugated types of furnace.

Agent: Mr. CEORGE HOLLAND, 12 Seymour Avenue, Montreal, P.Q. - P.O. Box 5291.

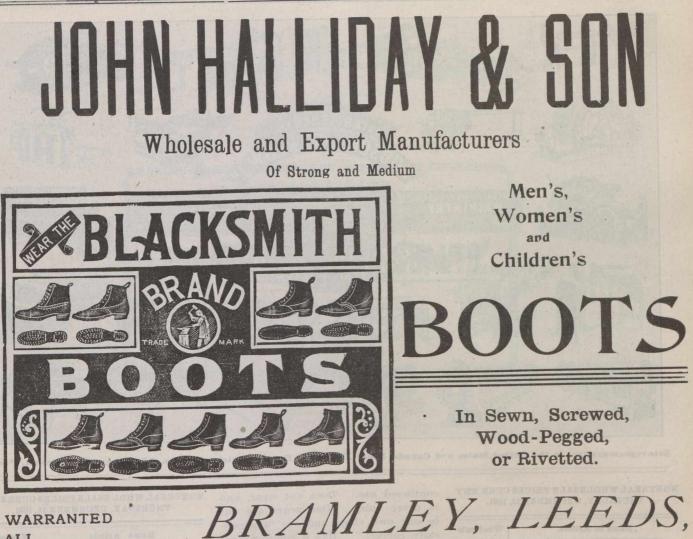
MADE UNDER ALL SURVEYS.

LATEST FORMULÆ ON APPLICATION. UNIFORM THICKNESS.

FLANGED COMPLETE BY HYDRAULIC MACHINERY AT ONE HEAT.

As supplied to the Cunard, P. & O., White Star, and all the leading steamship lines in the world.

ompany, Ltd. Leeds Forge LEEDS. ENG.



ALL LEATHER

ENGLAND.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

	Whol	esale
Name of Article.		
Drugs & Chemicals	\$ c. 0 35	\$ C. U 40
Acid Carbolic Cryst medi	0 16	0 18
Aloes, Cape	1 40	1 75
Aloes, Cape	0 05	0 07
Alum Borax, xtis. Brom. Potass Camphor. Ref Rings Ref Car Ck.	0 70	0 80
Brom, Potass	0 00	0 80
Camphor. Ref Kings Ref oz.ck	C 80	0 85
TOT OWNER.	0 40 0 25	0 45
Citric Acid Citrate Magnesia lb	6 50	7 00
Citrate Magnesia 10 Cocaine Hyd. (oz)	0 75	0 80
Cocaine Hyd. (oz) Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 20	0 25
Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar	1 25	1 75
Engom caup	0 16	0 20
Glycerine	0 20	0 40
Gum Arabic por astron	0 50	1 00 0 40
	0 25	0 30
ao per keg, 1b	5 00	5 50
do per keg, 10 Menthol, 1b		1 75
Menthol, 1b	2 75	2 50
Morphis	1 25	1 50
Oil Peppermint 10 Oil Lemon	4 (0	4 25
Oil Lemon Opium	0 07	
Oxalic Acid	0 50	U 75
Phosporus	0 08	0 10
Potash Bichromate	3 00	3 40 0 45
	0 85	0 90
Quinine	0 30	0 35
Strychnine		
T BT BOARD	10.00	
Licorice		
Licorice Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb	2 00	
boxes, Ballata cans	2 00	
Acme Licorice Fenets. cans Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans	1 50	0 00
	1 18 3	
Heavy Chemicals.	1.205	
Toman Internet	. 2 50	
Bleaching Powder. Blue Vitriol	5 50	7 50
Blue Vitriol Brimstone	. 2 00	25
Brimstone Caustic Soda 60	2 50	
Caustic Sous 00	1 25	
Soda Dicaro	0 70	5 0 8
Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda Goncentrated	1 50	20
Concentrated	12 10	
Dyestuffs.	1 28	
	0 27	7 0 2
Archil. con	0 0	
Archi. Con. Cutch. Ex. Logwood.	0 0	
HX. LOEWOOU.	-04.41	
and the second sec		

will be noticed that the steering wheel is placed on the top; immediately underneath is a small lever controlling the richness of the mixture, then a similar lever controlling the timing of the ignition. Beneath this will be seen the lever controlling the change of speed. Observe that the three speeds, forward and reverse, can be obtained by moving one small lever; consequently, no car can compare with our production for ease of control. One of two pedals controls the jockey pulley, which puts the necessary tension on the belt, the other is the means of actuating the handbrake. The cross handle between them is the seat starting gear. The side lever applies the powerful compen-sated handbrakes on the driving wheels. We should like to call special attention to the fact that we completely insulate our high tension circuit. Without going into technicalities, we will say that it is the only reasonable method of wiring an autocar. Short circuiting is made an impossibility. The Turrell car has no joints between the cylinder, combustion chamber, or waterjacket. Messrs. Accles-Turrell (whose business and patents have been acquired by the Pollock Engineering Co.) were the first to construct such cylinders, and have on this point "set the fashion to the world." Has the simplest form of speed change gear ever designed. Absolutely satisfactory after long

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CUBRENT THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

2545

Name of Article.	Wuolesale.
Phip Logwood ndigo (Bengal) ndigo Madras tambler fadder umac 'In Crystals	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fish.	
Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, N.F. Herrings, Nova Scotia Mackerel No. 2, bris Green Cod. No.1 Green Ci large No. 2 Large dry Gaspe per qntl. Salmon, bris Lab. Salmon, bris Lab. Salmon, this fels) "Boneless Fish "Cod Skinless Cod. case. N. S. Sak Herrings, in half-b rrels	4 10 4 75
Salt Lake Trout, half-bris Salt Whitefish Loch Fyne Herrings, keg	0 00 0 00

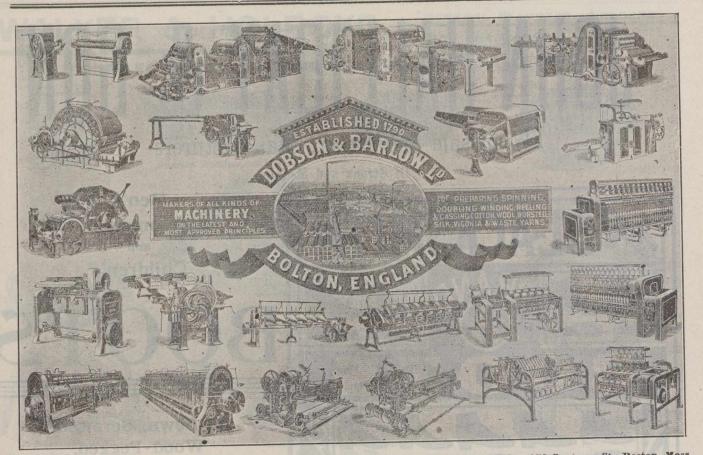
Flour.

Winter Wheat patents		1
Manitoba patents		1
Straight roller	8 50 3 60	,
do bags	1 70 1 75	
Strong Bakers	010 4 00)
Superfine	0 00 0 00	1
Rolled Oats	5 40 5 50)
Corn meal, bag	0 00 1 60)
Bran bulk	19 00 20 00	0
Shorts	21 00 28 0	0
Moullie	24 00 27 0	0
and the second sec	1000	

Farm Products.

20 TO 20 WOF

TTEB: Choicest Cr	0 21 0 211
d Grade do	0 18 0 19
d Grade	0 18 0 20
Astern "	0 17 0 18
ood to choice	0 14 0 15
resh Rolls	0 164 0 174



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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURR ENT THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm ProductsCon.	
CHEESE:	\$ c. \$ c.
Binest cold	0 093 0 10
Eastern	0 09 0 09 0 09
Inferior	000 000
Eces : New shipped	0 25 0 30
al fall	0 23 0 24 0 16 0 17
Cold Storage	0 16 0 17 0 14 0 16
el, fal Cold Storage.	0 14 0 16 0 13 0 15
No. Z	0 14 11 15
Hops: N. I.State, per Pacific Coast, " Canadian	0 14 0 14 0 124 0 19 0 28 0 35
German	0 124 0 19
German "	0 30 0 00
English British Columbia	0 18 0 26
British Columbia	
Hoe PRODUCTS: Been smoked per D.	0 14 0 15
Hama, city cured, "	0 131 0 14
Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl	18 00 18 50
do mess	0 00 8 00
Dressed Hogs, light	0 00 7 75
Land par Th Can Dure	0 111 0 11
Hoe PRODUCTS: Bacon, smoked, per D Hams, city cured, " Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl. Dressed Hogs, light " " heavy Lard, per D Can pure " Com. Refined	0 071 0 08
SUNDRIES :-	0 75 0 80
Potatoes, per bag Honey, White Clov., Comb Extracted	0 75 0 80
Honey, White Clov., Comb	0 08 0 10
4 Extracted	0 25 0 80
Beeswal	0 00 0 00
" Extracted Beaswax do. Best hand-picked	2 10 2 20
Groceries	Gargen in
Ganned Goods: Lobsters, %s to 1 lb, Sardines, %s to 1 lb, Sardines, % Canadiau Sardines Mackerel Salmon, 4 doz. case Clams, 1-lb tins, per Oysters " Tomatoes, 3s, per doz. Peaches, 2-lb. " S-lb. Pears, 2-lb, tins, per doz. Strawberries, Pres'd 2s. Raspberries 2s. Pineapples, 3-lb tin, p. doz. Gooseberries Pres, 2 s. Gr'ntAaces, 2-lb, tins, p. d. Blue Flums, 2 lbs Corn, 2 lb, tins. Peas, 2-lb tins. String Beans.	NAL -
Canned Goods:	1 75 3 2
Lobsters, %s to 1 10	7 00 17 0
Canadian Sardines	8 75. 4 00
Mackerel	1 00 1 10
Salmon, 4 doz. case	3 60 5 0 0 90 1 0
Clams, 1-lb tins, per	1 15 1 4
Tomatoes 3s. Der dog	0 80 0 9
Peaches, 2-lb.	1 65 1 8
** 3-Ib	. 2 25 2 5
Pears, 2-1b. tins, per doz	
Barnherries 25	1 45 1 6
Pineapples, 3-lb tin, p.doz	2 30 2 4
Gooseberries Pres. 2 s	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ar'n Gages, 2-In. tins, p. a	1 00 11
Blue Plume, 2 lb. ting	0 80 0 8
Boss 2-1b ting	. 0 824 0 9
String Beans	0 80 0 8
	The Car
Sugars: Factory.	0 00 4 1
Ex Granulatou, oristing	. 0 00 4 0
Acadis grad in bris	. 0 00 4 8
66 66 in bx8	0 00 5 0
Powdered, in bris	0 00 4 7
boxes	0 00 4
Paris Lumps, in bris	0 00 4 9
44 44 100-1b bx8	
Sugars: Factory. Ex Granulated, brls	8 85 8
Branded Yellows	4 4- 4

Does not wear, and continued use. is never noisy. Our gears are cut in our own shop, and are "theoretically correct." Has a commonsense wheelbase. Has complete high tension circuit, and therefore no possibility of failure or leakage. In this matter, again, we have set the fashion to the world. Has four equal wheels. No necessity to carry more than one spare tyre. Has power enough to ascend a hill of 1 in 5 with four persons up. Has speed enough to average fifteen to eighteen miles per hour. Has no shoddy cushions, nor cheap fripperies. It is built to stand hard wear and look gentlemanly after several years' usage. Has been thoroughly tested out of our hands. Has quite a lot of points that are only appreciated after using some foreign car or the production of a firm of amateur car builders. See advertisement on another page of this journal. Send for handsomely illustrated catalogue and special terms under new Canadian tariff to The Pollock Engineering Company, Autocar Works, Ashton-under-Lyne, England.

BARDSLEY & CO.

All dealers in and users of spirits are desirous of securing the latest and best inventions for drawing and removing these goods, for in these improvements lie much of the success in the pursuit of this line which all are desirous of obtaining. In no line of goods is there as much care taken as regards fittings, appliances, etc., as in bar goods and beer bottling and drawing appliances, for dealers in the best of these goods are always

MONTREAL WHOL CSALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

THORS BUILD	ASS
Name Article	Wholesale
Molasses (Barbados)	Sr Sc 0 28 0 29
do brls. & 1/28	0 814 0 824
Evaporated Apples,	0 00 0 10
Raisins:	
Sultanas. Loose Musc. Malaga Layers, London Con. Cluster.	0 09 0 12 0 081 0 19
Layers, London	0 00 1 50
Con. Cluster	0 00 2 00 0 00 2 75
Royal Bucking'm	0 00 3 25
Valencia	0 05 0 06
66 Leyers 66	0 061 0 07
Con. Cluster. Extra Dessert. Royal Bucking'm Valencia. " Selected" " Selected" " Leyers Currants, Provincials Filiatras" Patras"	0 01 0 05
Patras	0 00 000
Vostizzas	0 00 0.07
do French	0 07 0 09
Patras	0 031 0 00
Figs in bags a new layers Baking Soda, 112 lb. keg Spices: Cassia	0 08 0 13
Spices : Cassiamata	0 12 0 15
	0 90 1 20 C 15 0 16
Cloves	0 35 1 00
Jamaica ginger, bl "	0 08 0 15
Nutmegs	0 08 0 10
Pimento	0 10 0 12
Pepper, Black	0 25 0 27
African " " " " Pimento" Pepper, Black" " White" Mustard, 41b % jar, Eng	0 72 0 75
Rice, C. C.	0 23 0 251
" standard B	0 00 3 10
66 Patna	4 00 4 10
" Crystal Japan . "	5 00 5 10 6 60 7 60
Pot Barley has 98 lbs	0 00 2 20
Pearl " per lb	0 03 0 05
Tapioca, Pearl	0 00 0 05
Gelatine, 1 qt pk "	1 10 0 00
Bice, C.C	1 15 0 00
Vinegar: less 10 p.c. dis.	- OLARDAN -
Imp Trip Cote D'or	0 33 0 00
Crystal Pickling	0 23 0 00
W. W. XXX	0 25 0 00
W. W. X	. 0 17 0 00
Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. XX Pure Mait Cider X V XX	0 45 0 00
46 XXX	0 27 0 00
Hardware.	-Canetter
	A shall
Antimony	0 094 0 10
66 65 Straits 66	. 0 00 0 00
" Strip	. 0 00 0 81 . 0 00 0 00
OTTH WATT, SCHEDULE.	A COLORADOR
Base Price, per Keg, car lots	. 2 45 0 00 . 2 55 0 00
Less quantity Extras-Over and above 30d,	Contraction of the local division of the loc
40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nalls	1 78
The second s	



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

P	ame of A	rticie		1	Wnole	esale.
Ha	rdwar	eC	on.			
Cash and Way	Neila.				\$ C	\$ C
16 and 904 H	lot Cut ne	ar 100 lb	8		0 05	0 00
10 and 12d					0 10	0 00
8 and 9d		66			0 15 0 30	0 00
	**				0 40	0 00
4 and 5d		** 66			0 65	0 00
30		** 65			1 00	0 00
2d and be	100	DAT	Keg	ad-		
6 and 7d 4 and 5d 3d 2d Cut spike vance.	ID TOOL	-		1042		
This a blued	ne118-				1 00	0.0
2d per 100	108				1 50	0 00
2d			Box	bre	1 00	
	ST-IIC					
Flooring	Nalls- per 100 lbs				0 55	0 00
20 to 30d 1 10 to 16d	66 100 10c		•••••		0 60	0 00
S and 9d	66 66 66					0 00
6 and 7d	66				0 70 0 95	0 00
4 to 5d	66 66				1 20	0 00
24					1	0.00
Finishing	nails-	- 100 1	ha		0 60	0 00
9 inch and	ionger Dy	66 E			0 65	0 00
2 and 2%	1DCI	66			0 70	0 00
g and zh					0 95	0 00
1% and 1%	66	66			1 20	0 00
1%	16	66			1 50	0 00
Slating na					0 95	0 00
Slating nat 1% and 1%	inch Der	100 IDE			1 20	
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1% and 1%					1 20	
1%		66			1 50) 0 00
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5 inch and 2% and 2% 2 and 2% 1% and 13						
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expected to have the best appliances for their handling. We refer our readers to the advertisement, printed weekly in our columns, of Messrs. Bardsley & Co., 39 Union Street, Oldham, Eng., to whom just credit is given for the manufacture of the latest and most approved articles to be found in this special branch. Messrs. Bardsley & Co., are makers of the Nondrip stone cylinder Beer Engines and Self-closing Spirit Taps. Makers of the Automatic Waste Preventive Beer Engines and Non-drip Spirit Taps. Inventors, patentees, and sole authorised makers of the "Bardsley" patent stone cylinder non-drip waste preventive beer engines. Other specialties: Safety cork drawers, barrel tilters, bar tables, mullers, glass and china spirit kegs, froth jugs, and every description of bar and cellar Bardsley's improved spirit fittings. taps. These taps are the very best taps on the market, and will repay their cost in a few weeks' time by preventing dripping at nozzle.

Improved safety cork drawer. No broken bottles or lacerated hands if this machine be used. One forward movement of the lever draws the cork, and one backward movement discharges it from screw. An ingeniously constructed clamp attached to the mouth of the machine holds a bottle of any shape or size securely in position while the cork is being drawn, thereby rendering unnecessary holding of the bottle by the hand. The clamp holds the bottle in perfect

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901,

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
9-16	3 85 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 76 0 00 3 60 0 00 3 60 0 00 3 50 0 00
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1½ Bright, 1½ to 1½ Galvanized Iron: Queen's Head, or equal { gauge 28 Comet do 28 gauge	3 25 0 00 4 50 4 75 4 25 4 50
Iron Horse Shoes: No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller	0 00 8 50 0 00 3 75
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Car lots Norway, base Am, Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2 ift., 18. if if Boller plates, iron, base if if if if if if if if<	
Black Iron pipe, { in { in	3 20 4 80 6 50 7 80 10 40 0 08 base 2 75 0 00 2 20 base
 Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs Toe Calk	2 75 base



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICESCURRENT. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

the house of the local part of the part of the local part of the second se	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Terne Plate IC. 20x28 Russ. Sheet Iron Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts. 22 and 24 guage case lots. 26 guage. Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs; Sheet, Sheet,	8 00 8 25 0 10 0 00 9 60 7 50 0 00 7 75 3 25 3 25 0 00 0 04 0 00 6 50 7 09 0 00 less 30 p.c.
Zinc: Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet, Zinc "	0 00 4 75 5 75 6 00
Black Sheet Iron. Per 100 lbs. 8 to 16 guage	3 65 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 65 0 00 2 80 0 00 2 80 0 00 2 80 0 00 3 95 0 00 3 95 0 00 3 55 0 00 3 65 0 00 2 95 0 00 3 05 0 01 4 05 0 00 4 05 0 00 5 00 f 0.5 Montreal, 0.0 0.0 0.0
6 to 9 Rope.	2 80 base
Bisal, base	0 12 0 12 0 12 0 13 0 13 0 15 1 0 16 0 16 0 16 0 16 0 16 0 16 1 0 17 0 11
Wire Nalls. Base Price carload. Lees than " 2d ertra 2d f ** 3d **	2 85 1 00 1 00 0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15

perature, nor are they so fragile as 16d and 20d "Base Base cylinders made of glass. 1 70 0 00 0 80 0 00 1 05 0 00

line with the screw, making it impossible for the cork screw to strike the glass and cause breakage of screw or bottle, with disastrous results to the operator. Should the bottle of beer new drawn not be nice, by putting bottle back in clamp the back motion of handle will replace cork in the bottle. The advantage of this machime cannot be over-estimated for convenience, sagety in working, durability, and low price. Cork screws for all descriptions of machines al-The "Bardsley" ways in stock. patent stone cylinder non-drip beer pump. This firm have great pleasure in drawing the attention of licensed victuallers, hotel keepers, &c., to their improvements in beer pumps for keeping beer cool, free from metallic impurity, and preventing waste Beer pump cylinders, at the nozzle. as at present constructed, have been made of brass, with the result that the interior of the barrel, being continually subject to friction from the leather bucket, has a deteriorating effect upon the liquor, especially when the beer has been allowed to stand in the pump some length of - To obviate the above defects time. this firm introduced a glass cylinder, but the difficulties of manufacturing and using so fragile a material have proved most insuperable. Their later invention is in making the pump barrel of stoneware, this causing the liquor passing through the pumps to be absolutely tasteless of such impurities as are caused by the liquor having to stand in cylinders made of brass. In addition to this advantage, pump barrels made of stoneware are stronger, and easily made, and are not so sensitive to changes of tem-Linseed, raw, nett..... boiled, nett .

Another important improvement combined in these cylinders is for preventing running or dripping at the

MONTREAL	WHOLES	ALE PRICE	ES	CURRENT.	
		ECEMBER			

Name of Article	Wholesale
Hides and Tallow	
Montreal Green Hides "No.1	0 071 0 00
66 NO. 2	0 061 0 00
14 No. 3	0 051 0 00
¹¹ No. 3 Fanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured & inspect'd Sheepskins	0 00 0 00
Clips	0 00 0 00
Lambskins each	0 00 0 60
Calfskins, No. 1	0 00 0 06
Cilips. Lambskins each. Calfskins, No. 1 " No. 2 Horse hides.	1 50 2 00
Leather	4 E 164
No. 1 D. A. Sola	0 27 0 28
No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1	0 25 0 20
No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole	0 24 0 23 0 29
light medium & heavy.	0 28 0 29 0 29
⁷⁶ No. 2	0.96 0.97
Harness	0 26 0 32
NO. 2 Harness. Upper, heavy Upper, light. Grained Upper Scotch Grain Vin Skins Franch	0 35 0 37
Grained Upper	0 84 0 8
Scotch Grain	0 35 0 3
Kip Skins, French	0 60 0 6
Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf.	0 50 0 6
Hemlock Calf	0 50 0 7
French Calt.	0 50 0 6
heavy	0 17 0 2
⁴⁴ heavy ⁴⁴ small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft	0 18 0 2
Enameled Cow per ft	0 16 0 1
Brash (Cow) Kid	0 12 0 1
Glove Grain	0 12 0 1
B. Calf	0 11 0 1
Buff.	. 0 18 0 1
Russetts, light	0 35 0 4
No 2	0 35 0 4
ssaddlers' doz	7 50 9 0
Buff Russetts, light ¹⁴ heavy ¹⁵ No. 2 ¹⁶ Saddlers' doz Imt. French Calf English Oak lb Decools extra	
English Oak ID Dongola, extra	0 38 0 4
No. 1	0 20 0 2
ss ordinary	0 14 0 1
Colored Pebbles	0 16 0 5
	20 1228 265
Olls	The M
Cod Oll	. 0 35 0
S. R. Pale Seal	. 0 50 0
S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nfd. Norw	
1100088	. 0 00 1
16 Norwegian	0 95 1
Castor Oil	
Castor Oil bris Lard Oil, Extra	0 75 0

" bolled, nett Olive, pure.... Extra, qt., per case. Turpentine, nett Petroleum: Benzine.... Gasoline Silver Star....

0 20

0 19 0 20 0 144 0 154

Building Paper.



nozzle or front tap caused by the return stroke of the piston rod after drawing, in ordinary pumps, but compensated for in our stone cylinders. The combination of these patents make the most perfect beer engine ever introduced to the trade for simplicity, durability, cleanliness, and

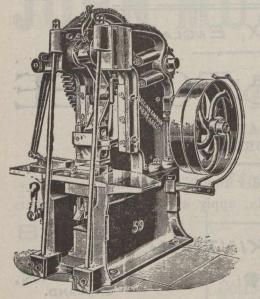
Albany Ohambers, 63 King Street,

Harbinger Patent Elastic Metallic Packing Company,

Telegraphic Address:"MICA, SOUTH SHIELDS."

SOUTH SHIELDS, England.

Telegraphic Address:-"CAMBRIAN, LEEDS."



PULLAN & MANN'S Steam-Power Brick and Tile Press,

Telephone No. 1232.

For

IMPROVED NEW HEAVY DESIGN.

Capacity 10,000 to 12,000 best facing bricks per day. Will press Bull Noses, Splays. and other Ornamental Bricks. Also Flooring Tiles, Paving Bricks, etc. Puts two slow nips on each Brick. Approx. weight, 3 tons. Only one horse power required to drive. Small Engine combined with Press if required. Safety-Guards fitted round Press not shown in illustration.

This Brick and Tile Press is a strong and massive Machine, simple in construction, having few wearing parts, and costing very little for repairs. It is self contained, requiring merely two timbers to rest upon.

The great pressure applied to each brick or tile is obtained by a powerful arrangement of toggle levers, which gives two slow nips to each brick. The pressure remains on the bricks for a considerable time, thereby squeezing out all the air and making a good, sound brick.

The motions for feeding and delivering the bricks to and from the mould, and also for lifting them out of the mould, are all self-acting and simple. The bricks can be delivered either side, and the Press can be easily regulated to press any thickness of bricks.

Toggle levers and other parts subject to great stress are made of best crucible cast steel, and all shafts run in gun-metal bearings of large wearing surfaces, and the whole is constructed of the best workmanship and material.

PULLAN & MANN, Cambrian Works, LEEDS, ENG. Patent Improved Brick, Tile, and Sanitary Pipe Machinery, Etc.

reasonable cost. Both improvements can be fitted to existing machines and will repay their outlay in a short time. First glass in the morning equal to last at night. Send for illustrated catalogue and special terms under new Canadian preferential tariff, to Bardsley & Co., 39 Union square, Oldham, Eng.

ABEL LEES & SONS.

Mesrs. Abel Lees & Sons, of the Wheatfield Iron Works, Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne, are makers of every description of plain and fluted bottom and top rollers, and loose boss top rollers, for cotton, woollen and silk machinery, machinist and millwright shafting from ½-inch diameter, in long or short lengths, faller, back and speed shafts, centre shafts, in iron, case-hardened iron or steel.

The firm make a specialty of attending to all kinds of mill repairs. They can furnish new lines of rollers in iron, case hardened iron or steel, necks and squares hardened, fluted rollers trued and sharpened, necks trued and levelled, joints re-made. Advice given on roller repairs and venewals. Spare top rollers, spare loose boss top rollers, loose boxs roller shells and arbours supplied separately.

THE BOOTLE JUTE FACTORY CO., LIMITED.

The Bootle Jute Factory Co., Ltd., Liverpool, have large works at the mouth of the Mersey, for the manufacture of all sorts of jute goods, especially bags, bagging, packs and packing; and are prepared to supply to Canadian buyers all such goods at the lowest possible prices. They are in the most favorable position for carrying through large contracts, as they are in direct communication with the growers and balers of jute in India, and equally in contact with all the means of transit to Canada and the West. Their goods being manufactured in England will come in under the special tariff, and goods can be delivered in any railway centre in Canada at a through rate of freight. This firm has now been in existence for forty years, which is some guarantee for its stability and respectability. Canadian buyers are strongly advised to give them a trial.

LETTERS.

From a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.

The following, supposed to have been written by a late multi-millionaire packer of Chicago, is the first of a series of letters being published in a Philadelphia paper. As they portray a phase of life quite frequently met with, their persual will pot i.e without interest, and possibly benefit:—

Chicago, May 4, 18-

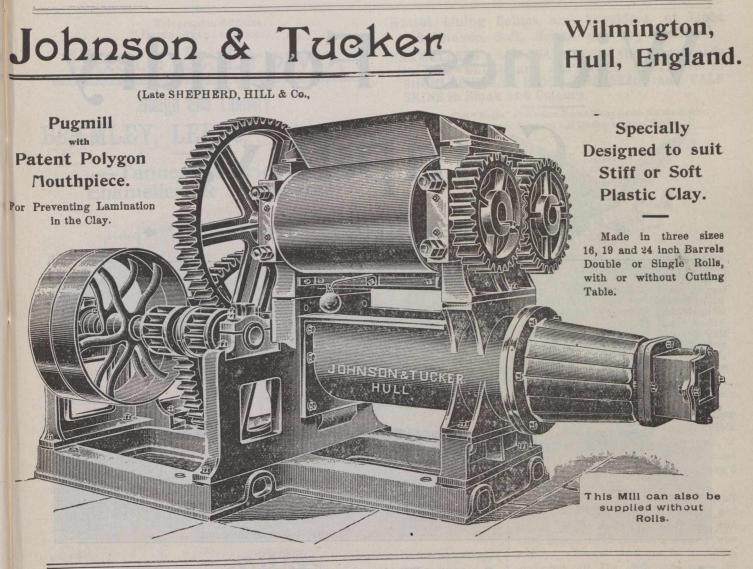
Dear Pierrepont:

The cashier has just handed me your expense account for the month, and it fairly makes a fellow humpshouldered to look it over. When I told you that I wished you to get a liberal education, I didn't mean that I wanted to buy Cambridge. Of course the bills won't break me, but they will break you unless you are very, very careful.

I have noticed for the last two years that your accounts have grown heavier every month, but I haven't seen any signs of your taking honors to justify the inceased operating expenses; and that is bad business— a good deal like feeding his weight in corn to a scalawag steer that won't fat up.

I haven't said anything about this before as I trusted a good deal to your native common-sense to keep you from making a fool of yourself in the way that some of these young fellows who haven't had to work for it do. But because I have kept si-

2550



lent, I don't want you to get it into your head that the old man's rich, and that he can stand it, because he won't stand it after you leave college. The sooner you adjust your spending to what your earning capacity will be, the easier they will find it to live together.

The only sure way that a man can get rich quick is to have it given to him or to inherit it. You are not going to get rich that way-at least, not until after you have proved your ability to hold a pretty important position with the firm; and, of course, there is just one place from which a man can start for that position with Braham & Co. It doesn't make any difference whether he is the son of the old man or of the cellar bossthat place is at the bottom. And the bottom in the office end of this business is a seat at the mailing desk, with eight dollars every Saturday night.

I can't hand out any ready-made success to you. It would do you no good, and it would do the house harm. There is plenty of room at the top here, but there is no elevator in the building. Starting as you do, with a good education, you should be able to climb quicker than the fellow who hasn't got it; but there's going to be a time when you begin at the factory when you won't be able to lick stamps so fast as the other boys at the desk. Yet the man who hasn't licked stamps isn't fit to write letters. Naturally that is the time when knowing whether the pie comes before the ice cream, and how to run an automobile isn't going to be of real use to you.

I simply mention these things because I am afraid your ideas as to the basis on which you are coming with the house have swelled up a little in the East. I can give you a start, but after that you will have to dynamite your way to the front by yourself. It is all with the man. If you gave some fellows a talent wrapped in a napkin to start with in business, they would swap the talent for a gold brick, and lose the napkin; and there are others that you could start out with just a napkin, who would set up with it in the dry goods busines in a small way and then coax the other fellow's talent into it.

I have pride enough to believe that you have the right sort of stuff in you, but I want to see some it come You will never make a good out. merchant of yourself by reversing the order in which the Lord decreed that we should proceed-learning the spending before the earning end of the business. Pay day is always a month off for the spendthrift, and he is never able to realize more than sixty cents on any dollar that comes to him. But a dollar is worth one hundred and six cents to a good business man and he never spends the dollar. It is the man who keeps saving up and expenses down that buys an interest in the concern. That is where you are going to find yourself weak if your expense accounts don't lie, and they generally don't lie in that par-

ticular way, although Baron Munchausen was the first travelling man, and my drummers' bills still show his influence.

I know that when a lot of young men get off by themselves some of them think that recklessness with money brands them as good fellows, and that carefulness is meanness. That is the one end of a college education that is pure cussedness; and that is the one thing that makes nine business men out of ten hesitate to send their boys off to school. But on the other hand, that is the spot where the young man has a chance to show that he is not a lightweight. I know that a good many people say that I am a pretty close old proposition; that I make every hog that goes through my packing house give up more lard than the Lord gave him gross weight; that I have improved on Nature to the extent of getting four hams out of an animal that began life with two; but you have lived with me long enough to know that my hand is usually in my pocket at the right time.

Now I want to say right here that the meanest man alive is the one who is generous with money that he has not had to sweat for, and that the boy who is a good fellow at some one else's expense would not work up into first-class fetilizer. That same ambition to be known as a good fellow has crowded my office with second-rate clerks, and they will always be second rate clerks. If you have it hold it down until you have

Widnes Foundry Company. -1841.



Morecambe Pier (East View), ERECTED, 1898, BY THE WIDNES FOUNDRY CO.

WIDNES,

Lancashire, - - England.

Then, if your worked for a year. ambition runs to hunching up all week over a desk to earn eight dollars to blow on a few rounds of drinks for the boys on Saturday night, there is no objection to your gratifying it; for I will know that the Lord didn't intend you to be your own boss.

You know how I began - I was started off with a kick, but that a kick up, and in the end every one since lifted me a little bit higher. I got two dollars a week, and slept under the counter, and you can bet I knew just how many pennies there were in each of those dollars and how hard the floor was. That is what you have got to learn.

I remember when I was on the

Lakes, our schooner was passing out through the draw at Buffalo when I saw little Bill Riggs, the butcher, standing up above me on the end of the bridge with a big roast of beef in his basket. They were a little short in the galley on that trip, so I called to Bill and he threw the roast down to me. I asked him how much, and he called back, "about a dollar." That was mighty good beef, and when we struck Buffalo again on the return trip, I thought I would like a little more of it. So I went up to Bill's shop and asked him for a piece of the same. But this time he gave me a little roast, not near so big as the other, and it was pretty tough and stringy. But when I asked him how much, he answered,

"about a dollar." He simply didn't have any sense of values, and that's the business man's sixth sense. Bill has always been a big, healthy, hardworking man, but to-day he is very, very poor.

The Bills ain't all in the butcher business. I've got some of them right now in my office, but they will never climb over the railing that separates the clerks from the executives. Yet if they would put in half the time thinking for the house, that they give up to hatching out reasons why they ought to be allowed to overdraw their salary accounts, I couldn't keep them out of our private offices with a poleaxe, and I wouldn't want to; for they could double their salaries in a year. But I always lay it down



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 assortments always on hand. Stained Hide and Kip Bellies, etc. to any shade and requirement. Enamelled Shoulders. Enamelled Sealskins. and requirement.

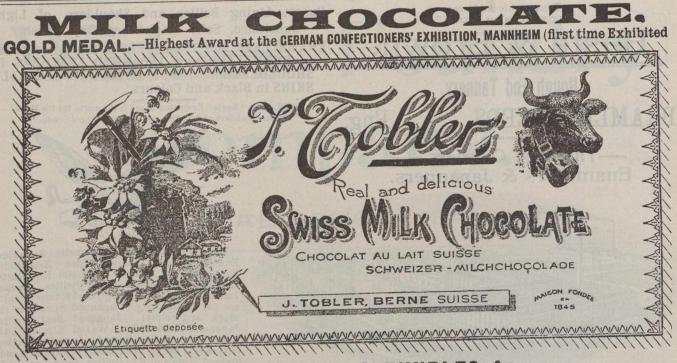
> sell Sage when it comes to trading with the old man's money. He'd punch any bank account as full of holes as a carload of wild Texans would a fool stockman that they'd got in a corner.

Now I know you'll say that I don't understand how it is; that you've got to do as the other fellows do, and that things have changed since I was a boy. There's nothing in it. Adam invented all the different ways in which a young man can make a fool of himself, and the college yell at the end of them is just a frill that doesn't change essentials. The boy who does anything just because the other fellows do it, is apt to scratch a poor man's back all his life. He's the chap that's buying wheat at ninetyseven cents the day before the market breaks. They call him "the country" in the market reports, but the city's full of him. Its the fellow who has the spunk to think and act for himself, and sells short when prices hit the high C and the house is standing . on its hind legs yelling for more, that sits in the directors' meetings when he gets on toward forty.

We've got an old steer out at the packing-house that stands around at the foot of the runway leading up to



Special Rates to Canadians under the New Tariff.



Also in CROQUETTES, BUNDLES, &c.

Cable and Telegraphic Address : - "BUSINESS, LIVERPOOL." Codes used -A.B.C., A.I. and Western Union. 60 Victoria Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

the killing pens, looking for all the world like one of the village fathers sitting on the cracker box before the grocery-sort of sad-eyed, dreamy old cuss-always has two or three straws from his cud sticking out of the corner of his mouth. You never saw a steer that looked as if he took less interest in things. But by and by the boys drive a bunch of steers toward him, and then you'll see Old Abe move off up that runway, sort of beckoning the bunch after him with that wicked old stump of a tail of his, as if there was something mighty interesting to steers at the top, and something that every Texan and Colorado, raw from the prairies ought to have a look at to put a metropolitan finish on him. Those steers just naturally follow along on up that runway and into the killing pens. But just as they get to the top, old Abe someway gets lost in the crowd and he isn't among those present when the gates are closed and the real trouble begins for his new friends.

I never saw a dozen boys together that there wasn't an Old Abe among them. If you find your crowd following him keep away from it. There are times when it's safest to be lonesome. Use a little common-sense, caution and conscience. You can stock a store with those three commodities, when you get enough of them. But you've got to begin getting them young. They ain't catching after you toughen up a bit.

You needn't write me if you feel yourself getting them. The symptoms will show in your expense account. Goodby, life's too short to write letters and New York's calling me on the wire.

12

Your affectionate father, JOHN GRAHAM,

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	viana gnotal per	lons
Sritish American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Vestern Assurance Fnarante: Co. of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13.372	3%-6mos. 5-6mos. 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	\$50 400 100 40 50	\$50 50 10 20 50	9	9%
BRITISH AND FORBIGNQuotations o	n the Lo	ndon Marke	a. Nov 80.	1901. Marke	t value + t	o a u p șt
Illiance Assur	250,000	88. p.s.	20	2 1-5	93/4	101/4
ting	24,000	24 p.s.	50	6	£28	\$?0 101
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tias	24,000 67,000	24 p.s. 25 128, p.s.	20 25	64	181%	193
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*Excinding periodical cash bonus.

SIGNS OF CHEAPER SUGAR.

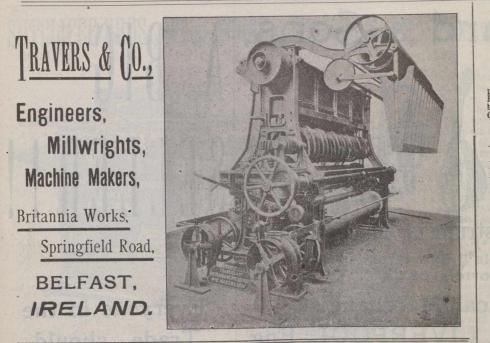
Shipping and other interests in the Eastern States identified with trade in the Far East, and particularly sugar interests, are much interested in the complications that have arisen, and are likely to in the near future over the U.S. Cupreme Court decision defining the status of the Philippines. It seems to be taken for granted among those interests, says a New York contemporary, that the decision does not conflict with the Spooner Act, and that the legality of duties collected on goods exported to the Philippines from the United States has not been affected. This is a separate question which will come before the court at a future date on its own merits.

George R. Bidwell, Collector of the port, was notified officially by Secretary Gage last week, of the decision. and was instructed accordingly. The order came by telegraph, and is as follows:

"Collector of Custo'ms, New York, N.Y.:

"Discontinue requirement entry and collection of duty on merchandise shown by manifests of vessels to be shipped from Philippines. Allow free delivery goods in bond. Detain cigars and cigarettes until internal revenue stamps are affixed under Circulars 81

STOCKS AND BONDS- INSURANCE COMPANIES-CAMADIAN. - MOULTMAN QUOTATIONS Dec. 9, 1901.



and 85, current year. Refunds will be made by certified statement where protest duly filed."

The two most important effects of decision, so far as immediate business is concerned, are, it is agreed, first, the restriction of imports direct from the Philippines to the United States to American vessels in accordance with the coasting laws, and second, the entrance of Philippine sugar free of duty.

The navigation laws provide that only vessels with American registry can carry cargo between ports of the There are several United States. British vessels on their way here at the present time. But their agents expect no special trouble in landing the goods. Several large steamship firms have, in fact, already made careful inquiries at Washington with a view of guarding against just such a condition as the decision has created, and they have received assurances that in view of the fact that no intentional violation of the laws was contemplated a satisfactory manner of landing the cargoes can be depended on. The cargoes will, it is believed, be allowed entry under protest, and the matter will end there.

This will, of course, merely cover vessels already on the water and perhaps those loading; but it is expected in shipping circles that legislation will speedily be enacted that will allow foreign vessels to continue in the Philippines trade. "If we cannot continue in that trade it will simply mean higher rates of freight," said a steamship man recently. "It will only be necessary to first ship freight to Hong Kong and then to break bulk and ship it to this country. This will, of course, cost more money, and the goods will have to pay for it."

Another point which was made by

WINDSOR, The Board of Trade is prepared to entertain pro-posals for the location of Industries in the city. Population of city and suburbs about 16,000. No better rail and water transportation facilities in Canada. Address with particulars: F. H MACPHERSON, Secretary B. of T

British shipping interests was that under the favored nation clause Great Britain would insist upon rights for her ships in American trade equal with those enjoyed by Spanish ships, which, under the Paris treaty, are allowed equal privileges with American ships in the Philippines trade. The participation of foreign vessels in American trade with the Philippines is given by the Treasury Department statistics for the fiscal year 1901 of imports from the Philippines and exports to the Philippines as follows:

Vessels.

-Merchandise-Imports Exports. Total \$4,420,289 ...4,014,180

138,249 428.521 In American.. .. In foreign.. 4,277,925 3.288.298 In regard to the effect of the Supreme Court decision on the sugar situation, it is of interest to note that local refiners have received cable offers of Philippine sugar on a dutypaid basis at New York, on American vessels. Sugar from the Philippines since the Spanish war began has not out much figure in the local market. It has pratically all gone to Hong Kong, and has only been sufficient to meet the requirements of the Far Eastern consumption. In the fiscal year 1900 the imports of sugar cane from the Philippines into the United States amounted to 49,490,542 pounds. In 1901 they amounted to but 4,693,-

John Smith, CRANE WORKS, KEIGHLEY, Yorks, ENGLAND. SPECIALITIES STONE SAW FRAMES JOHN SMITH SOLE MAKER KEICHLEY And DERRICK CRANES. Nat. Telephone, 29 Keighley. Telegraphic Address: "CRANES, KEIGHLEY." Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Considerably over 300 Saw Frames at work,



333 pounds, and so far during the current fiscal year there have virtually been no imports.

Sugar refiners feel quite elated at the effect of the decision. The possibilties of the Philippines as a sugar producer are very great, and it is argued that the new condition puts the advocates of free sugar from Cuba in a much more favorable position than they have hitherto occupied, on the ground that it will be considered unfair to Cuba to continue a duty on

the sugar of that island when the duty is not being collected on sugar from the Philippines, to say nothing of Hawaii and Porto Rico. It is, moreover, argued that the advocates of free sugar have secured a much more advantageous position in that the burden of securing a change from existing tariff conditions, so far as the Philippines are concerned, at least, will be upon the beet sugar interest. It is always much harder, it is argued, to fight on the offensive than **Confectionery Co.**,

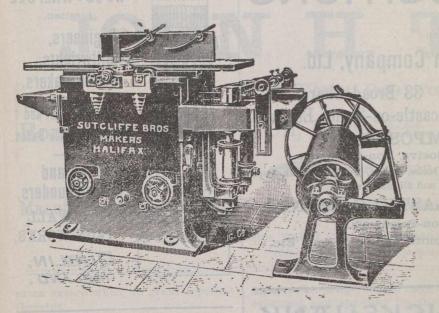
LIVERPOOL.

Special prices to Canadians under the

new tariff.

England.

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



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine.

the defensive in such matters. As sugar and hemp are practically the only articles imported from the Philippines in considerable quantities and as hemp has heretofore been on the free list, the actual effects of the decision on the import trade seem to centre in sugar.

This is the most useful machine that a Joiner or Builder can have. It will plane wood perfectly true on the top tables, or will rabbet, bevel, chamfer, or stop chamfer, or plane a perfect glue joint, and on the bottom table will plane wood, self-feeding underneath the cutters, any thickness from 1-16 in to 8 in. on all three sides at once or separately ; or will work nearly every kind of moulding, or tongue and groove boards, to the full width of the machine. It is specially adapted for **DOORS** or any other work which requires planing accurately ; one face of the wood is planed true on the top tables, then planed on the other three sides, absolutely true and square. The rate of feed can be altered from 10, 17 to 24 feet per minute, and a cut % in. deep may be taken off without any slipping of the feed motion. The horizontal spindle is all in one piece of forged steel, and runs in long bearings of the best anti-friction metal. It is fitted with THREE KNIVES fixed on the twist to give a shearing cut. The upright spindles are of forged steel, and are adjustable across the width of the machine. Countershaft included with machine, and knives on all spindles ready for work. This machine will do more work per hour, and better work, than 20 good men.

Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.

GASOLINE LAMP HAZARD.

The hazard of gasoline lamps is being expensively impressed upon un-

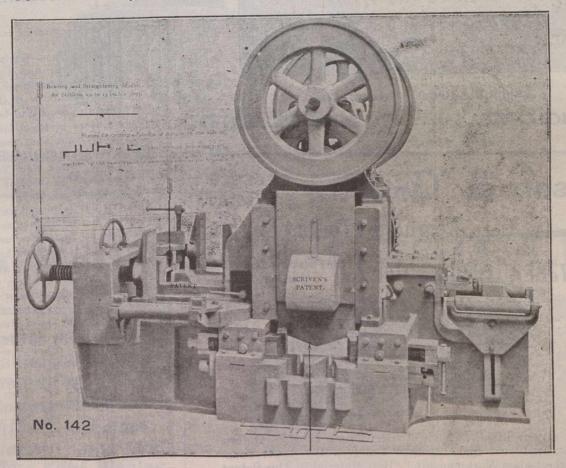
LEEDS.

ENG.

Tel. Address : "SCRIVEN, LEEDS."

ESTABLISHED 1851. CRIVEN & CO..

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 Plate Bending Machine, with Bend Plates to end without flat. 2558



have a right to demand the payment of an additional premium for this

Special Terms to Canadians under the NewTariff.

Contractor to H. M. Government.

Tel. Address, "Thom, Patricroft."

ing at Chicago.

2559



Canal Works, Patricroft, near Manchester, England.

Boring for Minerals, Oil, Brine, Etc.

Artesian Wells put down to any depth Mai ufacturer of all kinds of Rock Boring Tools, Centrifugal, Deep Well & Donkey Pumps.

Special Estimates under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff. (Cut will be inserted as soon as received.)

extra hazard when we grant a permit for gasoline lamps except such as are therefor.

examined and approved by the Com-"As you know, we grant no permits mittee on Fire Protection Engineer-



maintained at the expense of the companies for the purpose of passing upon the proper construction of equipments for lighting and heating. We will, under no circumstances, permit the use of a lamp which has not the approval of this bureau as to its proper construction, but even with the lamps the hazard of the use of gasoline remains and cannot be eliminated, and should therefore be charged for. "After receipt of this letter you will

This is a bureau

please decline to grant a permit for the use of gasoline lamps for lighting except such lamps as are approved by the Chicago Committee on Fire Protection Engineering; and where the lamp has such approval you will charge an extra premium of 1/4 of 1 per cent. of the amount insured for such permit, and 1-10th of 1 per cent. of the amount insured for each additional lamp permitted, where more than one is used. The permit must in every case designate the number of lamps permitted. Whether other companies do or do not make an additional charge for these lamps, will not affect the policy of this office."

HALIFAX ENG.

-HARTLEPOOL, ENGLAND -

A. Earnshaw & Sons, Ltd.,

ABBER

Crown Works,

MAKERS OF

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



ESTABLISHED 1880.

14 HIGH BRIDGE, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

pound, and a decided advance for the average of potatoes. Apples alone, in this class, were lower In miscellaneous food the principal changes were gains in coffee tea, whiskey, and spice; with declines in sugar, rice and fish. A small loss was recorded in the clothing class, due to lower prices for hides, and silk, though cotton, wool, and leather were a shade firmer. Metals declined because of a restoration of normal conditions in the



South St. Roque's Works, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND. SACK PRINTING MACHINES, THE FINEST MACHINE MADE

FOR JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTING. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tarliff.

plate for the first time since the strike, and cheaper wire nails. Pig iron advanced and tin was also 1c higher, after having been violently inflated by a corner in spot. Fortunately, the abnormal condition was over before the new month opened, so that the index number was not affected by the temporary spurt. In the miscellaneous class there was a small decline, led by glass and linseed oil. Turpentine, hemp and drugs also weakened, while gains were recorded in lath, brick and a few minor items.

MAKING MACARONI.

Macaroni and its kindred products -vermicelli, spaghetti, noodles, and "letters"-are coming to be recognized as staple products, and recently its consumption has increased to considerable proportions. "Macaroni," declares a western paper, "is rapidly taking a place on the American dinner table as a necessity. It contains about the same proportion of starch, gluten, and sugar found in potatoes, and among many families it is being used as a substitute for the tuber. Its cost is less in proportion to potatoes and its nutritive value about as great. One pound of macaroni will last a family of six people for two

meals, while a pound of potatoes will only last half the time. For years macaroni was looked upon with disfavor by Americans because it was an Italian dish, but it has been growing in popularity right along until it is now found on almost every table in the land. Formerly there was an impression that Italian macaroni was the best, but the American manufacturer has demonstrated that he can put up a better article than comes here from Italy, although there is still a considerable quantity imported. The American-made macaroni is more cleanly manufactured. In Italy the drying process is still crude. The strings of doughy mixture are placed out of doors on any supporting projection and the macaroni gathers all the dirt that comes its way. In the American-made article the dough, after it comes from the molds, is carried to drying rooms, where it remains six days before it is ready for In the manufacture the packing. American uses the latest and best The macaroni machine is machines. a big cylinder with a number of the bottom. The small holes in dough is placed in the cylinder and a plunger under hydraulic pressure forces the tubes of macaroni through in long strings. The centre holes are made by rods that fit in the cylinder holes, leaving only a slight space for the macaroni around them.

PEOPLING THE NORTH-WEST.

A grand advertisement has been given the Canadian North-West this season, the echoes of which are jingling in the pockets of the originators. The large immigration of a goood class of settlers from the Western States into the prairie regions of Western Canada, is one of the features of the present year. This class of immigration, says a Winnipeg letter, promises to speedily become the most important of all, if it has not already eclipsed other sources in numbers. Settlers from these States have been swarming all over our prairie country during the present year. They are a good class of settlersprobably the best we could get. They are familiar with prairie farming methods, and will have less to learn, or rather unlearn about farming, in adapting themselves to conditions here, than any other class of settlers who have come to this country. Many of these new settlers were formerly Canadians, or British subjects.. Years ago there was an enormous immigration of Canadians into the western states, and many of these who are coming north to our prairies are Canadians who moved to these states.

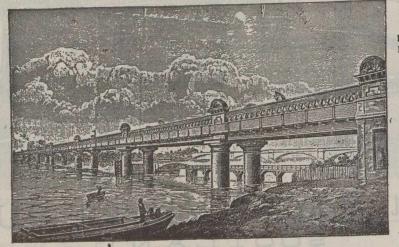
Years ago it was urged that more attention should be given to the west-



Contractors to His Majesty's and Foreign Governments and English Railways, the Secretary of State for India, The Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope, Crown Agents for the Colonies, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, South Indian Railway, East Indian Railway, Madras Railway, Bengal Dooars Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway, Central Argentine R^ailway, Argentine Great Western Railway, Argentine North Western Railway, Midland Uruguay Railway. Great Eastern oi Uruguay Railway, Mexican Southe^Fn Railway, Peruvian Railway, Recife and San Francisco Persambuco Railway, Western Railway of Havana, Tehuhontepec Railway, Alcoy Gandia Railway, Algeciras and Gibraliar Railway, Cordova and North Western Railway, Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway, Imperial Chinese Railways, Imperial Japanese Railways, Nippon Railway of Japan.

Patentees and Makers of

> Moore's Patent Pulley Block.



Patentees and Makers of **'The**

'The Teesdale' Patent Pulley Block.

PUTNEY BRIDGE, OVER THE RIVER THAMES, LONDON.

The Following are a few of the Principal Gontracts Executed by this Firm :

Kistna Bridge, Empress Bridge (Indian State Railways); Orange River Bridges, Klang River Bridge, Baaken's River Bridge, Sunday River Bridge, Vaal River Bridge (Cape Government Railways); Ibicuy Viaduct, Imbahia Bridge, (Brazilian Great Southern Railways); Encarnacion Viaduct (Mexican CentralRailways); Chitravat Bridge (Madras Railways); Odiel Viaduct (Zafra and Huelva Railway); Manaos Reservoir; Port Elizabeth Jetty; Becton Pier; St. Leonard's Pier; Dover Harbour Pier; Herne Bay Pier; Ramsey Landing Pier; Menai Straits Bridge Renewal; Barnes Bridge W'dening; London Bridge Widening; Caisson fo H.M. Dockyard, Devonport; Caisson for Calliope Graving Dock; Caisson for Imperial Docks, Nagasaki, Japan; Liverpool Street Station Extension, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blast Furnace Iron & Steel Works Plants

MILLS' PATENT WATER-SEALED VALVES, CAST-IRON BOWL SLEEPERS, RAILWAY and TRAMWAY CHAIRS.

Cast-Iron Tanks, Girders, Columns, and every Description of Heavy Castings, INGOT MOULDS.

ern states, in the effort to secure settlers for our prarie region. The wisdom of looking to these states for settlers, has been abundantly demonstrated. The movement which has now set in, is almost sure to in crease. It has a force within itself which will tend to expand the movement. Those who come will write back to friends, and in this way the country will be advertised and more will be induced to come.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen E. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports that in the past week 622 United States patents were granted, of which 74 were to residents of countries other than the United States. Of these 74 patents, residents of the British Empire obtained 39, as follows: England, 22; Canada, 13; Scotland, 2; Vaal River Colony, 1, and Victoria, 1. Those granted to Canadians are as follows: Cot, Otterville Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; flour bolting machine, George Fensom; combined traction engine and thresher, W. Stephenson; self-acting roller blind, F. J. Watkinson, et al; automatic locking extension ladder, S. T. Waggoner et al; grain drill, C. Desjardins; shoe sewing machine, E. Normancut; game, G. J. Kelly; apparatus for drying peat, J. W. Carswell et al; interrupter, R. H. Cunningham; perforator for printing presses, G. Kennedy et al; presser foot mechanism for shoe

sewing machines, E. Normancut; photograph printing frame, C. Whit-The following is a complete ham. list of Canadian patents granted to Canadians last week: Filters, H. J. Squire; carburetors, F. Paul and A.F. Gundlack; safety envelope, P. J. M. Waslying; rotary engines, E. Graham, et al; display stands, W. Northgraves; axes, A. Erickson; automatic bucket loading for wire rope tramways, B. C. Riblet; process of producing caustic alkali, H. A. Fraschi; mowing machines, H. Hardcastle et al.

OATS ARE TOO HIGH.

According to advices which have just reached the Department of Ag-



million bushels of oats for shipment to South Africa cannot be procured in the North-West. This is due to the fact that since the announcement was made of their intention to make the purchase prices have stiffened considerably. Previously oats were being sold in Calgary at from 15 to The depart-19 cents per bushel. ment is pepared to pay to the farmer 27 cents net, and allow three cents per bushel to the dealer, but higher than 30 cents the department cannot go under the instructions of the Home Government.

Even at these figures the British Government is paying the Canadian farmer 32 shillings per long ton more than any other country. Oats are being shipped now from New Zealand to South Africa at a much lower rate than from Canada, and when the other day Professor Robertson asked if a further order for Canadian oats would be forthcoming the answer of the War Office was in the negative. The Department has no particular interest in sending the oats to South Africa, the only desire being to find a market for the oat product of Alberta and at good figures. As now there is an active home demand for oats at a very remunerative price, the end which the Agricultural Commissioner had in view has been achieved.

With the exception of Russia most European countries have been for some time strengthening their stocks of gold. The Russian treasury has only decreased its stock by redeeming its notes, which had long been depreciated; it has accomplished the end for which a great stock of gold was acquired. The efforts of the Bank of France to acquire gold have been conjectured to be on account of the very great mass of silver money in that country which must be maintained at par. The South African war is perhaps a sufficient explanation of the efforts of England to increase its stock of gold; it is under the necessity of disbursing large sums of gold at a distance from home. The commercial crisis of Germany began more than a year ago and led the great financial institutions to prepare for falling values and maturing obligations by providing themselves with ready money.

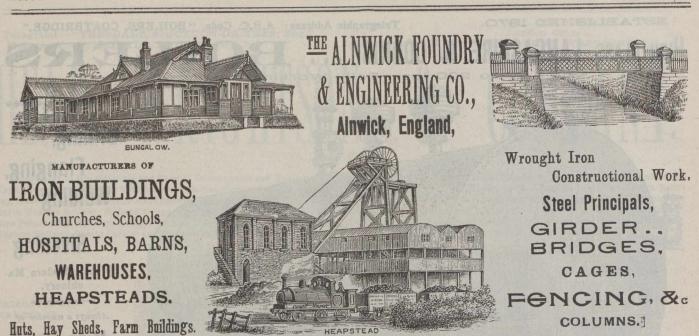
The need of gold, therefore, is decidedly greater in Europe than in the U.S., and, responding to commercial pressure, as any good currency must, the gold goes abroad. It is not driven out by depreciated currency, though it can be the more easily spared because of the large paper circulation; it does not go to pay obligations,but rather, in connection with our trade balances, to create new obligations from Europe to us,

High hopes are centering in the business of growing tobacco upon a large scale under cover. An important firm of tobacco dealers, the Sutters of Chicago, have bought the Clark farm at Windsor, Ct. They are disposed to think that there is big money to be made in the production of the Sumatra leaf under cloth and its preparation for the market upon an extensive scale. Indeed, the advocates of the new method see a possible profit of \$1,000 an acre on the best soils, while the amount of capital required is less than \$1,000 per acre-that is of 100 per cent. If the marketing in January of the Sumatra leaf grown under cloth shall bear out these sanguine hopes, Connecticut is in the way of inciting large capitalists to develop great tobacco plantations along the Connecticut river.

2563

THE FALL IN SILVER.

Falling silver has again turned Mexican attention to the advantages of a gold standard. Meixco's large silver production has kept her on the silver basis long after her foreign commerce and her foreign debt would have driven her to seek safety upon the international standard of values. Of course Mexico will not change at once, and some of the bankers regard



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WARNER & CO., LIMITED, Makers SPECIAL PIG IRONS.

Brand "WARNER C.B.R."

Gives the Highest Transverse and Tensile Tests of any Pig Iron in the market. Suitable for Steam and Hydraulic Cylinders, Ohilled Rolls, and all High Class Engineering Castings, also for Best Puddled Bars.

Brands "H.W." "O.K." "C.P."

For Malleable Castings The brand "C.P." is the Purest English Pig Iron for Malleable Castings in the market. These three brands are all cast in Small Pigs.

Brand "ANCLO-SWEDISH C.P." (in slabs)

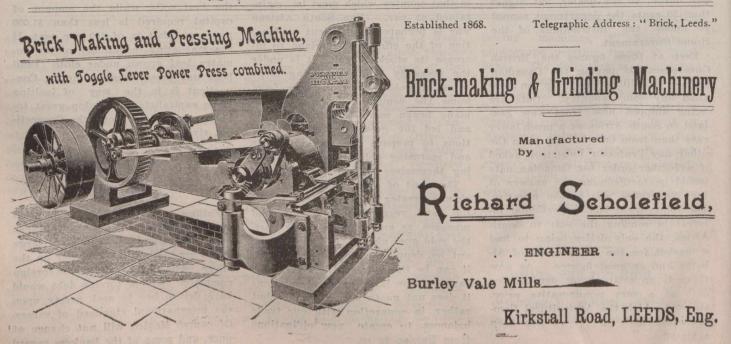
This is one of the Purest Irons in the market, and is suitable for mixing with other Irons to improve quality of Castings. It is also suitable for Steel Making.

PIG IRON MADE TO ANY ANALYSIS.

Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough-on-Tees,

England.

the present depression of the price ous, but the fact remains that for eighteen years the value of Mexican



money has declined, and it has lost purchasing power in domestic products as well as in imported goods. This decline in the value of money has icnreased the profits of speculative business; it has increased the profits of banking and has made the manufacture of cotton cloths very remunerative because the wages of labor did not rise as fast as the price of cotton goods, which was determined by the cost, in Mexican currency, of laying down imported cot-But this changing value of tons. money has inflicted widespread suffering up the peasantry, whose wages have risen more slowly than anything else, and has introduced a dangerous uncertainty into foreign trade and domestic trade that is closely connected therewith.

-The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building: Canadian patents: C.



2565

E. Van Luven and W. A. McKinistee, manifold account sales book; E. G. E. Folkes, making of seams or joints in sheet metal cylinders; J. Tourigny, processes for making wool factories; W. A. Milne, peat dryers; J. R. Brown, can filling machines; W. J. Mundy, acetylene gas machines; G. Slough, composition of matter to be used m the manufacture of furniture and veneer work and other articles in which glue or cement is used in the making or fastening together; E. R. Shain, step ladders; F. B. Hubbell,cash safely receipts, M. C. Nixon, baling presses for baling hay, straw, etc., J. Stanfield and F. Stanfield, sweaters; T. Lessard, means for protecting buildings against the spread of fire; H. B. Young, bench clamps; L. Gassard tilting table polishing trucks; J. Lauring, boots and shoes; H. Darrer, lathes, for turning irregular forms; E. B. Goodman, transfer binder cases; O. S. Hammond, sanders for cars; J. Bain, body bandages or belts; J. M. Stone, oil burning, heating aud lighting apparatus; K. K. Bjerkness, fire arms; J. R. Brown, can filling machines; S. Soly and I. N. Soly, gloves or mittens; W. T. Jones, oar making machines; The Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., fodder cutters or shredders; J. La Breche, apparatus for drying sand. American patents: N. N. Billings fire escape; J. J. Brown, and F. S. Arntfield, picking mechanism for looms; R. Bustin and E. F. Myers, bottle stopper device for preventing refilling of bottles; J. E. Davidson, packing box; J. Foreman, bicycle; J. F Hanrahan dryingkiln; J. B. Houston, furnace draft heater; S. May, billiard cushion; C. H. Megloughlin, C. A. Belford, and E. R. Breamer, cardboard box; C. Phillips, sash fastener; C. E. Figg, tie shield.

-The lumber export trade between Montreal and European ports shows a falling off as compared with 1900. During the season of navigation there was shipped abroad from Montreal a total of 223,287,917 feet of lumber, as compared with 239,686,145 feet for the season of 1900, a reduction of 16,398, 228 feet. Of the grand total shipped from the port Great Britain and the Continent took 222,424,850 feet, while to South America was shipped 863,067 feet.

-The later census returns received at Ottawa increase the population of Ontario by 12,000.



Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases . . .

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL. WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY.



There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev.' C.F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says : "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle.'

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler, Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel. NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901. DRS. TAFT BROS'. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen : Your Asthmalené is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful. After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that

Very truly yours,

Feb. 5, 1901.

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with Yours respectifully, O. D. PHELPS, M.D. this distressing disease.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen : I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit. S. RAPHAEL,

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such customs officer, the entry shall be held to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty, as when imported for any other purposes, free; Molasses or syrups of cane or beet, testing under 35 degrees by the polariscope, for use in the manufacture of compressed food for live stock, when imported by the manufacturers of such food to be used for such manufacture only in their own factories, free; Molasses, other, N.E.S., see Syrups, etc., 3/4 cents per lb.; Molasses gates of iron, 30 p. c.; Moleskin, pantaloon stuff, cotton colored, 35 p.c.; Money drawers, 30 p.c.; Moquette, see Wool; Morphine, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Morocco skins, see Leather; Morrhnol, chemical, see Medicines; Mosaic flooring, or any material, 30 p.c.; Mosquito nets, 35 p.c.; Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, seagrass and seaweed, crude or in natural state or only cleaned, and kelp, free; Moss, other, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Mother of pearl shells, unmanufactured, free; Mother of pearl, manufactures of, see Shells, etc.; Motors, electric, 25 p.c.; Mould boards, see Plough Plates in Steel; Moulds, bullet moulds, 30 p. c.; Moulds, printers' roller moulds, if part of printing presses, 10 p.c.; Moulds, cigar moulds, rated according to material; Moulds for goldbeaters and goldbeaters' skins, free; Mounts, &c., for umbrellas, &c., see Umbrellas; Mounts for pipes, 35 p.c.; Mouth organs, see Organs; Mowing and reaping machines, 20 p.c.; Mowers (not lawn mowers), and reapers' knives and cutter bars, as parts of reapers, &c., 20 p.c. ; Mowers, lawn mowers, 35 p.c.; Mucilage and liquid glue, 25 p.c.; Mufflers, wool, knitted, N.E.S., 35 p.c.; Mouldings, terra cotta, 30 p. c.; Mouldings of wood, see Wood ; Mufflers, of cashmere, wool, hemmed, 35 p.c.; Mufflers, of silk, N.E.S., 35 p.c.; Muffs, fur, and satchels combined, with clasps, 30 p.c.; Muffs, fur. 30 p.c.; Munjeet, see Madder, &c.; Muriatic acid, 20 p.c.; Mushroom spawn, see Seed; Muriate of potash, crude, see Potash, free ; Muslin, plant bed, not dyed or colored, 25 p.c.; Muslin ties, made up, 35 p.c.; Muslin apron checks and cambric muslins, not dyed or colored, 25 p.c.; Muslin, book muslin, and other plain, not dyed or colored, 25 p.c.; Muslins, dyed or colored, 35 p. c.; Music stands, 30 p.c.; Music, printed music bound or in sheets, 10 p.c.; Musical instruments, being settlers' effects, see Settlers' Effects; Musical instruments for the blind, see Type Writers, &c.; Musical instruments for bands, imported by and for use of the army and navy, see Articles for Army and Navy; Musical instruments for Canadian militia, see Articles for Dominion Government, etc.; Musical instruments used in brass bands, 25 p.c.; Musical instrument cases, N. E.S., 30 p.c.

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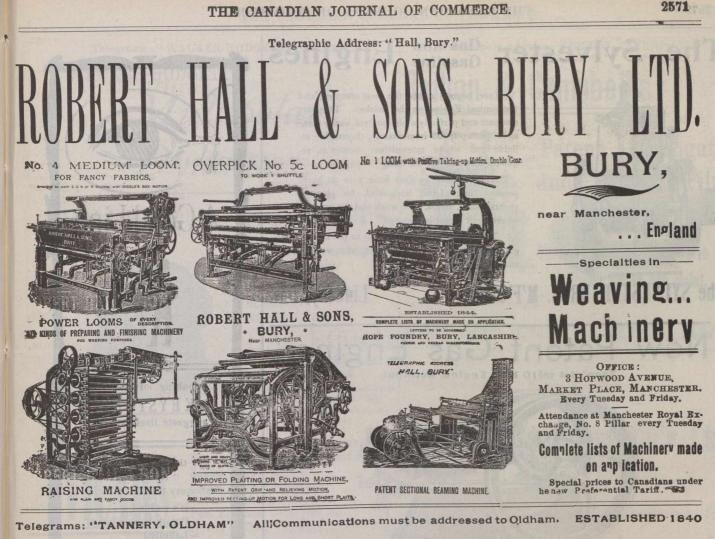
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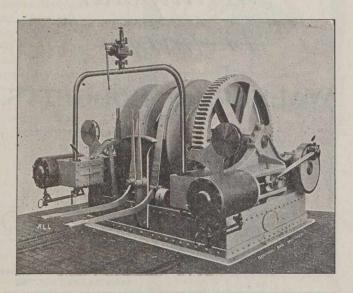
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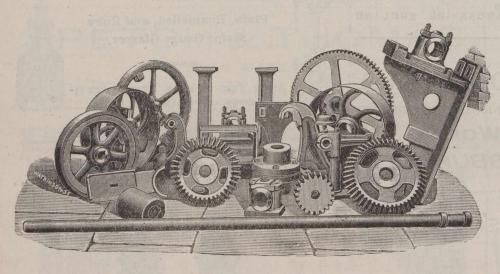
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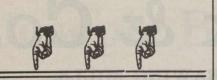
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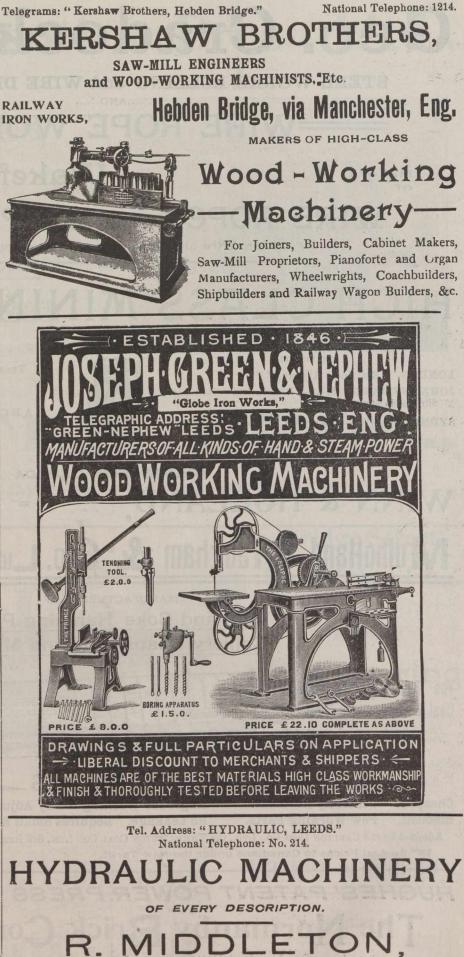
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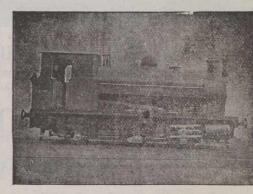
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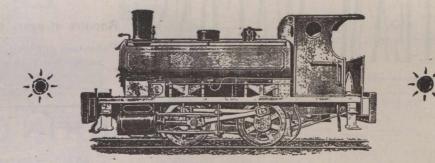
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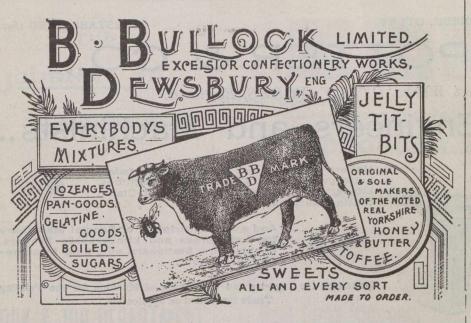
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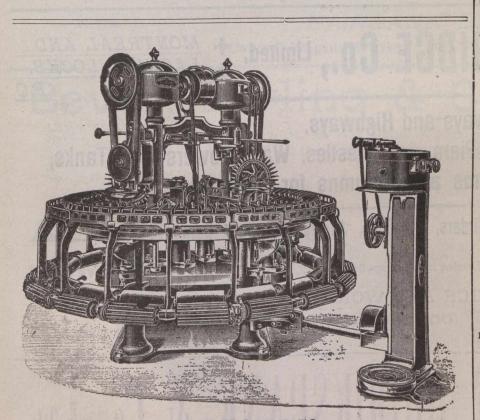
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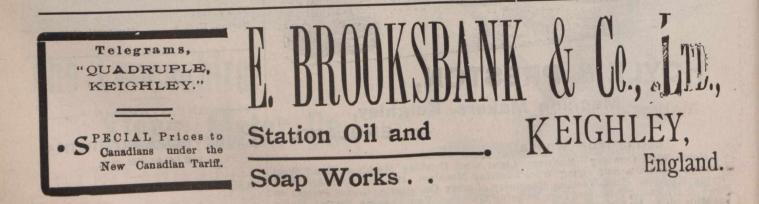
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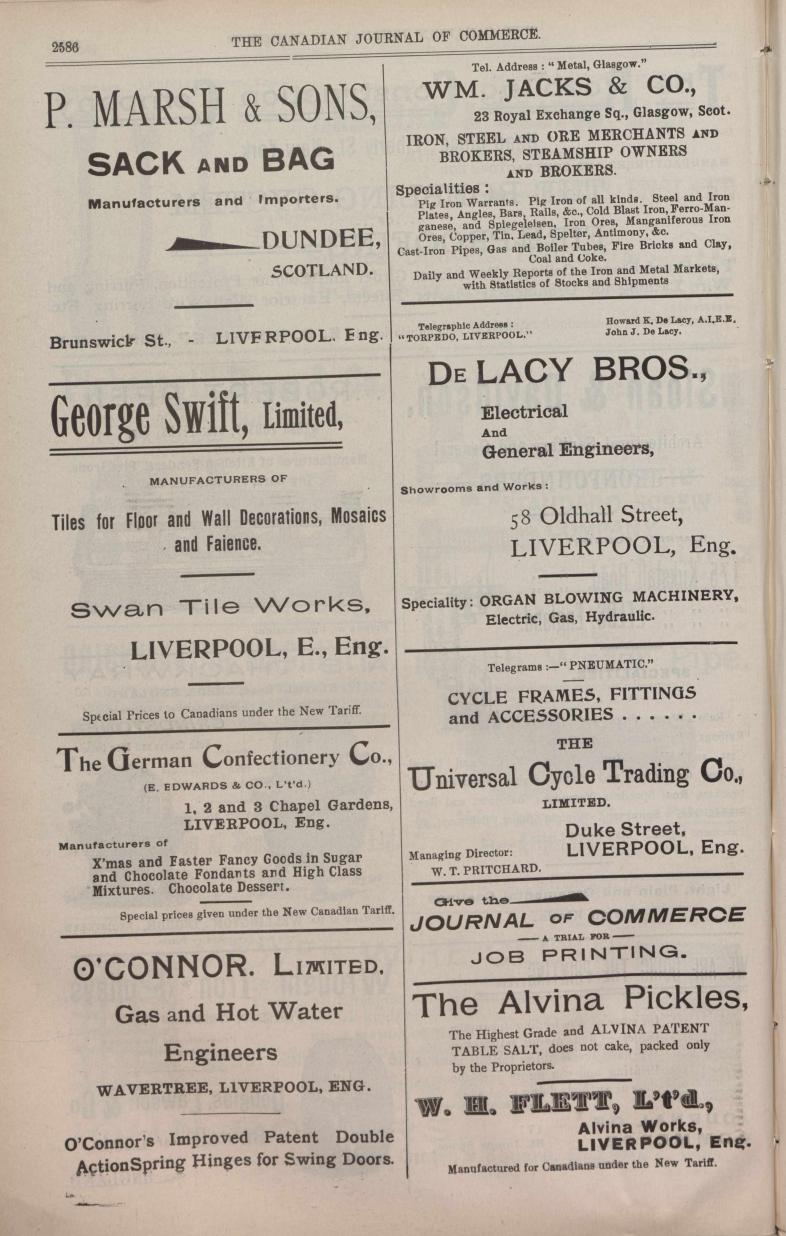
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	do 5½ p.c. bonds Can. Central 6 p.c. M. Bds. Int. guar. by Gov	185	140
	Canadian Pacific \$100	118%	114%
	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c 1st M	100	102
100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock.	10¼ 125	10%
100 100 100	2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c. 1st pref. stock 5 p.c. 2nd pref. stock	9734 St 3/8	98¼ 85%
100 100 100	3rd pref. stock 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock	83½ 136 106	33% 139 108
100 100	Great Western shares, 5 p.c Hamilton & N.W., 6 p.c M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c	128	182
100 100	Montreal & Champiain D D. C. 184	108	105 102
100	mtg. bds N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds	100 47 104	102 50 107
100	T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds 1st Mort	111	115
100	St Law. & Ott. 4 p.c. Bds	104	107
1	MUNICIPAL LOANS		
100 100 100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c. City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c 1874 City of Ottawa,4/2 p.c. stg redeem 1873 redeem 1875	101 102 100 108	103 104 108 106
100	10 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	107	109
100		100 101 113 103	102 107 115 105
100	City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c Deb. scrip. 1888, 6 p.c	COTTON OF	109
	MISCHILANBOUS COMPANIES.		hear ?
100 100 100	Canada Company Canada North-West Land Co Hudson Bay	81 6½ 91¾	34 7% 22%
A.	Banks. Bank of British North America	65	67
	" " Montreal Canadian Bank of Commerce	511 15	516 16
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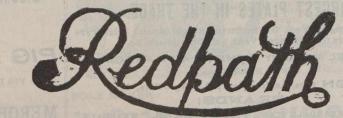
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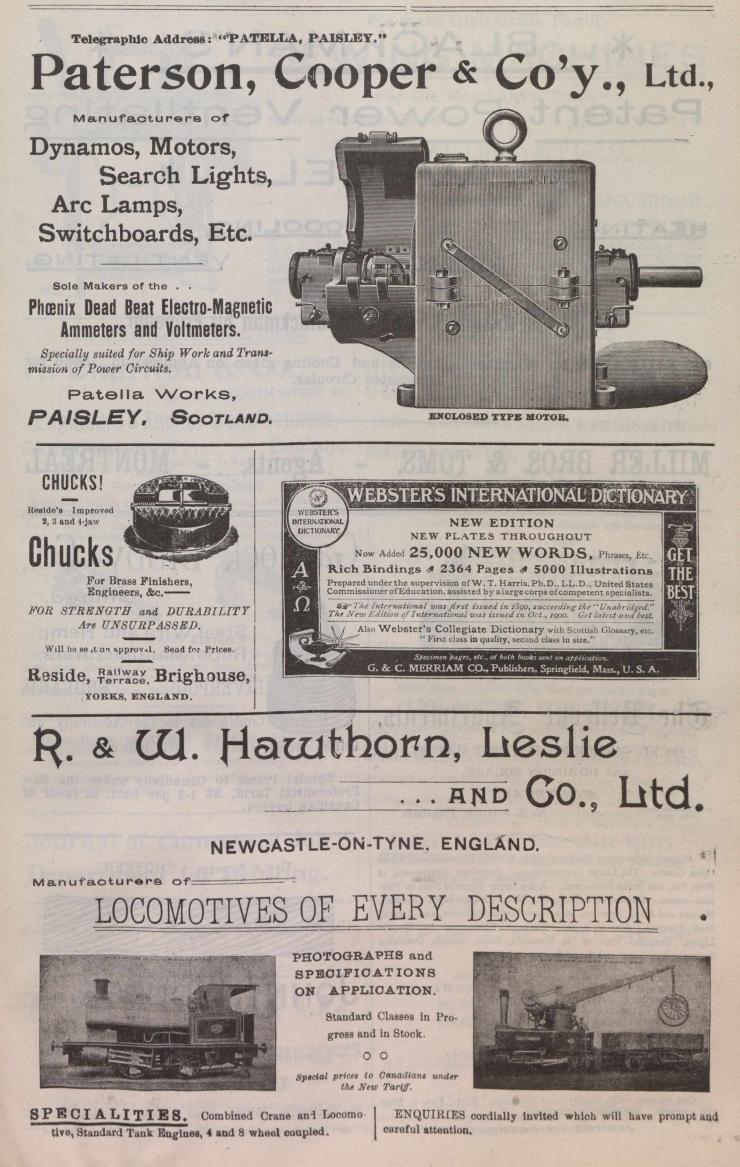
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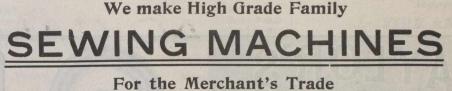




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