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## Commercial Summang.

IES Morchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation-eatending to all parts of the Dominion-renders it the best advertising medium in Canada-equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.
-A Seattle, U. S., report says that the White Pass \& Yukon road is being transferred to the C. P. R.
-Three more companies have been incorporated to operate in the oil fields of western Ontario.
-The Canada Cycle \& Motor Company is, it is said, about to absorb the Canadian Motors, Ltd.
-A new seven-cent postage stamp is being issued. It will be useful for registered letters.
-It is reported that 400,000 persons are destitute and starving in Finland as a result of the crop failure.
-Farmers of Rothwell district, Man., are sending to England and Scotland to secure men for next season's work.
-The Ontario Beekeepers' Association has decided to form a honey exchange, to manage the selling of that product.

Official returns published at London in regard to ship-building on the Clyde in the year 1902 show that 300 vessels were launched. The aggregate tonnage was 507,000 .
-The analysts' branch of the Inland Revenue Department is testing the various breakfast foods for sale on the Canadian market. The consumption of these articles has greatly increased of late, and the analysts consider it is due to the public to know what they contain.
-The Calgary \& Edmonton Railway proposes to build the following branch lines: From Wetaskiwin, on its main line, easterly a distance of 100 miles; from a point between Lacomb and Red Deer, on its main line, easterly 100 miles; from Strathcona, the present terminus of its line, to Edmonton; from Edmonton in a northerly or northwesterly direction for a distance of 100 miles.

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in other fancy shapes is not to be excelled in

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# Thorneloe \& Clarkson, 

## Wholesale Manufacturing Clothiers,

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#### Abstract

The C. P. R. has awarded a contract to Messrs. Rhodes, Curry and Co., of Amherst, N.S., to build 100 refrigerator, ten first-class passenger, and 300 flat cars, to be delivered early next year, for the Western division.


-A London cable states that the private banking firm of J. \& J. W. Pease of Darlington has executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The firm's liabilitiies are placed at about $\$ 2,500,000$. Two of the partners are members of the House of Commons, representing Durham and Essex.
-Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, of the Canadian Northern, have placed an order for nineteen new locomotives with the Canadian Locomotive Works, Kingston. Orders have also been given for the construction of 700 box cars. It is stated that the Canadian Northern will be running a through passenger train with its own dining and sleeping cars, from Port Arthur to Winnipeg by the time navigation opens.
-Washington, U. S., advices state that Secretary Moody was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs recently, and urged an appropriation for the construction of two new battleships, as recomemnded in his annual estimate. In reference to submarine torpedo boats, the Secretary said that the practicability of those now owned by the Government should be further demonstrated before additional craft of this class are purchased. The Venezuelan trouble has had the effect of changing the iritentions of the naval committee with respect to the necessity of providing for additional battleships. A week ago the committee had practically decided to include no items in this year's appropriations for new ships; now they are inclined to accept the recommendation of the Secretary for the construction of two battleships.
-Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator of the Canadian section Imperial Institute, having written to Hon. Sydney Fisher, suggesting the possibility of developing an export trade in Canadian oysters to Britain, the Minister of Agriculture transmitted the letter to Prof. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries. The last-named gentleman, says an Ottawa letter, states that it is too late to do anything this year, but the matter should be taken up next season. He explains that the United States market takes all the oysters we can supply, and the demand is in excess of the supply. The prices in England are, nevertheless, so extremely high that it has always seemed to him it would pay Canadian dealers to ship to that market rather than to the United States. Even at the present high prices of Canadian oysters, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 6$ or $\$ 7$ per barrel, the exorbitant rates in London would enable the shipper to realize very large
profits.
-Late advices from Oakville, Ont., state that accountants from the office of the assignee are at work on the books of the insolvent private banking firm of C. W. Anderson \& Son, but no definite statement of the firna's position has yet been reached. The liabilities of the bank to depositors is roughly placed at $\$ 200,000$, and nothing definite as to the securities held by the firm can be abtained. C. W. Anderson Son was established in 1887, the present members of the firm being C. W. Anderson and his two sons, E. B. and C. E. Anderson. The business was handled mostly by the sons, the father giving considerable attention to interests in Palmerston. The firm iave about 8,000 invested in the electric plant there. They own considerable property in Oakville, and also farming property in the neighborhood, including two splendid fruit farms. Until a year ago a banking business was carried on by Mr. Anderson, sen., at Palmerston, but the

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concerned was absorbed by a chartered bank. The business in Oakville has been for several years under the control of the sons, who have made stock investments, and hold in addition a number of mortgages throughout the county.

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NEY. Vendors of all manufactured MICA GOODS, and of BLOCK MICA as imported from India, Correspondence with Canadian Buyers requested.

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## E. SCHREIER,

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Numbering, Dating and Perforating Machines. WRITE FOR PRICER,
-Details of James J. Hill's great project of connecting Buffalo with the Great Northern Railroad are, according to a Buffalo correspondent, slowly coming to light. The extension of the Pere Marquette into this city from Manitowoc, on Lake Michigan, is believed by prominent railroad men to be part of that scheme. The following despatch from Chicago confirms this report, and adds interesting information to the subject: "There is a general helief in Western railroad circles that the Northern Securities Company has acquired a controlling interest in the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Affairs in the traffic world have been shaping themselves of late in a manner that would clearly indieate that if James J. Hill is not the owner of a large share of Wisconsin Central stock, that railroad is working in close harmony with the Northern lines. In explanation of Mr. Hill's desire to obtain the Wisconsin Central, it is stated that he wants to get a

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## Cotton Driving Ropes.


larger hold on the traffic between the great North-West and the East. A large portion of the traffic between the sections now goes across Lake Michigan by ferry, where it is delivered to railroads for connections to Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo. Nearly all the immense ore product gois part rail, part water route, and in this connection the Wisconsin Central would prove a valuable adjunct to the Great Northern and Northérn Pacific roads."
-Mr . Fisher's fruit marks act, providing for the proper packing and grading of Canadian fruit, combined with improved steamship facilities, is greatly stimulating the demand for these products in the British market. This is quite evident, says an Ottawa report, from the alarm which the operation of the act has created in the minds of foreign competitors. For example, Le Jardin of Paris publishes a statement by the French Consul at Liverpool in which he draws attention to Mr. Fisher's act and the vigorous inspection made of Canadian fruit, not only when shipped but upon arrival at Liverpool. Owing to these facts and to the refrigerating plant used on the large Cana-
dian steamers, the fruit shipments, he says, have arrived at Liverpool in excellent condition. The French Consul goes on to say:-"The complaints which in the past had arisen in connection with the bad condition of arrivals will not be $r$ newed. It is certain that the recent establishment of a new service of'steamers will give an impetus to the export of fruit from Canada. It is to be feared that will work to the detriment of our national producers. It, therefore, behooves them to further improve the quality and beauty of their fruit, as well as to improve their traffic and to thoroughly organize for the market. The canadian farmers produce the pear 'Duchesse d'Angouleme,' and claim that it is superior in color and taste to that of France. They exported fruit of this variety to England in 1901 amounting to 67,850 francs' worth."
-At the recent annual meting of the Beekeepers' Association at Barrie, Ont., an address was given by Professor Cre:lman, B. S. A., Superintendent Farmers' Institutes, Mr. Creelman outlined some of the work from other asso-

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# DAVY BROTHERS Limited <br> Thisgrama: <br> ${ }^{30}$ Hotor; 3 heminim." <br> <br> \section*{High-Class Lancashire <br> <br> \section*{High-Class Lancashire   Coal or Gas Fired, up Coal or Gas Fired, up to 200 lb. working Pressure.

 to 200 lb. working Pressure.} <br> IN the Manufacture of these Boilers, Hg . draulic, Steam, and Pneumatic Machinery of the mont modern construction is employed, and all Boilers are made to pass Insurance Inspectione}
cations throughout the Province. Farmers were anxious for information. Last week twenty thousand peopls lad attended the stock show at Guelph, and a lecture loom for six hundred peopl: was from morning to night crowded with interested seekers for information. He thought there was getting to be or was already just as great it thirst for agricultural knowledge. True, all did not keep bees, but that was true of other lands. Regarding chick ns , it used to be feathers, but now it was a chicken which could lay on flesh in the best way. Utilitarian objects were kept in view. In bacon and other agricultural products a market was being developed by sending a grood and suitable article. In cheese 70 per cent. of all the cheese England used was a Canadian article. No doubt the same could be done with honey. Some might fear over-production, but the same had been said of other agricultural products. A good article would bring a good price and a large market would follow in Great Britain. The Department of Agriculture wanted good information to be scattered abroad in the Province. Not enough definite information was being given. Business methods had to be adopted to succeed. A great many letters were sent out. At Walkerton fruit meetings over five hundred turned out. What grander nature study could you get than in the study of a hive? We should keep honey more before the public. He advocated closer touch with the Department of Agriculture.
-A report comes from Europe, to the effect that a French experimenter named M. Lafaurie has produced an ingenious machine which will write shorthand characters. The new typewriter is called the "stenodactyl." It is

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These Shoes are made for the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff of $331 / 3$ p.c. In favour of Canadians.
claimed to possess all the essential qualities of a firstclass writing machine, including simplicity, lightness, and silence. It has $t \in n$ keys, which represents thirty-one d. fierent combinations, and in its operations all the fingers of both hands are utilized. The keys are so arranged that the fingers fall naturally upon them. To the left hand are allotted the consonant outlines, while the right hand strikes the vowels. The vowel and consonant com. binations are distributed in such a way that it is possible to register phonetically all of the ordinary sounds of the buman voice. When a key is depressed three results are obtained, viz., the paper is unrolled, the type is inked and an imprint is made on the paper. It is said that the machine will write at the rate of 150 words per minute. The stenodactyl prints a syllable with each stroke of its keys, whereas the ordinary typewriter prints only a letter. Its operator cares not how a word is spelled by

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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.
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the dietionary, or how a sentence should be punctuated. He simply writes, or rather strikes, phonetic sounds as he hears them. The advantage of the characters written on the stenodactyl over those produced by the stenographer using a pen or a pencil is that the former are invariably uniform and legible. The belief is expressed that the invention of Mr . Lafaurie will be a boon particularly to newspaper reporters, in whose work uniformity in outlines while making notes is an extremely important matter. The machine is adaptable to any language, and, inasmuch as it employs an undeviating code, its operation is easily mastered. Several attempts 'have been made both in America and Europe to produce a typewriter possessing the qualities claimed for this new wonder.
-The Canada Gazette contains notice of the application for a charter of incorporation for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company The route of the proposed railway is described in general terms as follows:-From a point at or near either Gravenhurst or North Bay; thence in a northwesterly and westerly direction through the Provinces and Territories of Ontario, Keewatin, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabaska and British Columbia, or any

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other Province or Teritory of British North America, to the Pacific Ocean, at or near Port Simpson, at or near Bute Inlet, or such other point as may be hereafter determined, by way of the Peace River or Pine River Pass, or such other pass as may be found most convenient, or by such other more feasible route as may be hereafter more closely defined. Power is sought to construct branch lines to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or other points, and to acquire, lease, amalgamate, connect with or, otherwise make arrangements for the use of the line of any railway company in Canada. The following are among the other rights desired:-To build or acquire and operate steamships and ferries within Canada and beyond the same, to maintain and use wharfs, docks, dockyards, elevators, warehouses, bridges, hotels, restaurants, etc.; to acquire and develop waterpowers for the production of electricity for any use; to locate, acquire and develop mines and mineral lands, timber and timber lands; to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the purposes of the company's business and for public use, and to connect the same with any such lines already constructed; to ac-

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Headings. Screens. Minin
Pumps.

quire lands and to aid settlers upon lands served by the company's railways; to deal in the securities of any Gov. ernment, corporation or company, and to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation, company or individual in respect of such securities, or in respect of the construction, acquisition of railway, steamship, telegraph or telephone lines, or any public or private improvements in Canada or elsewhere.
-Life Insurance Decisions.-In an action against a fire insurance company the question was whether a certain person had had authority to act as agent for the company, and it appeared that his commission as agent has been sent to defendant at its office in another town. At a noon intermission of the trial notice was given defendant's counsel to produce the commission, and he testified he had not time to secure it from such town. Held, that the notice was insufficient to authorize the parole evidence of the authority. Continental Fire Ass'n of Ft. Worth vs. Bearden, 69 S. W. Rep. (Tex. Civ. Appp.) 982.-Where a fire policy provided that it should be void if insured should make any contract whereby any person should not be liable for any act or neglect causing the fire, and the lease by which insured 'held the land on which the insured property was located stipulated that the lessee should assume all risk of fire caused by proximity of the insured building to lessor's railway track, insured could not recover on the policy for a loss, caused by the negligence of lessor. Kennedy et al. vs. Iowa State Ins. Co., 91 N. W. Rep. (Iowa) 831.-Rev. St. 1898, sec. 2243, provides that when a deed purports to be an absolute conveyance, but is made defeasible by an instrument for that purpose, the original conveyance shall not thereby be defeated as

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Any kind of glass whatever used in machinery or applied to fittings.
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against any one but the maker of the defeasance or persons having actual notice, unless the instrument be recorded. Held, that, as it appeared by the two preceding sections that the object of the statute was to protect subsequent bona fide purchasers, the section quoted did not render an unrecorded defeasance agreement inadmissible, in an action on an insurance policy, to show, as against the insurer, that a warranty deed was in fact a mortgage. Wolf vs. Theresa Village Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 91 N. W. Rep. (Wis.) 1014.
-Exclusive of returned Canadians, the arrivals in Canada from outside countries for the eleven months of the present year, ending November 30 , were 80,479 , or an average of 7,316 per month. If this average is maintained for December, it will make a total of 87,705 arrivals for the whole year. At this rate of increase we shall have added nearly a million to our numbers at the expiration of ten years, irrespective of the natural gain in population. And it must be borne in mind that this estimate is a conservative one. Of the present year's arrivals about 56,000 settled in Manitoiba and the Northwest Territories, and only 24,000 in eastern Canada. Furthermore, there was a movement of population from eastern Canada to the west aggregating 14,300 , thus making a total of 70,300 persons who located in Manitoba and the Territories during the eleven months. The number of persons from the United States reported as having settled in western Canada during the same period is 31,489 . For the eleven months the free homestead entries have exceeded 31,000 , representing an

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increase of about two and a half times compared with the number last year. Evidence of the attraction which our western lands now present to capitalists on the other side of the line is to be found in the incorporation by letters patent, under the title of the German American Land Company, of the following residents of the State of Minnesota: John Hoeschen of Melrose, miller; Herman Joseph Haskamp of St. Cloud, banker; Moritz Hoeschen of Freeport, merchants; William Florence Donohue of Melrose, attorney at law; Ferdinand Stangl of St. Cloud, banker; Alexander Rae Davidson of Little Falls, banker; Alexander

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Every description of Laced, Embossed and Pleated Paper
Goods for Table Decoration.
Made in London from British Materials by British Workpeople Only.

Duncan McRae, of Duluth, banker, and Revs. Peter Engel and Herman Bergman of Collegeville. The capital stock is $\$ 500,000$.

Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, says a rcent New York letter, affirmed the statement that New York would soon have daily saungs of steamships, with the exception of Sunday, and in consequance this city, Philadelphia, Boston, and other nearby places would have practically a daily mail service to England and the Continent. Mr. Griscom said:"This improvement must come. It has been known for some time that the usual sailing schedule for the coming year had not yet been received by the local officials of the White Star Line, and because of this it has been rumored that radical changes were to take place. Now, according to the proposed schedule, which will be in operation from March 15 to December 15, it will be possible for an outgoing passenger to embark on a steamship belonging

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to the combine on any day of the week except Friday. The benefit to the mail service by this arrangement is incalculable. There will not be the lapses of three to five days as at present, and answers to foreign correspondence may be expected any day after two weeks has elapsed from the time of despatch of the letter or package. In the new schedule the fleetest ships will sail on Saturday and Monday, and mail arrivals in this city could be expected with a reasonable degree of certainty on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. The crowding of the incoming ships on Saturday morning will also be avoided, and the Custom-house force will welcome with delight a schedule which averages the work for each day of the week.
-The apple trade of British Columbia, according to Mr. A. McNeill, acting head of the fruit branch of the Department of Agriculture, has this year increased to five times the value that it was in 1896. It is quite probable, he says, that in the near future that Province, and not Ontario, will supply the Northwest with apples. It is a fact beyond dispute that the apple trade of the Northwest is passing out of the hands of the Ontario growers, and into the control of the more progressive men of the $\mathrm{Pa}-$
cific Province. Superior methods of packing and grading, as well as the better qualities of their fruit, are securing this advantage for the western men. It is time our people in Ontario awakened to the fact that in the apple trade, as well as in every other branch of industry, intelligent and progressive methods are necessary. In my journeys through this Province I have found that districts which used to enjoy a great reputation for apple-growing are becoming played out, and in ten years will be almost barren. This remark applies to Huron, Middlesex, Oxford and Perth. What is the reason for the change? It is because the growers are clinging to antiquated methods of culture, and inferior methods of packing and grading. They don't spray, and they don't improve their varieties of fruit. And some of them will insist upon shipping inferior fruit to Manitoba. I am happy to say that in some parts of Ontario progressive ideas are at work. These districts, if I may call them so, are a fringe of the County of Grey, bordering on the Georgian Bay, and the Countiss of Durham, Northumberland and Ontario.
-The Canadian Pacific Railway have issued a tabulated statement showing the wheat shipments by lake from all elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur for the seasons


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Machinery and Agricultural Implement Steels in sections of every description, lists of which can be had on application.

## Cambria Steel Corks, SHEFFIELD, Eng.

of navigation of 1902 and 1901. Total shipment from Candian ports was $22,051,144$, against $9,662,207$ last year, an increase of $12,389,047$. From United States ports the figures were $13,474,654$ bushels, against $5,711,785$ last year, an increase of $7,762,871$ bushels, making the total shipments of Canadian wheat $35,525,796$ bushels from April 11 to Dec. 5, 1902, against $15,373,880$ bushels from April to Deember 5, 1901, or a total increase of $20,151,918$ bushels. The amount carried by Canadian vessels to Canadian ports in 1902 was $22,051,144$ bushels, an increase of $12,389,047$; and by United States vessels to United, States ports, 12,010,803 , an increase of $6,405,530$ bushels. There were 23,514,995 bushels shipped by Canadian vessels, an increase of $1,374,698$; and $12,010,803$ by United States vessels, an increase of $6,405,520$ bushels over last year. Canadian vessels carried 627,643 bushels of oats, an increase of $541,-$ 862 bushels, and United States vessels 26,000 buhels. Of barley Canadian vessels carried 16,152 bushels.

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BEST STHAM CAR ON THE MARKET. RNGLISE-BUILT THROUGHOUT. KADI IN THREE SIZ\#HS.


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To carry up to one ton.

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- A paper, having a bearing on trade between Canada and the West Indies, was read by Brof. W. R. Lang at a recent meeting of the Society of Chemical Industries, in the second year chemical laboratory at Toronto University. The title of the paper was "The manufacture of cassava as a competitor of maize in the production of starch and allied products." In the discussion which followed those who took part were Dr. Archbold, of Prescott; James H. Bowman of London; Prof. William Miller, W. S. Stewart, and James P. Murray. It was pointed out that starch from cassava could be produced at one-sixth of the cost of its production from maize, and microscopic examinatin failed to reveal a difference in the two products. The point was made that vessels carrying exports from Canada to the West Indies could bring return cargoes of cassava, which is grown extensively in Jamaica.
-A recent issue of the Coal Trade Journal gives an estimate of the number of tons daily mined and washed and distributed as follows:-To New York, Jersey City and Long Island, 45,000; Philadelphia, 21,000; Boston, 10,000;


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New Jersey, 5,000; New England, 13,750; Buffalo, 5,000; western States, 28,000; southern States, 15,000; Canada, 9,000 ; miscellaneous and local points, 75,000 , a total of $226,-$ 750 tons. It is estimated now that with the return to work of some 5,000 union miners who are still idle, but for whom places are being found, the January output of the mines will be in the neighborhood of $6,000,000$ tons. For the eleven months of 1901 the total output of the mines amoun $t$ ed to $49,945,108$ tons, thus far in 1902 only $26,101,459$ tons have been mined.
-A special from Tacoma, Wash., says:-"The Pacific Cold Storage Company's Alaska steamer Elihu Thomson has left for Coos Bay on a rather novel mission, the outcome of which will be watched with interest. To the cold storage facilities with which the Thomson is fitted the company has recently added a special apparatus for freezing purposes. The steamer will go to Marshfield, where she will lie and buy fish from the salmon fishermen in that vicinity, freszing the fish as fast as taken aboard. There is an excellent run of salmon around Coos Bay, but hereto fore there has been no means of obtaining the fish for freezing purposes. When the Thomson has a full cargo she will return to Tacoma.
-Letters patent of incorporation have been granted to J. Y. Griffin \& Co. of Winnipeg, to deal in live stock, grain and dairy products, and to establish stock yards and packing houses. Frank M. Griffin of St. Thomas is one of the

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

## Locke, Lancaster

AND
W. W. \& R. Johnson \& Sons, Ltd,.

94 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.. Eng.
incorporators. Capital $\$ 500,000$.-The Cardiff Railway Co. will apply for an act enabling them to construct a railway from a point west of the fifth meridian, in the Northwest Territories, to a point on the Crow's Nest branch C.R.R., at or near the Village of Albert. The Rocky Mountain Railway Co. will apply for the revival of its act of incorporation, granted in 1901.
-A third power company is now asking leave to take power from Niagara Falls. At a recent meeting of the Ontario Cabinet it was decided to have a meeting of representatives of all the parties interested, when the location for the new company will be decided upon. Premier Ross when asked if there was room for a third power plant, replied that there would be room for at least three more such plants on the Canadian side.

> Telegrams :-Goodwin, Ironfounder, Leicester. Code:-5th Edition, A. B.C.


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Manufacturers of all kinds of
Chemicals and Materials used by Warp Sizers and Finishers.

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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTRTAL.

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ITH stronger policy reserves than those of any other Company from America, the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, enters Great Britain in January next.

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JOURNAL OF COMMERCE JOB DEPT.,
171 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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Capital and Accumulated Funds,
Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest on Invested Funds...
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## METABLISEEGD 1868. <br> BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING, <br> MONTREAL.


P. O. Box 994.

THE CANADIAN
Journal of commerce.

Montreal, Friday, December 1eth, 1902.

## "ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN MACH'Y IN CHINA."

In the early part of the year an announcement under the above heading went the rounds of the English and Colonial newspaper press bearing upon the unjustifiable practice of a section of the English Press of constantly belauding, at every opportunity, the American manufacturer, and his methods, to the detriment of the British manufacturer, and an instance was then given to illustrate the ability of the Britisher in one branch of industry at least, not only to hold his own but to beat his American rivals. The instance was that of a

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Only men of good character, possesslag energy and buiness ability will be considered for this vacancy.

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260 St James Street,
MONTREAL.
large flour mill contract secured in China by an old firm of English milling engineers in competition with American makers, in which case the English firm was better both in price and time for delivery. We now learn that the whole plant was delivered within the time specified, ten weeks; and that the proprietors were so pleased with the results obtained in working the mill, that they have placed the contract for another similar mill, also for North China, with the same English firm, viz.:-Messrs E. R. \& F. Turner, Ltd., of Tpswich.

# Mutual Reserve Life Insurance $\mathbf{C o}$, frederick a. burnham, Pregident. 

HIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS.
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## THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT Shows that the 1900 Businese Brought <br> An Increase in Assets. An Increase in Income An Increase in Surplus . AND . <br> An Increase in Insurance in Force. <br> Net Surplus, - \$1,187,617.68.

Total Death Claims Paid since Urganization, over FURTY-EIGHT MILLION DULLARS.
examllent positions opien in ite Agency Department in every Town, City and state, to experinenced and ancreasfoncy basinegsem ment who wil And the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY CAN WORK FOR. Further Informastion anpplite by any of the Manag

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T. W. P. Pattermon, gen. Man

## Union Assurance Society OF LONDON.

does not seem to be much enthusiasm that the muni-cipality-which barely has, as yet, the requisite population to constitute a, city-should assume that dignity, and the concurrent expenses that would naturally follow.

The Town Council has distributed circulars among the taxpayers, asking:

1st.-If they approve of the change in the charter as passed in the Council.
2nd-If they disapprove of iit "in toto."
3rd. What changes in it they would advise.
The reasons given in this official circular are clearly set forth, although some of them are rather specious, and the many-if we may judge by the newspaper discussions going on-far from convincing. In such an enlightened community as that of Westmount-where diversified interests exist-there will naturally be divergent opinions on the general policy that has hitherto governed the municipality. It is well that it should be so, as by such means publicity is given and in the long run the intelligent majority is sure to make its views prevail, as it should.
With the retirement of some of the oldest and most influential of the present members of the Councilwhich has been announced-it is evident that there will be an opportunity afforded for changes that may be of the greates't importance to the general welfare of the town. Judging by experience, the circular issued is not likely to be conclusive. The greater portion of the taxpayers are not likely to respond, and those who do will be divided in opinion. The majority will most likely prefer to express their opinions at the poll during the coming elections.
Whether the town be converted into a city by Act of the Legislature or not, it is clear that it will require much care and ability to conduct the financial affairs of the municipality if its progress is to continue unabated. The question of taxation is the all-important one relatively, to that of the City of Montreal. One of the inducements of the past has been lower taxation, but the outlook for the future may not be quite so alluring. This is a point that cannot, with prudence. be too carefully guarded against.

The chief claim that, Westmount has to offer its people is that it is entiraly a residential section of the greater community, and is free from objectionable places of resort and noisy places of business. This is an important matter; and it should be rigidly maintained. There is no reason why it should not be, but to many there is no reason_otherwise, even if the town were annexed to the city, of which it really forms a part, nalturally, and without which there would be no prospergous Westmoun't. That feature could be easily safeguarded by arrangement, as has been done in other cities similarly situated.

The advantages of such annexation are obvious on the kurface, and the objection to it is more imaginary than real. When all things are considered there is not so much difference between the taxes levied in Westmount and those in the city, as many people have been led to believe. The cost of municipal government, when fairly and honestly administered is about the same everywhere. The actual services required by the public have to be paid for in some form, and it cannot be said with reason that in Westmount they are obtained at less cost than in other places, when the extent and value of the serviees
are considered. This is a matter deserving of much thought before the question is further complicated by obtaining the new charter, while the illusory dignity of a city may possibly raise further obstacles in the way of what might be of general advantage all round.

Whatever the outcome of the present agitation in the Westmount municipal politics, we would again point out, as has been done before in this journal, that not only Westmount, but all the outlying municipalities, when granting franchises and privileges for public services, should not do so for any longer term of years than those of a similar character existing in the greater city. When such franchises expire, in a few years, new arrangements will have to be made in the general interests, and the public benefit will be best conserved if the particular franchise shall expire at the same time in all our municipalities.

## POSTAL ANOMALIES.

The articles appearing in these columns for some weeks past, dealing with anomalies in the postal service, have brought us letters on the subject from far and near. They one and all condemn a condition of things which tends to promote the education of the rising generation, and even some of the older heads among us, in affairs relating to the neighboring republic to the neglect of or indifference to those concerning the Empire and our mutual interests.
Our attention has been more particularly called this week to a condition of things, confined probably to one or two of the large cities, bearing upon the administration of the Post Office Department as affecting our internal economies. We directed attention some time ago to the employment of departmental privileges for the purpose of private circulars from the Capital. The old "franking" system had had its day, but there were more ways than one by which the country could be made to carry some people's leetters and parcels free. Much of the leakage going on in this way has doubtless been checked, but there still exists a remnant of it with which business men are not so likely to become acquainted. It is an open secret that some of the postage stamps which have latterly taken the place of "franks" to Members of Parliament and others, find their way into private families throughout the country; not only these, but other trifling perquisites supposed to be used exclusively "On His Majesty's Sprvice" can with a little effort be obtained for ordinary use. There can be but one term for such appropriations, but nearly everybody knows with how little scruple many otherwise honest visitors to Europe will evade the revenue dues, and they can hardly be expected to have less tender consciences in respect of other departments of the public service.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In view of the movement in the United States is favour of reciprocity with Canada, it will be interesting to observe what are the leading imports and exports of our neighbour. We have compiled the following tables from official returns issued by the statistical depart-
ment at Washington, so that he classification of goods imported and exported are those of American officials.

Looking down the list of principal imports it is very noticeable how enormously raw materials and products preponderate. Indeed, this is the salient feature of the export list, the fact being evident from these schedules that enormously the largest portion of the foreign trade of the United States consists of raw materials and natural products. In this respect America differs from Great Britain, where there is a much larger proportion of manufactured goods amongst both imports and exports than in those of the united states.

The following table shows the
Principal Imports into United States in 1900 and 1902. Tmports. 1900.1902.

| Sugar.. | $\$ 100,250,974$ | $\$ 55,061,097$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee. | 52,467,943 | $70,982,155$ |
| Chempicals and dyes.. | 53,705,152 | 577723,336 |
| Hides and skins. | 57,940,316 | 58,006,618 |
| Cotton goods. | 41,296,239 | 44,460,126 |
| Fibre, grasses, manufactures | 31,559,371 | 39,037,387 |
| Fibre, grasses, raw.. | 26,373,805 | 31,545,9 |
| Silk, raw.. .. | 45,329, | 42,635, |
| Silk, manufactures.. | 30,894,37 | 32,640,242 |
| India rubber and gutta percha | 31,792,697 | 25,151,559 |
| Jewellery.. | 17,783,076 | 25,990,570 |
| Tin, in bars and blocks.. | 19,104,301 | 19,461,850 |
| Wood, and manufactures of. | 20,591,908 | 24,427,704 |
| Fruits. | 19,263,592 | 21,480,525 |
| Iron and steel manufactures. | 20,478,728 | 27,180,255 |
| Tobacco, raw . | 13,297,223 | 5,211,6 |
| Wool, manufactures of. | 16,164,446 | ,38 |
| Wool, raw. | 20,260,936 | 17,711,788 |
| Spirits, malt liquors and wines | 12,758,582 | 5,246,640 |
| Leather, and manufactures of.. | 13,292,196 | 11,317,778 |
| Furs, and fur goods.. .. | 12,060,124 | 15,605,958 |
| Tea. | 10,558,110 | 9,390,128 |
| Crockery ware. | 8,645,265 | 9,680,156 |
| Fish. | 7,420,453 | 8,289,524 |
|  | 6,817,780 | 9,300,189 |
|  |  |  |

The above shows that considerably more than one-half the imports into the States consisted of natural products, or such as are not classified as manufactures. The next table gives the

Principal Exports from United States, 1900 and 1902.

| Exports. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $l$ |  |



Here we find that 70 per cent. of American exports are farm or cotton-field products, or minerals, or articles not manufactured.

The following is an exhibit of the nationalities of the vessels by which the imports were taken into United States ports, and the exports taken out, in the years 1900 and 1902.

| Nationalities of steamers. | Imports brought in. | Exports taken out. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1902. | 1900. | 1902. |
| U. S. stmrs.. $\$ 77,661,555$ | \$88,725,603 | \$66,219,958 | \$68,570,114 |
| Belgian .. .. 23,925,458 | 19,212,540 | 19,943,206 | 17,955,693 |
| British. . .. 407,162,186 | 438,027,745 | 789,785,641 | 752,561,183 |
| Dutch .. .. 24,231,188 | 29,527,638 | 34,478,310 | 37,950,145 |
| French.. . . 61,448,137 | 57,864,530 | 23,006,993 | 19,821,722 |
| German.. .. 97,552,696 | 107,142,898 | 141,076,331 | 135,746,932 |
| Italian. . . . 1,977,882 | 10,5681378 | 7,610,551 | 18,816,261 |
| Norwegian . 28,725,285 | 26,225,025 | 30,401,667 | 25,747,392 |
| Others .. .. 25,828,392 | 38,101,300 | 67,342,967 | 89,670,177 |
| Totals, foreign |  |  |  |
| Sailing vessels- |  |  |  |
| U. S. vessels $26,643,385$ | 14,453,103 | 21,600,457 | 12,513,413 |
| British . . . $20,627,187$ | 13,696,387 | 37,283,628 | 32,832,040 |
| Dutch. . . . 851,906 | 67,727 | 1,036,824 | 1,155,285 |
| French .. .. 336,632 | 454,159 | 2,340,750 | 5,321,322 |
| German .. .. 1,843,842 | 937,007 | 7,682,694 | 8,903,608 |
| Italian .. .. 1,816,389 | 1,233,384 | 3,437,047 | 3,172,314 |
| Norwegian . 1,695,056 | 1,430,032 | 8,738,129 | 5,893,710 |
| Others .. .. 3,171,499 | 283,298 | 5,995,043 | 2,882,920 |
| Total foreign |  |  |  |
| sailing. . . 30,372,511 | 18,101,994 | 66,514,115 | 60,161,199 |

The trade between the United States and Great Britain apart from the shipping business is much of a onesided affair, as the following shows:

| U. S. Imports <br> from Gt. B. | T. S. Imports, | U. S. Exports | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to Gt. B. | U. S. Exports |  |  |
| 1902. | 1902. | 1902. | 1902. |
| $\$ 165,865,720$ | $\$ 903,327,071$ | $\$ 548,595,117$ | $\$ 1,381,719,401$ |

These figures show that Great Britain'supplied the States with only 18 per cent. of the imports, while Great Britain took, 40 per cent. of the total exports from the States. On an average the Old Country buys goods in the American market every week to the extent of over 10 millions of dollars, and Canada spends in the same market an average of over one million and a quarter every week for American goods. It is certainly high time there was more reciprocity in the trade between the United States and Great Britain and Canada, buti the concessions to establish this have all been made by the Americans, for, under present conditions, British trade with them is "jug-handled"-and they hold the handle.

## THE CLOTHING TRADE.

In the matter of clothes man may be said to be drifting, if not from "post to pillar," at least from pursuit to persecution, from the time he feels himself capable of wearing garments longer than they are broad and held in place by anything stronger than a pin; to the time when, having finally ended his earthly mission, he
is supposed to be ready to "wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams."

When the aspiring youth of sixteen summers finds himself in possession of a suit of "store" clothes, which has that semi-iridescent nature of phanging its hue after exposure to a rainstorm, he does not rail at fate, but simply "boy"-cots the ready-made clothing man who sold him union, cotton, or shoddy elothing under the pretext of it being pure wool. He may quit the ready-made clothing dealers for a time, but the price asked for an ordered suit, and the misfit, only too often looms up; and if he is not in a position to cas't that suit aside, or bestow it on some, perhaps unworthy, yelt needy personage of his acquaintance, who wears clothes merely because he has to, he feels himself compelled to go through the world, to the extent of the life of , thate suit, showing to all he meets that he is physically deformed, either a humped ,back, a crrooked leg, a hollow chest, a "bicycle" stoop, foundered knees, or last but not least, wearing clothes bestowed on him by somebody "for sweet charity's sake." Either of these is sufficiently humiliating to the man desirous of keeping well dressed to cause him to seek until he finds the right tailor, wr right make of clothing, and then "sktick" by them "through thick and thin."

But just because man is a changeable being he does not long keep such resolutions, any more than he will keep-or be expected to keep-the resolutions he will make within the coming week. Neither will his memory -retentive or faulty-be kind enough to him, or revengeful enough on his old ready-made clothing dealer, to keep ever before his mind the fact that he was once, twice, thrice fooled by the man who supplied him with his best clothes. No, he meets a friend, who tells him of a clothing store where he can be fitted, "slick as an egg-shell" and, with no more wrinkles or unshapely curves, and not only because he is told this by a confidential friend, but because his manner: of judging all things in their proper way will be forever at fault, he goes to that clothing: dealer, weighing nearly two hundred, height five feet five, and fully expeats to get as good a fit as his friend, who is six feet tall and does not raise the beam at a hundred and sixty-five, and furthermore, he is humped before and aft where his friend is straight.

The dealer in ready-made clothing is expected to fit all shapes and sizes within certain exceptional limits, and he very often succeeds. But then, again, he often fails. As his big point is to-make a sale there is little likelihood of his being the first to see a defect at a point whereon his customer's eyes cannot easily rest, at least, not without considerable difficulty and personal risk, unless he is a contortionist. Therefore he will press here and pull there and force back at another point until he has the clothes at a fixed position on a body that is not expected to remain as fixed, and the remark, "When you wear them for a few days they will be a perfect fit" generally seals the deal. He does not tell the customer, however, that constant stretching of cloth across will tend to shorten it the other way, and not only cause a garment to look out of place, but actually spoil the whole fit foy drawing it unnaturally.
Many whose business or inclinations take them pacross the Atlantic and whose "human weaknesses"
on crossing the sea or in the straits make it necessary to replenish their travelling wardrobe, are loud in praise of the clothing purchased in England. It is not unusual when conversation tturns on prices, cloth, etc., to hear one of a party of Canadiains say, something after the following: "How much do you think I paid for this suit over in England? 'Twas ready-made. It fits me as good as any tailor ever fitted me, and as for wear; 'well, I've worn this suit now for nearly a year and look at it!" The price is generailly a surprise. There must be something in it beyond the well-known fact that a man will buy abroad for the reason that iit will give him subsequent chances to air his knowledge of Europe. English-made clothing wears better for the same, or less, money than Canadian, because they doo not look for as much profit either in a manufacturing or retail way. They are content with much less, looking rather to extended patronage than to counting substantial profits on every garment.

It is well known that shoddy, union, fibre-dust and re-used wool (old rags), are largely employed of recent years in all manufacturing centres, and that much of this is sent far and near, as pure wool, or woollen goods, the profits on which are very large for all save the victim at the further end of the line, who risks wearing in a windstorm, or happens to catch his pants in a sliver when scaling a fence. With the introduction of English ready-made clothing in Canada, for which there is a large and gnowing field, the shears of our l'ocal cutters will require considerable sharpening and curving towards not only more economical methods, but towards entering better material, both of which will be necessary in order to compete with the produat of a country where these qualifications of constant trade are, practised and which we may be sure will not be lessened as they enter the Canadian field.

While competition is sometimes held to be a straining point, there are some lines of business requiring such, and the clothing trade of Canada is one which will largely benefit by the wholesome competition brought about through the introduction of English made goods. It will make compretition of that healthy order which is really necessary for the successful continuance of such trade, for anything that will bring a higher level of workmanship intor a new country must be considered an improvement.

With better and better-fitting clothing sold here at ordinary profit the field would gradually widen, people would buy more ready-made clathing; there would be more money paid, per individual, for ready-made clothing, for the people would wear better clothes and keep better dressed in proportion to their means. In short, such an innavation will be hailed with delight by the great masses of our people.

## THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS FRAUDS.

The great city of St. Louis, Missouri, is doing a grood work in clearing itself from the municipal corruption that had become so bold and rampant that at last it was no longer possible of concealment. The process of purification and the punishment of the evildoers has been going on for some months, but is not yet completed. A few days ago a batch of five members of the solidly sworn members of the nineteen Aldermen of the iron-bound compact, were tried for receiving bribes
in connection with city franchises. They were convicted and sentenced each to five years in the State penitemtiary. That makes now some fourteen who have been sent to the penitentiary in this series of trials in St. Louis. They include some of the wealthy men of the city, who bribed the Aldermen. In this respect St. Louis affords an object lesson for other municipalities, for such wrongdoers are not, unfortunately, confined to any one city or to any one part of the continent.

THE LONDON \& GLOBE FLNANCE CO.
"The evils that men do live after them," and one of the worst of its kind, for the cruel wrongs committed against many people in England, is that known as the Londion \& Globe Finance Corposation-one is tempted almost to say masquerading under the name so close the resemblance of one of the largest and most prosperous of insurance companies. If for no other reason we on this side of the water, have reason to decry its methods, because of the grief it brought upon the declining years of a Governor-General, whom every Cana-dian learnt to love and respect, the late Earl of Dufferin and Ava. The Statist of recent date, comments on the latest phase of the venture: "Failing ability to induce the law officers of the Crown to take action to bring to trial those responsible for alleged falsification of accounts and balance sheet of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, whose affairs are in compulsory liquidation, Messrs. James Flower \& Co., of Throgmorton Street, large creditors, invite the support of their fel-low-creditors and shareholders of the Corporation adrocating an application to the High Couri under Section $16 \%$ of the Companies Act, 1862 , for an order directing the Official Liquidator to prosecute. It is desirable that those who approve such course-should put themselves in communication with the firm mentioned. The shifting of the subject from one official department to another and back again for some 18 months past has been extraordinary. It recalls the 'circumlocution office' described by the late Charles Dickens, and, but that the matter is serious, would be ludicrous."

## THE ROYAL BANK AND ITS AMERICAṄ, SHAREHOLDERS.

Mr. Pease, general manager of the Royal Bank, informs us that nearly all present stockholders have signified their approval of the scheme to issue $\$ 500,000$ of new stock to be taken by American capitalists, who have offered to pay $\$ 250$ for each share, being a premium of $\$ 150$. By this scheme the bank would acquire half a million dollars more capital and an addition to the Reserve Fund amounting to $\$ 750,000$. The new capital will carry with it the power to enlarge the circulation to that extent, so that, if the business of the bank calls for the use of all this money, it will have about $\$ 1,750,000$ on which to earn dividends payable on only $\$ 500,000$. If, then, the new capital, the enlarged Reserve Fund, and the increase in circulation only earn 3 per cent., there will be enough to pay $10 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the new capital of $\$ 500,000$. But 3 per cent. is considerably below what such funds would earn under ordinary conditions, the probability being that, these en-
larged resources would make net earnings of 15 per cent. on the half million of new capital.

What the dividends would net to the American capitalists depends, of course, upon what the net earnings were upon the entire capital and other resources, as upon such results would depend the dividends. If the dividends were at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, that rate of return would be $\$ 10$ for each share, therefore, as these shareholders gave $\$ 250$ for each of their shares, they would net 4 per cent. on their investment, and so proportionately. If the dividends were at the rate of pnly $\%$ per cent., their return would be at the rate of only 2.80 per cent., which, though very small, is more than what the shares of the leading banks of New York now realize at current prices.
Probably the prospect of securing a 3 to 4 per cent. investment explains the remarkable action taken by the Americans who are likely to secure $\$ 500,000$ of the stock of the Royal Bank.

The existing shareholders are to have $\$ 500,000$ of new stock offered to them, for which they would at once subscribe, but the premium they will be called upon to pay will certainly be far below what the Americans offer.

The working out of this new departure will be watched with great interest; what its effect will be on the market price of the Royal's shares is freely discussed and widely different opinions are held thereon.

## GOLD MOVEMENTS AND THE MONEY MARKET ABROAD.

It is estimated that of the total output of gold from Australia, amounting to about $\$ 50,000,000$ a year, nearly $\$ 20,000,000$ have been shipped to San Francisco during 1902. Through that city, however, much of the receipts finds way to other ,partis of the United States. It is known, of course, that all over California, gold is in common use differing in this respect from all other States of the Union-having refused to fall in with the Greenback currency during the war of Secession in the sixties, but which refusal its people had occasion to regret ere they were many years older.

Argentina has been doing what it can to avoid drawing upon London, and therefore shipping gold from Australia, as well as from the United States and South Africa. Consequently it is quite possible that nearly half the total output of Australia this year will be remitted to the United States and to South America, so that the shipments to London will be very much decreased. It will help, if nothing else, to keep up the value of money during the first three months of the coming year. But after a while the increased output in South Africa, as well as the continued output in Australia itself, will made the remittances to London much larger than they have been since the outbreak of the Boer war.

The French banks, as was expected, have not been renewing the American bills which they held in verylarge amounts, and which have been falling due all through the present month. The crops, however, are so good in the United States that trade bills ${ }^{\star}$ have been numerous, and the proceeds of these trade bills were availed of to take up large numbers of the finance bills as they mature. Consequently the circulation of American finance bills was being rapidly reduced of late. A
very material reduction was affected some time ago, and later influences have been reducing the amount still more materially, so that the position is being improved gradually. There was reason to believe at one time that if the French banks carried out their intention not to renew the bills, the demand upon the London market would be such as would very materially raise the value of money there. Fortunately the favourable state of the American export trade has enabled so many of the bills to be paid off that the demand is nothing like so exacting as was anticipated. And thus the market was relieved, without at the same time drawing more heavily upon Paris. The immense balances which the French banks employed in London during the last three years were an incalculable advantage to the London market during the war; but now that the French banks have so materially lessened these balances the market became wholesomer and sounder in condition than it had been in since the beginning of the Boer war.

## MODESTY AND PUSH.

The city of Atlanta, in Georgia, was lately visited by a fire, which destroyed a block of its business houses. The following day one of the city's enterprising papers made the modest announcement that Atlanta was "the greatest city on the face of the earth for its size, and was daily growing in size and beauty," and, as evidence of that fact, the statement was made that before the flames were extinguished at that fire the proprietors had already commenced to rebuild on a greater scale than before! Such public spirit and enterprise are worthy of all encouragement, and it may fairly be hoped that the city of Atlanta will continue to maintain the high standard it modestly claims among the pities of the world. It is evident that a new South has arisen, and that Georgia, true to its traditions, is no laggard in the race.

## COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION BANQUET.

The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association held its annual banquet in this city, on the 22nd inst., which was well attended. Several of the speeches were above the average, but it is doubtiful whether such lengthy ones are fully appreciated on such festive occasions.

The President announced that the membership was now 4,000 , and the association had a balance on hand of $\$ 203,000$. If all the members are "travellers," the association, with its 4,000 members, represents a body of business men whose aggregate annual income may be estimated at from 12 millions to 15 millions of dollars.
The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, speaking of the foreign trade of Canada, said half the exports came from the farm. This year this class of exports were the only ones to increase. This year the immigration into Canada would be 85,000 , most of whom were settling in the North-West, a region to which he drew the attention of commercial travellers. The Hon. Mr. Patterson made some remarks on the increased foreign trade of Canada, a theme which suggested to Mr. Tarte the comment that Canada should import less and manufacture more, more especially pulp and paper. Mr. Borden, M.P., urged public men to visit different sections of the country and acquire a more intimate knowledge of local conditions and feeling.

A lengthy speech was made by Mr. Stewart, manager of the Sovereign Bank, who proposed "Trade and Commerce." He strongly advocated the passage of an insolvency law for the whole Dominion on the lines frequently urged in and by this journal. He said: "We should all unite for the good of the commonwealth in securing an act which will at least have these two features distinctly prominent: The discouragement of reckles trading and the absolute impossibility of a fraudulent involvent being benefitted by his dishonesty.'

Mr. Stewart said that duty compelled him to refer to the subject of stock speculation, respecting which he remarked:
"Gentlemen, you have no idea of the extent of this pernicious evil, it exists in banks, wholesale houses, shipping offices, and even amongst the farming community, and I feel that a word of warning may not be out of place here. For the benefit of the young men of the commercial world, I would say that I have never known a man of ordinary ability, who worked hard and attended strictly to his own business that did not make a success, whereas it has been the experience of mostu of us to know men of more than average ability and brains to be swamped in the vortex of the stock markets, who might have been princes among merchants had they devoted their energies and abilities tho the business they understood. It is characteristic of men to speak about therr profits, but you seldom hear of their losses on the stock exchange. I do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. Trading in stocks is just as legitimate as trading in dry goods or boots and shoes. The wholesale merchant buys goods on the expectation of selling them five or six months later and then takes notes, which he expects to be paid three or four months after that; he cannot tell whether he will get paid or not, and buys his goods wholly on his judgment of the future and expeating to sell out at a profit. But he has the adantage of years of experience; he knows his clients as well as his market and makes due allowance for emergencies. All that is part of his experience; and it is his business, and he is expected to know and understand it. But when he buys stocks and shares what does he know about them?"

The banquet was highly enjoyed and the pleasure of the guests was enhanced by music provided by an orchestra, and Messrs. Dionne, Woodleigh, Le Bel and Duquet.

## OUR SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT RIVAL.

The great country of Argentina-which hardly knows how big it is, except that it is estimated to be about 1,000 miles from north to south-is probably our greatest wheat-growing competitor. Had the many errors in financing, for which chiefly its principal city had become notorious some years ago, not produced such a harvest of disasters, it should have been a much stronger rival in exports which every people need, wheat, Indian corn, linseed, hides, etc. The latest returns show that the wheat crop this year reached upwards of 80 millions of bushels, or about double that of our own NorthWestern Provinces and territories. Contrary to all earlier information, advices to hand are to the effect that the linseed crop will considerably exceed that of last year; and there are reports that the promise of the
maize crop is excellent. In the northern districts wheat harvesting has begun. Even in the great province of Buenos Ayres it will begin at the end of the month or at the beginning of the New Year. In addition to the excellent promise for all the crops, the rains which have recently fallen have immensely improved the pastoral industry. The final result promises that the exports from Argentina will so largely exceed the imports that there is likely to be a balance of trade in favour of Argentina of from 10 to 15 millions sterling. So far as the crops are concerned, there seems to be little room for doubt that they will be most excellent; but whether they will be quite as large as the estimates above given remains to be seen. It is even more difficult, however, to estimate the imports into Argentina, for if the country is doing exceedingly well, the imports may be increased. Still, there is a wide margin between 10 and 15 millions sterling, and therefore it seems safe to conclude that there will be a balance in favour of Argentina of nearly, if not quite, 10 millions sterling. That balance will have to be settled for largely by cash payments, and therefore it is possible that more gold may have to be sent to Argentina. For the present, however, as we learn from the Statist, every effort possible is being made to avoid disturbing the London money market. Gold, for one thing, is being shipped direct from South Africa to Argentina. Our readers will recollect that South Africa has drawn during the past few years on a great scale indeed upon Argentina, not only for food, but for horses, mules, and so on. Therefore the trade between the two countries has recently become very large, and naturally there is a considerable balance due to Argentina. To spare the London money market gold is being shipped direct from South Africa to Argentina. Indirectly, it may be said that it is practically tantamount to withdrawals from London, for it cuts off a supply that otherwise would have reached London. But it is not the same thing by any means. For withdrawals from London just now, when the money market is poorly supplied and the demand is strong, would be inconvenient, whereas the non-arrival of the gold from South Africa that is being shipped to Argentina a month hence will not be felt. Gold also is being drawn from Australia, and, as our readers doubtless have nouced, from New York as well. In short, if our information is correct, everything will be done to avoid withdrawing more gold from London during the current year. But if the Argentina crops really turn out to be as good as represented, there will be, as we have already said, a, large balance in favour of Argentina, especially as the recent rise in wool is enabling Argentina to sell the commodity at very good prices. Consequently, it is quite possible that gold may have to be shipped in January or February at the latest| Then, however, it will not inconvenience this market so much as if it were now taken.

Argentina is the poor Italians' El Dorado (whence, however, he often returns to Bella Italia to buy dearer land), rivalling Brazil somewhat in this respect. One of the finest countries in the world is handicapped by the supineness of the governing paces, who are largely of Spanish descent, whose time-honoured noon-day luxury, the siesta, covers that portion of the day when the man in the States (U. S. A.) is most wide awake, and adding to the building up of his fortune while bolting a lunch at some convenient restaurant counter.

## WHAT CANADA BUYS-(24).

We continue publication of a list of the goods imported by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current half-year; but it should prove most valuable to
manufacturers in the United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff which, it may be seen, allows one-third off the ordinary duty on goods of British manufacture exported to Canada. Any information which, alphabetically, must recur later on in our tables will be furnished meantime on application to the office of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce," Montreal:

DUTLABLE GOODS-(Continued.)


Fancy, manufacturers of bone, shell, horn and ivory, N.E.S. -

| Great Britain | 298 |
| :---: | :---: |
| China | 2 |
| France | 60 |
| Germany | 71 |
| Japan | 3 |
| United States | 250 |
| Total | 684 |


| $\ldots \ldots$ | 50 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\ldots \ldots$ | 2 |
| $\cdots \cdots$ | 60 |
| $\cdots \cdots$ | 71 |
| $\cdots \cdots$ | 3 |
| $\cdots \cdots$ | 250 |
| $\cdots \cdots$ | - |
|  |  |


| 17.50 |
| ---: |
| 0.70 |
| 21.00 |
| 24.85 |
| 1.05 |
| 87.50 |
| 152.60 |



| Great Britain | 1,996 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hong Kong | 76 |
| Austria-Hungary | 508 |
| China.. | 328 |
| France | 1,296 |
| Germany | 1,692 |
| Japan | 1,314 |
| United States | 1,489 |
| Total | 8,699 |

Flowers, artificial-



Fancy Goods, viz:- Feathers, fancy, N.E.S -


| Great Britain | 534,463 | 165,298 | 57,854.30 | 373,230 | 87,087.91 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Malta | 28 | 28 | 9.80 | ........ | ......... |
| A.Austria-Hungary | 446 | 446 | 156.10 | ........ |  |
| Belgium | 12,471 | 12,769 | 4,469.15 | ......... |  |
| Denmark | 112 | 112 | 39.20 |  |  |
| France | 135,584 | 134,567 | 47,098.45 | ... . . |  |
| Germany | 70,792 | 68,866 | 24,103.10 | ... |  |
| Japan .. | 568 | 568 | 198.80 |  |  |
| Switzerland | 11,051 | 11,358 | 3,975.30 |  |  |
| United States | 31,982 | 31,977 | 11,191.95 |  |  |
| Total | 797,497 | 425,989 | 149,096.15 | 373,230 | 87,087.91 |



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## UNITED STATES FINANCES

The banking firm of Henry Clews \& Co., New York, write under date December 20:-The creation of the $\$ 50$,000,000 loan pool by many of the big New York banks had a decidedly beneficial effect. It was a very practical demonstration that powerful interests were agreed in protecting the market against an unnecessary crisis; that good and legitimate borrowers would secure such accommodation as they might need, and that no funds would be available for speculative purposes. What the emergency was, serious enough to call for such unusual action, is not revealed. It was probably general, and can no doubt be traced back to the large amounts of money involved in various underwriting and syndicate operations. For some time past it has been no secret that this was the weakest spot in the whole situation; and some of our ablest financiers have been sorely puzzled to know how the period of stress anticipated at this season of the year would be met. It is believed that all serious danger has been averted, and such, it' is to be hoped, will prove to be the case. The mere assurance that $\$ 50,000,000$ will be available in case of crisis tends to remove apprehension and prevent such an emergency. It may be the money will not be wanted for the same reason that a depositor will not withdraw his account so long as he has confidence in his bank. The influence, however, of this offer by strong bankers upon sentiment is highly important and beneficial. Call money was easier at once, thought time money remains about 6 per cent.
It is worthy of note that in spite of the heavy liquidation of the last three months the contraction of loans has been only $\$ 50,000,000$ since highwater-mark in the middle of August. This is a comparatively small reduction, and is probably explained by the fact that American loans abroad have been freely cancelled or shifted to New York. Foreign bankers have been somewhat distrustful of American methods of financing, and this has thrown us more upon pur own resources at a somewhat inconvenient season. As a result we ought to ship les gold in 1903 for settlements; so this enforced retrenchment has its advantages.
While time money is on a 6 per e nt. basis and good stocks on a 4 to $41 / 2$ per cent. basis, it is evident no legitimate widespread bull market can be expected, in spite of the 20 to 30 points decline lately experienced. Elither money rates or stocks must decline in order to equalize this difference; just which remains to be seen. There is much reason in the argument that after such an uninterrupted decline as that just noted a good reaction is due. Considering the activity and soundness of general
business, any improvement in the monetary situation would certainly warrant a fair recovery. The year closes with no signs of a cessation in that activity; on the contrary, there is every evidence that, if merchandise prices could be made to decline somewhat in proportion to the drop in stocks, a new and safer business level would be reached on which plenty of new contracts could be placed with confidence. present high prices are a serious oibstruction to new enterprise. The effect of high prices has been strikingly illustrated in our foreign trade returns, which showed a loss of $\$ 116,000,000$ in exports during the last eleven months an. an increase of $\$ 75,000,000$ in imports. Much of this loss can be traced to the deficit of last year's corn crop and its effect upon other cereals and meats which form a large part of our exports; but higher prices for cotton and oils, also manufactured products generally, stimulated imports and checked exports until our excess of exports for the eleven months of this year was only $\$ 337,400,000$, compared with $\$ 527,900,000$ same time last year and $\$ 571,600,000$ the year before. So persistent and heavy a decline in our international trade balanoe is highly significant. There is probability of a change for the better in this respect; for there is a good demand for corn for export this year, and the recent declines in wheat and corn are favorable to an outward movement of those staples.
The immediate outlook for the stock market is for a natural reaction after the recent very heavy decline in prices. Currency is beginning to return from the interior more freely and Treasury absorptions are diminishing, while lower prices for wheat and corn promise a better supply of export bills. To this extent the situation is a less disturbing factor; for there seems to be no misunderstanding between the United States and European Powers about the acquisition of new territory-the vital point of the Monroe Doctrine. Preparations for January disbursements will soon be completed, and a temporary money flurry would not be surprising. About the middle of next month, however, the monetary situation should show improvement, and if other developments continue favorable we will certainly have a good trading market. The general trend of the market for the present promises to be more confident on the buying side.

## DATRY PRODUCE.

A private Loudon circular, date 12 th instant, treating' of the dairy produce situation, says:-Butter.-The cold, bright and frosty weather of last week has lost much of its brightness, but the cold and frosty characters remain. The "Omrah," with the first shipment of Australian new season's butter, consisiting of $1,635 \mathrm{cwt}$., arrived this week,

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and the prices realized range from $108 s$ to 110 s for "Finest," with 112s to 114s for "Choicest." A part of this shipment was purchased on a c.i.f. basis and so has not been sold on the spot market. A portion of the cargo consisted of New Zealand butter which has been sold into Australia and then sent on here to find a market. The "Oroya" left Australia this week with only 274 ewts. of butter, against a shipment of 11,277 ewts. for the corresponding week last year. The "Rimutaka" from New Zealand is due to-morrow with about 14,600 boxes on board, against an arrival of 26,080 boxes on the "Gothic" just twelve months ago. The "Aotea's" New Zealand butter has gone into consumption at 114 s to 116 s per cwt. for choicest grade, and 110 s to 112 s for finest.

Canadian butter meets an increased demand at last week's prices on the spot, althoug'h c.i.f. quotations have risen 2 s on the week. The imports reached $6,035 \mathrm{cwts}$. last week, making a total of 250,106 cwts 1 st july, against 190,188 cwts. for the coresponding period last year. The Dąnish official quotation remains unchanged at 102 kroner, equal to 114s 6d English money. The prices on the market here are 118 s to 120 . There is an improvement in price in almost all classes of cheaper butter. French baskets have advanced 6s per cwt., Russian casks about 3 s to 4 s , owing to the decreasing stocks of a good shilling retail butter.
Cheese.-There is more interest in the market for Canadian cheese, and prices have a hardening tendency. From Canada c.i.f. quotations come a shilling dearer on the week. In this report last week, owing to an accident with the figures while going through the press, the stocks of cheese in the United Kingdom were given incorrectly. The sentence should have read as follows:-"In the United Kingdom the stocks in London, Liverpool and Bristol on 1st December this year were 301, 000 boxes against 374,000
last year. Quotations: Canadian choicest 59 s to 60 s ; finest 56 s to 57 s . Corresponding week 1901, Canadian choicest sold at 47 s to 48 s , and finest at 44 s to 46 s .

## LEGAL RECORD

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

## WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Ottawa-Brener Bros. vs R. E. Jamieson \$366; Merchants, Bank vs Archd. Stewart et al $\$ 31,365$; St. Joseph-Peoples Bank vs N. M. Cantin $\$ 303$; Toronto-R. M. Slater vs H. Gordon $\$ 1,200$; Alexander \& Ferguson vs R. A. Graydon $\$ 1,537$; T. A. Rowan vs J. L. Ross $\$ 875$; Duluth, Minn.G. H. Perley vs A. B. Upton et al $\$ 9,249$; Ottawa-Amelia Deroche vs F. Gagneau et al $\$ 890$; Point Edward-A. Gray vs J. L. Board $\$ 467$; Toronto-Ontario Sugar Co. vs S. F. Mekinnon $\$ 5,164$; S. E. McCartney vs D. A. Robson $\$ 589$; R. K. McTntosh vs J. A. Wilson $\$ 2,985$; ........... J. Davidson vs Insurance Co. $\$ 3,500$; .............J. Davidson vs Union Assur. Socy. $\$ 2,500$.

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HAM, BAKER \& CO., Apparatus for Drilling and Tapping Water Mains under Pressure \& Making Connection without Turning Off Water.

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St. Jean Baptiste-Loiselle Bros. \$394; Altna-Schwartz \& Braun \$857; Dundurn-L. Carson $\$ 806$.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBLA.
Victoria-Sidney \& Nanaimo Transport. Co. \$448.
JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.
Ottawa-Cathe Grant agt John and Cathe. Paul $\$ 801$; St. Joseph-Peoples Bank agt N. M. Cantin \$504; W. McVicar agt N. M. and Josephine Cantin \$1,577; Toronto-Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson and Patterson agt E. H. Duggan $\$ 514$; J. Davis agt Wm. Lepard $\$ 334$; Louth Tp.-S. Rittenhause agt J. H. Krutz \$2,534.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QU EBEC.
East Farnham-Manchester Hardware Co. agt Jos. Menard $\$ 9,138$; Head \& Doust Co. agt Joseph Menard $\$ 341$; Montreal-J. L. Reay agt Can. Forwarding and Export Co. $\$ 651$; City of Montreal agt Jacques Forte $\$ 2,864$; P. E. Duhamel agt A. Larue $\$ 226$; L. P. Bernard et al agt Auugstin Lepage $\$ 324$; F. Buller agt De. Anna M. Morrís et vir $\$ 1,920$; Mary A. Bradshaw agt De. Jessie Reid $\$ 363$; McD. Lamb agt C. L. Tiffin $\$ 357$; Victoriaville-A. Laramee agt Dominique Faucher $\$ 326$; Cote Visitation-W. S. Evans agt Naïc Vermette, Jr. \$4,577; Lachine-H. A. Mackie agt R. C. Thorneloe $\$ 1,100$; Montreal-Dominion Bag Co. agt C. A. Bull Produce Co. $\$ 250$; Banque Nationale agt S. C. Oxton $\$ 289$; N. Beauchamp agt Delle Alexine Seguin $\$ 200$; F. Wilder et al agt J. E. Wilder et al $\$ 250$.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBTA.
Morrisey-Robert Schram $\$ 538$.

## EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal-De. M. Corse agt Thos. Gauthier et al \$582; R. Inglis agt Edinburgh Roperie \& Sail Cloth Co. \$404; L. Masson agt De. M. A. Gringras et al \$260; The King agt Ulderic Laberge $\$ 212$; T. R. Ridgeway agt J. N. Metivier \$2,607; St. Polycarpe-De Marie Charlebois agt Jos. Ludger \$599.

## CHATTEL MORGAGES-ONTARIO.

Lakefield-C. L. Ferrer to J. Lewis et al $\$ 2,802$; Mid-land-Chas. Martin, Jr. agt Playfair Preston Co. \$7,000; Norwood-Phoebe and W. H. Minnaker to S. L. Fouch \$589; Ottawa-Joseph Kavanagh and wife to M. Kavanagh $\$ 2,000$; J. H. Kavanagh to M. Kavanagh, $\$ 3,000$; Peterboro'-H. C. Winch to Mary A. Robinson et al $\$ 2,400$; St. Catharines-H. J. Rogers and Robt. Ditch to H. E. McEvoy $\$ 2,600$; A. V. Staats to H. Wise $\$ 2,346$; St. Thomas-John MeCollom to M. Goughner $\$ 1,000$; To-ronto-Mary J. Dunfield to Caulfield Burns \& Co. $\$ 3,569$; John Stormont to G. J. Foy $\$ 2,527$; John Stormont to O'Keefe Brewery Co. $\$ 5,910$; Berlin-C. N. Huether to Randall \& Roos $\$ 1,658$; Bradford-Bradford Gas Co. to A. E. Scanlon $\$ 1,200$; Gananoque-W. F. Stevens to W. Hale $\$ 2,514$; Louth Tp.-R. W. Gregory to G. Barnes $\$ 1,276$; Ottawa-Leger and wife to F. W. Carling et al \$2,050; Toronto-R. O. Halley and wife to Canada Perm. Corpn. $\$ 927$; Toronto-Saml. Paterson to W. W. Nation $\$ 4,335$.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES MIANITOBA \& N.W.T.
Austin-H. E. Thomson $\$ 1,490$; Dauphin-Wm. Bell $\$ 1,900$.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE-BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Fernie-Cedar Valley Improveme Co., Ltd., \$9,000; Hotham Sound-H. Hollingsworth $\$ 2,624$; Slocan-H. J.

# T. H. HAAGEN SON \& Co., 65, 67, 69 St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C., Eng TANNERS, CURRIERS \& MANUFACTURERS, SPECIALITIES: 

Curried English Strap Butts. Leather Machine Belting, ( \(\underset{\left(\begin{array}{ll}Pure<br>Bark<br>Panned\end{array}\right)}{ }\) Leather Link Belting. Balata Belting. Fire Engine Hose. Pump \& Hydraulic Butts. "Acme" Cotton \& Hair Belting.

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Robertson $\$ 980$; New Westminster-J. McCulloch $\$ 2,535$; Vancouver-A. Mitchell $\$ 3,164$.

## BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

Dummer Tp.-S. S. Spence to E. G. Stephens $\$ 600$; To-ronto-Canadian Motors, Ltd., to Canada Cycle \& Motor Co. $\$ 12,500$; Edward Gegg to W. Botham $\$ 570$.

## BILLS OF SALLE-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kimberley-H. W. Drew \$940; Vancouver-Geo. Alexander $\$ 3,535$; H. Peppard $\$ 4,360$.
-The tanners' section of the Board of Trade met in NaNational Club, Toronto, recently, and were entertained to luncheon by the retiring chairman, Mr. C. G. Marlatt. The yearly report was submitted as follows-"It is satisfactory to report a steady business during the year 1902, with no great change in values in either hides or leather. Hide values have ruled extremely high and the present prices are about the same as those current at the beginning of the year. The general trade of the country has been good, and tanners of all classes of leather have felt the benefit of the prevailing prosperity. Boot and shoe manufacturers, as well as others engaged in the manufacture of articles largely composed of leather, such as harness, trunks, bags, etc., report a satisfactory season, and not only can manufacturers in large cities congratulate themselves, but those in smaller towns and villages can show an increasing trade with a fair profit. While Montreal and Quebee shoe manufacturers have been busy, it is noticeable that the quantity of boots and shoes manufactured in Ontario is constantly increasing. It might be well to note the falling off in the local consumption of the general run of ordinary black leathers, such as splits, buff and glove. The use of waxed and grain upper has also been very limited. Factories that have cut this stock largely heretofore are now buying finer leathers to meet the increased demand for more expensive boots and shoes, and the aim of the tanner of ta-day should be to produce stock of the highest standard as to quality, the existing conditions requiring it both for home consumption and the export trade. The Ontario tanner has been able to compete more successfully in all markets during 1902 than for some years past, which is largely due to the improved labor-saving machinery used, and the more efficient plants which are now existent. Failures have been less than in former years, and this may be considered a good year for
the leather industry. The outlook for the coming year is promising." Mr. F. T. Daville, of Aurora, was elected chairman of the tanners' section; Mr. John Brockant, Berlin, vice-president; Messrs. A. O. Beardmore, Toronto; C. C. H. Lang, Berlin; A. R. Clarke, Toronto; John Welsh, Hastings; George B. P. Beale, Toronto, Executive; Messrs. C. J. Miller, Orillia; L. J. Breithaupt, Berlin; S. R. Wickett, Toronto; W. D. Beardmore, Toronto; George McQuay, Owen Sound, Inspection and Arbitration Committee.
-Since Gurd's oil gusher was struck in Raleigh Township, nine miles from Chatham, Ont., says a late letter, no other oil wells were successfully put down until this week. There had been the usual number of dry holes, and the drillers were beginning to get disheartened. This week two operators are reported to have been successful. They have found the oil rock, and indications are good. Carmen and Fairbanks have a fair flow of oil in the well just completed at Pardos Siding, on the Lake Erie Railway. The well is on the farm of Mr. Van, on Canada Company land, about a mile and a half south of Gurd's gusher. The well has not been tested yet, so that its capacity cannot be estimated. The Corey well on the Walker farm is also showing oil. The flow of gas from all the wells is very strong, and the gas is being utilized as fuel for the engines used in the drilling operations. There has been about eight dry holes put down so far. These are all to the north-east, and west of the gusher. The Carman well is the first prospecting to be done to the southward, and proves that the direction of the oil field must be south. Gurd's gusher is still producing. It flows spasmodically now, and has to be pumped at intervals. For the past day or two the well has been shut down owing to the pumping gear being out of order. They started pumping the well again at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and it was producing oil at about the rate of ten barrels per hour.
-The London Leader, in discussing the dependence of British industries on foreign supplies, gives the following list of imported manufactures that feed local industries, the amounts being yearly averages: Glue, $£ 500,000$; unprinted paper, $£ 3,000,000$; mouldings, $£ 300,000$; linen. yarn, £ 750,000 ; cement, £ 80,000 ; iron and steel, $£ 5,000,000$; leather, $£ 8,000,000 ;$ glass, $£ 3,500,000$; strawboards, £1,000,000 ; woollen yarn, $£ 2,000,000$; wood manufacturers, $£ 2,000,000$. This makes a total of $£ 26,380,000$, which represents the finished product of foreign manufacturers and the raw material of domestic industries.
-Our French railway administration will, says a Paris letter, be the first to introduce electric traction on longdistance lines. An official of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean system, thus refers to the new system: "While


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Chemical Plant
PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATICN.
Speclal Prices to Canadians under the new Tarlff
other nationalities have been talking we have been acting, with the result that within six months the south express from Paris to the Pyrences will be run entirely on the automobile principle." Experiments in this direction have been conducted with the greatest secrecy and with almost unvarying success, except in the case of heavy freight trains, where damage to the apparatus was almost the invariable result. Beginning June 1 the first ordinary express trains between Paris and Lyons-a distance of nearly 400 miles - will be operated solely by the electric current. The distance will be covered in less than five hours-little more, than half the present schedule time. Should this innovation prove a success the system will at once be extended. "It has certainly proved cheatper." said the above-mentioned official. The electric locomotives are 17 metres ( 56 feet) in length, and are pointed fore and aft. The traction apparatus occupies only two and a half metres (seven feet six inches) and consists of a 220 horse-power generator. A single operator is sufficient to control the engine. At the outset the trains will be composed of two carriages, each seating 50 passengers. Later two more will be added. The details are yet to be studied, but there is no doubt that the system will be a practical success. The splendid working of the electric line between Paris and Versailles is understood to have given impetus to the installation of the system on a larger scale, and to such an extent that French officials predict a speedy revolution of traction on all existing lines.

Officials of the Reading Railroad Company, says a Philadelphia letter, hold out no hope of relief this winter from the present anthracite coal stringency, despite the efforts on the part of the company to mine and ship to its full capacity. "Under normal conditions," said one of the officials, "the anthracite production never is equal to the demand during the winter months, and the Reading and all the other' anthracite companies 'have been obliged to draw upon the stock at the varions storage points to help out the demands of the trade. This year there is not a pound of coal at any of these storage points, and consumers are dependent entirely upon the daily output of the mines. Practically all of the companies' collieries are in operation." Reading officials decline to discuss the question as to whether the advance of 50 c a ton made in October will hold good during 1903, but they admit that it certainly will rule beyond January-, 1903, the date fixed by President Baer for the reduction of the old rate. One operator says the advance will be retained during the next year. The anthracite output in normal years reaches from $52,000,000$ to $55,000,000$ tons, and it is estimated that to meet the increased demand the companies will turn out in 1903 at least $56,000,000$ tons, and probably $60,000,000$ tons.
-A party manifesto just issued, says a Berlin cable, asserts that the increased revenue from the new tariff will amount to $\$ 52,500,000$ yearly, of which $\$ 43,750,000$ will

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IMPORT DUTY Under Now Tarift is Our Speciality Beys Sailor \& Canadian Suits in Serges, Tweeds \& Velvets in Great Variety.

Patterns sent free of charge or Sample Parcel sent on receipt of $\$ 10$. or trade references.

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## E. BERGER \& CO., famous works.

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be from agricultural products. An official statement regarding the forthcoming budget estimates the receipts from the customs in 1903 at $\$ 118,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 2,750,000$. This estimate was made under the existing tariff. The excise receipts are estimated at $\$ 80,750,000$, a decrease of $\$ 3,125,000$. The receipts from the stamp tax, bills of exchange, Boerse transactions and lottery tickets are fixed at $\$ 23,250,000$, a decrease of $\$ 375,000$.

In the U. S. Senate this week Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to admit coal free of duty from Canada, when the President is satisfied that no duty is imposed by that country on coal from the United States. The effect of the bill is the same as a reciprocity treaty, but Senator Lodge believes the objeet can be just as well attained by legislative action. The rate of duty on Canadian bituminous coal is 57 cents a ton.
-Mr. Charles C. MeIntyre (McIntyre, Son \& Co., wholesale dry goods merchants) and his brother, Mr. John M. McIntyre, have returned from a trip of a couple of months it shall be given."

# HALL\& EARL, <br> <br> Braunstone Gate, <br> <br> Braunstone Gate, LEICESTER, England. 

 LEICESTER, England.}

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' Dress Skirts, Ladies' Under Skirts, Ladies' Bloomers,<br>Ladies' Gymnasium Dresses, Ladies' Bathing Dresses, etc., etc.

Special terms for Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff. T1

-"Some newspapers of the United States," says the Montreal Gazette, appear to be making much out of the fact that when the employes of Markle \& Co., the independent coal operators, received their first pay after returning to work they found six months' rent of the 'houses in which they live had been deducted. Why not? Why should Markle \& Co. show consideration for men who showed not the slightest consideration for them? It hasn't come to the point yet where, when a man's employes see fit to strike, that he is expected to feed and house them until they are ready to return to their labors. yet some people are apaprently under the imprssion that this should be so."
-An informal meeting of the creditors of C. W. Anderson \& Sons, private bank, Oakville, Ont., was held in the council chamber on the 25 th $^{\prime}$ instant, about seventy-five being present. Mr. John MacDonald was appointed chairman, and Mr. W. S. Davis secretary. Mr. MacDonald, in his opening remarks, said he was probably one of the largest creditors and the object of the meeting was to get an expression of opinion as to the line of action they should pursue. All present seemed to be of the opinion that the proper and most economical way of closing up the defunct bank's affairs would be to appoint a local

## W. \& J. Pegg,

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St. Nicholas Square,
Leicester,
England.
Plain and Ribbed Seamless Hose and Half Hose, Children's Socks and 3/4 Hose, and Boys' Knicker Ribbed Hose. Cuts will appear next week.
manager to wind it up and pay off the Bank of Hamilton's claim. A committee of three was appointed to go to Hamilton and investigate securities held by the bank and report at next meeting.
-A Sault Ste. Marie dispatch of the 26 th inst. says: The greatest volume of commerce in the history of the greatest ship canals of the world is shown by the completed statistics of traffic through the waterways at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario, for the year, which amounted to $35,961,146$ freight tons, exceeding that of last year, also a banner season, by 7,558,081 tons. It illustrates as nothing else can the great development that is being made of the great North-West, whose products, to a large extent, find their way to the east via the Great Lakes route. Of this freight the eastbound amounted to 30,275 , 989 tons; westbound $\mathbf{5 , 6 9 5 , 1 5 7}$.
-The establishment of a beet sugar factory at Whitby, Ont., was considered at a recent public meeting. ExMayor Rutledge presided. The opinion was that the iocal requirements to assure the investment of about threequarters of a million dollars, six-sevenths of which will be supplied by New York capitalists whom Mr. F. Howard Annes "has interested in the enterprise, can be satisfactorily met. It was decided to run an excursion to Berlin the first or second week in January.
 Excelsior Piccadilly British Workman, Union Fearnought, and other Carded Porpoise Laces.


## SHAW BROTHERS.

Leather Lace Manufacturers,
Stone Bridge Street Worky, - Leicester, England.

GOLD MEDAL LYONS EXHIBITION, I872. SILVER MEDAL BARCELONA EXHIBITION, 1888. TWO GOLD MEDALS TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1896 . GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

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 DENTON, near MANCHESTTAR, ENG. WOOL AND FUR BODIES.Suitable for Ladies', Men's and Boys' Hats. Also Raw Materials supplied to Manufacturers of same under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.


#### Abstract

-The first pare: Is to reach Ottawa from England under the prepaid duty plan arrived on the 22 nd instant. In Eng and the transmitter pays ten per cent. of the duty. The parcels are opened at the Custom houses in Canada, assessed for duty, the card of notification is duly marked, and if the desire be for the party in England to pay the balance of the duty, the card is to be returned to him by the receiver.


- A seizure of raw furs was made at Hull, Que., Station on the $22 n d$ inst. by Sheriff Wright, acting under instructions of Provincial Game Warden Cormier. The consign$\mathrm{m}: \mathrm{nt}$ con :isted of four hundred musk-rat and forty beaver skins, and were shipped from Maniwaki, up the Gatineau. They were consigned to a Montreal firm. The ground of seizure is that the skins were takin out of season. The shipper will be prosecuted.
-Petitcodiac, N.B., was visited by a serious fire on the 26 th instant. Among the stores burned were McLean \& Ryan's, J. J. McAfee's and Blakney Bros.', and two warehouses owned by H. W. Church. The loss not yet estimated. It is partly covered by insurance.
incorporators are: Messers. C. E. Stone, O. M. Hudson, Toronto; W. G. Morden, London, England; E. Bayly and A. D. George.-Letters patent of incorporation have been granted to the Centrifugal Windmill and Manufacturing Company of Guelph, eapital $\$ 20,000$.
-Our city contemporary, the "Montreal Gazette," has issued a handsomely printed Christmas number. The front page of the cover is worthy of all praise both in design and in execution of high-class colour work.
-Madrid advices state that the Bank of Spain proposes to establish branches in Havana, Mexico City, New York and Buenos Ayres.
-The Canada Life Assurance Company begins business in Great Britain with the opening of the new year.
-Dominion Line Steamers between Liverpool and Boston will call at Halifax, begining next month.
-The Canadian Pacific has, it is reported, decided to build a new station in Winnipeg.

The Canada Wood Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a total capital stock of $\$ 500,000$. The

## Thomas Ashby \& Sons,

 East Bond Street, - LEICESTER, Eng. -MANUFACTURERS OF-High and Medium Styles of BOOTS and \& HOES.
$331 / 3$ p.c. cheaper than other Countries, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

Telegraphic
Address :
Modern,


THE LIVERPOOL \& LONDON \& GLOBE.
As might be expected, the business of our large and long well-managed establishments is keeping pace with the general progress of the country, which for the last year or two has been, as it were, by leaps and bounds. Among them that giant of insurance companies, the Liverpool \& Jondon \& Globe, is prominently to the fore. The enlarged facilities to be afforded by the stately new structure on its time-honored site in this city, now approaching completion, call for more extended official service in the near future. With this object in view the company have, after much consideration, chosen Mr. J. G. Thompson to fill the position of associate manager with that highly respected veteran in the profession, Mr. G. F. C. Smith, whose services as manager of the company in Canada cover a good half of the nineteenth century. The change fixed upon has been an open secret for some time, but Mr. Smith's retirement has meantime been officially fixed to take place at the close of 1903. The retiring manager has always been one of the most active and indefatigable in a very exacting profession, and his activity shows little signs of being on the wane. The company has indeed been fortunate in securing a man
so well-fitted by experience, ability, acquaintance with the large field covered by the business in Canada, to succeed to the management, especially at a time when the Dominion is making such remarkable progress in business prosperity. Mr. Thompson is not a stranger to our readers, having been for many years Canadian manager in Toronto of the Lancashire Insurance Company until its amalgamation with the Royal last year. He had meanwhile taken charge of the Montreal offic s of the London \& Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. His appointment to the exalted position is consequent upon the recent visit of Mr. D. I. Alsop, the able assistant manager of the Company at Liverpool. Mr. William Jackson, who has been Mr. G. F. C. Smith's active and zealous right'hand man for many years, has been advanced to the position of assistant manager. Mr. Jackson's connection with the company covers about a quarter of a century.

## NEW BRANCH BANKS.

Branches of the Traders Bank have been opened at Lakefield, Ont., and at Schomberg, Ont. The Bank of Toronto has opened a branch at Oakville, Ont.

## We do not Belong to any Ring or Combine.

## I. P. Clarlze de Co. LEICESTER, England



# Jackson \& Pochin, <br> Star Works, LEICESTER, England. 

# Patent Specialities in <br> Boot Machinery, \&c. 

Cable Address: "STAR," I eicester.

## CHINESE TARIFF.

## STRUATFORD, ONT.

The new Chinese tariff went into effect October 34. The Haikwan tael, in which duty is calculated, is alout equivalent to sixty-three cents Canadian money, the "jicul" is 1331-3 pounds and the catty is $1 i-3$ pounds. The import duty on articles of interest are:-Beeswax, jellow, 1.6 taels per picul. Ginseng, crude, first quality, exceeding in value two taels per catty, per catty $\mathbf{H}$. taels, . 220 ; second quality, value under two taels per eatty. I. tuals per catty, .072. Clarified or cleansed, tirst quality, exceeding in value eleven taels per catty, H. taels per catty, 1.100 ; second quality, value exceeding six but not exceeding eleven taels per catty, H. taels per catty, .375; third quality, value exceeding two but not exceeding six taels per catty, H. taels per catty, .220; fourth quality, value not exceeding two taels per catty, H. taels per catty, .080 .

During the last few years the city of stratford has made great advances along the line of manufacturing. On Wednesday last a by-law guaranteeing bonds to $\$ 30,000$ for a biscuit and confectionery company was carried by a vote of 1,200 to 8 . There have been established within a short time on good financial footing the Whyte pork packing industry, with ample capital; the Geo. McLagan Furniture Co.; the Globe Wernicke Co.; and the Kemp Manure-spreader Co. These latter have all erected large and commodious premises, employing a great number of skilled mechanics and skilled labour.-The G. T. R. already employ about 700 hands, and are looking for an increase of fifty per cent. next year in their shops.-A general advancement in the business and property of the city is assured.-Stratford has had no failures for a long time; the business men are all progressive.


C 8. Inclusive Price, £12 120

Telegrams: "WARMNESS, London."

## 'LUX-GALOR'

Rithhie's Patent Condensing Gas Stove.

No Flue Required. -
Supplied to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace; The Bank of England; the Mansion House; the Guildhall; the Society of Arts; the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; the London County Council; the Metropoliten Fire Brigade; the Stock Exchange ; "The Lancet" Office; and the principal Gas Companies of the the prin
World.

## RITCHIE \& CO.

Cobtractors to the
ondon Gas Companies.
46 Hatfield Street,
SOUHTWARKK. S.E., London, Eng.
(Near Blackfriars Bridge.)
Special prices to Canadians ander the New Tariff, $881 / 2$ p.c. in favour of Canada.


D 8. Inclusive Price, £4 5


FOR IMMEDIATE SALE!

THIS

## IMPROVED

 CRANETo Handle 5 Tons at 16 ft . Radius, Free on Rails.

## EXHIBITED AT THE WOLVERHAMPTON EXHIBITION.

## Jessop \& Appleby bRos. (IECESTER \& LONOON), LtU.

HIGHEST BRITISH AWARDS FOR<br>CRANES AT PARIS, $1878,1889, \& 1900$

London Steam Crane Works, LEICESTER, Eng.
22 Walbrook, LONDON, E C., Eng.
Oable: "JHSSOP, LEIOHSTER.,

## CALENDARS.

The Confederate Life issues a neat little souvenir, fastened with a Nile green ribibonette, and with an embossed cover, on the front of which are represented "ships coming. in" to harbour. -The North American Life sends us the usual gilt-edge, Russia-leather-bound, vest-bocket diary for the new year.-Reciprocal good wishes are due the Imperial Life Assur. Co. for their seasonable enclosure.The Ontario Bank has issued a vest pocket diary neatly bond in red leather and containing mueh valuable information.

Cornespondence.

Executor, Charlottetown.-The method you refer to of estimating ;bank profits has become customary. You have omitted to send your name and address-not for publication.
-The United States Supreme Court held that insurance on the life of a murderer, executed for his crime, is not payable.

\section*{ Leicester, ERGLAND. <br> Every Manufacturer should see our NEW DESIGNS in

\section*{Clicking and

## Clicking and Revolution Presses

We make a Stronger and Heavier Machine, and charge less money for it, than any other house in the trade.
SPECIAL NOTE.
R These Shoe Machines, are supplied to the Canadians by us, $331 / 3$ p.c. in their favour, under the New Preferential Tarifr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.

## LATEST DESIGNS.



FINANCIAL.
Montreal Friday noon, Dec. 26, 1902.
The day after Christmas Day partakes much of the holiday features of the season to furnish financial news. The local stock exchange closed early on Wednesday. Business was resumed this morning, but much activity will not be developed during the holiday season, as many operators are absent and others waiting developments. In New York there was a reaction on Tuesday from the favourable movement. The rate for call loans was put up to 10 per cent., which eased off later to 6 . Those who were figuring on an easier money market were disappointed and some were surprised at the banks calling loans and declining to make remarks. This is not the season for
lower rates as money usually tightens as the year draws to a close. Some surprise has been excited by the stock of the Imperial falling off several points. This was a case of 'much ado 'about nothing." The Imperial has the account of the Lake Superior Company, which has been reported to be meeting with some difficulties. The bank is more than amply secured for whatever obligations the company has.. The Imperial stock is held by investors, none is on the market, it is too good a thing to part with, and quotations of its shares are largely matters of form. There has, however, been a movement to acquire bank stocks as rumours of increased dividends and new issues have brought them more into favour. But sales have been few. Commerce has been sold at 162; Dominion 2461/2; Hamilton, 231; Merchants 160-; Quelbee

## El Padre Needles

 10 CENTS.
## VARSITY, <br> 5 CENTS.

The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly half a century's experience can produce.

## Made and Guaranteed by

S. Davis \& Sons, MONTREAL, Que.


115; Ontario 133. Consols, $92 \% / 8$. Some remarks on the Royal's proposed issue of $\$ 500,000$ stock to Americans will be found in our editorial columns. Paris, exchange on London, 25 f . $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Berlin, $20 \mathrm{~m} 431 / 2$ p. Money rates remain as for some weeks past.
The following is a comparative table of stocs for week ending Dec. 26, supplied by Chas. Meredith \& Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:


## SOAP FRAMES

Patents-No. 5107/93; No. 10362/99.


Made of Special cold flattened, close-annealed Steel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt .
Easily Erected. Self-Caulking, Guaranteed not to Warp. Wheels and Azles fitted if required.
H. D. MORGAN, Patentee and Sole Maker Jamaica Street, HIVERPOOL, Eng.
1C3, Soap Trade Suppliedunder the new Tariffen

Miscellaneous.

| Canadian Pacific Railway Co.. .. 4507 | 1301/2 | 127 | 1131/8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal Street Railway. . . . . 143 | 273 | 2701/2 | 2661/2 |
| Montreal Power Co.. .. .. .. .. 1844 | 851/4 | 83 | $951 / 2$ |
| Toronto Street Railway. . . . . . . 188 | 1131/4 | 1121/2 | 115 |
| Halifax Street Railway.. .. . . . 50 | 100 | 100 | 101 |
| Toledo Railway.. . . . . . . . . . 475 | 32 | 301/2 |  |
| Twin City Transit.. .. .. .. .. 1107 | 1151/4 | 114 | 1081/4 |
| Toronto Ry. new.. . . . . .. .. .. 23 | 1111/4 | 110 |  |
| Richelieu \& Ont. Nav. Co.. .. .. 341 | $921 / 2$ | 911/2 | 1091/2 |
| Commercial Cable.. .. .. .. .. 76 | 172 | 172 | 170 |
| Montreal Telegraph | 1691/2 | 166 | 1741/2 |
| Bell Telephone.. .. . . . . . .. 32 | 165 | 163 | 168 |
| Montreal Cotton.. .. .. .. .. .. 11 | 1221/4 | 122 | $1121 / 4$ |
| Dominion Cotton. . . . . . . . . . 13 | 50 | 49 | 46 |
| Can. Col. Cotton.. . . . . . . . . 50 | 50 | 50 | $521 / 2$ |
| Lake of the Woods.. .. .. .. .. 6 | 170 | 170 |  |
| Dom. Coal, common.. . . . .. .. 1055 | $1271 / 2$ | 125 | 483/4 |
| Ditto. pref. | 1181/2 | 1181/2 | 1151/2 |
| Lake Superior.... .. .. .. .. .. 20 | $93 / 4$ | $93 / 4$ |  |
| Ogilvie pfd.. .. .. .. ... .. .. .. 15 | 131 | 131 |  |
| Detroit United Elec. Ry.. .. . . . 1245 | 86 | 84 | . |
| Dominion Iron \& Steel, common. 3767 | $583 / 4$ | 57 | 24 |
| Ditto. pfd... . . . . . . . . 212 | $943 / 4$ | 93 | $791 / 2$ |
| Nova Scotia.... . . .. .. .. .. .. 305 | 101 | 991/2 |  |

Bonds.
Nova Scotia..
No. ...
-Ottawa Clearing House, total for week ending Dec. 18 , 1902, clearings, $\$ 2,245,726.83$; balances, $\$ 821,175.18$; corres-

## Thomas French \& Son, Ltd., <br> MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TRAVELLING REQUISITE, <br> 

32 Moor Lane, LONDON, E.C., Eng. $33 \frac{1}{3}$ p.c. cheaper to Canadians under the NewTariff.


ESTLER BROTHERS, ${ }^{25} \begin{gathered}\text { Laurenoe Pontrney Lane, } \\ \text { Cannon Street, }\end{gathered}$ London, E.C., Eng. $^{\substack{\text {, }}}$
ponding week last year, clearings, $\$ 1,665,668.43$; balances, $\$ 315,656.92$.

[^0]
## MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

Friday Evening, Dec. 26, 1902.
Cold weather and good sleighing added materially to the past week's trade, and caused retailers to feel assured of receiving the maximum amount of custom that a prosperous holiday time could bestow. In a wholesale way values show little if any change, the season scarcely calling for changing quotations before the turn of the year. Groceries are steady; green hides are lower; cheese holds the firm attitude assumed earlier. Hardware, paints and kindred lines are quiet.

Butter. -The market continues to show a dullness not consistent with free trading or desire for stock. Buyers do not see profits at the figures asked by holders, which tells 'the whole story. Locally the demand is good, run-
ning principally toward a good dairy, which meets retailers' views on a profitable selling basis. Finest creamery is 'held at 22 'to $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, but buyers' views are fully 1 c less. Second grade creamery offers at 20 to 21c. Dairy is in good demand, with sale for all choice 'qualities at 17 to 18c. Rolls 17 to 18 c .

Cheese.-Firmness rules 'and if the market shows little in the way of transactions it loses none of the determination which prevents purchasing at less than quoted prices. Liverpool cables are firm at 59s, and this encourages holders; $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $123 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ is asked for finest, with Quebec offering at 12 to $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Eggs.-Demand only fair. Prices unchanged, but inclined to be lower. New Iaid $231 / 2$ to 25 c; candled, $191 / 2$ to ,201/2c; straight arrivals, $181 / 2$ to 19 c ; Montreal limed, $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; ;western do., $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 17 c ; cold storage $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

Flout and Feed.-Under a good local demand prices hold steady. Severe cold 'weather is aiding the consumption of coarse feed, which keeps in steady demand at firm prices. There is a steady demand for "baled hay, and values rule firm. We quote: No. 1, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 10$; No. 2, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 8.75$; 'elover $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7$ per ton, in car lots. Winnipeg closing prices of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, $701 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ and No. 1northern $681 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ in store, December.


## G. H. PALMER, AISTYY BOOI WORKS,



## Anstev, near Leicester, - Eng,



One of the largest works in England, and can supply these Shoes $33 \frac{1}{3}$ p.c. less to Canadians, under the New Tariff.


# BRADSHAW \& PAYNE <br> Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 

MAKERS OF THE
Waverley Brand of Boots and Shoes in all Varieties,

The other Cat will he inserted when 181, Humberstone Road, received.

## Leicester, England

Special pricesunder the New Tariff.

Groceries.-Sugars hold steady on the basis of $\$ 3.80$ for standard granulated. Under a brisk holiday trade values in all lines are unchanged.

FisH.-Demand almost wholly cut off by Holidays. Past three weeks were brisk in the fish trade and will be productive of additional business generally since fresh frozen varieties have been more widely introduced. . Prices are nominally unchanged. Quotations: Salt Fis'h. Foch Fyne herrings, $\$ 1.15$ per keg; salt herrings, held over stock, barrels, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.75$; new Labrador herrings, barrels, $\$ 5.25$; do., half-barrels, $\$ 3.00$; green cod, No. 1 , $\$ 5.75$; do. No. 2, $\$ 475$; large, $\$ 6.00$. Fresh fish.-Cod in cases $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ lb.; less quantities, 4 c ; haddock, cases, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, less quantities, 5 c ; steak cod, heads off, $41 / 2$ c. llb.; fresh cases $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ lb.; less quantities, 4 c ; haddock, cases, $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, less quantities, 4 e ; steak cod, heads off, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ lb.; fresh frozen pike, 5 c lb .; less than cases, $51 / 2 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{lb}$.; fresh pickerel or dory, case, 6 c , less, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; white fish 7 c to $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; lake trout, $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 8 c ; halibut, frozen, B.C., 9 to 10 c ; salmon, do., 9 to 10c; Qualla salmon, cases, 7c, less, 8c; smelts, 15 to 25 lb . case, 7c lb.; mackerel, fresh frozen, 15c each; fresh frozen herring, $\$ 2.10$ per 100 lbs . Frozen tom cod's $\$ 2.25$ per barrel. Salt eels, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per pound; hip-
perines (case of doz. cartons), $\$ 3.50$ per case. Standard bulk oysters $\$ 1.40$ per gallon; medium do., $\$ 1.50$, and selects, $\$ 1.60$ per gallon. Smoked Fish.-Herrings, 10 e per box; finnan haddies, new stock by express, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$;per 1 b. ; Yarmouth bloaters, $\$ 1.10$ box; St. Jo'hn bloaters, $\$ 1.00$ per box. Kippered herring, 90 c per half-box. Prepared fish-Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c ib.; boneless fish, in bricks, 5 c ; dry cod, in ewts.; $\$ 5.00$ per cwt.; skinless cod in cases $\$ 5.00$ per case.

Green Fruits, Etc.-Holiday trade is brisk, despite high prices in some commodities. General prosperity largely accounts for this, and brings a better demand for all seasonable goods. Prices unchanged. We quote:-Oranges, Valencias, 420 size, extra large cases, $\$ 6.25 ; 420$ size, ord. cases, $\$ 4.50 ; 714$ size, large cases, $\$ 5.25$; California navels in boxes, sizes to box, 96 , $112,126,150,176,200$ and 216, $\$ 4.00$; Mexican oranges in boxes, $150,176,200,216$ and 250 size, $\$ 2.50$; Jamaica oranges in boxes, 150,176 and 200 size, $\$ 2.75$; lemons, extra fancy new Messina lemons, $\$ 4.00$; do., $\$ 3.75$; choice do., $\$ 3.50$; grape fruit, choice Jamlaica stock, 64 size, $\$ 4.50$; 80 size, $\$ 4.25 ; 96$ size, $\$ 3.75$; Almeria grapes, fancy long keeping $\$ 4.20$; 96 isize, $\$ 3.75$; Almeria grapes, fancy long keeping
heavy weights, $\$ 7.00$ choice ditto., $\$ 6.50$; good medium

Established 1859.
Telegraph Address: "PRANDO."

# J. Burgess <br> (Late T. \& J. JONES) 



## Elastic Welos.

 All business communications to be addressed to the firm.Brougham street Mills, Leicester, England.

weights $\$ 5.50$; cranberries, dark Cape Cod, per barrel, $\$ 11$; dark Nova Scotia, $\$ 9.25$; ditto., in 25 quart boxes, $\$ 2.25$; apples, choice Fameuse per bbl., $\$ 4.50$; finest Spies, $\$ 4.50$; finest Baldwins, Russetts, etc., $\$ 3.50$; fiair quality, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.75$; swleet potatoes, double head Jersey, per bbl. \$5.v0; holly, large cases, $\$ 5.00$; evergreen, for decorating, in bales (about 200 yards), $\$ 2.25$; pineapples ( 25 to case), $\$ 5.00$; California, per barrel, about 3 dozen, $\$ 5.00$; figs, 5 crown, 18 lbs . to box, $131 / 2 \mathrm{cc} \mathrm{lb}$.; 4 crown, 10 lbs , to box, $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} \mathrm{lb}$.; 2 crown, 1 lb . boxes, 13 c ; blananas, Jamaica fruits, $\$ 2.00$; tomatoes, 6 basket crates, $\$ 5.50$; daters, new golden, te per lb .; ne pound packlages, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; evaporated fruits, apples, 50 lb . boxes, 7 c ; California apricots, 25 lb . boxes, 12c; California pears, 25 lb . boxes, 13 c ; California peaches, 25 lb. boxes, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; do. prunes, $40-50,9 \mathrm{c}$; do., $50-60$, 8c; nuts, new Grenoble walnuts, 13e; Taragona almonds, 13 c ; Sicily filberts, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Jumbo pecans, 17 c ; large pecans, 16 c ; peanuts "Bon Ton" roasted, 11c; Sun, 10c; "G" 9 c ; Coon, $71 / 2 \mathrm{e}$; shelled almonds, 28 lbs. to box, 28c; cucoanuts, new (100 to bag, $\$ 3.50$.

Green Hides.-As 'anticipated in last report, there has been a decline in beef hides of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{lb}$., bringing present prices to $71 / 2,61 / 2$ and $51 / 2$ for Nos. 1,2 and 3. Other hides are steady at 10 and 8 for calf and 65 c each for lambs.

Oils, Patnts, Etc.-No change expected in prices until after the turn of the year. Just at present there is little doing and former values prevail. Quotations on another page.

Provisions.-Market holds very steady in price, with a good demand passing. Frozen tresh killed hogs are beginning to move in car lots, but prices are held somewhat firmer than buyers care to meet. Country killed bring $\$ 7.75$ to $\$ 7.85$, and abattoir stock $\$ 8.25$ to $\$ 8.50100 \mathrm{lbs}$. We quote: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, $\$ 24.50$ to $\$ 25$; Canada short cut back pork, $\$ 23.50$ to $\$ 24$; light Canada short cut clear pork, $\$ 23.50$ to $\$ 24$; finest kettle lard, $20-1 \mathrm{~b}$. pails, $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; extra pure lard, in $20-1 \mathrm{~b}$. pails, $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; choice refined compound lard, 9 c to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Boar's Head brand, in $20-1 \mathrm{lb}$. wood pails, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.08$; Globe, at $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.90 ; 20-\mathrm{lb}$. tin pails, $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ less per lb ; hams, 12 c to 14 e , and 'bacon, 14 to 15 c per Ib. Tiverpool, Dee. 24.Beef, steady, extra India mess, 113s $9 \mathrm{~d} ;$ ! pork, steady; prime mess, western 90 s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, steady, 53 ; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, dull, 47 s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, dull, 48 s ; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 pounds, quiet, 48 s 6 d ; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, quiet. 48 s ; short 'clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, quiet, 48 s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 'dull, 58s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 pounds, quiet, 43 s ; lard, dull; price western, in tierces, 55 s 6d; American refined, in pails, 55 s .

Poultry and Game.-Christmas trade very brisk, but ,fears of a shortage mwere allayed early in the week. Best ,turkeys sell at $141 / 2 \mathrm{c} l \mathrm{lb}$, and down to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ as to quality. ,Dueks, 12 c to 13 c lb .; geese, $81 / 2$ to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{Ib}$.; chickens, 10 to 12 e 1 b .; fowl, 9 to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{lb}$.-Partridges 90 c paid; hares, 20 c to 22 c pair; venison, $51 / 2$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Mb., do. saddles, 8 to 10 c 1 b .

# J. Underwood \& Co. 

WHOI ESALE AND EXPORT
BOOT MANUFACTURERS.

## For Canadians under the New Tariff,

Junior Street,
LEICESTER, Eng

## 



JOHN TURNER \& SONS, LIMITTD.
Considerable discussion has taken place recently relative to the respective merits of English, United States and Canadian makes of boots and shoes, and it is quite safe to say that considerable more discussions of a like crder will be brought under general

notice before the public becomes fully cognizant of the respective merits of all three, in their various builds. It is
well that such a discussion 'has been brought up, for it will upen the eyes of the world to the completeness of build, quality, finish, etc., on the one
der we would beg to draw attention to 'a Leicester, England, manufacturing firm, Messrs. John Turner \& Sons, Ltd., whose make of boots and shoes is being steadily recognized on a broader scale, owing to the universal favor in which they are being 'held.
The casual reader (who, by-the-way, also wears shoes) may stop and ask, "Why all this controversy about boots and shoes? if my shoes wear only three months, I buy another pair, where they are made, I care not." This reflects, however, the mind of the "strolling player" rather than that of the man who is becoming more generally recognized each succeeding year, and who delves in and finds out the why and wherefore of his purchases not giving satisfaction, in case they do not.

The Leicester, Eng., firm of Messrs. Tohn Turfier \& Sons, Ltd., are manufacturers of medium and high class boots and shoes of all kinds and their

## C. SMITH \& SONS.

Forest Gate Shoe Works,

side, and the perfunctory labor and surveillance which characterizes the others. While controversies are in or-

ANSTEY near LEICESTER, ENGLAND.
Boot and Shoo Manufacturers
For Canadians under the New Preferentlal Tariff.

## Patent Combined Bunking Stitch Wheeling \& Edge Setting Machine.

(Ont will be inserted when recelved)

## THIS

> Combined Stitch \& Bunk Wheeling Machine for making fancy impressions on the Sole \& Welt \& Heel Seat. Does the work in half the time of hand labour \& better work.

## Catalogue Free.

JACKSON \& POCHIN Star Works, Humberstone Road LEICESTER
England,
name is now so fully recognized that wherever their goods are shown they are purchased without hesitation. There is really no mystery about this preference acquired by the firm of John Turner \& Sons; it is merely the fact, generally recognized, that this firm make boots and shoes that not only fit well but wear well. These two qualities "fill the bill" in so far as the human foot is concerned, and we would merely refer our readers and the vanadian trade to this one acknowleged fact.
The new tariff admits goods of English manufacture into Canada at a discount of one-third off the regular duty,

which places Englis'h made boots and shoes in a much more favorable position to the Canadian retailer than those made in the United States. Many of the more progressive of our English houses are taking advantage of this and are making their names better known among the Canadian trade, and which will eventually win a large percentage of the trade which this rapidlygrowing country will require. Write to Messrs. John Turner \& Sons, Ltd., for price list, or samples of their principal makes and compare style, quality, built and price with yhat you are selling. Address: Havelock Street Works, Leicester, England.

## B. \& S. MASSEY.

To our readers throughout Europe the firm name of B. \& S. Massey needs no introduction, being as well known to all interested in the use of steam hammers, power-hammers, band sawing machines, etc., as are the tools themselves. Additional interest has been aroused of late through the introduction by the firm of a patent pneumatic power hammer, explained elsewhere in this article. We may mention that this is the first belt-driven hammer in which it has been possible to practically imi-

## WOOLLENS and LELTHER.

A Prominent Woollen and Leather 'Broker, of 20 years' experience, desires to represent a responsible firm in each of these lines.

## Address :

RIEN GAU, Mazamet (Tarn), FRANCE.

## LAINES ot CUIRS.

Courtier important, vingt années d'expérience, désire représenter forte maison.

Ecrire:
ADRIEN GAU, Mazamet (Tarn), FRANCE.

## MONTREAL CIIY AND DISTRICT SAVIMGS BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Eight Dollars and a Bonus of Two Dollars per share of the Capttal stock of this institution have been declared, and the same will be payable at its Benking day of January, 1903.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15 th to the 31st December, both deys inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. P. LHSPERANCE,

Mansger.
Montreal, November 29, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an act to incorporate"LA SA UVEGARDE," a Mutual Life Insurance Society, having its chief office in Montreal, authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in council, in virtue of 62 Victoria, ch. 32, on the 17 th of October, 1901, as a Joint Stock Insurance Company, under the name of "LA COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE, LA SAUVEGARDE,"THE SAFEGUARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and to confirm the resolution of the members dated the 9th of December, 1902, authorizing the transfer of the assets of the said' Mutual Society, "LA SAUVEGARDE" to "LA COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE, LA SAUVEGARDE,' "THE SAFEGUARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," under the terms mentioned in said resolution, with all the rights and powers necessary.

PHILIPPE DEMRRS,
Attorney for Petitioners
Montreal, 12th December, 1902.

Striking blows fully equal in power.Very complete control of force of blows. Striking single blows. Holding tup up at the top of stroke. Holding tup down on anvil as needed when bending work.
Brett's Drop Stamps, made by this firm, are the best stamps made for forging in dies and are coming largely into favor with the prineipal railway companies, railway carriage and wagon builders, stampers, engineering firms, Government depts., etc., to whom they have been supplied in large numbers, and where they are giving great satisfaction.

# "Imperial" Anti=Fouling Composition. As Used by ADMPRALTY and LEADING COMFANIES. 

"ELASTIKUM" FOR ALL WEATHER WORK, INSIDE AND OUT

VERY DURABLE AND LASTING.
"J APLAK" qUick.drying paint for holds

## Dick's Marine Engine \& Cylinder Oils,

AS USED BY WHITE STAR, CASTLE, ORIENT, BRITISH INDIA, AND OTHER LEADING LINES.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers-
W. B. DICK of CO., LTD., GO, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, ENG. WORKS : KING AND QUEEN AND LAVENDER WHARFS, ROTHERHITHE.
BRANOHES: LIVERPOOL, QLASGOW, OARDIFF, NEWCASTLE ANDHAMBURG.

## Ef. FINNS, FISHER \& CO, F.F BRAND.

> Hams, Bacon, Bottled Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Etc., Manufacotured Finnis, Fisher \& Co., | by |
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| $\substack{(\text { Batahilised in } \\ \text { 1821) }}$ | Export Provision Merchants.

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8 Broad Street, Ratcliff, - London, England. Counting House:
1 Billiter Avenue, - London, E. C., England. PRIOH LISTS ON APPLIOATION.

> THE MIDLAND MFG. CO., LD. 5ITMEEME"THIDD. ENGLAND.


SPECIAL NOTE.-Buyers have $331 / 3$ per cent. in their favour by purchasing from The Makers and Inventors in England uncer the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

From a pamphlet before us we extract the following:-Pneumatic Power Hammers (Massey's patent). Best beltdriven substitute for steam hammers. Built like them, and equally powerful. B. \& S. Massey, Openshaw, Manchester.

Uses.-Best belt-driven substitute for steam hammers. Confidently recommended wherever bett power is more available than direct steam. Quite as powerful, size for size, as steam hammers; stroke equally long. Recommended for all kinds of smithwork, etc.
6. General Construction.-Like our standard smithy steam hammers in all main features, but with the addition of double-acting pumping cylinder, crank, and pulleys, to supply air instead of steam to top and bottom of hammer cylinder at each stroke. Crank and fast and loose pulleys placed within the standard; no projecting parts. Separate anvil-block for 3 -cwt. and larger hammers. Diagonal position of anvilblock renders palletts accessible on all sides. Long bars can be worked in either direction across anvil. Hammer driven by belt from shaft or electric motor. We do not fix motor upon hammer, as vibration is too severe. Steel palletts, forged tup, piston and piston rod forged solid. High-class materials and workmanship throughout.
Regulation.-Completely new principle, giving better control and more powerful blows than any other power hammer. A single valve between the cylinders, controlled by hand or foot, regtulates the hammer, the hand-lever being so arranged to work independeently of the foot-lever. In the top position of these levers the air is only forced under the hammer piston, and so the tup is held up at the top of its stroke. On either lever being depressed pump forces air alternately above and below hammer piston, and hammer begins to work. The further the lever is depressed, the heavier is the blow, until the full blow is given. Thus heavy or light blows, with long or short strokes, can be struck at will, the regulation being easy, accurate, and instantaneous. As soon as the lever is released, tup rises to top of stroke and romains there.


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The hand-lever can be moved on to a passage A is fully open, as shown in further position, in which the tup is Fig. VI., and so if the pump piston is in any way affecting the hammer cylinheld firmly down on the anvil, enabling reciprocating, the air passes freely from the hammer to be used as a vice.
Explanation of sketches as shown in illustrated pamphlet:

Figs. VI., VII., and VIII. above are sections through the cylinders and valve chambers, and show the arrangement of these and the passages connecting them. It will be seen that there is a passage A connecting the top and bottom of the pump cylinder, and also passages $B$ and $C$ connecting the tops and bottoms respectively of the pump and hammer cylinders. The valve which is shown in Fig. IV. consists merely of one solid piece, and has two of Mathewson's patent one way air valves attached to it, each consisting of a thin steel dise and light spring.
Method of Working.-By means of the foot-lever this valve can be turned into position indicated in Fig. V. by positions 1, 2, 3, 4. In position 2 the

top to bottom and vice versa without der. As the valve is moved from position 2 to 3 the passage $A$ is gradually closed and therefore some air is foreed alternately through the pasages B and C, raising and depressing the hammer piston until when the position 3 is reached, A is entirely closed and all the air is forced into the hammer cylinder, thus producing the maximum blow.
Holding up.-In position 1, Fig. V., the one-way air valves are brought into operation, and allow air to pass down passage $A$ on the up stroke of the pump, and along passage $C$ into the hammer cylinder on the down stroke, but not in the opposite direction, and thus the lower part of the hammer cylinder is filled with compressed air, and consequently the hammer is 'held up at the top of its stroke.
Holding down.-In position 4, Fig. V., the reverse happens, with the con-

## R. LATIMER \& CO.,



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Manufacturers of the Celebrated "F. \& B. WEL" CORSETS.

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## Manufacturers of High-Speed,

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For Driving Dynamos Direct.

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| NAME. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{Val}^{\prime}}{\mathrm{Va}}$ | Capital  <br> Sub- C <br> ncribed, p | Capital paid-up, | Rest. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | Div. last <br> 6尰8 |  |  | Per Cent. Pife Dec, 24 ( Bl 1 a ) | Oash value per \&. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British Torth Am....... | 248 | 4,886,666 | 4,866,666 | 1,776,333 |  | ${ }^{\text {Apl }}$ | Oct | 136 | 330 78 78 50 |
| Can Bank of Commerce | 50 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 34 | June | Dgc | 1167 | $\begin{aligned} & 7850 \\ & 4800 \end{aligned}$ |
| Conirnercisl, Windsor.. | 40 50 | 500,000 | 2,500,000 | $2,500,000$ | * $21 / 2$ | May |  | 244 | 12260 |
|  | 50 50 | 2,000,000 | 1,742,535 | 1,209,006 | $31 / 2$ | Jan | July | 161 | 8050 |
| Halifax Ba | 20 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 500,000 | $31 / 3$ | F'eb. | Aug | 135 | 3500 |
| Kamiliton | 00 | $2,000.000$ | 2,000,000 | 1,600,000 | 5 | June | Dec | 2321/2 | 23250 |
| Hochelaga................ | 100 | 2,030,000 | 1,981,000 | 950,000 | ${ }^{3 / 8}$ | Juna | Dec | 240) | 1400 |
| Imperial. ................. | 100 | $2,868,000$ $8,000,000$ | 8,868,932 | 2,600,000 | 31/2 | June | Dec | 159 | 34000 15750 |
| Merchants' Can, ......... Motsons .............. | 100 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,000,000 \\ & 2,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $6,000,000$ $2,500,000$ | 2,150,000 | 41/2 | Oct | April | 216 | 10700 |
| Molsons | 200 | 12,000,000 1 | 12,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 5 | Jane | Dec | 277 | 5500 |
| Nationale. | 36 | 1,469,700 | 1,430,550 | 350,000 | 3 N | M8y | Nov | 195 | 5850 |
| New Branswick | 100 | 500,000 | 500.000 | 700,000 | 8 | Jsn | July | 30 | 30000 |
| Novs Scotis. . . . . . . . . . . | 100 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 3,800,000 | 41/2 | Feb. | Aug. | 250 | 25000 |
| Ontario. | 100 | 1,400,000 | 1,400000 $3,000,060$ | 1,865,000 | 41/3 | June | Dec | 225 | $13)$ <br> 2.500 <br> 20 |
|  | 150 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 155,000 |  |  |  | 250 | 37500 |
| Prople's of N, B........... | 25 | 873,487 | 781,248 |  | 3 | June | Dec |  |  |
| Quebec..................... | 100 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 800,000 | 3 | June | Dec | 118 | 118 no |
| Roysi...................... | 100 | 2.000.009 | 2000,000 | 1,700,000 | 31/6 | F' | gg |  | 18600 |
| Sovereign.................. | 100 | 1,200,000 | 1,081,000 | 19,00 45,000 | 294 | April | Oct |  |  |
| 8c. Stepnen's..... Standard . . . . | 100 50 | $\begin{array}{r} 200,000 \\ 1,000.000 \end{array}$ | 1,000;000 | 850,000 | 5 | April | Oct | 246 | 128 on |
| Standard | 100 | 2,500,000 | 2,499,000 | 2,600,000 | 5 | June | Dec | 253 | 25300 |
| Traders | 100 | 1,350,000 | 1,350,000 | 350.000 | 3 | June | Dec | 125 | 1250 |
| Union (Halifax) | 50 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 505,606 | $31 / 8$ | Mch | Sept | 168 | 84 nm |
| Union of Canada | 100 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 650,000 |  | June | De | 128 | 12300 |
| Weetern.................... | 100 | 500,000 | 419,000 | 150,000 | $81 / 2$ | Apl | Oct | 14 | 14, 80 |
| Agri, Sav. and Losn Oo . . . . . | 50 | 630,200 | 630,200 | 207,000 | 48 | Jan | July | 1170 | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ 170 \\ 170 \\ 00 \end{array}$ |
| Bell Telephone Co.......... | 100 | $5.000,000$ | 5,000,010 | 800,000 120,000 | 48, 8 | Jan | July |  |  |
| Brit. Osn, Losn \& Inv. Co... | 100 | $\begin{array}{r}1,937,900 \\ 450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 389,214 | 130,000 | 2 | Jan | July | 128 | 128800 |
|  | 100 | 2,700,000 | 2,700,000 | 130,00 |  | Jsn | July | 55 | 5510 |
| Osn. Landed \& Nat'l Inv'tCo. | . 100 | 2,008,000 | 1,004,000 | 350,000 | 3 | Jan | July | 108 | 108 no |
| Can.Per.\& W.Can. M. Corpn. | 10 | 5,951.350 | 5,951,350 | 1,490.057 | 3 | Jan | July | 120 | 120 |
| Can. Sav, \& Loan Co........ | 50\&71 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 250,000 | $39 \%$ | Jan | July | 114 | 570 |
| Dentral Csa. Loan \& Sav. Co | - 100 | 2,500,000 | 1,250,000 | 450,000 | *11/2 | J8n | Juty | 136 | 13601 |
| Dominioh Sav. and Inv. Co. | - 50 | 1,000,000 | 934,200 | 40,000 | 2 | Jaiy | Dec | 72 |  |
| Dominion Telegraph Co.... | 50 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |  | 136 | ${ }^{5}$ |  | 124 52 | 6200 |
| Dominion Cotton Mills Oo... | . 100 | 3,333,600 | 8,333,600 |  | 6 | Man |  | $11 y$ | 119 |
| Hamiliton Prov. and Losn... | . 100 | 1,500,000 | 1,100,000 | 340,000 |  | Jan |  |  | 119 |
| Home Sav, and Losn Co.... | . 10 | 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 81\% | Jon | Juy | y 185 | ¢ 9150 |
| Huron \& Pirle Loan \& Sav.Co | - 50 | 3,000,000 | 1,400,000 | 925,000 | 4\% | $\mathrm{J}^{\text {din }}$ | July | 70 | 70 ¢0 |
| Imperisi Loan and.Inv. Co.. | - 100 | 839,85] | 7800,500 | 210,000 | ${ }^{3}$ | Jsn | Tuly | 111 | 111 on |
| Landed Banking and Loan .. <br> Lond, \& Can. Loan and Ag. | - $\quad 100$ | 1,000,000 | 877,267 | 87,500 | ${ }^{3}$ | Jan | July | y 68 | 3400 |
| London Losn Co............. | . 50 | 679,700 | - 678,550 | 160,000 | 0 | Jsn. | July | y 110 | 5000 |
| Manitobs \& North-W. Lin Co | - 100 | 1,500,000 | - 375,000 | 51,000 | - | Jsan | July | y $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 170\end{array}$ | 750 61 |
| Montresi Telegrsph Co..... | - 40 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |  | - 2 |  |  | 180 | 12350 |
| Montreal Gas Co ............ | - 40 | 3,000,000 | [ 2,998,640 | 560,318 | - ${ }^{5}$ | April |  | 277 | 18850 |
| Montreal Street Ry, Co..... | - 50 | 5,000,000 | 4,500,000 | 600,000 | ${ }^{4}$ | Mch. |  | 128 | 19800 |
| Montreal Cotton Co......... | - 100 | 1,250,000 |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ | Feb | Ang | g 65 | 650 |
| Merchants Cot. Co.......... | . 100 | 1,200,000 | - 500,000 | $3 \mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0}$ | 0) $31 / 81$ | 1 Mch | Sep | p $1871 / 3$ | 34 3\% |
| Montreaj Indus. Losn an Inv.. | . 100 | 373,000 | 0 271,993 | 150,000 | 0 | J8n | July | y |  |
| Ont. Loan ani Deb, Co...... | . 50 | 2,000,000 | - 1,200,000 | 560,000 | 3 | Jan | Juy | y 122 | ${ }_{21} 109$ |
| People's Losn snd Dep. Co. | . 50 | 600,000 | 0 - 600,000 | 40,000 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { uan } \\ \text { Jan } \\ \text { and }\end{array}$ | July | 76 | 3047 |
| Real Kist. Losn Co.......... | . 100 | 578,840 $2,088,000$ | 2,088,000 | 50,000 162,355 | $5{ }^{2}$ | May | Nov | V 95 | 9500 |
|  | . 100 | 2,000,000 |  | 320,155 |  | Jan |  | 85 | 8500 |
| Mont.Heat, Light\&Power Co | . 100 <br> 100  | 2, 2,5000000 | 2,000,000 | 320,156 |  | J8 |  | 154 | 15400 |
| Toronto Mortgage Co. | . 50 | 1,121,860 | - 724,000 | 250,000 | 0 2 1 | \% |  | . 89 | 4450 |
| Toronto Street Railway..... | . 100 | 6,000,000 | 0 6,000,000 |  |  | Jan | July | y 115 | 115 80 |

* Paying quarterly dividends,
sequence that a partial vacuum is formed below the hammer piston, and the hammer is therefore held firmly down on the anvil.
Thus it will be seen that the whole regulation of the hammer is effected by the movement of one lever-hand or toot-which actuates a single valve of simple construction.

Britt's Patent Steam Drop Stamps.
Uses.-Stamping in dies small forgings, etc., required by cycle makers, small arms manufacturers, agricultural implement makers, machinists, electricians, locomotive, marine and general engineers, shipbuilders, railway contractors, safe makers, coach makers, etc.
General Construction.-Brett's patent lifter, of which the following are a few advantages:-Great speed of working, Few working parts. Direct application of power. Great saving of labor; a boy can work even the largest stamp. Can be worked by either steam or compress ed air. Rivetted framework supporting lifter independently of baseblock, thus protecting the lifter from shock and vibration. Guide-bars exceedingly strong. Accurately planed V slides. Lower ends accurately adjusted by strong screws and upper ends by wedges. Lawer ends rest in tapered recesses in baseblock, and being free to move vertically, cannot transmit vibration to the lifter. Lower die held and adjusted by four very strong poppett-screws. Baseblock lexce dingly massiven about fourteen times the weight of tup. High-class materials and workmanship throughout. Method of Working.-Stamp is single acting, tup being lifted by ropes or belt attached to lifter. Tup falls fr. ely with its full force, no drag tending to lessen force of blow. The blows are of the elastic nature best suited to stamping. Blows under perfect control, just as in a kick stamp, but 25 per cent. quicker. Hand-worked valvegear; length of stroke varied at will by movement of hand-lever.

Brett's Patent Steam Lifters, for application to existing drop stamps.

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Brett Patent Drop Stamp has created a demand for a ready means of altering to the Brett system existing stamps worked on other principles. With the object of meeting this demand, the series of lifters here shown has been placed on the market. In many cases kick stamps have already been converted with the greatest success. In cases where the lifting mechanism is already supported on beams or girders independent of the stamp itself, the new lifter can be readily fixed without any serious, alterations. In self-contained stamps, the change can also be readily made by supplying a special platform made to suit the particular stamp.

Advantages.-Perfect control of speed and force of blows. Great saving of labor; a boy can work even the largest stamp. Made for stamps of any size -even up to several tons. Greatly increased output, due to blows being given twenty-five per cent. quicker than with friction stamps. Only one working part. Economy of power. Can b fixed in any position, without reference to shafting. Worked by steam or compressed air.

Each lifter is tested under steam before delivery.
The weights and prices include lifters with pulleys and plummer blocks, lifting ropes or belt, hand-lever, and joint.
Write for illustrated circulars. Special terms under new Canadian tariff. Address B. \& S. Massey, Openshaw, Manchester, Eng.

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Price complete as described above, 5 by 4 plate, £6 $10 \quad 0$
Extra Plate-Holders, 5 by 4, each ................... 29

No. 21 Folding Imperial
As above No. 20 , but for 7 by 5 or $1 / 2$-plates
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in their chosen calling beyond that which even their life study in this brand might have made possible.

When a man is having a suitable divelling-house erected, he is most anxious to have the more mysterious fittings so secured that they can be thoroughly relied on to act their part with the same assurance of safety as that reposed in the corner stone. The parts he looks after with the greatest care and in giving the contract for which he devotes more studious time, are the steam-fitting, plumbing, etc. These not only require greater skill in placing, but the second and larger interest is in having them so protected that neither heat, cold, fire or water may injure them or cause them to be the origin of injury to adjacent portions of the building.
' Ane firm of Messrs. John Thompsna \& Co., of Albion Place, Russell Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Eng., have made this business a special study for thir-ty-two years, and instead of following old lines in the interval, have pen.-
trated into the depths of science and have brought forth new and vastly improved ideas for the simple and safe preservation of steam pipes, which are fast replacing the older commodities as their varied points of preference are becoming better known.

Messrs. John Thompson \& Co. are manufacturers of the Real Non-Conducting Composition, Asbestos, Silicate Cotton (Slag: Wool), Magnesia moulded pipe sections. Dealers also in red and black varnish. Thousands of references and testimonials on application.

Magnesia Moulded Pipe. Sole agents for Ashton, Stalybridge and districts for section magnesia, with all the latest improvements for covering hot water pipes, steam pipes, boilers and cylinders. Cold water pipes, to prevent freezing, and fireproofing buildings, etc. Magnesia sectional covering with flange boxes, is theoretically the libest of non-conductors, for it possesses the lightness of cork, the porosity of sponge, and a firmness and strength which, considering irs levity, is quite remarkable. Practically, Magnesia Cov.
ering is the ibeau-ideal of a non-conductor. Added to Magnesia Carbonate is a fibre which give it tenacity and adhesion, enabling it to be moulded into forms and sixes to suit almost any size and shape of steam appliance. We have sections for pipes, easily applied or replaced.
Testimonials.-From Robert Platt, Limited, Quarry Street Mills, Stalybridge, Oct. 5, 1899.-"The Magnesia Sectional Covering, with which you have covered the steam pipes of our new engines, we thave found to be superior to any other covering we have had. They are considerably handier in case of pipes being burst, and being in moulds, formed in convenient lengths, they can readily be stripped off util the pipe is repaired, and then again replaced." Per pro Robert Platt, Limit-ed-Benjamin Brooks.
From the Corporation of Sunderland Electric Supply Station, April 1, 1896. "As to the suitability and good qualities of the Magnesia Sectional Covering, I have much pleasure in saying that I am perfectly satisfied that it is

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the best non-conductor covering which I have used, and I am also so satisfied with it that, in our new extensions for two boilers and a range of steam piping, I have specified that the pipes must be covered with Magnesit Sectional Covering." I am, yours faithfully, (Signed) C. S. Vesey Brown.

Nlew York Mill, Heywood, England, Aug. 6, 1881.-Mr. J. Thompson.-Dear Sir,-"This is to certify that you have covered our high and intermediate eylinders with Silicate of Cotton, and a finishing coat of your own Composition two inches thick, and I am pleased to say it is very satisfactory, and one of the coolest non-conductors I have ever experienced. We are working at a pressure of 180 lbs. The pipes you have covered with Sectional Magnesia are also very satisfactory." Yours respectfully, J. W. Heywood, Manager.
From the Carrs Manufacturing Company, Limited, Hurst, Ashton-underLyne, Nov. 28, 1887. To Mr. John Thompson, Dear Sir.-It affords me great pleasure in stating that the NonConducting Composition as supplied by you, and with which our boilers, pipes, etc., are covered, give entire satisfaction, and I can therefore confidently
recommend the same. George Birtwistle, manager.
From the Horsfield \& Co. Greenfield Mills, Hyde, July 6, 888.-To Mr. John Thompson-Sir,-In reply to yours of 5 th instant, ne beg to say that the cylinders, pipes, etc., you covered us with your Asbestos Cobposition are perfectly satisfactory. Saml. Horsfield, Horsfield \& Co., Limited.
From G. H. Kenworthy \& Son, cotton spinners, Cavendish St. Mill, Ashtonunder Lyne, January 24, 1889. To Mr. John Thompson, Ashton-under-Lyne. Dear Sir,-I can certainly recommend your Non-Conducting Composition, as it has given us satisfaction for the last four years. It is both durable and well finished, and we don't hesitate to say we shall give you the work of covtring the cylinders and new pipes for the new engines we are at the present time putting in, Yours truly, John W. Kenworthy.

From the Fish Biscuit Co., Limited, Grimsby, Aug. 19, 1899. To Mr. John Thompson, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dear Sir,-Your Asbestos Non-Conducting Composition which you supplied us is far sulperior to some we purchased from a London firm, and we are ex-
tremely pleased with it, after being in use 4 years, it is as good as ever. Yours truly, The Fish Biscuit Co., Ltd., per T. H. Barker.

From John F. and C. Kenworthy, shawl and flannel manufacturers, Buckley New Mill, Uppedmill, Nov. 12, 1880, To Mr. John Thompson. Sir,-The Asbestos composition with which you covered our boilers, pipes, etc., has given us entire satisfaction, and we can recommend it to others. James Kenworthy.
From the Co-operative Sundries Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Droylsden. To Messrs. J. Thompson \& Co., Ashton-under-Lyne. Gentlemen,-We are quite pleased with your Asbestos Covering which you have fixed to our boilers and pipes, it is well finished, very cool, and answers the purpose it aims at. We have therefore every confidence in recommending it to steam users. Yours truly, Wm. Simson, secy.

From the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, Manchester, March 16, 1894. To Messrs. J. Thompson \& Co., Ashton-under-Lyne. Gentlemen, - In answer to yours on March 8, I am directed by the Committee to say that it is not our practice to give testimonials,

PLEASE WRITE FOR
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but in case anyone is referred to us regarding your work here of 10,000 feet of Asbestos Covering we shall be able to speak of it favorably. Yours truly, pro Society, T. Brodrick.
From Messrs. J. and W. Hamer, cottón spinners, Union and Walk Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne, March 24, 1901, Tó Mr. John Thompson, Dear Sir,-We beg to say that the boilers and pipes you have covered for us during the last 20 years have always been done in a satisfactory manner, and we are pleased to recommend your work as worthy of patronage. Yours truly, J. \& W. Hamer, per J. Hamer.
Address for particulars and special terms under new Canadian tariff, John Thompson \& Co., Ltd., Albion Place Russell Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, England.

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One of the oldest preserved provision manufacturing firms in the world is that of Messrs. John Moir \& Son, Ltd., of London, Aberdeen and Seville. This world-renowned firm was established in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1822, and was one of the first preserved provision manufacturers to supply the armies of England and Europe with preserved meats and beef essence. This firm are the sole originators of meat and vegetable rations as recently supplied to His Majesty's Government for the troops in South Africa.
This is the only company holding Spanish letters patent to make Seville

Orange Marmalade in Seville, Spain, where the company have their marmalade factory. Messrs. John Moir \& Son's preparations have betn well-known in every part of the globe for the best part of a century, sufficient testimony to their merits and ample proof that the firm controlling their output take special care in seeing that every article leaving the factory is possessed of the full merit acknowledged to be due their goods in general. Messrs. Moir \& Son's goods are used in the Nicyal Household, for the company are purveyors by Special Royal Warrant, to His Majesty the King.
As large quantities of these goods are being sold in canada we would request the trade to correspond with the above firm and obtain samples and prices of their manufactures. Under

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one-third off the duty, a large incentive to their vastly increased trade here.
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Moir \& Son's factories are situated in London, Aberdeen and Seville, and the head office is at 9 and 10 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., where all correspondence should be addressed.-John Moir \& Son have exhibited from time to time at several international exhibitions in different parts of the world, and have been awarded 31 gold medals for the superior quality of their preparations. Among the firm's specialties are kippered herrings, findon haddocks, whole fruit jams, pure pickles, the Seville orange marmalade, table jelly powder, assorted flavors. Price list sent on application. Head office: 9 and 10 Great Tower street, London, E.C., Eng.

## PATENT REPORTS.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and exports, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted to Canadians last week-United States.-Shoebox, J. C. Leclare; steam-boiler, R. McKay; tethering-pin, R. C. Eldridge; nutlock, O. Feher; combined telephone,

## Abel Lees ${ }_{\underline{区}}$ Sons,

## ROLLER AND

 SHAFTINC MAKERS.Makers of all kinds of FLUTED AND PLAIN BOTTOM AND TOP ROLLERS for Cotton, Woollen and Silk Machinery.


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These preparations are guaranteed to be the product of the fines. Imported Live Turtle, and vastly saperior to any forms of Meat Extract.

The Suup is put up in pint tins, pitce, $5 /$ - (exactly half the price usually charged) and in Glass Flacons, 7/- The Turtle Jelly is sold in $2 / 6$ glass bottles, ready for use. Full instructions for use on each package. From Chemists, Grocers and Stores; or orders and remittances can be addressed.

## The T. K. BELLIS TURTLE CO., Limited, <br> 15 Bury Street, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON E.C., Eng.



Oanadian Buyers are reminded, they have $331 / 3$ p.c., in their favor, under the New Tariff.
telegraph, electric-light and power system, A. M. Stark. Canada-Grain-drills, Jas. Steep; central draft oil burners, R. H. Rodger et al; cattle guards, J. Clarke; down draft stove, T. W. Lee; clamps for brushes, E. Skedden; washing machines, G. R. Walsford; hoes, J. W. Kinzie; method of pressing peat blocks, A. Dobson; chain couplers, Wm. H. Eastman; horse shoe, J. E. Davidson; sheaf couplers, Jas. Grady; window weather strips, W. Peace; soap holders, F. Duffield; paint brushes, E. V. dit Labonte; paper files, Z. C. Ketchum; loose leaf ledgers, E. B. Goodman; sash weights, J. Walker; boiler stoves, J. E. Weatherbee; car couplers, H. S. Worthington; cattle guards, N. Collin.

The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh \&

Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Bldg. U. S. patents.-W. F. Bedell, amalgamator; J. R. Booth, pencil-holder; R. Christie and T. B. Christie; penumatic straw-stacker for threshing-machines; H. A. Johnston, freight-car; R. McBride, baling-press; J. H. K. McCollum, turbine-engine; A. Quarrie, T. M. Morgan, J. B. Gibson and C. E. Coatsworth, adjustable stack-protector; A. B. Griffin, post-hole digger.

BUSINESS LTFE IN UNITED STATES AS STUDIED BY AN ENGLISH OBSERVER.

A special correspondent of the Glasgow Herald has been making studies in
the United States, and some of his con clusions were embodied in the following letter:- In America, as I roam about from one industrial centre to another, I have not spoken to half a dozen men who have not had their arms up to the elbows in dollar-making. And I find the business man carries all his personal goods in his shop window; that is, within the first 10 minutes you see all his best pointsunlike the Englishman, whose ice of reserve you can only thaw by cautious, gradual warmth. There is something of the good-natured boy about the American money-maker. A man of 50 will talk to you on business in the bragging way a Yorkshire lad of 20 will talk about cricket. He is first, and the rest nowhere. "Jolly" himstroke him and seratch his head-and he will purr with appreciation. "Josh" him-chaff him about his characteris-

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New York Office and Warehouse.
ties, and let him imagine you are giggling in your sleeve-and his fur rises. He is as sensitive about his shortcoming as a schoolgirl is about her freckles. He has a soft heart, and is sentiment personified in breeches. At the play, the Englishman becomes critical and grins. The American cries.
Of the sweetness of the home life, such as Englishmen have, the American knows little. Yet he loves his family. His women folk he places on a pedestal; and they are worthy of it. He would rather have a family of girls than of boys. Girls give him a peep into the paradise of refinement. His personal idea of comfort is a garish
hotel, with a marble hall and an express elevator. That it is possible to be more comfortable in a small hotel than in a big one is beyond his range of comprehension. If he could load his wife and daughters with jewels, give them what is called "a cottage at Newport," let them outshine everybody else in burning dollars, to adopt the current phrase, by giving entertainments which cost more money, by having the price of his wines mentioned in the newspapers-he is not far from the acme of his ambition. Newport is the most vulgar spot on earth. To the American money-maker it is Eden. In no country in the world is there
so much talk about freedom, the brotherhood of man, the rights of the individual; yet in no other country is personal honor at a lower level. Such a thing as a man doing anything from a disinterested public motive the mon-ey-maker cannot believe in. To tell him there is any man in the British Parliament, or on a county council, or in a town council, for other than private ends, lining his own pockets, is to talk outside 'his comprehension. his own politicians are place-hunters, and most of his municipalities are rotten.
He is distrustful. When I entered the United States I had to sign a de-

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EMERY FILLETIME. WOOD and MPROVED FLEXIBLE CLOTH STRICKLES made to Order, any size or shape.
claration that I was not going there under contract, that is, to work for an American paper. If that had been my object I would 'have been turned back. It is difficult for a German musician, hired possibly to play in some theatre orchestra, to enter the States. A while back some Nottingham lace-makers were taken over to start a lace-making industry near Chicago, and to instruct Americans in lace-making. They only entered after much bother. Nobody in America puts his boots outside his bedroom door in a hotel. He would have the guilelessness of the young man from the country if he expected them there in the morning. We all know the sixpence-in-theslot-machine scheme whereby we can get a pair of opera-glasses at the theatre. They have the same arrangement in America. But the opera glasses are chained.

To the British mind the American money-maker is rather appalling. Once, when I was listening to a Chicago
man's narrative of his trade methods, I remarked, "But that was rather unscrupulous!" He took it as a British acknowledgment of smartness. Oldfashioned business morality is quite out of date. The creed of the American money-maker runs: '"My object on earth is to get dollars; if the other fellow isn't cute enough to prevent me getting his, then he is a son of a gun and worth only 30 cents." How a man gets money does not count so much as whether he gets it.

Disrobing him of his various questionable qualities, the fact nevertheless remains that the American moneymaker is the most assiduous businessman on the face of the earth. You cannot shatter that fact by six Hansard volumes of talk about his faults. Every ounce of him he puts into work. Precedents and usages he ellbows on one side as he casts on one side an employe the instant that employe slips belaw high-level mark.
Nearly all the heads of great works
have in their time been ordinary workmen themselves-and they are always the hardest masters. The breakfast hour in America is 7, and by 8 a man has dictated all his answers to letters. If you have an appointment with him for 10 o'clock, he is engaged with somebody else if you turn up at 10 minutes past. Go into an average English office with a proposition, and you will be told the firm will think about it, and you may get a definite order in a week. Go into an average American office; get straight down to business, and in three minutes you get a "No" or a "Yes." If a thing strikes an America as good, he will plunge at it for all he is worth. He will spend $\$ 10,000$ on new machi nery. Three months later, when the machinery has hardly got into working order, show him something better, that will do more work and at less money and maybe cost $£ 20,000$, then all the recent machinery is ripped down, and the still newver put up. It is reckless; but it

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pays. The American leans back in his chair and laughs at British manufac turers who only have new machinery when the old is worn out. And as 'he treats machinery, so does he treat his workmen.

After business hours the money-maket will go to his club. There you never hear talk about any thing but moneymaking; how much this business is worth; how much that makes in a year; how much somebody is spending in new plant; how much a new machine will turn out, and how much it will save in cost of production. You don't 'hear books diseussed; you don't hear talk about golf; you are not told aneedotes about shooting; you don't even hear smoking-room stories. Every man talks about money-making. At first you are staggered; then you are disgusted; then comes a great wonder at the energy, the vitality, the unwaning enthusiasm of it all.
The dry, bracing atmosphere that keeps a man at the full stretch of his powers, as a half-bottle of champagne will do for a time, accounts for much. The American business man drinks neither spirits, beer nor wine. One of the things that impressed me most when I have luncher with business men at their clubs has been the absence of, alcohol. I have lunched in a room where have been a hundred of the leading men of a eity, and I have not seen a glass of ale anywhere. Water has been the only drink. A man who takes spirits in the middle of the day is as much looked upon askance as a bank manager in England would be if he were costantly fuddled.
"Yes," said a man to me, "there has been a wonderful change these last 10 years. The strain of business is at times simply terrible. A man couldn't bear it if he drank. The head must be kept cool and clear, and that can't be if a man drinks. In such bitter, rut'hless competition as exists to-daynot only America against the world, but American against each other-we have to be water drinkers in sheer self-protection."
An impetus is given to every one employing labor to minimize the cost of labor, and that is done by laborsaving machinery. The ability to set up as farmers with no rent to pay sends wages up, and thus is the cause of American inventiveness in machinery. Half-used machinery is thrown aside for improv $\in$ d machinery, because everybody must adopt every plan to keep abreast of the competition. There is no machinery in the world equal to that found in the steel works of America. That is because American steel has had to pay high wages and yet fight British steel.
In those industries which are highly protected against foreign competition, such as the cotton and woollen trades, there is not the same wide-awakeness. Protection enables the high wages to be paid. Cotton and woollen manufacturers have American trade to themselves, and, compared with the steel trade, there has been nothing like the same thirst for labor-saving machinery.
In England our technical schools do something towards the development of

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## Boot \& Shoe

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## Asfordby Street Works, North Evington,

Leicester, England.
handicraftsmen. In America the handieraftman holds a minor position. You can get a good pair of boots in America, but to have them neatly repaired is almost more than money will procure. It is cheaper to buy a new pair. Handicraftsmen are too dear a luxury. The manufactured article is the tendency. Hardly anybody above the poorer classes wears ready-made clothes in England. Middle-class folk wear them in America. There are all sorts of sizes in America, to suit all figures. Thus the tailoring craftsman is largely done away with.
Art in manufactured goods hardly exists. Patterns and styles are appropriated from abroad, altered, even improved, to suit the American fancy, and then put out as purely American productions. In New York I was struck with the excellent silverware every where. Inquiry, however, revealed that nearly all the workmen were imported. When I pressed my enquiry further, as to whet'ber the rising generation would not produce silversmiths, I was told "No," because the boys won't learn craftsmanship. I saw charming pottery made at Trenton, in New Jersey But the makers were from Staffordshire. When the visitor to the English pottery district notices is that every
pottery town has its art school. Trenton has no art sehool. It is not that Amerimans lack the taste to produce fine work. It is because manufacturers prefer to take English patterns and produce articles by machinery in enormous quantities. Quantity at a cut price is the ideal.
There is no lack of mental material for excellence in America. The mischief is that, at present, everything is subordinated to getting and giving the biggest amount for the smallest money. Accordingly, while American goods are cheap, there is too often a crudeness, a lack of finish, that does not mark the European article, which is produced more slowly.
The American money-maker does not read books. He has only time to glance at newspapers. Level-headedness is not the distinguishing quality of American newspapers. Our own British newspapers, like the British man, is prone to depreciate everything in our own country. The American newspaper, like the American man, is perpetually crowing and pluming. This revelry of optimism, which just now is rampant in the United States, gives the confidence that is half the battle in business. The American business man is confident that there is no man
on earth so good as himself. He will tell you confidently that America invented everything. If you tell him America invented neither the railway engine nor the steamship, you stagger him; he didn't know.
See, then, the material that goes to build up the modern American moneymaker. He has the good-natured arrogance of the self-made man with bulging pockets. To make money is the first, middle and last move in his rise in life. He knows that money gives him a special car on the railroads; it puts his picture in the onecent yellow press; it provides his wife and daughters with the means to give costlier entertainments than their neighbors; it gives him power to erush other men.
America has no traditions in the broadest sense. There is no atmosphere of restraint. It is the desire of the majority of young Americans, even though their fathers are rich, to get their shirt sleeves tucked up and plunge into business and make their own pile. With their mind concentrated on this one object, and following it night and day with nothing intervening, there is no wonder that many men under 30 have patches of gray hair over their temples.
There are lofty-souled, refined Americans to whom nothing I have written can apply. But I have taken the business man, the money-maker, the man who talks money, who judges every thing by its money value, the man whom the British Business man has to meet in the great struggle for the world's commerce.

He is no antagonist to disappear at a pooh! pooh! He is all strenuousness: his wits are ever on the dance; business is a battle, and he knows no mercy and has little scrupulousness. He has a peck of faults. But he is scaling them, and he is never above learning-if knowledge means more money.

THE CALIFORNIIA FARMER.
No popular misconception is less excusable than that which persists in depicting the farmer of to-day as a gawky and ignorant individual, beclouted and bewhiskered, ungrammatical of speech and unsophisticated of action, the clodhopper of the stage, the populist scarecrow of the caricaturist. A visit to a single convention of farmers in any state of the Union would serve to disabuse the mind of the most prejudiced. An assemblage of sons of the soil, man for man, presents quite as creditable an appearance as a convention of financiers or scientists, barring some slight differences in dress.
In California, where climatic conditions are more secure than in any other land on the globe, the average farmer stads high in intelligence, in worth, and often in intellectual culture. A life close to nature offers peculiar temptations in the beautiful valleys and along the picturesque hills, where storms always come duly announced and fair weather may be reckoned upon with certainty during the greater portion of the year in an unbroken succession of fair days. California's farm-

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Cranes, Sheave Blocks, Crabs, Pulley Blocks.

The Steel Rope Pulley - Block Co., himited,

WASHFORD ROAD,
Sheffield, Eng.
hous s are, as a rule, supplied with water ystems, and many in the modest clas gencrating their own electrir power by windmill or the downward rush of some mountain stream, have their el ectric lights and a harnessed material force which turns churn. washing-machine and sewing machine. The California ranchman is always fir $t$ to adopt a tested and proved la-bor-saving invention, and it will not be long before his ground will be tilled and $h$ 's products conveyed to market by ploughs and trucks to which no horses are attached. The bounteous production of well-tilled California soil gives him advantages over his city n ighbors, supp ying "is table with a feast fresh from garden and orchard every day in the year.
Best of all, where other men wear out their lives in striving for the support of a home which they enter only for brief periods of rest, he daily enjoys the full comforts of home and of a near acquaintance with his own family. There is more leisure, the $y$ ar round, in a farm-houss than in a city home, and this leisure just:fias and. gives more than an empty meaning to the plentiful supply of books and periodicals commonly found in remot mountain cabins and cottages in the heart of the interior valleys. Only where unthrift exists or peculiar mis.


MONTTREAL WHOLESALE PRTCES CURRENT. FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1902.

fortune pursues the industrious, does proseprity fail to take up her permanent abode beside the ranchman's hearth. Men and women bred amid the harsh conditions of life on farms in New England and the middle West have exerted a wide influence upon the nation's destiny. It may be well to keep an eye on Cadifornia boys and girls who are to-day growing up to a ctrong and capable manhood and womanhood under conditions more favorable for the best development of character. The California farmer is already a recognized factor in politics. He will have to be reckoned with more and more in the politics of the future. Out of the tranquil atmosphere of the ranch, apart from influences which bias judgment, and intrenched against corrupting temptations, should come the wisest thought and the coolest judgment for the welfare of state and nation.
Agriculture and horticulture, by which are popularly understood the cultivation of cereals and the more intensive culture of orchard and garden products, come nearer to being exact sciences here than elsewhere.
With their multifarious possibilities they are attracting to them, as the years go on, a larger proportion of the best equipped college-bred men. The recent action taken by the university of California, in planning for new development along the lines upon which the institution was especially organized, is bound to attrach new atten-

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tion to these callings,' to stimulate the interest of the young and to invest ru ral pursuits with new dignity. The feeling that the vocation was despised has served to deter many a country boy from cleaving to the ranch, to his own substantial regret and loss. For a bright, intelligent woman, every branch of horticulture offers splendid opportunities in California. For the family there are countless chances for the organization of home industries, which may be made profitable and interesting and even instructive. Taken all in all, no business or trade and no profession hold such sulbstantial promise for present profit and vistas so alluring.

## CONSOLIDATED RURAL SCHOOLS

Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, returned recently from a visit of investigation and observation to a portion of the State of Ohio, where remarkable progress has been made in the improvement of rural schools by the plan known as that of consolidation or centralization. He had irvited, says an Ottawa report, Mr. R. H. Cowley, Inspector of Schools for the County of Carleton, and Prof, Lucthhead, head of the department of biology at the On tario Agricultural College, to accompany him. Their destination was Turnbull County, Ohio, which lies about twenty miles south of Lake Erie and adjoins the west rn border of the State of Pennsylvania. This district was chosen because the condi tions of climate, roads, distribution of population and character of school system are not materially different from those of the settled parts of On. tario.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURREAT FRIDAY, DEC 96, 1902.


The country in that part of Ohio is comparatively level. Dairy farming is the main occupation of the people. The chief crops are Indian corn, other certals, hay and grass. A little fall wheat is grown, but scaresly enough for the home use of the farmers. The orchards and fences were for the most part frail souvenirs of the past. The farm houses, barns and fields were evidene? that the people were fairly prospersus and well-to-do, but not so much so as in the more advanced rural districts in many counties in Canada. The townships are five miles square, intersected in both directions by central roads. Other roads run parallel to tho e every mile and a quarter in both drections. That marks the country finto blocks each one and a quarter miles square.
Six years ago Gustavus Township became the pioneer in that part of the United States in the convolidation of rural schools. This re were nine school districts in the townships and as many small schools. Then the di-tricts were united into one, and a central school was erected at a cost of 3,000 . It is a frame building, containing four welllighted class-rooms, a small recitation room and cloak rooms. Instead of nere teachers in little isolated schools, there are now a principal at a salary of $\$ 65$ per month, and four assistant teachers at $\$ 32$ or $\$ 30$ per month in the united school. Nine nice-looking vans are used to convey the children from and to their homes. These waggons or sehool vans have comfortable seats running lengthwise of the vehicles, waterproof

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1902.


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| Nsme of Article. | Wholesale. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wire Nalls. \% c oc $^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| Base Price carload | ${ }_{2} 8$ |
| Less than ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 245 |
| 2 d extrs | 100 100 |
| ${ }_{3 d}^{2 d} \mathrm{f}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 00 \\ 0 & 65\end{array}$ |
| 4 d and 5d ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 040 |
| 6 d and 7d ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 030 |
| 8d and 9d " | 015 |
| 10d and 12d " | 010 |
| 16d and 20d " | 005 |
| 80d to 60d " | Base |
| Bullding Papor. |  |
| Dry Sheeting (roll) | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 35 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
| Tarred ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 045000 |
| Hldes. |  |
| Montreal Green Hídes | $0071 / 1000$ |
| 6 No. 6 | $0061 / 2000$ |
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| Tanners pay $\$ 1$ extra 1 cured \& inspect'd Sheopsk | 000000 |
| Clips............... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 65\end{array}$ |
| Lambskins | (1) $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 00 & 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ |
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| Leather |  |
| Nu. 1 B. A. Sole.......... ...... ... 0 0 27088 |  |
| No, 2 B. A. Sole........ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 25 & 08\end{array}$ |
| No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 24 & 0 & 25\end{array}$ |
| Slaughter. No, 1 ...... | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 28 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| light medium \& heavy | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 28 & 0 & 29\end{array}$ |
| No. 2 | (1) $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 26 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 26 & 0 & 38\end{array}$ |
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| Hemiock Light..... .................... 0 . 50080 |  |
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| " small | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & \text { 日6 } & 0\end{array}$ |
| Leather Board, Canada.... ............. 0 06 010 |  |
| Finsmeled Cow, per ft.... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 16 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 14\end{array}$ |
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canvas covers and spring gearings. Before consolidation the average attendance at the schools in that township was 125. On ths day of the visit by the three Canadians it was 143 out of an enrollment of 162. The year before consolidation the cost of maintenance of the nine schools of the township was $\$ 2000$. Four years afterwards the cost of the centralized schools, including the conveying of the children, was $\$ 3,156$, being an increase in expenditure by the township on its school system of $\$ 256$. However, the average attendance at the central school was so much greater than at the single school district that the cost of educacation was decreased $\$ 1.59$ per pupil on the average attendance. Moreover, three yzars of high school work carried on in the consolidated school, and the total cost of that is included in the $\$ 3,156$.
The people in five adjoining townships have also consolidated their schools. Those of Gustavus, Kinsman and Johnston were selected for special scrutiny as presenting typical phases af the system. The schools of Kinsman and Johnston Townships have been consolidated for two years. At Kins man the enrollment of pupils was 146, and eight school vans were employed At Gustavus 162 pupils were on the roll and nine vans were used. At Johnston 175 pupils attended school and ten vans were in service.
The contracts for conveying the childr: n to and from the schools are given to responsible persons. These are under bond to provide comfortable covered waggons, and to comply with the regulations of the school authorities. The vans hold from 15 up to over 25. The longest route traversed was about six miles. The vans arrive at the school at from 10 to 20 minutes before 9 oclock, the hour at which the forenown stssion begins. The afternoon session closes at 3,30 o'clock. At John-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1902.


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 407 to 409 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, W. C.. Eng. And Hampsons Buildings, (Box 471 ), DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA.ston School, where the closing exercises were observed, the children were in the vans starting for their homes in less than five minutes afterwards. At Kinsman the eight vans are engaged at an average cost of $\$ 2.07$ per school day; at Gustavus the nine vans at an average of $\$ 1.26$, and at Jo nston the ten vans at an average of $\$ 1.27$. The price of the vans was from $\$ 100$ |to $\$ 135$ each. |Alll the vans obsserved were drawn by two horses each. The drivers who were conversed with sid they had not known of any injury to any child. They said the regulations required them to wait for the children at any house for a period not exceeding two minutes, that, as a matter of fact, it was rarely necessary to wait one minute, and that a case where the children missed the van or were left from being late was very uncommon. The average attendance at the schools confirmed all that.

The scope of the work in all these schools is substantially the same. Inspector Cowley reports that "the t"ree lowest grades overtake the work ordinarily covered by the public schools in Ontario. The highest grade goes as far as our continuation class grade A being competent to accomplish about three years of high school work."
Through the courtesy of Professors Craig, Diehl and Crawford, the Principals of the three schools, the self-constituted delegation from Canada was enabled to test the system of consolidation in all its essential bearings, obtaining valuable information not hitherto recorded on State reports. That included among other things the free expression of the opinions of the pupils themselves on the relative merits of the old and the new. This part of the inquiry was followed up particularly by Inspector Cowley, who gives a summary of some of the results as follows:
"About 5 per cent. of the pupils preferred walking to the old school rather than riding in a van to the new school. Almost without exception, these were pupils who now have four to six miles

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GREAT NORTHERN WORKS, - BELGRAVE ROAD,

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of a drive in place of a former walk of one mile or less. At the same time thest pupils expressed a decided prerarence for the work of the consolidated school. The evidences of both pupils and teachers goes to show that riding in the vans is alike comfortable and free from injury to even the youngest children. The increased enrollment of pupils and the very high percentage of regriarity in attendance struck the vistors as remarkable. For the past three months the daily average attendance at the Kinsman School, which is in that respect typical, was 91 per cent. of the number of pupils enrolled. More striking in this connection is the fact tha: the percentage of regular attendance among the youngest pupils-those of five, six and seven years-was as high as that of any other class."
Although the weather was rainy and the roads as bad as three inches of snow mixed with mud could make them, the children jumped out of the vans at Kinsman School with dry clothing and dry feet. Little boys and giris of six years came three and four miles in comfort. The teachers said they came regularly in all weathers. Under the small district system in the Township of Kinsman two years before the ennollment at the schools was 110; under the consolidated system it has risen to 146 , without any appreciable difference in the total enumeration of children in the township. The high percentage of your children (six to eight years) and the large propiortion of older pupils (from fifteen to 'twenty years) were eloquent of the gains in education during the first two and the later years of school life in a rural district.

The large class and large schools seemed to meet the social needs of the children better than the small, isolated schools. The older boys and girls,

Partners $\left\{\begin{array}{l}W m, ~ E V A N S . \\ W M . \text { EVANS, Jun }{ }^{\prime} \text {.r. }\end{array}\right.$

## WILLIAM EVANS,


grown into young men and women, had opportunities for going on with a high school education without going away from home. There was said to be and there appeared to be a great development of a spirit of co-operation and of mutual good-will and friendship from the wider and closer acquaintance of the children of the locality, and from the new interests created and recognized as being common to all and for the common good.
As far as could be learned there was almost unanimity, of opinion among the ratepayers respecting the marked succuss and superior advantages of consolidation. While the scheme was Horought into effect under vigorous discussion and considerable opposition, the adverse criticism has been disarmby the results of experience. With few exceiptions "the kickers," as they are designated locally, were ratepayers without children, or persons who feared some depreciation in the value of their own property, or, worse still, some increase is the value of the property nearest to the centralized school. Experience has proven the former of these two fears to be groundless.

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Professor Robertson sums up some of the advantages afforded by the consolidation of rural schools and the free transportation of pupils.
(1) It results in the attendance of a larger number of the children in the locality, particularly of those under the age of eight years and of those over fifteen years.
(2) It brings about a more regular attendance of pupils of all grades of advancement.
(3) It ensures the engagement ard retention of some teachers of higher qualifications and longer experience if riral schools.
(4) It creates conditions for a proper classification of pupils and for such a grading of the schools as permits the pupils to be placed where they can work to the best advantage for their own improvement.
(5) It permi ts the time table to be so arranged that teachers can give each class and every pupil in the class more direct help and supervision.

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(6) It provides the beneficial influences of fairly large classes of pupils of about equal advancement (a) by more companionship; (b) by friendly rivalries to excel; (c) by children learning from each other, and (d) cooperating under careful discipline, and (e) by class enthusiasms.
(7) It makes it convenient for boys and girls in rural districts to obtain a high school education without leaving home.
(8) It leads to the erection of better school buildings and more satisfactory equipment in all the requisites of a good school.
(9) It makes it practicable for r.rral schools to enrich their courses for all pupils by nature struly, manual training and household seime. as well as by better music, and for advancer puplls by instruction in agriculture, horticulture and allied subjects.
(10) It stimulates ublia interest in the schools and brings to the proils of a township an institution in which ail can have an equal interest and a worthy pride.
(11) It may lead to an improvement of the public roads in the country parts.
(12) It would facilitate the rural free delivery of the mail.

THE ANTI-CUTTING SENTIMENT.
The sentiment against price-cutting in the drug trade seems to be unanimous outside of the retail stores of the cutters themselves, and some of these are beginning to see the folly of their

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WORKS "AND OFFICES

Lancashire, Eng.

## HOLLINWOOD,

extreme method of inviting custom have refused all sales or requests for The following extracts from letters addressed to the secretary of the National Association of U. S. Retail Druggists by large wholesaless, proprietary and pharmaceutical concerns, show how strong the anti-cutting sentiment is among that elass. A Chicago house: "We take pleasure in advising that as heretofore we shall continue to assist your association, not only in every other way possible, but most particularly by refusing to make sales to cutters." A Cincinnati house: "We beg to advise that the policy of our firm, since last May, has been and in the future will be to sell to no druggist that makes a feature of advertising cut-rates. We will consider a newspaper advertisement or a sign on the premises as sufficient reason to decline business."
A Philadelphia house: "We have pleasure in advising you that we have always requested our salesmen not to solicit orders from cut-rate druggists, nor do we want their business. You can depend upon our co-operation with your association to the best of our ability in maintaining prices, not only on preparations of our manufacture, but preparations of other manufacturers, this action being taken not alone on account of the work of your association, but also because we have the best interests of the retail druggists at heart."
From Portland, Me.: "Referring to yours of November 6, will say that we
have refused all sales or requests for our goods from cutters, and those whom they have employed to obtain our goods in an underhanded way, and are happy to say that we have met with success in every instance but one. All of our goods are sold on rebate contracts, and we believe we have been entirely successful in the matter."
From Baltimore, Md.: "This corporation is in full sympathy with the National Association of Retail Druggists and the purpose for which it was formed, and we will always do what we can to assist the retail druggists in obtaining a living profit on the goods they sell. We do not sell to recognized cutters, nor do we permit our men to sell to them."
A Chicago house: "As associate members of the N. W. D. A., it has been our custom to refuse to sell our laboratory products to any other than legitimate dealers in drugs, and to keep all these preparations out of the hands of cutters. This policy we intend to continue, and shall be pleased at all times to hear from the N. A. R. D. in regard to dealers that are acting in a manner that is detrimental to the interests of the retail drug trade in general."
(A Detroit house: "We have instructed our representatives to omit calling upon cutters. Others of good representation in the pharmaceutical trade are seemingly willing to take the business, and so unless all reputable houses in the manufacturing line agree to act
in concert, it is plain that some of us are going to lose under the present arrangement. We are satisfied that we have lost in the past, but we promised to do a certain thing, and we abide the issue."
From St. Louis, Mo.: "We take pleasure in assuring you that we will comply strictly with the request of the N . A. R. D., as embodied in your letter of November 6."
From Boston: "We are in hearty sympathy with the principles on which the National Association of Retail Druggists stand, and shall endeavor to render every assistance in our power to it, in its desire to put the retail drug business on a sound basis. We will be glad to have you advise us, if any of our goods, at any time, going into the hands of aggressive cutters, and we will take whatever action may be necessary to correct the matter."
A Philadelphia house: "We shall be glad in the future, as 'heretofore, to consider favorably the requests of any regularly organized local association in any section of the country, and trust that your effort in this direction may prove generally successful in securing the full and earnest co-operation of all those engaged in the manufacture whether of proprietary, chemical or pharmaceutical preparations, that conditions among the retail trade may be improved and a fair margin of profit in ur d to the phiarmacists in remuner ation of the long hours and great re-

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 WORK.sponsibility which are involved in the conduct of the retail drug business. As all the members of our company rwere. at one time, engaged in the retail drug business, none more than we are in a position to appreciate the difficulties. exactions and responsibilities which are inseparable to a careful conduct of the prescription business."

## COLOR IN LONDON STREETS.

One of the few pleasures that the traverser of our streets secures is the painted sweep of the quadrant of Regent street, and the pleasure is heightened when the coloning is done afresh and he views it clean, writes Halsey Ricards in the London Monthly Review. Doubtless, the fine sweep, the broad treatment of the architecture, has much to do with his pleasure -but so has the broad treatment of the paint brush.

Color must be laid on in largie masses


| Name or Compasty. |  | Divictarat pas year. | Share | Amoust price pe: Share. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Onnada } \\ \text { quotatione } \\ \text { par ct. } \end{gathered}$ |
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| Britioh Aroerlcan Fixe and Marino Ganada Lifto <br> Uonfederation Life <br> Wentern Aseuranco <br> Gqaramsee Co. of North Amexiç...... | 15,000 |  | 350 400 100 40 40 80 | 850 40. 40 0.0 90 60 | $\begin{gathered} 971 / 2 \\ 160 \\ 17^{\prime} \\ \ldots . . \end{gathered}$ |

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| Alliance Assur. $^{\text {. }}$ | 850,000 | 8s. p.s. |  | 21 -5 | y $1 / 2$ | 10 |
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| Artise ............................. | ${ }^{24,009}$ | 24 P, \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 50 | ${ }_{4}$ | 26 |  |
| Caledontan .......... | 21.500 | 128, p.e. | ${ }_{90}$ |  | 181/2 | 191/6 |
|  | 50,000 | ${ }^{\text {ation }}$ | 30 |  | 471/2 | 481/2 |
| Guardian Fire and Life... | $\begin{array}{r}200,000 \\ 60,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9 | 10 80 |  | 9 | $91 / 2$ |
| Lapashhire Fire.. | 186,403 | 26 | 80 |  |  |  |
| Luon Fire. | 100,000 | 8 | 81 | 13 |  |  |
| London and Lancashire Fira........... | 85,100 | 22 | 25 | 2\% | 19 |  |
| London $\frac{1}{\text { L }}$ Lsurance Lancashire Life | 35,862 | 20 | 85 | 18\% | 51 |  |
| Liv. \& Lon. \&o Globe Ftre and Life.... | 10,000 | ${ }_{90}^{10}$ | $8{ }^{10}$ | \% | ${ }_{28}^{88}$ | 83/6 |
| Northern Fire and Life............... | 30,000 | - 221 | 100 | 10 | ${ }_{73}$ | 79 75 |
| North Brit. © Merc. Fire and Lito... | 110,000 | 80\%.p. . | 85 | 83/ | ${ }^{36}$ | 37 |
| Norwich Union Fire. | 11,000 | *331/4 | 100 |  | 106 |  |
|  | 58,776 | ${ }^{36}$ | 50 | 5 | E301/2 | 311/3 |
| Roysi Mmarance Pire and Life......... | 126,284 |  | 10 |  | 49 | 50 |
| Union. | 45,000 | 88 18 p.s. | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | 1 | ${ }_{13}^{101 / 4}$ | $1{ }_{14} 10$ |

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There must be a principle in the ccheme of coloring and co-operation. Such a principle is, indeed, already accepted and in force in a small way, so small that it many instances it passes unrecognized. The royal mall uses the royal scar $t$; the liveries have red, the carts are painted red, and so are the letter-boxes. Each parish colors its own lamp posts, standard, etc., the parish color. The railways, the omnibuses, and tram-cars, have their proper tinctures to tell us, in the moving heraldry of our streets, to what systems and clan they belong.

Why should we stop there? I do not advocate that all the houses in each parish should be painted the parish color all over; but the front door and area railings might bear the parochial colors, so that besides something gained in the way of uniformity, a stranger might be able to discover, at a glance, in what locality he found himself. But much more might be done than this. Buildings such as public libraries, town halls, and museums, that in themselves afford enough space for adequate color decoration, might be treated wholly in color, the electoral as well as the parochial colors being worked into the scheme.

Why should we not be beholden to color for some of our information? Col or has played a great part in the heraldry of past times; why should we deny ourselves the advantages of it in the heraldry of to-day? We can still distinguish in advance of us the apothecary's dwelling and the pawn-


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broker's, and sometimes descry the barber's pole and basin. The angler's gold fish and the tobacconist's Highlander have become rareties, and it may be proper that we should bid them goodbye; but are we to be so much the poorer in color as well by our loss?
In our cities, the color in our skies has gone; it has been smudged out of tree and shrub; it has been overlaid with grime on our buildings; it has faded out of our clothes-it remains only in the shop windows and on the Boardings. Ts this enough? If so, then what means this desperate exodus from town to be seen on every railway platform every evening? Why are all these people so anxious to escape from the masterpieces of their own construction, of which they are so proun, that most of our new bullaings claim to be onty slightly a dapted conies of the triumphs of our matureत scholarship? Ts not the hunger and thirst after color one of the chief, if not the arowed reasong
for this daily stampede? To get to somewhere where the skies are blue above us, the grass green beneath our feet, where the plants blossom and fruit, and we can enjoy the changing beauty of garden and orchard, and at the week's end rest in the comfort and shelter of the color that nature beneficently bestows on every object under her catre.
We have been brought up in a jewelled world-we have no country that is a desert, no hills, no plains that are not a feast to the eyes at all seasons and under all conditions, and we earry this innate proprietary right to color with us into our cities, and not finding it there our chief hope is that when the time comes we may escape. This is an age of mercy; we will not willingly see any suffer; we spend large sums annually in the relief of sorrow. pain and crime; can we not in our streets do something for the poor prisoners enclosed therely?

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Duke Street,
Managing Director: LIVERPOOL, Eng.


[^0]:    -London Clearing House, total for week ending Dec. 18, 1902, clearings, $\$ 833,042$.

[^1]:    Football Boots, The Kickeese, Patent No. 23016. Cycle Shoes with Special Neverslip Soles in M.S. orn Veldt

[^2]:    Specially made for Canadians under the New Tariff, $331 / 3$ p.o. In their favour.

