





The Chartered Banks.

1774

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, for the current half year, and that the same will be TATABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Stanches, on and ster MONDAY the FIRST DAY OF DE-CEMBER, next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

> E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 14th Octobor, 1902.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

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

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President. WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., Geo. J. Cook, Esq., Robert Reford, Esq., Charles Stuart, Esq., Robert Reford, Esq., Charles Stuart, Es William George Gooderham, Esq. John Waldie, Juhn J. Long

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

	BRANCHES:	
Toronto,	Elmvale g Gananoque, London. London East. Peterboro',	Petrolia, Port Hope. Rossland, B. (Sarnia Stayner, St. Catharines Wallaceburg.
	BANKERS:	

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

Chicago-First National Bank.

Careful attention given to the collection of Commercial Paper and Securities.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BRA	ANCHES IN CAR	NADA:
London, Ont., Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston,	Quebec, Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Fredericton, Yukon District,	Ashcroft, B. C. Greenwood, Victoria, Vancouver, Rossland,
Midland, Ottawa, Montreal, Que.,	Dawson City, Winnipeg, Man. Brandon,	Baslo.

Montreal, Que., Brandon, DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OB-TAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES. Agents in the United States. New York (52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawson and J. O. Welsh, Agents. Saw Francisco (127 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Mess. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Hverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Instrelad, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Lim-ited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messra. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. Forein Isone Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

- - **\$2,500,000** - - **2,**250,000 Capital (all paid-up) Reserve Fund,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

JAMES FLLIOT, General Manager.

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

BRANCHES:

Acton. Que., Alvinston, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Arthabaskaville Aylmer, "Sorel, P.Q. Que. Meatord, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Montreal, St. Oatherine St. Branch. Montreal, "Martet and Harbour" Branch, Jacques Certler Sq.

Branch, Jacques Critter Sq. Brockville, Ont, Knowlton, Que. Smith's Falls, Calgary, Alberta, London. Ont. Ont. Chesterville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto. Ont. Chicentimi Que Norwich, "Toronto Je." Clinton, Ont Ottawa, "Trenton, " Exeter, "Owen Sound, "Vancouver, B. C. Fraserville, Que. Port Arthur, "Victoriaville, Q. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, P.Q., Waterloo, Ont. Hensall, "Reveistoke & C. Winnipeg, Man. Iroquois "Religetown, Ont. Woodstock, Ont. Kingsville, "Waxacce, "

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IN UNITED STATES:

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The Chartered Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - - \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund, - - - - 1,700,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

Hon. David MacKeen. HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S. E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of the Gen-eral Manager. Montreal): W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches, Montreal, W. F. Brock, Inspector, Mont-real.

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Bathurst, N.B.	Ottawa. Ont.
Bridgewater, N.S.	Pictou, N.S.
Caraquet. N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Rexton, N.B.
Dalhousie, N. R.	Rossland, B.C.
Dorchester, N.B.	
	Sackville, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.	St. John, N.B.
Grand Forks, B.C.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Guysboro, N.S.	St. John's, Nfld.
Halifax, N.S.	Summerside, P.E.I.
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Lunenburg, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.
Maitland, N.S.	Vancouver, East End, B C.
Moncton, N.B.	Victoria, B.C.
Montreal, Que.	Westmount, P.Q.
Montreal, West End.	Weymouth, N.S.
Nanaimo, B.C.	Woodstock, N.B.
Nelson, B.C.	

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ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1836. St. Stephen, N.B.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

	HEAD	OFFI	CE:	OSH.	AWA.	ONT	and the state
	Authori	zed.		-			\$1,000,000
	Subscri			-		-	500.000
Capital	Paid-up	,	-	-		-	418,000
Reserve,			- 1	1	1.	1	150,000
	BO	ARD	OF	DIRE	CTOR	q.	100,000
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Re	euben S.	Han	lin.	Eso	Vice.	rooid	ont.
W. F. C	lowan, I	sq.		W.F	Allor	Fac	CHU.
Robert 1	McIntosh	M.D	1. C. L.	TA	Cithen	10. 10.	ALCO A MAR
	Th	oman	Dat	terson	GIDBO!	u, EB	deb.
-	TY NA	BESTI-	Lai	LICEBOL	, LBC	•	and a state

Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. M. McMillan, Cashier. BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Elmvsle. Paisley. Penetanguishene, Pickerins. Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock. Ont. Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock. Unt., Sunderland, Ont. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and inferest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Oanada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. for the current half-year, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Institution and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Monday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, C. MoGILL.

Toronto, October 20th, 1902. General Manager.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.						
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.				
THE CANADIAN BACK OF COLUMN ERACE. HEAD OFFICE, A TOBONTO. MEDICAL STREET,	<text><text></text></text>	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. Incorrect 1882 Spectra Parla P. Approx Par				
Atlin Greenwood, Nelson, Sandon, Cranbrook, Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver Fernle, Nansimo, Victoria, IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, 60 Lombard St., E.C., S. C. Alexander, Mgr IN THE UNITED STATES: New York, San Francisco. Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Skagway. Alaska. Bankers in Great Britain:	 A second s	THE QUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP - 2,500,000 BRST - DIRECTORS :				
The Bank of Scotland, London ; Lloyds Bank, Limited ; Messrs. Smith Payne & Smiths. London. Correspondents Abroad: Franse-Credit Lyon- nais, Paris ; Messrs Lazard Frezes & Cie., Paris, Germany - Dentsche Rank. Holland - Disconto Mastechappij, Rotterdam. Beigium-J. Matthieu & File, Brussels. Mexico-Banco ne Londres y Mexico. West Indies-Bank of Nova Scotla, King- eton, Jamaics ; Colonial Bank and Branches. Bermuda-Bank of B muda. Hamilton. South America-Bank of South America, London and Brazilian Bank. India, China and Janan- Chartered Bank of India, Anstralia & China. South Africa-Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, Bank of Africa, Limited, Australia & New Zea- land-Union Bank. of Anstralia, Limited ; Bank of Anstralasia. Honolulu-First National Bank	The Dominion Bank. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 2% for cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institu- being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Banking ouse, in this city, on and after Starday, the first day of November next The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the Sist October next, both days inclusive. By onder of the Book	JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T ROSS, Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Veaey Boswell, F. Billingslev, Edson Fitch. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Ges. Manager. Branches. Quebec, St. Peter St. de Upper Town. do St. Roch. Montreal, St. James St. do St. Catherine St. E. Shaweneran Falls, Q. Ottawa, Ont. St. Generg, Beauce, Q. St. Romuald, Que. Thetford Mines, Que. Montreal, St. of the Republic. New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bt. of Brit. North Amer.				
of Hawaii, Bishop & Co. The Traders' Bank of Canada. DIVIDEND No. 34.	T. G. BROUGH, Gen. Manager. Toronto, 24th Sept., 1902. Eastern Townships Bank.	HALIFAX BANKING CO Incorporated 1872. Capital Paid-Up,				
MOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of Six per cent. per annum. has thig best deen declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and its Branches, on and after Mownax, the let day of Decemen next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, I. S. STRATHY, General Manager. The Traders' Bank of Canada. Toronto, 21st October, 1902.	Capital Authorized	ROBIE UNIACE,				
BANK OF HOCHELAGA.	Collections made at all accessible points and remitted. The BANK OF OTTAWA. Capital (Fully paid up) \$2,000,000 Rest,	UNION BANK OF CANADA.				
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividead of Three and one-half per cent. (3½ p.c.) for the current half year, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this Ins- titution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its head office or at it branches, on and after Monday, the First day of December next.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE - President, GEORGE HAY, - Vice-President Hon. Geo. Bryson, Alex. Fraser. John Mather, David MacLaren. Denis Murphy. HEAD OFFICE. Ottawa. Ont. GEO. BUEN. Gen Mgr D. M FINNIE, Ottawa Mgr. L. C. OWEN, Inspecting Officer. Branches: Ortario-Alexandris. Arnprior, Av- onmore. Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkeebury. Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark. Mat- tawa. Ottawa, Wellington *treet. Bak street. Ridean St., Somerset street Parry Sound, Pembroke. Rat- Portage. Renfrew, Smith's Falls. Toronto, Vank-	NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this (ity, and at its Branches, on and after Monday, the First Day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board				

M The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days in-clusive.

By order of the Board.

> M. J A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

St., Somerset street Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat-Portage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls. Toronto, Vank-leek Hill, Winchester. Quebec.—Granby, Hull, La chute, Montreal. Shawinigan Falls. Manitoba— Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.

AGENTS IN CANADA. -- BANK OF MONTREAL

FOREIGN AGENTS.-New York, The Agents FOREIGN AGENTS.-New York, The Agents Fank of Montreal, National Bank of Commerce, Merchants National Bank, Boeton National Bank of the Republic, Colonial National Bank, Massa-chusetts National Bank. Chicago: Rank of Mont-real. St. Panl: Merchants National Bank London: Part's Bank Limited. France: Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Paris. India, Australia and Japan: Chartered Bank of India, Australia and Japan.

By order of the Board.

E. E. WEBB,

General Manager.

Quebec, October 21st, 1902.

The Chartered Banks.

Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of redit issued available in any part of the world.

LA BANOUE NATIONALE.

On and after Monday, the third day of November next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent. upon its capital for the six months ending on the 31st October next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 301st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors. P. LAFRANCE.

Manager. Quebec, 23rd September, 1902.

The Standard Bank of Canada.

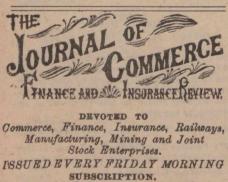
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this ins-titution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this City, and at its Agencies, on and after

Monday, the 1st Day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

GEORGE P. REID,

General Manager. Toronto, 24th October, 1902.



Montreal Subscribers,	\$8 a year
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11-1-1	DOMINION LINE	/
	Steamships.	
and	LIVERPOOL SERVICE.	
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-	*These steamers do not carry passengers. Rates of Passage:	
	Saloon-\$65.00 and upwards according to steamer and service. Second Saloon-\$37.50 and upwards accord- ing to steamer and service. Third Class-\$26.00 to Liverpool, London,	fas La F
	From Montreal. From Boston.	Liv 16 23
	*Manxman, Nov. 1 Commonwealth, Nov. 5. *Ottoman. Nov 15 Merion, Nov. 12 *Roman, Nov. 19	30 T
	NEW SERVICE. BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.	par for att nig
	Cambroman, Nov. 8Vancouver, Nov. 28 Midship saloons, electric light, spacious prom- enade decks	pro
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	Central LOAN	25 8
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	Corner King and Victoria Streets, Toronto HON. GEO A. COX, President.	Gla O T
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	& Investment Society	poi
	MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, London, Canada.	
	Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00 Total Assets, 31st Dec'br, 1900 2,272,980 88	
	T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.	
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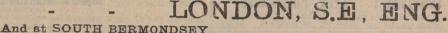
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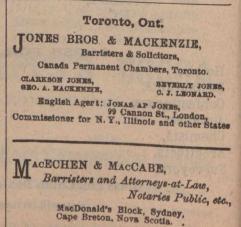
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Morrison & Dockrill ROSSLAND P. McL. Forin

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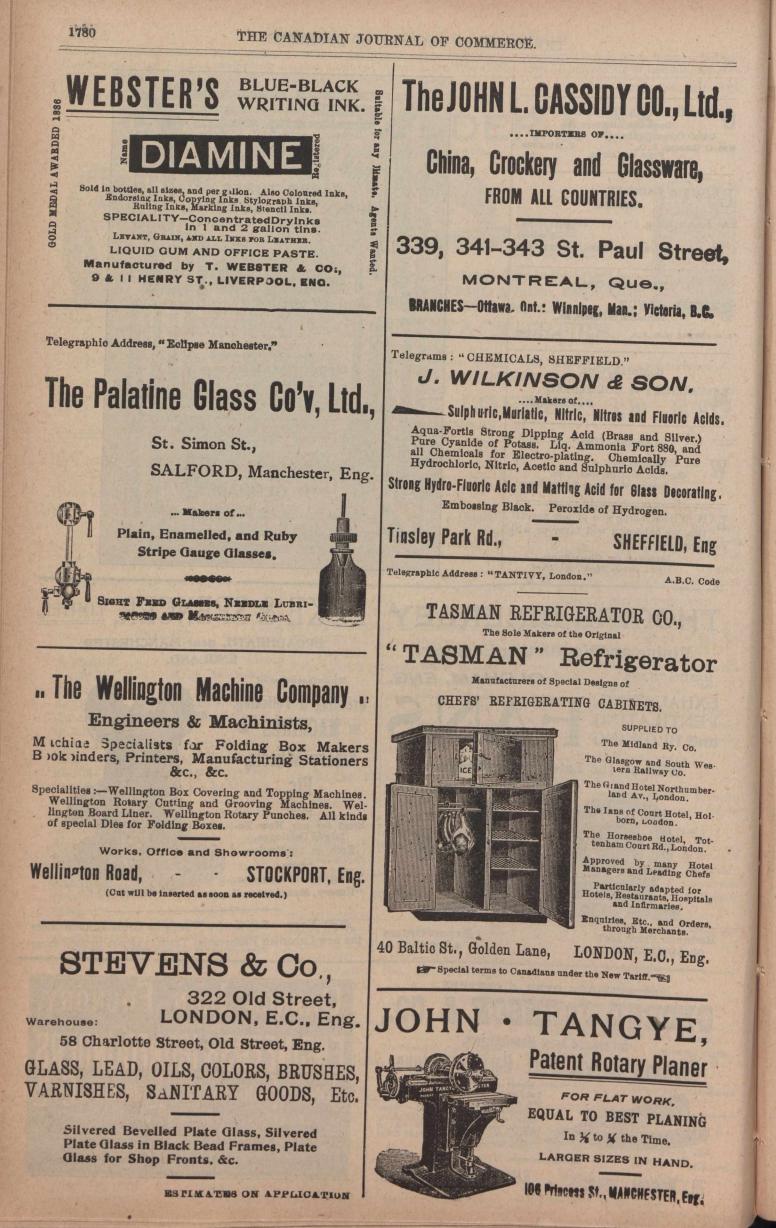
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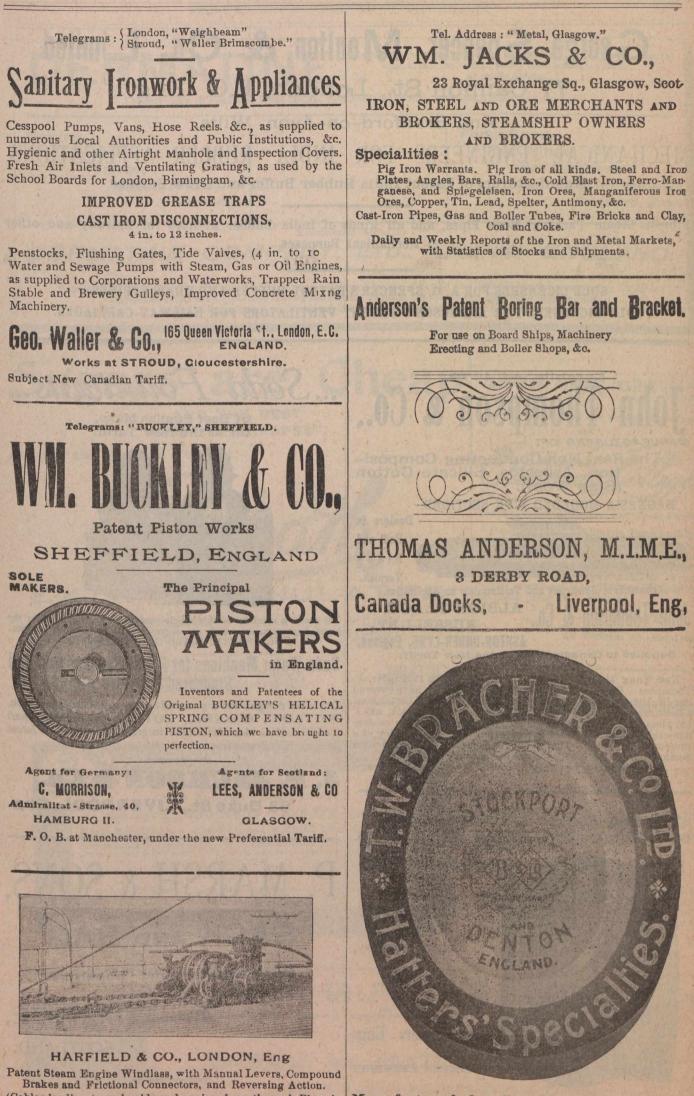
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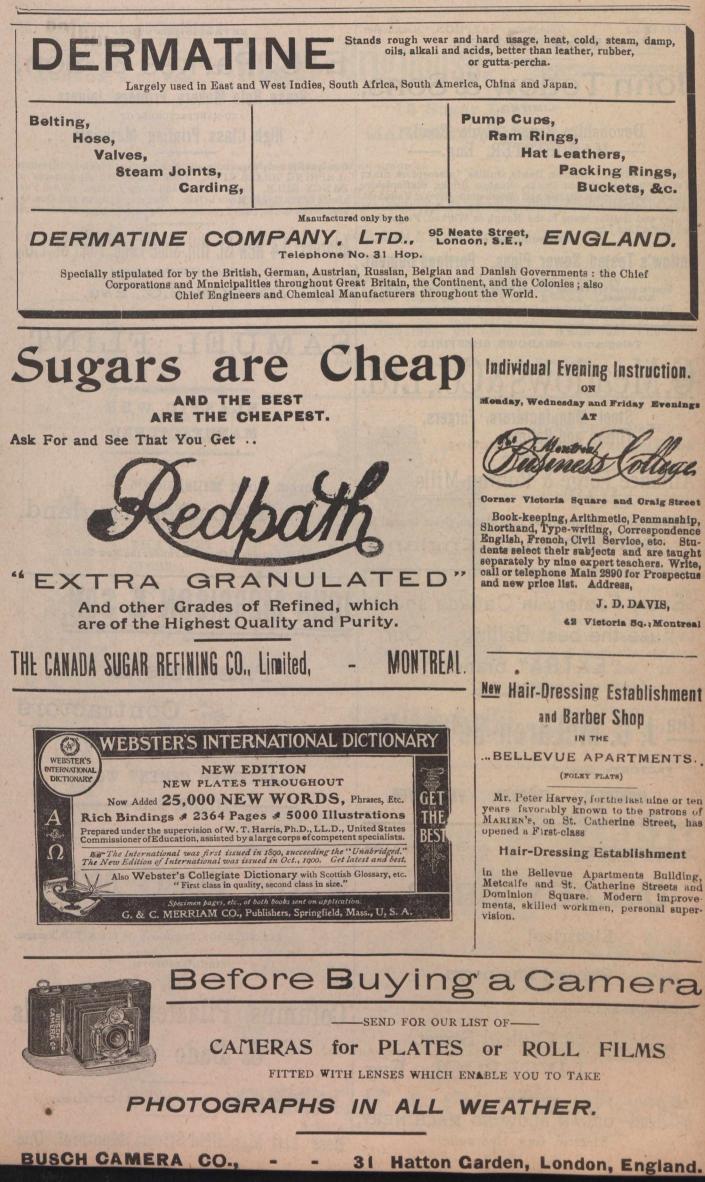


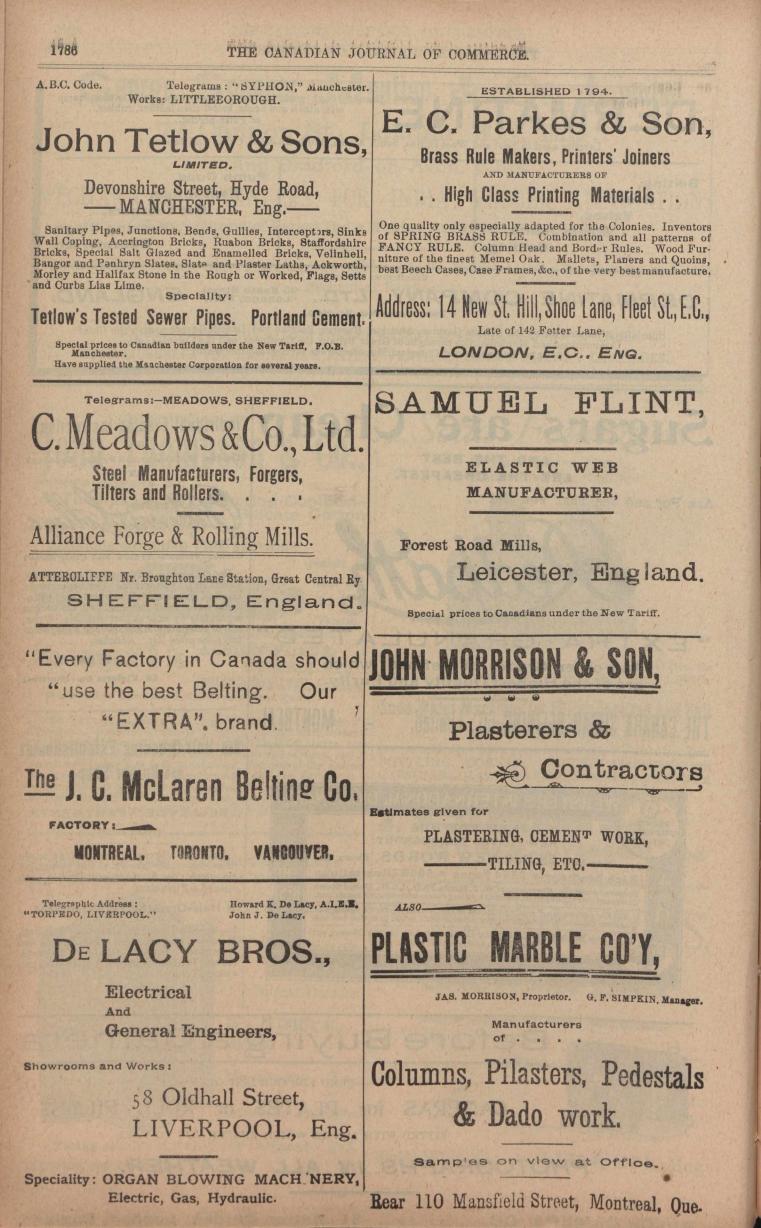
(Cables leading to underside and paying down through Pipes in Side Standards into Lockers underneath.)

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1788



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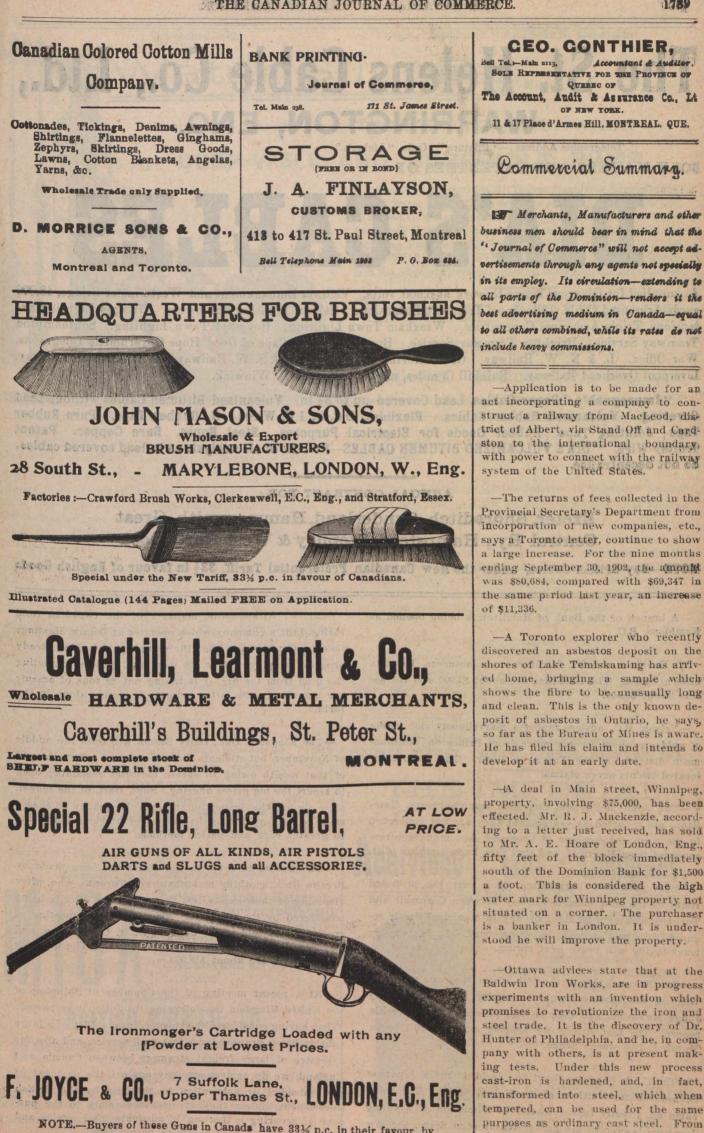
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1789

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As supplied for Glasgow Trams to work at 6,500 volts. Victoria Embankment and Westminster Bridge, 48,000 yards Armoured Cable. Blackpool Tramway Extensions. Salford Lighting Extensions. Glasgow Lighting Extensions, Triple Armoured Concentrics. Wrexham Town Lighting. Heywood Town Lighting. Southampton Tramway Service. Brighton Tramway Service. Bury Lighting. Cape of Good Hope Government Telegraphs. War Office. L. & N. W. Railway. Great Northern Railway. L. & S. W. Railway. North British Railway. Liverpool Overhead Railway. Rainhill (3 miles, mostly 1 sq. inch.) Winwick.

'S GABLES

"Impregnable" Paper Cables, Lead Covered up to S¹/₂ in. Vulcanised Bitumen Cables without Lead Covering. Vulcanised Rubber Cables. Flexibles, D.C.C., I.R. Wires. N. Rubber Tape. Pure Rubber Tape Jointing Tape. Rubber Goods for Electrical Purposes. Steel Ropes. Bare Copper. Patent Trolley Wire. "DIA'S VULCANIZED BITUMEN CABLES—No risk of electrolysis as in lead covered cables, do not decentralise

ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR :

Exeter, Shoreditch, Sunderland, Hammersmith, Great Central Ry., Hampstead, Stepney & West Hartlepcol.

NOTE-Buy British Cables, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 331 in favour of English Goods

-A branch of the Bank of Hamilton is being opened at Kamloops, B.C.

W. Davidson and Co., furniture manufacturers, Toronto, have assigned. The liabilities are about \$2,000 and the assets about \$2,500.

-Nelson, B.C., advices report a marvellously rich strike of gold ore about twenty miles from Princeton, Similikameen district, on the Tulameen River. The discoverers located twenty-seven claims.

-The John McPherson Co., shoe manufacturers, Hamilton, are reported as saying that they are not concerned in the proposed combine of boot and shoe manufacturers reported from Montreal, and that they know nothing of it.

-Surveyors have been three times over the proposed route of the new electric railway between Cornwall and Toronto, and soon as right of way in municipalities is secured construction will be commenced. It is possible track-laying will begin next spring.

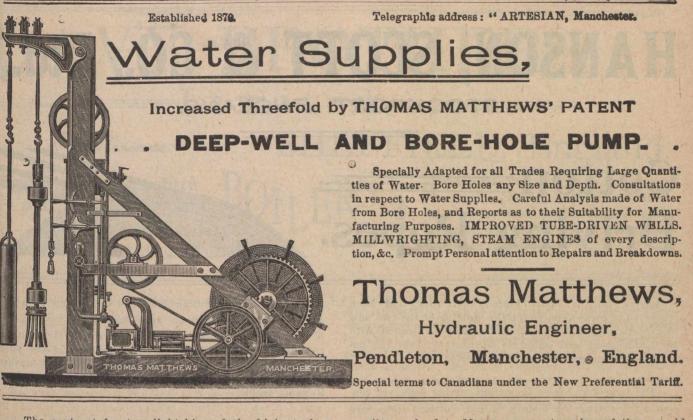
-An Ottawa letter of the 26th states that one more sitting on the tobacco combine enquiry is to be held by Judge McTavish, and then he will proceed to prepare his report. The last sitting for hearing evidence will be in Montreal two weeks hence.

-The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that a Japanese cannot become a citizen of the United States. The point eame up directly in the matter of admission of a young Japanese lawyer to the bar of Washington State, the law making citizenship a qualification for admission. -Mr. P. Kirkegaarde, manager of the Canadian Gold Fields, Ltd., a company which operates at Delora, Hastings County, Ont., reports that the company is making steady progress, employs 150 to 200 men, and, besides extracting the gold from the ore, it is taking out 80 tons of arsenic per month. In the latter industry it stands alone in Ontario.

-The Kingston, Ont., Dairy School will open the middle of November, but students are not expected before the end of that month owing to cheese factories remaining open to secure the big prices offering. Supt. Hart, of the school, after six manths' inspection, reports the quality of cheese made to be superior to the output of previous years, due to greater care and better methods.

-An offer of 25 cents in the dollar has been made by Breslin Bros., clothing manufacturers. Toronto, who, after disposing of their assets, left that city. The offer is being considered by the creditors. After the sale a meeting of creditors was held at the office of E. R. C. Clarkson, and an offer of twenty cents made and refused. The unsecured liabilities are about \$18,000.

-At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom the following resolution was passed: "That having considered the reported probability of a large subsidy being granted for a fast mail service, and also for a service of large freight steamers between Canada and England, we do protest strongly against the payment of any subsidies or subvention to shipping by the British Government, unless they are confined solely to the purpose of securing a thoroughly adequate mail service and the utilization of such steamers as cruisers."



-The contract for two lightships of the highest class has been awarded by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the Polson Iron Works, Toronto. The ships will be staitoned in the lower St. Lawrence, and will cost abut \$250,-000. Bth are to be of the best steel obtainable, and are to be completed, one in August and the other in September next year. They will be equipped with the latest improvements.

-A statement has been pesented showing that the gross earnings of the Montreal Street R'y for the year ending August 31st last wre \$1,996,571.15, of which \$190,374.43 was earned in outside municipalities. The amount received by the city was \$94,395.74. This would have been increased by about \$14,000 if the city could collect on the earnings in outside municipalities. According to Chairman Laporte, the city's share of such outside earnings in the past ten years would have been \$85,000.

-St. Petersburg advices state that direct trains are running on the Trans-Siberian Railway between St. Petersburg and Vladivostock, the journey consuming twelve days. It is stated that Australia is contemplating the establishment of regular shipping connection with the Port Arthur terminus of the railway, for the purpose of shortening the postal route to England. By sending the

Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

For Stoves to all Patterns. Chimneys for Incandescent Burners. For Ventilators, Lanterns, &c. Lamp-Tops, Shades and Washers. For Dynamos and all Electrical Purposes.

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Manufacturers of the "PREWIER" MICA CHIM-NEY. Vendors of all manufactured MICA GOODS, and of BLOCK MICA as imported from India. Correspondence with Canadian Buyers requested.

Telegrams: "AWAKE, London."

mails overland to Moscow a great saving of time would be effected.

1791

-The utter failure of the harvest in Northern Sweden has, it is stated, brought about an extensive local famine. All the stocks of the previous years have been exhausted and the present crop is unfit for bread There is an unusually large number of people out of employment in the villages and towns The peasants have been compelled to slaughter their cattle. Matters have been made worse by the early setting in of winter. The weather is bitterly cold, and snow has fallen in many districts.

-The Clyde Navigation Trustees have, according to a late Glasgow cable, decided to deepen and widen the river in accordance with the request of John Brown, Limited, and the Fairfield Shipping Company. The repre-

Carbide Stores, Warehouse and Salesrooms : GEORGE STREET, CHAPEL STREET, SALFORD, ENG.





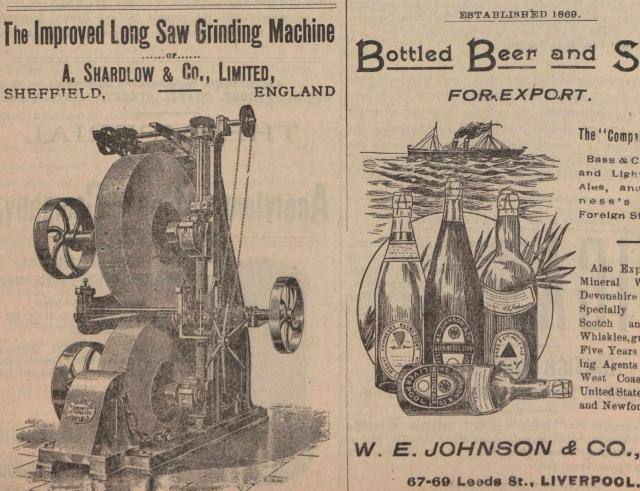
s ntatives of the latter stated that they had been requested to make tenders for the building of the two new Cunarders authorized under the subsidy agreement with the Government, and would do so, provided that the impr vements referred to would be carried out.

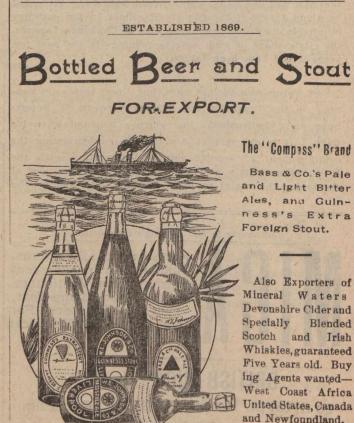
-The largest and most important mining deal ever consummated during the history of Rat Portage, Ont., says a recent letter, became an accomplished fact yesterday, when Mr. A. M. Hay turned over the Reduction Works and a big group of mining claims to the Keenora Mining Company. This concern has recently become incorporated with the object of operating in the Lake of the Woods district. The nominal share capital of the company is one mi lion dollars, all of which will be available for the purchase of properties and for the provision of working capital.

-Ottawa advices state that owing to the immense demand of box cars for the transportation of the wheat harvest from the North-west in order to get as much as possible to the seaboard before the close of navigation, a car

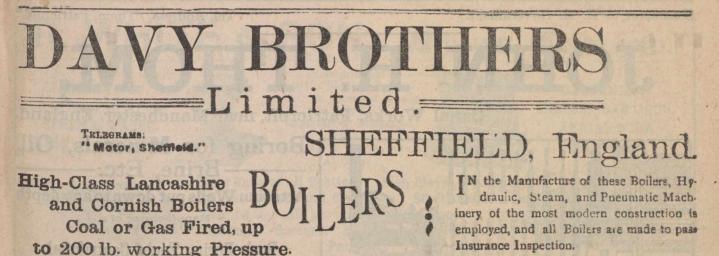
as far at least as shipments are concerned, is tied up. It is reported that fully a thousand cars will be required to move the lumber awaiting them, as most of the shippers are greatly behind in their orders. This will ensure a boom during the winter when the cars are released from th grain traffic.

-We learn from Peterboro', Ont., that the firm of James Linton & Co., private bankers, at Lakefield and Orono, is in financial difficulties. Mr. Benson, the manager at Lakefield, is absent. No estimate of the liabilities has been made, and it is feared they are heavy. There is talk of \$30,000 and even \$50,000. One cheese factory, it is known, is heavily involved, and several others to a lesser extent. Promises have been made of cash payments of 25 cents in the dollar on Monday, with hopes held out of a further 25 cents shortly. The Traders' Bank has established a branch at Lakefield in the place of Linton's, and the Standard Bank fills the gap at Orono.





67-69 Loads St., LIVERPOOL, Eng.



-From Pittsburg, Pa., it is learned that a new price list in the flint bottle trade is to be promulgated this week. At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Flint Bottle Manufacturers' Association, representing the tittsburg. Notthern and Eastern districts the o'd list was with drawn and notice was served on all of the members of the association to that effect. The question of another advance in price was considered and it was decided that the trade is in shaps to stand an additional five per cent. taise. This makes an advance of 25 per cent, in the price of finit glass bottles during the present month, the former advance being 20 per cent, which went into effect on October 5th.

-Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, returned from a visit to the Doukhobors' settlements in the west, reports that he found all the settlements in a prosperous condition. The Doukhobors have an abundance of grain, roots and vegetables, and fuel for the winter, and there is every indication that during the past three years they have been assiduously devoting themselves to the putsuit of agriculture. A great number have been working on railways and in the harvest fields, and have gathered a considerable amount of money. In some of the villages the doctrine of non-use of animals has been carried to a somewhat immoderate extent, and missionary work is being carried on by some of the extremists in the sect. These matters will, however, adjust themselves in time.

-The Montreal District Workingmen's Building Association has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of purchasing vacant blocks of land and creeting thereon buildings to be sold on easy t rms to the working class. Letters patent of incorporation have been issued to the Great Northern Lumb&r Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators reside in Montreal and Lachine, and will take over and operate the mill and machinery of J. B. Scott and Solomon Cole in the Township of Grandeson. County of Terrebonne.-Letters patent have been issued incorporating G. E. Drummond, F. C. Henshaw, T. J. Drummond, J. T. McCall and E. McDougall of Montreal, and C. W. Grega of Chicago, for the purpose of acquiring the property of the Londonderry Iron Company, now in liquidation, and exploiting and Capital stock, developing the resources of the same. \$1.000,000.

-Winnipeg notes.—Complaints come from all parts of the west of a shortage of cars. The elevators are full of wheat at nearly all points, and owing to the recent rain thrashing operations have been suspended, as the farmers, many of whom deliver direct from the thrasher to the elevators, have no place to store their grain. In several instances wheat in bags is lying in the open, exposed to rain. The wet weather is opportune for fall ploughing, as the ground was very dry.—The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association issues a crop report estimating the total wheat yield of Manitoba and the Territories for this year at 64,283,434 bu-hels, an average yield of 24.53 bushels per acre.—The Great West block on Main str et has changed hands at \$29,000 —Mr. E. H. Rodgers, building inspector, estimates that buildings to the value of over \$3,000,000

1793



The Lancashire Steam Motor Co., Leyland, England.

Special prices to Canadians under the new preferential tarify.

Contractor to H. M. Government. Tel. Address, "Thom, Patricroft." **JOBENS H. DEBOSS** Canal Works, Patricroft, near Manchester, England. Manufacturer, England. Boring for Minerals, Oil, Brine, Etc. Manufacturer of all kindssof Manufacturer of all kindssof Contractor to H. M. Government. Tel. Address, "Thom, Patricroft." **JOBENS H. DEBOSS** Canal Works, Patricroft, near Manchester, England. Boring for Minerals, Oil, Brine, Etc. Manufacturer of all kindssof Contractor to H. M. Government. Manufacturer of Boring Tools, Centrifugal, Deep Well & Donkey Pumps. Contractor to H. M. Government. Manufacturer of Brine, Etc. Manufacturer of Brine for Minerals, Oil, Brine, Etc. Manufacturer of Brine for Minerals, Oil, Br

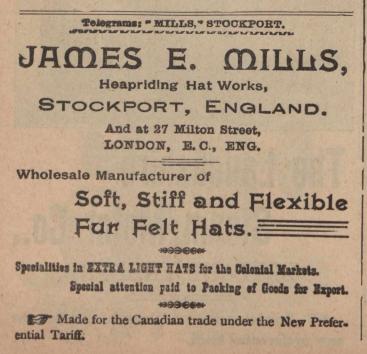
THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

have been erected, or are in the course of erection, in Winnipeg.

1794

-London, Eng., advices state that some interesting statistics regarding the fluctuations of insolvency in particular trades are given in the nineteenth report of the Inspector-General of Bankruptcy During 1901 there were 151 fewer failures than in 1900, but a slight increase in the estimated liabilities. The total number of bankruptcy cases during 1901 was 7,613, and the liabilities are estimated by debtors £10,794,761, with losses to creditors of $\pounds 8,314,303$. This was $\pounds 47,518$ less than the losses to creditors during 1900. Out of sixty-five groups of particular trades, thirty-one show an increase of liabilities amounting to £1,592,625 and thirty-four a decrease of £1,574,869. The building trade.shows a considerable improvement, the number of failures being 219 less and the amount of liabilities £392,571 less than in 1900. The largest increase is in the metal trades, being £354, 061, while merchants show an increase, of £181,936, timber merchants £155,917, and the shipping trade £138,918.

-Montreal manufacturers of waterproof clothing desire more protection, in order, they say, to save themselves from the U. S. market. The following was recently adopted:—"We, the waterproof clothing manufacturers of Montreal, wish to place ourselves on record as being strongly in favor of adequate protection to Canadian labor in all its branches. We believe the important industry we represent should be duly protected against the slaughtering tac-



tics of the United States manufacturers, and we are equally agreed that the cotton manufacturers, from whom we obtain a large supply of our raw material, should be adequately protected." The manufacture of rubber clothing in Montreal was begun in 1899, and has been fairly prosperous. The manufacturers claim that the price of waterproof goods to the consumer had been reduced one-half since they went into business. Their particular grievance at the present time is the fact that, while the Americans have no regular market in Canada, they at times flood the country with cheap goods, at a price which would about cover the cost of the cloth.

-Some Chicago capitalists are reported as having been negotiating for the purchase of two million acres of land in the New Ontario region for colonization purposes. The vast tract, says a recent letter, is particularly rich in forests and wide stretches of fine agricultural land, and is being rapidly settled. It is 100 miles long and 30 miles wide and comprises eighty townships. The plan is to transport 10,000 Americans to settle the region. Former Judge W. H. Utt, of Chicago, and W. F. Egan, of Rock Island, are engineering the deal. It is said that they have \$5,000,000 of United States capital behind them. According to present plans from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 of this will

THE TONI PNEUMATIC TYRE. (Patent No, 26,555, 1898.)



T IS the simplest and most easy tyre to attach or detach. Self gripping. It is manufactured of the very best material the English Market can offer. The Para rubber superfine is speci ally prepared to stand all extremes of climate It is fitted to Cycles-Motor Cycles - Carriages of every description.

Eighteen Months' Guarantee with every Tyre.

F. TONI & CO., 20 HANWAY STREET WORKS, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C., ENG.

Special Rates to Canadians under the newitariff.



be spent at the start in developing the country and establishing town and township lines. Negotiations for a grant of land have been on for some time with the Provincial Government. Mr. Utt said it would not be proper for him to discuss the enterprise until the Canadian Government had acted. He said that the matter was now in its hands and if anything was given out it should be through the authorities there. He would not name the capitalists behind the venture.

-A committee of Western Ontario manufacturers met in Galt recently to discuss the Niagara Power question. Three feasible scheme were discussed: To have the Government erect the plant, and manage it and all the power. For the manufacturers interested to erect the plant, and control it. For the manufacturers to present to an electrical company a guarantee to use 20,000 horse power. It was felt by most of those present that the third scheme was the best. The Government, it was thought, would show considerable hesitancy in entering into a project of this kind. Neither do the manufacturers care to go into the business themselves, as it involves a considerable element of risk, and a great outlay. The general opinion seemed to be that a company presented with a guarantee contract for 20,000 horse power, would have no hesitancy accepting. The district to be included would be from London, Stratford, and St. Marys on the west; Berlin and Guelph on the east, and south towards the Falls. The power users in the district will be canvassed. At present over 13,000 horse power has been subscribed.

-According to the Railway Age, oil as a fuel continues to prove successful on all the lines of the Southern Pacific,



and it is understood that general orders have recently been issued for the conversion of all engines into oil burners as soon as possible. Coal will be abandoned absolutely, and within a year the Southern Pacific system will be on an oil basis solely, the order affecting all the divisions of the company. The "western" division of the road now has sixty-three oil-burning engines and eighty-three coal burners. It is estimated that within eight months all of the engines will have been converted and the use of coal on this division permanently abandoned. During the month of September the oil burners on that district travelled a distance of approximately 200,000. The coal-burning engines passed over 306,752 miles of track. It requires on an average 1,000 gallons, or about twenty barrels of oil for every 100 miles, as compared to five tons of coal, the saving on every 100 miles by using oil ranging from \$16 to \$20. The total saving for the 200,000 miles travelled by oil-burning engines represents from \$36,000 to \$40,000 per month.

1795

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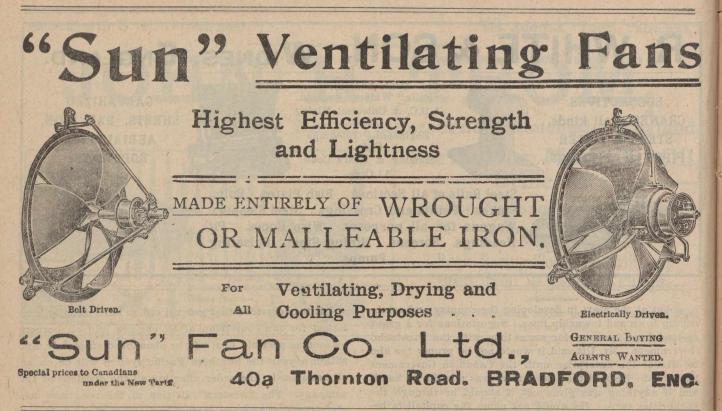
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DESSICATED COCOANUT. JOHN SHORE & SON, 39 Old Hall St.

samples at your disposal. Terms: Cash against B. Lading.

LIVERPOOL, Eng.



-Ottawa advices state that Messrs. J. J. McArthur and W. F. O'Hara, of the staff of Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer and International Boundary Commissioner, have returned from their summer's work in the West. Mr. Mc-Arthur was working on the 49th parallel, the boundary between Yukon and Alaska, and Mr. O'Hara on the 49th parallel, the boundary between the States of Idaho and Washington and British Columbia. Mr. McArthur was in the Sixty-mile Creek district, and reports that the prospects for that district are very promising, one exceptionally good strike having been made this year on Boucher Creek. He was working principally south of the Sixtymile Creek district in an altogether new country, which is well wooded except on the higher ranges. He worked right up to the headquarters of the Tanana River with his party of 11 men and 21 horses. Mr. O'Hara was engaged on a continuation of his work of last year in following up the line of the 49th parallel, covering the original monuments. He worked along the Idaho/line and the eastern part of the Washington line. This work is preparatory to the meeting of the International Boundary Commission, which b gins its labors next year in permanently defining the disputed boundary question.

-Life Pointers from the Press.—"The faithfulness of a lifetime does not forsake a man in his end." The insured husband and father will fully realize this on his deathbed.—"Why, papa," she argued, "you know Arbuthnot never drinks, chews, smokes, gambles nor swears." "Is his life insured?" asked the practical old man. "Not yet, I think," replied Gladys. "Well," said the old gentleman, "I don't want a chap for a son-in-law who merely doesn't do things."—Max Cohen's Views: "The progress of the age is typified in no manner more creditably than by the marvellous development of life insurance, both as regards its extent and its quality."—If you want to live long, keep your temper (nobody else wants it), get insured and keep your premiums paid. The company wants them and your





family will want the insurance.—A life agent, was complaining to his prospect of his hesitation in signing the application. "The wise man is the one who hesitates; only the fool is certain," replied the uninsured. "Sure of that?" asked the agent. "Indeed, I am certain of it," responded the prospect. "Well, we do not insure fools," said the agent, "so you had better sign." And he did.—An exchange says: "This truth prevails: Mr. M. was a good citizen. He lived uprightly. He exhibited his prudence by insuring his life, and died with perfect resignation. He had recently been married."

-The prospects of opening up trade with Curacao was a feature of the meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto recently. The meeting, it is reported, was well attended, Mr. Cyrus A. Birge of Hamilton being in the chair, while there were members from Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Amherst, N.S., Guelph, Kingston, Galt, London, Dundas and Hull. The Tariff Committee reported that an investigation was being made through the customs department of Ottawa regarding the practice pursued in admitting dies and machinery made in the United States into Canada. The complaint is that manufacturers on this side obtain the loan of American dies and they are admitted into this country several times upon the payment of the one duty .-- The council decided that it would be inadvisable at the present time to send a representative to South Africa to inquire into trade conditions there. Mr. Jacob Jessurun, British Consul and corresponding member of the association at Curacao, Dutch West Indies, addressed the council. Mr. Jessurun arrived in Toronto to interview Canadian manufacturers in regard to business to be done with Curacao and the Republics of Venezela, Colombia, San Domingo and Hayti. At the present time he pointed out to the members there was practically no Canadian trade to these countries, and he considered this an opportune time to exploit these markets.

-Bay of Quinte Notes.-Several houses in the east end of Deseronto are being moved to make room for the new lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway.-The steamer Resolute cleared on Saturday last for Detroit with a cargo of railway ties from Deseronto. From Detroit she goes to Michael's Bay to load forest products for Deseronto.-The



AUSTIN & DODSON, LIMITED, Manufacturers of

SPRING STEE

> LOCO SPRING STEEL Spiral and Volute SPRING STEEL. Timmis's Section SPRING STEEL. SLEIGH SHOE STEEL.

TYRE STEEL. TOE CAULK STEEL. RAKE TOOTH STEEL. HARROW TINE STEEL. SPRING STEEL SHEETS.

January 1.

FOR

PLOUGH PLATES. LAND SIDES. PLOUGH MOULDS.

the season. The bulk of the cutting will be done before

--It is expected that the great Irish industrial confer-

ence meeting at Cork will organize in some practical form

the long-awaited movement for the regeneration of the

agricultural and technical possibilities of Ireland. The con-

ference will have at its disposal the most notable collec-

tion of expert information ever gathered for such a pur-

pose, and the people of the country await the result of its

deliberations with much confidence. It is believed that

the gathering will mark the beginning of an era of pros-

perity for Irish industries. In the conference will be sum-

marized the results of the Cork International Exhibition,

which is just closing a successful six months' career. The

Rt. Hon. Horace Plunkett, vice-president of the Irish Agri-

cultural Department, will deliver the opening address. It

is expected that he will draw an optimistic picture of the country's economic future. Prof. Lyburn, who has completed an exhaustive investigation as to the possibility of developing the mines and quarries of Ireland, is expected

Motors,

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ries,

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COACH, CARRIAGE, CART WAGON and VAN SPRINGS.

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

Cambria Steel Works, SHEFFIELD, Eng.

Deseronto Car Works office has been moved north of Locomotive street in order to make room for the new tracks of the Bay of Quinte Railway .- Work is progressing rapidly on the Deseronto-Napanee extension of the Bay of Quinte Railway. It is expected that the rails will be laid by November 15, after which the ballasting will be done. The first train will probably run early in December .- The steamer Nile went ashore during the rainstorm on Wednesday night near Prinyer's Cove. It was as dark as a pocket at the time. The tug Rescue went down from Deseronto and pulled her off, after a couple of hours' work. The Nile then went on her way to Morristown, N.Y., not having sustained any damage.-It is up to the editor of the Trenton News to explain the following, which appeared in his issue of last week: "Capt. Smith, of Belleville barned owned by him burnt to water's edge steam barge Alberta caught among the machinery about 11 p.m. no cargo on had just unloaded at C. O. Ry. locks at grove complete loss partly insured."-Lumbermen are sending men into the woods, and are preparing for a big cut for



BEST STEAM CAR ON THE MARKET. ENGLISH-BUILT THROUGHOUT. MADE IN THREE SIZES.



LIGHT VANS with removable third seat, To carry up to one ton.



88 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON W.C., Eng.

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1799



Turner's Patent Iron Fibred Steel. Mipers' Drill Steel. BEST TOOL STEEL and FILES.

to have much that is interesting to tell. Prof. Lyburn finds that the country is rich in anthracite and bitum nous coal, copper, pottery clay, cement, granite, zinc, lead, and building stone. He declares that only capital and transportation are required to transform this raw material into flourishing industries. Flattering reports will be made with reference to flax milling, fisheries, bacon-curing, and glass making, while plans will be submitted for the profitable employment of water power and the generation of electricity from peat. Special reports will also be read concerning the development of the bog lands.

-It is learned at Quebec that the corset manufacturers of that city and other places have decided to consolidate their manufacturing and business interests in one large concern in the City of Quebec. A large part of the pro-



due ion is now made in that city, but it is believed the results will be beneficial to the manufacturers, jobbers, dealers and consumers in a systematic working of the factories, improvement in styles and quality, and, by lessening the expense and cost, to place the goods on the market at lower prices.

--Victoria, B.C., advices state that the sealing fleet has not made a big catch in Behring Sea this year. With the return of the steamer Queen City, nine of the fleet of twelve which went to the sea, were reported. The Umbrina is top-liner with 746, Carrie C. W. has 685, C. R. Rand 515, Victoria 246; Diana 276; Zillah May 151, Ainoka 413, Favourite 217, Annie Paint 434. All the vessels are windbound at Vancouver Island ports waiting the abatement of a south-east gale to start for home. No accidents or seizures are reported.

—The Eastern Townships smelter project is reported to be making progress. James R. Woodward, the promoter, returned from Boston recently, where he interviewed capitalists regarding the scheme. He expressed his conviction that sufficient foreign capital, together with local subscriptions and Government aid, can be obtained to ensure the construction and operation of the plant in Sherbrooke. Immediate steps are to be taken towards the incorporation of the company.

-The contract for two lightships of the highest class has been awarded by the Minister or Marine and Fisheries to the Polson Iron Works, Toronto. The ships will be stationed at the lower St. Lawrence, and will cost about \$250 000. Both are to be of the best steel obtainable, and are to be completed, one in August and the other in Seprember next year. They will be equipped with the latest imprevenents.

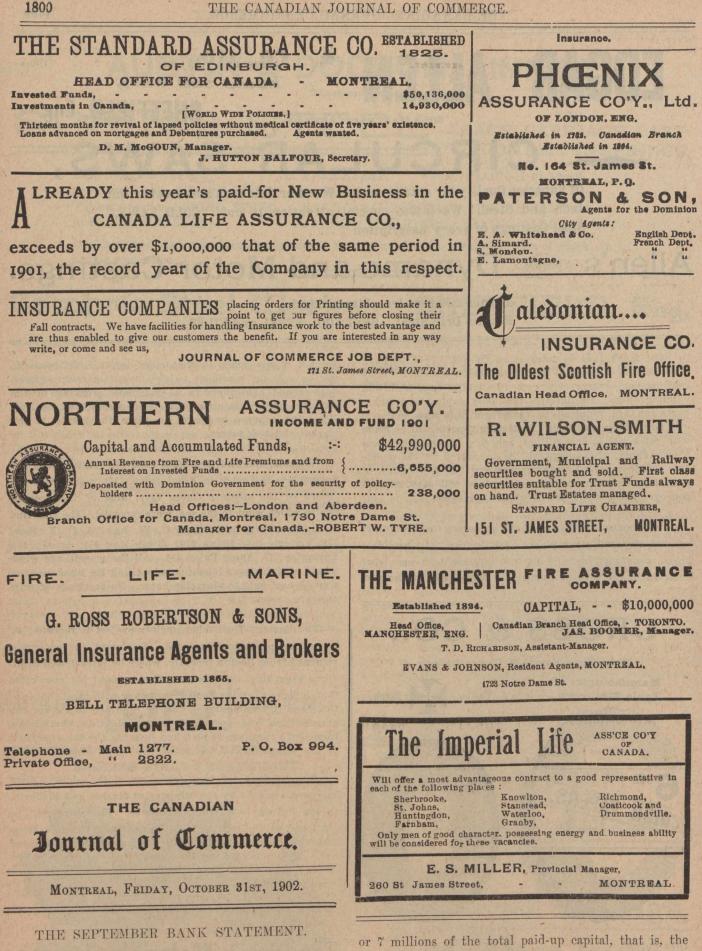
The Sizing Materials Company

Manufacturers of

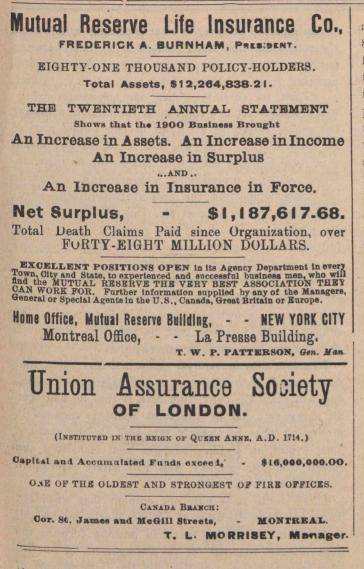
all kinds of

Chemicals and Materials used by Warp Sizers and Finishers.

10 Marsden St., - MANCHESTER, Eng.



The bank statement for September bears the marks of the season, it indicates the moving of rich crops to market, and foreshadows the gathering in of millions of dollars as their product. The circulation rose in September from \$55,035,701 to \$60,965,801, an increase of \$5,930,100, which is \$1,255,000 greater than in the some month last year, and more than the total increase which took place between September, 1900 and September, 1901. The probability is that the circulation at close of this month, to-day, will amount to within 6 or 7 millions of the total paid-up capital, that is, the legal limit. During the month there have been the notes of other banks paid over bank counters to, probably, an unprecedented extent, as so many banks had reached the end of their circulation tether. This condition results in the actual circulation requirements of a large number of the banks being obscured, as they are using the notes of those of their neighbours, and this practice also causes a misrepresentation of the circulation of the banks whose notes are being utilized by others. It would be interesting to have an exhibit of



the working of these arrangements, showing under what conditions notes are obtained for circulating and those under which they are to be redeemed when the tide turns next month, and keeps running lower and lower until there is a reaction towards the summer. The following shows the circulation of those banks which nearly reached their limit in September, the amount of the margin being given in each case:—

Banks.	Margin of eirculation.	Banks.	Margin of circulation.
Toronto Dominion Ontario, Standard Imperial Traders Hamilton Ottawa	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nationale Quebec Union St. Hyacinthe E. Townships . N. Scotia Royal Peoples'	\$ 52,092 99,232 17,046 25,820 233,850 60,907 33,991
Provincial Hochelaga Molsons	·· ·· 45,158 ·· ·· 60,592	Halifax B. Co Commercial N. Brunswick .	20,879 26,154

Aggregate of the margin of 22 banks at end

of September.... \$1,548,153 Total margin of the whole 35 banks \$10,118,549

The margins of the 22 banks are so small as to be practically of no service for additional issues, as no prudent banker runs his notes out without leaving some "slack," as it were, so as to make sure of keeping within the limit.

The deposits on demand rose in September from \$105,639,606 to \$112,001,084, an increase of \$6,361,498, which is half a million more than double the enlargement in September, 1901. The deposits payable after potice increased from \$247,052,129 to \$247.813,411, an

addition of 761,282, as campared with a decrease of \$58,853 in September last year. The increase in these funds this year is somewhat remarkable and indicates there being a general condition of monetary ease in the depositing classes. Since the Fall of 1901 the deposits in Canada held by the banks have increased to the extent of \$34,932,223. Current loans last month went up from \$296,711,686 to \$303,518,223, and outside Canada from \$31,269,259 to \$35,872,043, a total increase of \$11,407,000. The demand this indicates would, of itself, have caused the banks to be somewhat indisposed to enlarge their call loans freely, even had the stock market been in a favourable condition. But, with a heavy demand for current loans and discounts occurring while the stock market was in a critical state, it is no wonder that bankers pulled the reins tighter than was agreeable to stock operators. Still they enlarged the call loans in Canada from \$50,067,007 to \$52,139,367, an increase of \$2,072,360, but those outside they reduced from \$52,409,125 to \$49,853,547, a decline of \$2,555,578, so the two movements, home and foreign, offset each other.

There is another bank projected in Toronto, in regard to which there are rumours which do not presage the new venture's commanding as much public confidence as a bank ought to have, indeed, needs to have to be a success. Rumour associates it with another form of enterprise, and with the name of a promoter which is certainly not one that commands any marked respect in banking and financial circles. There is no need whatever for any more banks in Canada; the supply is ample. It will be far more to the interest of the country for the existing banks to enlarge their capital, if this is needed to meet the demand for more banking facilities, than for new capital to be utilized in founding new banks.

We append our usual comparative table, and the complete returns of the banks for September will be found on a later page:—

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

THE AND THE .				
	Sept., 1902.	Aug., 1902.	Sept., 1901.	Sept., 1892.
Capital authorized	\$1,626,676	81,626,666	75,826,666	75,958,685
Capital subcribed	72,162,016	71,606,816	68,548,166	62,997,529
Copital paid- p	71,084,350	70,270,408	67,486,687	61,654,233
Reserve Fund	41,130,286	40,725,468	36,903,355	24,826,594
LIABILITIES.	the second			
Notes in circulation	60,965,801	55,035,701	56,027,407	34,927,615
Due Dominion Government	3,287,338	2,791,717	2,621,608	2,516,627
Due Provincial Govts	3,588,244	3,880,669	3,304,435	2,934,747
Deposits on demand	. 112,001,084	105,639,606	96,866,910	65,753,885
Deposits after notice	. 247,813,411	247,052,129	228,015,362	98,831,098
Deposits outside Canada	38,041,688	37,484,456	31,465,489	
Loans on bks. in Canada, so	ec. 549,635	570,619	678,116	150,000
Tepts. on demand in Can. bl	cs. 3,883,122	3,756,722	3,603,170	3,491,261
Due agencies in U.K	3,596,826	3,397,376	6,416,019	4,373,087
Due agencies abroad	1,931,261	1,359,454	881,627	139,343
Other liabilities	12,453,860	12,121,954	11,167,536	233,799
				-
Total liabilities	488,112,355	473,090,477	441,047,760	213,477,549
ASSETS.				
				A CARLEN
Specie	12,501,727	12,382,880	11,306,127	6,770,649
Dominion Notes	23,145,990	23,045,035	20,016,696	11,903,854
Deposits securing circulation	2,792,166	2,792,166	2,568,918	1,761,289
Notes & cheques on other bl	cs. 19,165,894	11,719,125	14,928,126	7,899,713
Loans to other bks in Can. so	ec. 549,633	570,619	678,115	150,000
Depts, on demand in Can. bl	ks. 4,560,500	4,414,790	4,669,400	4,457,187
Due from bks, &c., in U.K.	6,348,566	8,308,367	5,330,785	1,261,908
Due from foreign bks, etc.	15,299,173	14,816,512	17,778,306	24,211,355

 Dom. and Prov. Govt. secs. ..
 9,680,043
 9,683,019
 11,467,476
 3,328,421

 Can muricipal & other pub. sec
 14,419,232
 14,080,502
 14,222,130
 8,428,534

(Not Dominion.)				
Railway and other secs	35,864,715	34,751,846	32,283,676	8,068,091
Call loans in Canada	52,139,367	50,067,007	38,158,853	19,828,270
Call loans outside Canada	49,853,547	52,409,125	44,326,826	
Current loans in Canada	303,518,223	296,711,684	286,195,554	188,167,135
Loans to Govt. of Canada				
Loans to Provincial Govts	3,759,210	3,541,570	2,404,978	1,296,351
Overdue delts	1,969,702	1,992,247	2,033,105	2,303,589
R. E. besides bk premises	826,668	858,590	920,477	1,123,258
Mortgages on real estate	815,963	817,815	668,278	839,506
Bank premises	7,161,593	7,010,132	6,656,283	4,622,679
Other assets	10,683,869	11,769,848	10,048,102	1,514,723
	Million .	(Aller and	
Total assets	610,927,964	593,012,325	553,954,790	298,133,431
Loans to directors & their firms	10,228,365	9,756,529	12,289,308	7,034,791
Average specie for month	12,761,962	12,675,566	11,580,179	6,759,913
Av. Domin.on notes for mo	22,751,072	23,364,742	19,958,154	12,073,627
Grt'st circulation during mo	61,682,502	55,490,064	56,999,388	35,446,396

THE HON. MR. TARTE'S RESIGNATION AS MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The present political position in Canada is peculiar, and the outcome may be of the utmost importance to the trade and commercial interests of the country in the near future.

Last week, on the return of Sir Wilfred Laurier, the community was expectant as to what would happen when he met the indefatigable Minister of Public Works who has for same time been preaching a crusade in favour of a modified tariff so as to protect Canadian industries from the slaughtering tendencies of the United States manufacturers. The result of the conference between those redoubtable statesmen in Ottawa on that memorable Sunday following the Premier's arrival in Ottawa, and the following Monday morning, was that on the train to Toronto that same day the Hon. Mr. Tarte wrote his voluntary resignation as a member of the Cabinet. This was accepted on the following day by the Premier, with the clear intimation that it had been demanded by the Premier on the Sunday. Afterwards that feature was denied by the ex-Minister and is a quesion of fact that remains thus far unsettled in the public mind. The fact, however, is established that the most important and active member of the Laurier Government is out of it. It remains to be seen what the outcome may be. That the change will prove important to the country cannot be doubted. In his letter of resignation the Hon. Mr. Tarte takes strong ground that what he has been saying was the expression of views he held when he first entered the Cabinet, and which he has frequently expressed on public occasions in the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier without any rebuke, and he maintains them firmly in his letter of resignation.

In that respect his letter is straighforward and manly, and is entitled to public respect. In his letter accepting the resignation Sir Wilfrid avoids the issue, probably for the present. He does not deny the allegations of Mr. Tarte about the speeches that Mr. Tarte made in his presence without objections on his part, but complains that the Minister's recent tour was inopportune, and the cause of annoyance to him as Premier. An impartial observer or what is passing cannot avoid the conclusion that the Premier's letter was characterized by extreme reserve, more than might have been expected from as able a diplomatist. But

"Time, the corrector—when our judgments err," will probably cast new light upon the motives actuating the recent respective attitudes of two public men of no mean ability. This Journal is not by any means a political partisan newspaper, but to the ordinary onlooker, without prejudice, it was amusing to read in the press, supporting the present Government—right or wrong—that so soon as Mr. Tarte's resignation was accepted there was a uniform rejoicing at his downfall and that he would never more be heard from, and was as good as buried politically.

That was a woeful mistake, for two days after the ex-Minister addressed to the country in his paper, "La Patrie," over his own signature, "The last words on the subject," which showed that he was still very much alive politically as well as otherwise.

Whatever may be said for or against Mr. Tarte, that statement of his is a most terse and explanative article, and will carry the conviction with it that he had been all along actuated by the most patriotic motives in promoting what he thought was best for the country. That exposition of his views has been translated and spread over the country, and will surely strengthen the position he has taken.

There seems to be only one opinion that since Mr. Tarte has been Minister of Public Works he had all along been the moving spirit in pushing forward the improvements required for the enlargement of our inland transportation facilities, for the improvement of the channel and the safety of our ocean navigation.

That much must be placed to the credit of the ex-Minister, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be fortunate if within the next few days he is able to find a substitute that can give equal satisfaction and confidence to the all-important interests mentioned as did the Hon. Mr. Tarte.

The "Last words to the country," as the author styled them, and to which we have alluded, were pithy, and expressed in short paragraphs, each one complete in itself, and could not fail to carry conviction to the mind of the reader of the sincerity of the writer, and his desire to further the best interests of Canada.

His plain statement of what he has succeeded in doing, and what he contemplated doing—had he continued in office and supported by his colleagues—is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the literature and political issues of the day.

It is only fair to Mr. Tarte to say that he has contributed more to improve the channel below Montreal than any other Minister of Public Works since that work was taken over by the Dominion Government, and his energy in this respect is entitled to all the credit he claims. For this he is deserving of the thanks of all interested in the commerce of the country. His remarks on the contemplated work in the Montreal harbour are worthy of notice, and we may have something to say later on the position in which he leaves it on his retirement.

Taken altogether, the ex-Minister has left a record as an administrator that he can well look back upon with satisfaction. He has more than any man in late years led the way in awakening the people to a knowledge that a great future is before this country in transportation matters, and that the St. Lawrence route from the great Lakes to the ocean is destined to be one of vast important to the world, if only proper efforts to obtain that object are maintained.

Although Mr. Tarte has ceased to be a Cabinet Minister he is still a Member of Parliament, and as a journalist will wield a vigorous and trenchant pen. It is not conceivable, therefore, that he can be otherwise than an important factor in the further discussions and movements tending to the development of the prosperity of the Dominion and more especially in its transportation interests.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADDRESSING BUSINESS LETTERS CORRECTLY AND FULLY.

One most important lesson which a youth on entering upon an engagement in a business office cannot too quickly and too thoroughly learn is, to be strictly correct in writing the address of a letter and to give it as fully as possible. Youths who come into a city office from a rural home are not sufficiently alive to this necessity, as, in their native place, everybody knows everybody, and a misdirected letter very soon finds the person for whom it is intended. In a city the conditions are so different as to render accuracy and completeness in a letter's address essential to its early delivery, often indeed to its delivery at all. "Mr. Jones, Smith's Corners," will do very well where there is only one Mr. Jones, and all dwelling within earshot of each other, but, "Mr. Jones, Montreal," is an address that practically reads, "Dead Letter Office."

Letter sorters at post-offices sometimes make mistakes, even when an address is correct and sufficient. We remember posting one to a "Mr. Jubb, Herringthorpe," who was not merely the only person of that name in the hamlet, but was one of the thirty householders it contained, yet that letter went wrong. A new sorting clerk had been engaged at the post office where this missive was posted in England, who was very well up in the geography of the United States, and he remembered that "Herringthorpe" was in a certain State in America, acting upon which knowledge he put the letter in the mail bag for that country! "A little knowledge" in this case proved 'a dangerous thing," for the letter caused serious inconvenience and an enquiry by the authorities who sent an Inspector from London, 170 miles away, to solve the mystery, in which he didn't succeed, but the letter came back from Washington in half a year.

When our English friends are addressing letters to traders in Canada, we advise them to be particularly careful in securing the correct and full address of those to whom they write, not omitting the abbreviated name of the province in which the place is situated to which their letter is being sent, Picton and Pictou, for instance. There are towns and cities in our provinces the same as, or similar to others at the distance of hundreds of miles off. A letter intended for a person in Nova Scotia may be sent all the way across the continent if N.S., is omitted from the address, and vice versa. We have streets in Canada many miles in length, Yonge Street, Toronto, we believe, runs through a district extending 40 miles. Fancy then a letter addressed to "Mr. — Yonge Street, Toronto," on the supposition that this street begins and ends in that city. In this city we have several streets on which the numbers run into the thousands, as they are several miles in length, with buildings along their entire course.

A letter intended for a business firm in any place should have the name correctly spelt, it should state the nature of the firm's business; the street number; and after the name of the town or city, the name of the province. Some years ago a letter posted in Toronto containing a sterling draft for £500 was addressed to "Messrs. So and So, London," which caused it to be sent to London, Ontario, instead of London, England, a mistake that led to serious trouble. We have heard of a circular letter intended for a dry-goods firm being delivered to a hardware house, and of other mishaps of this kind, some of which, sent from England, have led to the persons who sent such imperfectly addressed communications to conclude that it was useless to write to Canadians.

Now that traders in the old land are becoming more and more alive to the extent and value of the market of Canada it is most important for them to secure the exact and complete address of traders on this side, in doing which they will find the columns of this journal a reliable guide, and, at all times, we shall have pleasure in facilitating such business intercourse by giving any information which may be desired by old country firms in seeking to extend their connections in this Dominion.

TO ASSIST LEGITIMATE TRADE.

Opposition is generally hailed in business as being rather a source of benefit by the holding of custom within its natural bounds. This is pretty generally recognized by shrewd merchants everywhere, for they prefer seeing a competitor come next door, or next corner, to having him locate a little distance away. This does not hinder legitimate trade, for it remains between the contending parties to see which can offer the most tempting bargains and yet accomplish the end he had in view when he first opened his store. But there is a source of opposition, or interference with some lines of business, not classed under this head, which has long been plying it vocation with no good result, either to the owner, the community, or the country at large. We refer to peddlers who go from house to house, on foot or in waggons, offering their wares without regard to the regular price or the wisdom of winning trade for the future through honourable and honest methods.

While the public is at all times desirous of obtaining requirements at the lowest possible figure, values are seldom permitted to assume an unusual basis through lack of legitimate competition, and the part the peddler plays is in no sense beneficial. True, there are licenses exacted in most municipalities from those who ply such a calling, but these licenses are not sufficiently high to protect the regular storekeeper who pays, and is expected to pay, a heavy share of the taxes, etc. Were peddlers compelled to pay a sum equal to the rent and taxes of a small shop in the nearest town, or in that part of the city in which they are to canvass, this being exacted monthly in advance, there would be less complaining and fewer empty shops. It would be a simple matter to thus keep peddlers within bounds, and it is safe to say that they would prefer in most cases renting

a small shop where they could combine living and trading, than to pay a corresponding amount for the mere privilege of hunting for trade. In this there would also be a protection for the unwary housekeeper, who, if she buys an unsatisfactory article in the regular way, has at least the privilege of returning to the store and having the matter adjusted. The peddler has seldom a reputation, or regular customer, to lose, and generally acts accordingly.

That this impediment to legitimate trading is not confined to any one city, town, county or even country is shown by the following letter, sent us recently by a subscriber in Leeds, England, which appeared in the Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury of September 17th, under the title: "Why the Shops are Empty":

To the Editor .- Sir, -A few days ago one of your correspondents blamed the Leeds Co-operative Society for the many empty shops throughout Leeds. May I suggest that it arises from a totally different cause, viz., the enormous amount of business done by the "commercial travellers" who visit our doors daily, and also the great advertising "universal providers," who supply you, on receipt of a deposit, with anything under £50. Tradespeople of small means are greatly handicapped against these capitalists, who have generally as agents working men in good situations. Probably 25 per cent. of the purchasers deal with agents, and no rents are required. Can it be wondered that shops are to let?-Yours, etc., S. G. M.

3 Wade-passage, Leeds.

With the second class of "quiet" traders: the "universal providers," we have yet to become acquainted in Canada, although, as much that is good comes quickly across the Atlantic, we shall, doubtless, ere long, encounter this latter type of trader.

The regular retail merchant, in city, town, or village, can and will always hold his own, and do a safe, profitable business despite the large departmental and mail-order concerns. As their owners grow in intelligence and business foresight, the same privilege and chance await the individual merchant of limited means. As they improve he can improve in proportion, if he but adapts himself to the changing conditions. But the peddler should go; or, if he persists in staying, be compelled to pay a monthly license equal to the rent of the average store in his vicinity.

SHOE AMALGAMATION RUMOURS.

The fact that boots and shoes generally go in pairs may be partially responsible for the wide-spread, extension-sole, rumours afloat during the past week or more to the effect that all the principal boot and shoe manufacturing plants throughout the Dominion were about to be amalgamated. True, there was enough stir on the part of a few individuals-who in such cases usually arrange to make known their mission-to warrant the belief that something in the way of a working agreement was in prospect, but there has certainly not been the amount of discussion, proposition, or cohesion among the varied shoe interests referred to which might altogether warrant all that has been published. An agreement among the leading shoe manufacturers, similar to that pointed out in an article on the matter in our issue of September 26th last, would, no doubt, result advantageously both in preserving home trade and improving quality, but it is scarcely expected that mutual interests will get much beyond this for the present.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF INSURANCE.

Underwriting is no laggard in the march of business generally for some years past, and the opening of the new century bids fair to be as active as the closing of the old. An epoch of financial, commercial and scientific activity is under way.

In no period have the plans and works of men been cast in so large a mold; in none have brains and brawn counted for as much as they do; in none has production been so vast; in none has there been such a variety of leaderships, such an individualizing of abilities, such a demand and opportunity for men of ability.

At no time have there been such a variety of insurable values as now, whether we contemplate the products of the factory or the farm, property of other kinds, or the human workers themselves; never before has a man of useful type been so valuable to himself, to his family, or to the community in which he lives. It follows, furthermore, that at no other time has the producer or the product sought and received so much insurance protection.

Let us consider for a moment, very briefly, where and how often the insurance policy is called for; the character of underwriters; the nature of underwriting; the value and growth of insurance agents' service; the years of work and growth that have paved the way for the insurance propositions of to-day; the extent of the business of insurance agency; the world-encircling operations of the great life insurance companies; the magnitude the of purchases of life insurance by the people; the distribution of insurance money by localities, substantial payments which can be seen and understood; the financial resources of the companies; the increasing appreciation of the benefits of insurance; the wholesome publicity with which all insurance affairs are illuminated; the position of life insurance as a trust, a family trust; the responsibilities that are to rest upon the executive life underwriters of the future. We can, of course, give attention to these many subjects only lightly and imperfectly, suggesting rather than attempting to discuss. .

It is not too much to say that the insurance idea is all pervasive. Life insurance, fire insurance, accident insurance, health insurance, various kinds of liability insurance, marine insurance, burglary insurance, credit insurance, steam boiler insurance, plate glass insurance, rent insurance-all these are heard of every day. There is talk of strike insurance. Were a king to be crowned, and the coming festivities move his subjects to invest large sums of money, speculatively, in sundry directions, such a thing is to be had as coronation insurance.

The underwriter, or the underwriting idea, is everywhere. Insurance terms are often on the lips of men when they are not thinking of the organized business of insurance. If a large corporation is to be formed, the placing of the stock must be underwritten. Insurance, underwriting, the security of a documentary guarantee, backed by financial responsibility, is familiar in all our affairs.

Even the courts are adjusters of damages and grantors of indemnity. The obligation, within limitations, of society as a whole to man or woman as an individual is everywhere recognized, ranging, in law, from employers' liability to breach of promise and looking forward in speculative philosophy from what to-day is to what in the future may be, when the brotherhood of man shall

arrive and the world become one happy and enlightened family, all insurers and all insured, rejoicing in the common ownership of all material things—and no one can tell what else! We cannot do without insurance if we would, and we would not if we could.

It is especially true that life insurance as an institution as well as a business machine is in harmony with the spirit of the times. Energy, industry, the purpose to advance human welfare-these are pre-eminent characteristics of the day and of the life insurance business. If any business has had to fight it way to victory, it is life insurance. Much might be said on this theme, by those who are competent to speak of obstacles surmounted, of superstitions overcome, of unending work, day by day and year by year, which has made the business what it is now.. In building up the institutions that are the pride of this country, and the insurers of the world, there has been no let up night or day, by the generals who have planned and directed or by the field force which has carried out the plans.

Perhaps it could be demonstrated that the doctrine of keeping everlastingly-at-it has been preached and practiced from earlier days, and with greater stress and continuity, in the life insurance business than in any other. The rules advising us how to get along in the world, which are now put forth with fine typographical attractiveness, every week or every month, in special publications of large circulation among the youngsters of this str. nuous generation (prods for the constitutionally tired, inspirations for the partially energized) have long been familiar to every life insurance man in bulletins from headquarters. And certainly no finer examples of successful men are on record than the great captains of life insurance, the captains of the head offices and the captains of the field.

If any occupation or profession has been—possibly still is—a "strenuous life," it is the occupation or profession of the life insurance agent. Why, men have had to be dragged into insurance by main force! They have been blind and deaf to the benefits of the proposition that life insurance agents have presented to them. Even to-day instances are heard of when men take pains to avoid life insurance agents. But the agent knows the kinks and foibles of human nature and bides his time. If a man prefers to act like a black bass when one of the most serious questions he will ever have to think about comes before him, the agent will always be enough of a sportsman to give him line and play him to his heart's content.

The life insurance agent has done a tremendous work, if it be measured only by the units of horse-power. He has done a tremendous work measured by other units, if we knew how to give them names. But who can express mathematically the gratitude of a human heart! Who can set down in figures how much the work of an agent, who persuaded a husband or father to insure his life against his will- was worth to the family that was left behind with nothing to depend upon but the life insurance contract which the husband or father so And who can say how reluctantly entered into? much it is worth to communities to have families taken care of, homes and business enterprises preserved and children brought up and educated under favourable influences?

Assuming that the average intelligence is high, it seems incomprehensible that any man should reject the

life insurance idea. There may be good reasons why, for the moment, he may not be quite ready to make a contract with a life insurance company, but that he should desire to remain permanently in opposition to the insurance idea seems incomprehensible. It can only be because he does not realize what he is doing. Perhaps it would be better to say because he does not realize what has been done for him, in the past, that makes it possible for him to have the opportunity to get insurance of the kind that is offered to-day.

Life insurance is a reinforcement of every man's power to take care of himself and of others. It has taken years of work and genius to build it up, to bring the people together, to convert them, to teach them, to weld them into an organization for one purpose, that the strength and resources of the many may be available at any moment, to relieve the misfortunes of the few.

Mutual welfare and commen defense constitute the object of all good government, but so far as the material welfare of vast masses of human beings is concerned, life insurance has accomplished more than any elected or hereditary ruler. And nothing more commendatory can be said of any government, during the past 100 years, than that it has given encouragement to the growth of life insurance, on principles which mean strength and solvency for all time.

The agent is the accredited representative of a worldwide fraternity. In the person of the agent, organization and wealth come to the individual to pledge to him and to his family support and assistance, all that he is striving, single-handed, to attain. The competen e he hopes to earn if good fortune attends his efforts life insurance agrees to furnish at a specified time or in the event of a certain contingency, the only requirement being the payment by the insured of moderate annual premiums.

The business of insurance agency is not of small dimensions. The combined earnings of insurance agents amount annually to scores of millions of dollars. Comparatively few manufactures show larger figures, as the values of gross products, than the combined earnings of insurance agents; and the reason for their success and prosperity is that they perform a distinct and necessary service. The capital of the agent is his integrity, his ability to preach the gospel of self help, his knowledge of policy forms. his familiarity with the standing of companies, and the attention he gives in various ways to the interests of the insured.

Insurance policies are contracts of the highest importance. Few men will enter into them without the guidance of expert advice, just as few men consider themselves smart enough to write their own wills. The relation of the insurance agent to the policyholder resembles that of the lawyer to his client. The insured trusts the agent and in the large majority of cases follows implicity his suggestions in the selection of policies. That the agents as a body have respected this confidence and given to the people sound advice and faithful service needs no further proof than the fact that hundreds of millions of dollars of life insurance have been paid to beneficiaries with very little friction in the way of misunderstandings or disputes.

The people of the State of New York are carrying 1,600 millions of dollars life insurance; the people of the State of Pennsylvania are carrying more than 1,000 millions; the people of Canada are carrying over 825 millions; [the total of fire, life and accident insurance in force in Canada for 1901 was \$1,538,540,000]; the people of the State of Ohio are carrying more than 500 millions; the people of the State of Massachusetts are carrying nearly 600 millions; the people of the State of Illinois are carrying more than 600 millions; the people of the State of Indiana are carrying nearly 300 millions; the people of the State of Missouri are carrying about 300 millions; the people of the State of New Jersey are carrying about 400 millions. The number of States which do not have at least 100 million dollars of life insurance policies in force is small.

The annual payments to beneficiaries in the cities, towns and village of the United States and Canada illustrate the present practical benefits of insurance and the extent to which the people have bound themselves together for the purpose of self help. More than \$27,-000,000 was distributed in Greater New York last year by life insurance companies or societies; nearly \$9,000-000 was distributed in Philadelphia; more than \$6,000,-000 went to Chicago; nearly \$5,500,000 went to Boston; more than \$3,500,000 was paid in Baltimore; nearly \$3,500,000 was distributed in Cincinnati, and about an equal sum in St. Louis; more than \$2,600,000 was paid to policy-holders or their beneficiaries in Pittsburg; Buffalo and Cleveland received upwards of \$1,750,000 each; New Orleans and Detroit received more than \$1,600,000 each. In all twenty American cities received from \$1,000,000 to \$27,000,000 respectively during 1901 from the hands of life insurance. Nearly \$10,000,000 was paid to beneficiaries in Canada during 1901.

The temptation is strong to deal in a statistical way with any subject relating to the work of life insurance, but it is sufficient, in the present instance, to point out that the life insurance companies of North America have not only Nine Thousand Million Dollars of insurance in force, but that they have also massive resources, counted in the cases of single companies by hundredmillion-dollar units.

It is becoming the custom in institutions of learning, especially in universities which are attended by young men who expect to earn their livings instead of retiring after their college careers are completed to live on the incomes of inherited fortunes, for lectures to be given in which the theory and practice of life insurance are explained. The graduating classes of American colleges are sending young men to life insurance offices to learn there how the life insurance proposition should be presented to the people, and subsequently these young men go forth as trained life insurance agents to do missionary work among the people. This means that life insurance is to reach all the people, and that the colleges are turning out insurance agents as well as lawyers, physicians and ministers of the gospel, and that in the future even more than in the present, the people are to be thoroughly insured.

A great deal is heard just now of the need of publicity as regards the affairs of corporations. If any business stands before the people in the full light of publicity—that wholesome publicity which penetrates into the innermost recesses of corporate transactions and financial resources—it is the life insurance business. There is no problem before the people as to how the financial standing of life insurance companies can be got at for analysis by those who invest their money. No campaign is to be fought out on the issue of how to regulate life insurance companies. Yet life insurance is the greatest trust of the age, the greatest family trust of any age. But its benefactions are so clear, and its operations are so open, that no one will arise to challenge them.

There is no water in the securities held by life insurance companies, nor in their policies which are held by others. These corporations have no fear of visits from certified public accountants nor of reorganization committees. If some of the trusts have capitalized "expectations" and "possibilities," life insurance shines by contrast. It has collected in advance and is holding in safe investments a sum of money which will carry every one of its contracts to maturity, if the policyholder fulfills his part of the agreement and keeps his policy in force. Wherever the life insurance companies are doing business, there is official supervision of their funds, accounts and contracts. If the trusts are to be scrutinized to one-half the degree that insurance companies are examined, there will soon be publicity indeed coming to the consolidations and mergers.

When it is said that this is the age of insurance, especially of life insurance, and that the man who fails to take out insurance misses a good thing and deprives his family of something it should have, we should endeavour to make the point as clear as we can. Life insurance is merely the organization, the machinery, the clearing house through which the exchanges are to be effected. The money must be paid in before it can be paid out, and the paying in as well as the paying out-simply to take care of the insurance now in force --will run for fifty years or longer. Where in finance is there a greater organization, not to say a greater organized thrift, than this? For fifty years hence, and longer, millions of persons have arranged and agreed that among their number, to the last survivor, the minimum of distress and destitution shall be wrought by death. Can any intelligent man fail to see the strength, usefulness and majesty of this great organization which stands for human helpfulness? Can he say, "I will have none of it"? If so he will be like the freak navigator who declines passage on a trans-Atlantic steamship and starts for the other side in a frail rowboat in which, unfortunately, his family is also embarked.

Life insurance is the trustee of the people and the trusteeship is destined to grow in sacredness as well as in size. Assets and the amount of policies in force will be doubled before many years have passed. Therefore, the insurance officers of the future must be great and strong men. But let us not now attempt to read the future, either as regards vastness of accumulations or extent of executive responsibilities, further than to foresee that soon the cry must be "Conserve, conserve!" instead of "More business ,more business!"

And up to this moment it is no exaggeration to say that if any business in its onward course has proved helpful to multitudes of individuals and to countless communities, presenting an example which has inspired all other departments of human activity to do greater things, leaving an impress for lasting good, in numerous directions it is the business of life insurance.

The above is adapted from a recent paper on the "Age of Insurance," by Mr. Franklin Webster, of the "Insurance Press" of New York.

WHAT CANADA BUYS-(16).

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:

DUTIABLE GOODS-(Continued.)

ARTICLE	S IMPORTED	Falls	ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.						
		Cotal Impo	rts—	Gene	ral Tariff.	Pre	ferential T	ariff.	
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	
	Yds.	\$	Yds.	\$	\$	Yds.	\$	\$	
Cotton, manufacturers of-	Fabrics, pr	inted, dye	d or color e	d, N.O.P					
Great Britain	24,165,332	2,494.503	764,984	87,956	30,784.60	23,753,824	2,451,083	571,922.87	
Hong Kong	200	8	200	8	2.80				
Newfoundland	183	10	183	10	3.50				
Austria-Hungary	44,750	1,190	44,750	1,190	416.50				
Belgium	3,009	937	1,809	568	198.80				
China	575	55	575	55	19.25				
France		66,970	330,568	65,103	22,786.05				
Germany		43,074	256,609	44,382	15,533.70				
Italy		281	288	281	98.35				
Japan		5	200	5	1.75				
Switzerland	111,881	9,139	110,580	8,647	3,026.45				
United States	5,874,956	336,686	5,964,431	441,525	154,533.76				
								al and the line of	
Total	30,799,539	2,952,858	7,475,177	649,730	227,405.51	23,753,824	2,451,083	571,922.87	
Jeane coutilles and sateens	imported	by corset	and dress s	taymakers	for use in th	neir own fac	ctories—		
Great Britain		11,002				59,213	11,002	1,466.99	
Denmark		303	763	303	60.60				
Germany		968	3,567	968	193.60				
United States	1,050,185	92,227	1,050,185	92,227	18,445.40				
Total	1,113,728	104,500	1,054,515	93,498	18,699.60	59,213	11,002	1,466.99	
Handkerchiefs—							1. 1. N.		
Great Britain		176,675	· ·····	9,138	3,198.30		167,852	39,165.70	
Hong Kong		32		32	11.20				
Belgium		30		30	10.50				
China		11		11	3.85				
France		2,901		3,593,	1,257.55				
Germany		1,921		1,921	672.35				
Japan		106		106	- 37.10				
Switzerland		16,921		16,923	5,923.05				
United States		2,000	188	1,959	685.65			(A	
		Carling and	14	<u> </u>		14-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-			
Total	· ······	200,597		33,713	. 11,799.55		167,852	39,165.70	
Batts, batting and sheet w	vadding, no Lbs.	ot bleached	l, dyed or c Lbs.	olored—		Lbs.			
Great Britain	6,918	511	1,616	84	21.00	5,302	427	71.17	
United States	132,618	9,926	132,618	9,926	2,481.50				
Total	439,536	10,437	134,284;	10,010	2,502.50	5,302	427	71.17	
and the second sec		-	/	Le Leven			To the second	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
Knitting yarn, hosiery yarn				and the second second second		Contraction of the	Mary Pro	Carling and	
Great Britain	92,355	19,000	750	203	50.75	91,605	18,797	3,132.86	
United States	. 30,298	8,270	. 30,298	8,270	2,067.50				
Total	122,653	27,270	31,048	8,473	2,118.25	91,605	18,797	3,132.86	
Wadding, batting, bleached	, dyed or o	colored-							
Great Britain	534	93	314	47	11.75	220	46	7.67	
United States	43,087	4,417	43,087	4,417	1,104.25		·		
Total	43,621	4,510	43,401		1,116.00	220	46	7.67	
	The second of the second of the second se		the second s	and the second		- Andrew -	1 minutestar	Participant and	

DUTIABLE GOODS.-(Continued.)

to see the			UDIL GOOI	JS.—(Continu				
ARTICLES	s Importei	D.		-thomas also	ENTERED FOI	R HOME CONS	SUMPTION.	all and a with
	ti liken 🛨	fotal Impo	rts-	Gene	ral Tariff.	Pre	ferential 7	'ariff. 👘
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
White or bleached cotton t	fabrics—		BOMB -					
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$
Cotton, manufactures of-J	Knitting v		ry vorn					Φ. 1
		arn, nosie	ery yarn, e	etc., uyeu or	colored			
Great Britain Germany	236,406 171	51,954 54	541 171	$\frac{169}{54}$	42.25 13.50	235,734	51,495	8,582.56
United States	55,506	12,937	55,506	12,937	3,234.25			
Total	292,083	64,945	56,218	13,160	3,290.00	235,734	51,495	8,582.56
Cotton warps, N.E.S					NATURA STREET	and the states age	in summer	
Great Britain	13,536	2,577	2			13,536	9 500	490 59
United States	17,256	4,131	17,256	5,131	1,032.75		2,577	429.53
Total	30,792	6,708	17,256	5,131	1,032.75	13,536	2,577	429.53
		The second				A state of the second s	and the second	Rent and the second
Warp on beams-	Yds.		Yds.			Vda		
Great Britain	1,700	73	1,700	73	18.25	Yds.		
United States	39,525	• 1,552	39,525	1,552	388.00	······		
Total	41,225	1,625	41,225	1,625	406.25	·		
Seamless bags—				HEENVILLE DE				an interior
Great Britain	Lbs. 4,187	1,043	Lbs. 919	339	67.80	Lbs. 3,268	704	Super Line
France	20	2	20	2	0.40		704	93.88
Holland United States	$300 \\ 55,464$	30 8,200	$300 \\ 55,464$	30 8,200	6.00 1.640.00	······	•••••	
The state and and the strength and the	in the state		Statist T	BAR THE SHE		······		
Total	59,971	9,275	56,703	8,571	1,714.20	3,268		93.88
Sheets-			and the second s					
Great Britain		1,589		156	46.80		1,433	286.60
United States		1,614		1,614	484.20		••••••	
Total		3,203		1,770	531.00		1,433	286.60
	12/23			surface in the		and the state		Valuense J
Shirts of cotton—	Doz.		Doz.	1 PALL		Doz.		
Great Britain	3,842	20,833	132	384	134.40	3,611	20,021	4,671.75
Hong Kong	6	7	6 25	7	2.45			
Austria-Hungary	25	384 100	24 24	384 100	$134.40\\35.00$		•••••	
France	8	57	8	. 57	19.95	1		
Germany	524	2,619	624	3,050	1,067.50			
Japan	64	187 31	64 9	187	65.45			
Switzerland	9 4,625	21,573	4,625	31 21,573	10.85 7,550.55			•••••
	9,127	45,791	5,517	25,773	9,020.55	3.611	20,021	4,671.75
TANK WERE AND	and the prost	the second second	A PARTY OF			1		4,071.75
Sewing thread on spools-			St					
Croat Britain		132,582		169	115 50		191 000	· · · · ·
Great Britain	·····	12,755		$462 \\ 12,793$	115.50 3.198.25		131,239	21,873.48
France		1,992		2,199	549.75			
Germany		2 605		2,412	603.00			
							and and the second second	
United States		112,120	·	112,020	28,005.00			······

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A BANK IN EVERY HOME.

The Montreal City and District Saving Bank has introduced something of a novelty in the banking line. The idea is that every depositor shall have a "Home Branch," or, a branch of the bank in his own home, and under his personal management, in which he can deposit from time to time, sums of money.

In construction the "Home Branch" resembles the ordinary tin, penny bank, but on a more elaborate scale, being made of steel, nickle plated, and having an opening on the top to admit the various coins (a contrivance on the inside prevents the coins from being removed once they have been "deposited"). The key to the "Home Branch" is kept in the banking office, consequently the money once deposited in the branch must be transferred to the "Head Office" before it can be withdrawn. The depositor is also given a neat little deposit book in which to keep the account. The object is to encourage saving amongst the younger generation, and there is no doubt that the plan will at once become a popular one, and it is certainly to the credit of the bank which has established it.

-Following are the profits reported to have been made by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in one year's operations in forming big combines:-

Company.	Capitali- zation.	Profits.
U. S. Steel Corporation	\$1,304,000,000	\$20,340,000
N. Sec. Co	400,000,000	4,500,000
Steamship Combine	100,000,000	2,500,000
Harverters' Merger	65,000,000	5,500,000
Louisville Deal	52,000,000	6,000,000
U. S. Realty	66,000,000	3,000,000
Monon Purchase	5,568,000	350,000
Total !	\$2,052,568,000	\$42,190,000

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 17th instant, treating of the dairy produce situation, says:—Butter.—Canadian supplies are coming forward in good quantities, and are meeting with a fair demand. Values are remaining about stationary. "Choicest" salt Canadian is bringing 102s, with a shilling or two more for extra fine parcels. Saltless is in good demand at more money owing to temporary scarcity. "Finest" salted creamery ranges from 96s to 100s. Last year at this date Canadian butter was 10s per cwt. higher than it is now.

The Copenhagen official quotation remains unchanged, although there is a firmer market in Denmark. On the landed market there is still a considerable amount of dulness, and sales are sometimes made in the buyers' favor. Nevertheless there are signs of a revival in the market, and it is probable that a further advance will shortly be made for strictly choicest goods, owing to the great scarcity prevailing in high-class butters. Danish is making 14s per cwt. below the corresponding week last year. The imports of butter from Germany have for years been declining in quantity, and have now almost reached vanishing point. Last week only 4 cwt. arrived, while for the last month the total German imports were only 21/4 tons. Owing to the excellent state of the pastures abroad, the total imports of butter during September this year were 73,080 ewts, in excess of September, 1901, the principal countries contributing this excess being Denmark, 24,671 ewts.; Holland, 16,125 ewts.; Russia, 13,282 ewts.; France, 11,975 ewts.; Sweden, 8,437 ewts. and Canada, 2,321 ewts., total, 76,811 ewts. The United States sent 5,000 ewts. less than last year, other countries adjusting the balance of 1,269 ewts.

Cheese.—The demand for Canadian cheese continues good and another advance of 2s per ewt. has this week to be recorded. White cheese, "choicest" quality, is selling firmly at 56s per cwt., while colored is making 54s to 55s, according to the buyers' particular fancy for the exact shade of color he prefers. New Zealand cheese is selling at 53s 6d to 54s per cwt., c.i.f. London, shipment November, 1902, to April, 1903. The present high prices are restricting forward business, although the retail price of cheese has been raised a 'halfpenny per lb. over the country generally. The London stocks of cheese at Commercial Road to-day are 73,000 boxes, while at the same period in each of the previous five years they were 167,000, 142,000, 114,000, 122,-000 and 153,000 respectively. Corresponding week 1901, Canadian choicest sold at 45s to 46s and finest at 43s to 44s.

PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT AND TANSY OIL.

Three essential oils that are attracting attention at present are peppermint, spearmint and tansy. The market for all three is very firm and prices have a decided upward tendency. The most important of the varieties is peppermint oil. From time to time, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, we have called attention, both editorially and in market reports, to the short crop of mint and the high prices that would undoubtedly rule before very long, and this last prediction has certainly been fulfilled, as will be seen by comparing present quotations with the figures in the following table, which shows the highest and lowest prices quoted for peppermint oil in this market during each of the last thirty years:

Year.	High	Low.	Year.	- here	High.	Low.
1872	3.15	2.70	1887		2.70	1.90
1873	3.15	3.15	1888		2.40	1.75
1874	5.25	3.75	1899		2.30	1.80
1875	5.50	3.20	1890		2.40	1.80
1876	3.75	2.40	1891		2.50	2.45
1877	3.00	1.75	1892		2.50	2.15
1878	2.00 .	1.50	1893		2.45	2.15
1879	2.65	1.45	1894		2:45	1.70
1880	2.871/2	2.60	1895		2.00	1.70
1881	2.85	2.35	1896		1.85	1.20
1882	2.50	2.25	1897		1.25	.90
1883	2.60	2.50	1898		.90	.80
1884	3.00	2.50	1899		.90	.75
1885	4.371/2	2.75	1900		1.10	.80
1886	3.60	2.75	1901		1.80	1.10

It is unnecessary to again go into the cause of the short peppermint crop. Latest estimates place the shortage of oil at 80,000 pounds, calculating upon an annual world's demand of 250,000 pounds; this season's crop being placed at 130,000 pounds and the amount carried over from last season at 40,000 pounds. We have been informed that fully ninety per cent. of the world's supply of peppermint oil has been acquired by one of the large dealers in the West. who is in a position to hold his stock at firm prices. It was reported in the market here, that dealers in Michigan had formed a combine, and the idea will not down notwithstanding denials by the parties mentioned in connection with the reported deal. As the matter stands the only concern in the West offering peppermint at present is the one referred to above. We have advices from other Michigan people, who openly admit having sold out their peppermint stock to the firm in question. At the present time the price asked by the large holder is considerably above the spot market. Another reason for the high prices, besides the short crop, comes 18.



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out of the West and is to the effect that it has cost many times more per pound to produce the oil than it did a few years ago. We are told that the cost of labor is practically double what it was in, say 1898, while the yield per acre is considerably less. Then, too, the unusually rainy weather early in the season made it out of the question to work the mint lands in the usual way with horses and modern implements and the labor of cultivation in many cases had to be done by hand at a greater expenditure of both time and money.

Established 50 Years.

Definite information has not been received, but if the reported shortage of the peppermint crop in Japan is true, it will cause an unusually large export demand from this country. In regard to oils of spearmint and tansy, the situation is much the same as with oil of peppermint. A short supply, due to a disappointing crop and an active demand, has caused repeated advances in prices during the last two or three weeks and the end of the rise is not yet apparent.

Brimstone higher .- The market conditions affecting brimstone have for some time been growing in strength, due to several causes, the more important of which are increased demand, higher freight rates and the efforts of the Anglo-Sicilian Company to realize better prices. The increased demand abroad has been due in part to very liberal purchases by those who had sold short in anticipation of lower prices and finding the market growing stronger have made liberal purchases to cover their sales. This, coming at a time when the demand from this country showed a considerable increase, there was an appearance of largely augmented consumptive requirements which gave encouragement to the syndicate to exact full prices. There has also been a comparative scarcity of vessels and consequently the freight rates demanded have shown a steady increase. The situation here has also favored the producers. The demand has been quite active, notwithstanding the higher prices quoted, and as supplies were light the difference in quotations for spot goods and shipments has been greater than usual, though owing to the stronger position abroad and strong prospects of higher prices to be named by the Anglo-American Company future shipments are expected to advance. The increased demand and the firmer prices, however, may be expected to cause an increase in production which will check the aspirations of the dominant producer, and future conditions are, therefore, somewhat uncertain, though favoring the expectation of continued high prices. The stocks in the primary markets show an increase of about 65,000 tons, but as these are in strong hands this may not have material influence, especially in view of the largely increased demand from this side.

-The Bank of Nova Scotia will open a branch at Hamilton on November 17.

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTIES.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th last the total amount claimed from the Canadian Government in the form of bounty for the production of pig-iron, puddled iron bars and steel ingots was \$947,361, of which \$791,089 was paid. The following claims were withheld: for hot metal, \$32,870; steel for hot metal, \$78,790; undefined in doubtful metal, \$13,180; awaiting further information, \$31,430. The total production of iron and steel upon which bounty was claimed was 413,039 tons, made up as follows:—Pig-iron, 341,654 value \$741,009. Iron bars, 6,984 tons; value, \$20,549. Steel ingots, 64,401 tons; value, \$185,802. The details of the claims made by the several companies engaged in producing iron and steel were as follows:—

Pig-iron.	Tons.	Bounty.
Canada Iron Furnace Co., Midland	31,165	\$ 80,146
Canada Iron Furnace Co., Radnor forges	6,712	18,302
		22,531
Deseronto Iron Co	100	
Dominion Iron & Steel Company		393,952
The Electric Reduction Co	56,059	168,525
Hamilton Steel & Iron Company	62,059	161,525
John McDougall & Co	1,043	3,027
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company	27,974	61,356
A The second		
Total	341,654	\$741,009
Puddled bars.	Tons.	Bounty.
i duitu bars.		Louis.
Hamilton Steel & Iron Company	6,984	\$ 20,549
Steel ingots—		
Steel Ingots-		
Dominion Iron & Steel Company	28,026	78,790
Hamilton Steel & Iron Company	16,771	49,140
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co	19,602	57,871
Total	64,401	\$185,802
10001	11-1-1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale (for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may ESTABLISHED 1848.

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have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defence may exist in case of writs, etc.:

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Arthur-G. A. Mitchell vs Peter Greig Jr. \$1,000; Caistor Tp.-H. Carscallen et al. vs W. C. Leonard et al \$700; Georgetown-Farmers' L. & S. Co. vs R. B. Barber \$1,153; Goderich-E. Downing et al exrs. vs Robt. Imrie \$909; Keppel Tp.-Farmers' L. & S. Co. vs Saml. Earheart \$432; Luther W. Tp.-Annie Gear vs Archd. McLean \$1,000; Madoc Tp.—Margaret Lynch exrx. vs Peter Murphy exr. \$2,500; Madoc—A. Griffin vs Jos. White \$1,000; Morning-ton—D. J. Nicklen vs J. S. Reid \$405; Niagara Falls— Elizth. Cudney vs Frank Stevens \$3,000 damages; Pinkerton --T. S. Edgar vs M. L. Zeigler \$788; Toronto-J. Morrison Brass Mfg. Co. vs A. S. Bales, R. T. Robinson and J. Heron \$2,383; Farmers' L. & S. Co. vs J. H. Hargrave \$5,551; W. W. Stoddart vs J. A. Hill \$5,000 damages; W. W. Stoddart vs Rev. L. W. Hill \$5,000 damages; L. Meyer vs Pauline V. Meyer et al \$2,000 damages; Toronto Jct .---Farmers' L. & S. Co. vs J. A. Horner \$619; Wolford Tp .--Sarah J. Flynn vs Danl. McIntyre \$600; Montreal, Que., F. J. Castle vs L. Chaput Fils & Cie. \$400; Cobden-J. M. Garland Son & Co. vs J. A. and Kate Cryderman \$451; Toronto-W. G. Mitchell vs H. B. Bladwish \$1,500; R. H. Watson vs Wm. Graham et al, exrs. \$504; J. R. Barber vs Josephine Hallam et al exrs. \$504; W. G. Mitchell vs Mc-Dearmott Evans & Lee \$3,750.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED - ONTARIO.

Colborne—Gurney-Tilden Co. agt W. L. Mitchell \$408; Colborne Tp.—Cecelia V. C. C. Naftel agt J. T. Thompson et al. \$1,093; Milton—O'Keefe Brewing Co. agt John Bennett \$517; Mountain Tp.—A. G. Dobblie & Co., agt H. E. Carson \$360; Newmarket—W. W. Pegg agt Joseph Purdy et al. \$522; Ottawa—E. Eaves agt Bernard Benewick \$442; Frothingham & Workman agt Grant Bros \$3,140; Gazette Printing Co. agt Sutherland & Cameron et al \$625; Toronto —Standard Bank agt W. J. Fielding and F. H. Holgate \$4,226; Nelson Coke & Gas Co. agt P. M. Pellatt \$10,000; J. Prentice agt Wellinton & L. Mulholland \$3,602; Caledonia—Noxon Co. agt Donald McGregor \$360; Harriston— A. Yule agt J. E. Gray \$1,529; Ottawa—Bank of Ottawa agt Archd, Stewart \$4,127.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED - QUEBEC.

Montreal—A. Brodeur agt Hiers Comte Tudieu de la Barthe \$606; De Jane Mulholland agt A. A. Phillips \$6,000; Pte. Claire—De C. Lecacalier agt Arsene CharleManufacturing Confectioners,

Manufactory and Office : Wavertree, - Liverpool, Eng.

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

bois \$2,101; F. C. Saunders agt A. Boeckh \$517; H. Ruthenberg et al esql. agt Jos. Lamarche \$3,112; D. Emile Codin agt Gilbert Martin \$276; E. Baker agt John Nelson et al \$475; H. Tucker agt Sun Light Gas Co. et al \$989; St. Bruno-J. B. Chartier esql. agt N. X. Bachand \$525.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria—Lon Don Bo (Geo. Henry) \$870; New Westminster—D. Bain \$1,055; Bo Wing Chong \$312.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA.

^{*} Bridgewater—H. M. Pattillo \$4,075; Halifax—Manley & Co. \$397; Sydney—N. M. McRury & Co. \$609.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

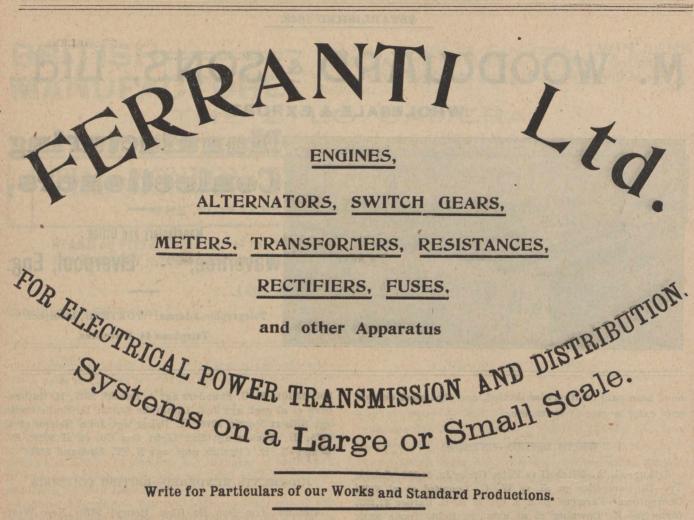
Montreal—G. Deserres agt Alp. Leclaire \$20,081; Paton Mfg. Co. agt Robt. Ross \$291; Westmount—J. S. Mitchell agt F. H. Sleeper \$351.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO.

Deseronto-Danl. McVicar to O'Keefe Brew. Co. \$1,500; Hay Tp.-Henry Guenther to J. Snell \$1,296; Lucknow-W. J. and Ada Mitchell to Anna Grundy \$1,398; Pickering Tp.-Robt Dafoe to Sawyer & Massey Co. \$1,386; St. Thomas-James Conley to Eleanor O'Neil \$756; Toronto-J. A. Enright and wife to Toronto Brewery & Malt. Co. \$1,500; J. A. Enright and wife to L. Reinhardt \$1,500; Fedk. Dack to Cosgrave Brew Co. \$783; Fredk. Dack to L. Reinhardt \$783; Fred. Dack to G. J. Foy \$783; F. E. Hawken to T. B. Taylor \$11,000; Belleville-J. R. Brower to Lottie M. Scott \$741; Brockville-Fredk. McLennan to Camley & Smart \$1,500; Caistor-Henry and Betsy Porter to R. Murgatroyd & Sons \$585; Chatham-W. J. Kitchen to Chrysler \$950; Clinton-A. J. Grigg to W. Grigg \$1,250; Hamilton-Geo. Case to Grant Spring Brewery Co. \$7,000; Kingston-Pat McKenna to Rigney & Hickey \$1,000; London-G. H. Monger to J. M. McEvoy \$750; Peterboro' -G. & J. Graham to C. McGill \$1,500; Sudbury-M. Rothschild & Son to J. Rothschild \$1292; Toronto-Mary J. Ellis to C. Gillispie \$698; Robt. Powell to G. J. Foy \$6,633;J. H. and Anne E. Leflar to G. J. Foy \$765.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.—A. E. Hilbert \$1,336; New Westminster—P. F. Larson \$1,000; Paterson Timber Co. \$4,000.



ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, HOLLINWOOD, Lancashire, Eng.

BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

Lavant Tp.—Peter Gray to J. Thompson et al. \$2,000; Bonfield—Thos. Cahill, Jr., to T. L. Baillie \$1,000; Hamilton—J. H. Donohue to G. Case \$7,000; Kingston—Alex. Tyo to P. McKenna \$4,000.

BILLS OF SALE-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Revelstoke-W. Bews \$1.480; Vancouver-Imperial Lumber Co., Ltd. \$5,500.

BILLS OF SALE-NEW BRUNSWICK.

Campbellton-Wm. Sprout \$1,000; Fredericton-A. E. Everett \$6,000.

-Mining companies are prominent among the corporations to which letters patent were granted during the past week. The Home Gold & Copper Company, Limited, is incorporated, with a capital of \$3,000,000, head office Toronto. The provisional directors are :--G. A. Sanborn, Kenmore, N.Y.; J. I. Stanton, A. Giesecke and E. J. Piumley, Buffalo. and H. M. Tyler, North Tonawanda.--The Ksenora Mining Company, Limited, is also incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000.000, and the head office in Toronto. The provisional directors are:--M. A. Myers, C. W. Stone, M. Silk and W. G. Hammond of Warren, Pa., and C. P. Russell of Cincinnati.--A company to deal in mineral waters has been formed by W. J. Keyes, J. T. Groves, C. J. Baby, W. D. Baby and R. N. Campbell of St. Catharines, to be known as the Springbank Mineral

Springs, Limited, with a capitalization of \$800,000, and head office in St. Catharines .- The General Distilling Company, Limited, with a capital of \$600,000, is organized to manufacture and deal in alcohol and spirits. The provisional directors are:-George Gooderham, W. G. Gooderham of Toronto, F. H. Walker, J. H. Walker of Walkerville, and T. G. Blackstock of Toronto. Head office Toronto .- The Jubilee Mining Company, Limited, is incorporated, with a capital of \$500,000 and head office in Toronto, the provisional directors being M. A. Myers, W. G. Hammond, Margaret Ellen Gross, M. Silk, of Warren, Pa., and W. R. Wadsworth of Toronto.-Toronto gentlement have organized the British-Canadian Pulp Company, Limited, capital \$50,000. The provisional directors are:-F. A. Ritchie, J. E. McDougall, T. P. Coffee and S. C. Smoke .- Other companies incorporated are: - The Ontario Asphalt Block Company, Limited, capital \$150,000, head office, Windsor .-- The Consolidated Petroleum Company, Limited, capital \$100,000, head office London .- The W. S. Bryers-Barkwell Company, Limited, wholesale drugs, capital \$50,000, head office London .- The Dymond-Sommerville Company of Strathroy, Limited, furniture manufacturers, capital \$40,000.-The Domestic Supplies Company, Limited, capital \$40,000, head office Toronto; The Mount Forest Manufacturing Company, picture frames and fancy goods, capital \$40,000 .- Woodworkers, Limited, to take over R. Ely. novelty works, capital \$20,000, head office Wiarton .- The Oxley-Enos Company, Limited, electric and gas fixtures, capital \$10,000, head office Windsor.-The Standard Printing Company of Huntsville, Limited, capital \$5,000 - The Ottawa Printing Company, Limited, is permitted to increase its capital from \$10,000 to \$40,000, and the Ontario Slocan Lumber Company. Limited, to increase its capital from \$40,000 to \$100,000. The charter of the John Abell Engine & Machine Company, Limited, has b en surrendered and cancelled.



-Life Insurance Decisions .- The question whether insured was under the care of a physician within two years before his application for insurance should not be submitted to the jury, a physician's testimony that he attended him during the year previous to the application for two and one-half months for acute disease being uncontradicted and unimpeached. Trudden vs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 74 N. Y. Supp. 1083 .- Where, in an action on a life policy, evidence is offered of the payment of sick benefits to the insured by a fraternal society, as indicating that he was sick at other times than those stated in his application, but counsel does not disclose such object in offering the evidence, and admits that it is not the best evidence, there is no reversible error in excluding the evidence, even if it is competent. Sidenspinner vs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 74 N. Y. Supp. 1108 .- Where a life policy provides that it shall be void if any of the statements in the application are untrue and the applicant expressly warrants that all his statements are true, but the application contains material misrepresentations as to his health and as to the pendency of applications for insurance with other companies, etc., which misled the company and induced the issuance of the policy, and which are apparently intended for that purpose, the company is entitled to have the policy cancelled on bringing suit within the proper time, especially where, even if the misrepresentations.

are not intentional, the policy, when delivered, plainly discloses the untruthfulness of the representations. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs Houpt, 113 Fed. Rep. (U. S. C. C., Pa.), 572.—The company having elected to credit the dividend on the premium, as shown by a letter written to insured after the premium was due, the policy continued in force for the length of time for which the dividend paid the premium. Actna Life Insurance Company of Hartford vs. Hartley, 67 S. W. Rep. (Ky.), 19.

-The chief of the U. S. Naval Bureal of Ordnance, in his annual report, says that the Ordnance Bureau wants \$13,182,806 next year, of which amount \$10,000,000 is to be devoted to arms and armament for new ships. The bureau is preparing a new type of three-inch gun, five calibres in length, of a semi-automatic character, to replace all guns of this size now in use in the navy. No improvement worth speaking of seems to have been made in the quality of armor of late. All the new ships, beginning with the Kearsage and Kentucky, have been provided with smokeless powder, and, besides, some thirty of the older vessels have been thus supplied. The most interesting event during the year as regards projectiles is the development of a new type of shell, combining the advantages of the armorpiercing with the common shell; that is, having the perforating power of the regular armor-piercing projectile with

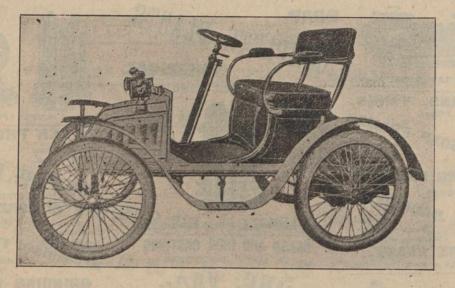
FACTORS OF : Motor Accessories, Motor Bodies in Wood and Aluminum, Electrical Parts, Rubber Goods, Lubricating Oils, &c

Telegraphic Address : "AUTOLATRY."

AUTOMOBILE COMPONENTS, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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



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

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

the capacity for a large bursting charge. A novel device tried during the year was the "tracer," which renders a shell visible during the night to the gunner, but invisible to the persons at the target, this being accomplished by the insertion of a burning composition in the base of the shell. The use of electric power for handling guns and turrets is unqualifiedly endorsed as better than any other system. The report concludes with an urgent plea for the better instruction of officers and men in gunnery.

-The Imperial Bank will open a branch at Regina, N. W. T., on Nov. 1.—The Standard Bank of Canada has made arrangements to open a branch in the Foresters' Building, Bay street, Toronto, under the management of Mr. J. K. Brodie, and at Stratford, under the management of Mr. S. B. Gearing.

-It is understood that the Canadian Government has obtained satisfactory guarantees that no exclusive privileges in Newfoundland which would operate to the disadvantage of Canada will be granted to the United States, but, on the contrary, whatever privileges are conceded in the market of the island colony to our neighbors across the line will also be extended to the products of Canada and the other British possessions. This removes, says an Ottawa report, the misunderstanding which arose some years ago, when the Newfoundland negotiations were initiated, and under the circumstances Canada will not press objections to the proposed treaty. The recent telegram from Washington respecting the proposed commercial treaty between the United States and Newfoundland, and the alleged action of the Canadian Government against the arrangement, attracted some attention here, but the telegram is believed to be the work of an imaginative correspondent, and not in any way authorizd by the Newfoundland Government. There is no such difficulty between Canada and Newfoundland as is alleged in the telegram. It would be a convenience to have commercial relations with the States/arranged on grounds common to both Canada and Newfoundland, but if such an arrangement is not available no one will question the right of Newfoundland, as an independent colony, to act as she thinks best, so far as her policy is not inconsistent with Imperial interests.

-A country rich in white pine, banksian pine and spruce was traversed by Mr. Alexander Niven, land surveyor, who has returned from a three months' absence in central Algoma, says the Globe, on behalf of the Crown Lands Department. Mr. Niven went out to survey several base and meridian lines, which will be the basis of future surveys for townships and timber berths. The base line which he ran 36 miles west from Straight Lake last winter, he continued for a further distance of 54 miles, until it connects with the Township of Curtis, near Garden River. From the 66th mile point on this base he ran a meridian north 24 miles, and from that point he ran east 30 miles to a meridian which was also surveyed last winter. He passed through for 12 miles the large white pine area discovered along the Mississaga River last summer, and declares it to be of a very good quality, and especially dense. Several wood rangers were along, and they made an extensive exploration of the pine belt, and will report to the Crown Lands Department. The country generally, Mr. Niven reports, is of the Laurentian formation. He found evidences of forest fires a few years ago, but none of the past season. His party consisted of eighteen men, and that of the wood rangers and the geologist six additional. These surveys bear an important relation to the construction of the Manitulin & North Shore Railway from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie within the next few years.

-Information of interest to Canadian manufacturers is given in a letter from Mr. William Hutchison, Dominion Exhibition Commissioner, to the Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade. It is in answer to a question from the



board for particulars as to what the Government proposed to do officially at Exhibitions to be held in South Africa, Japan and St. Louis. Mr. Hutchison states that two exhibitions are to be held in South Africa, at Cape Town in 1903 and Johannesburg in 1904, but he is unable to state what the Government will do in respect to these. The department is at present in communication with Lord Strathcona regarding them. At the Exhibition at Osaka, Japan, next year, the Government will be represented and will occupy its own building. There will be a large display of agriculture and fruits, and the balance of the space, which will be limited, will be allotted to Canadian manufactures. The Government has in preparation for the St. Louis Exposition a large display in the departments of agriculture, horticulture, forestry and minerals. These will be displayed collectively, but for Canadian manufactured articles the rules preclude a collective display. These will be arranged in groups, and each article will be shown in the group to which it belongs. Space to manufacturers will be allotted free if application is made through the department of Exhibitions.

-The Vienna correspondent of a London paper reports that the progress of German commerce is one of the most marked features of recent trade developments in the Balkans and part of the Levant, where Austria-Hungary was formerly supreme. This German success, says the corres-



pondent, seems largely due to the antiquated ideas in regard to economic affairs prevailing in the Austrian aristocratic and official world, which is accused by the industrial element of neglecting to afford effective state support and encouragement of industry. Such state aid is one of the main causes of German success .- Another cause of German predominance in the Near East, and even within Austria-Hungary itself, is the vigorous self-advertising of the Germans. They have managed to convert a considerable portion of their military renown into a reputation for high industrial capacity, which reputation some of the best judges are not always prepared to confirm. ine powerful influence of the German press has almost completely hypnotized public opinion in Vienna. It is only on rare occasions, such as the publication of the German customs tariff bill, that Austrians realize that they are becoming economically, politically and intellectually, a colony of the German Empire.

1815

-According to statistics just issued, of \$317,352,854 worth of breadstuffs imported by Breat Britain during the calendar year 1901, \$154,027,541 worth was from the United States, and \$20,348,623 from Canada. In 1900 the value of breadstuffs imported from Canada was \$23,821,656, and from the United States \$158,624,800. The value of wheat imported into Great Britain last year from Canada was \$10,784,722; from the United States, \$65,580,965. Statistics of the trade between Canada and Japan, just issued, show that that country imported from the Dominion during the calendar year 1900 goods to the value of \$158,300. In 1901 the imports amounted to \$91,000. The chief falling off was in salted fish of which Japan took from Canada over \$90,000 in the former year, against \$40,000 last year. On the other hand, Canada's imports from Japan show a steady increase, as follows:-In 1897, \$1,027,000; in 1899, \$1,179.000; in 1900, \$1,450,000; in 1901, \$1,638,000. About half the value of these imports consists of tea, the next largest item being cotton manufactures, which last year amounted to \$495,000.

-Interesting developments have already occurred, says a late cable, as a result of the withdrawal of Mr. Morgan's London tube scheme. It appears that the tramway company, which has been co-operating with Mr. Morgan, came to a working agreement with Mr. Yerkes, and now both Messrs. Perks and Yerkes talk of submitting another big tube scheme to Parliament at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Yerkes says—"This new railway will cover not only all the ground that the other parties intended to cover, but considerably more. The new scheme will be laid before Parliament next month, but I am not prepared to go into the details. We shall establish through services with electric tramways, so that it will be possible to go from one end of London to the other without walking across a single road."

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

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

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

-Parcels may now be sent to the Japanese post-offices in Korea and China, by way of Japan, at the same rates and under the same conditions as apply to parcels addressed for delivery at post-offices in Japan. Japanese postoffices have been established at the following places:---In Korea: Chemulpo, Seoul, Fusan, Gensan, Mokpo, Kunsan, Chinnampo, Masan, Sungehin and Pingyang. In China: Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, Hangchow, Shashe, Amoy, Soochow, Hankow, Peking, Foochow, Nanking and Newchwang. Parcels addressed to these offices should be forwarded to Vancouver to be included in the parcel mails which the Vancouver Post-office makes up for Japan.

—An important meeting of capitalists was held in the directors' room of the Union Trust Co., Detroit, recently, at which there was organized the Great Lakes Paper Mills Co., with a capital stock of \$800,000. Among the incorporators are:—Edward V. Douglas, Frank S. Lewis, Philadelphia; Cameron Currie, Frank J. Hecker, Detroit. The artieles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State at Lansing. The mills, which will be located at the Ameriean "Soo," will, it is stated, be modern in every respect, and will be built entirely of stone, brick and steel. They will receive power from the new canal and will have a capacity of 125 tons a day.

-The agents of the Canadian Underwriters' Association (Toronto) are advised of an increase in rates of church property in rural districts, and a decrease on schoolhouses. Those are largely built of wood, and statistics of fires, extending over many years warrant, it is claimed, the advance fixed upon. -An order-in-Council has been passed placing refined cottonseed oil, for canning fish, upon the free list. This is the American product which is largely used as a substitute for olive oil in tinning sardines. It has long been looked upon as bearing the same relation to olive oil as oleomargarine does to butter; the importation of oleomargarine into Canada is prohibited by law.

-The Southwestern Traction Company, says a London, Ont., letter, will start work on their railway within a very short time. Thirteen carloads of rails are at Courtright. The Traction Company have not yet heard from the Council by what route they may enter the city.

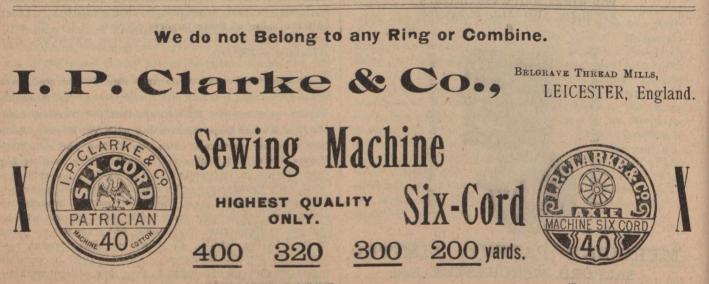
-The Metropolitan Bank, Toronto, has secured as general manager, Mr. F. W. Baillie, the efficient and wellknown assistant general manager of the Central Canada Loan & Savings Co., of that city.

-The Americanizing of London's rapid traffic, especially by that known as the "tube system," is likely to receive a check. The enterprise planned by Yerkes of Chicago is not favourably regarded. The Morgan promoters have abandoned their scheme-meantime.

-Apple-growers in the Kingston, Ont., district are seriously handicapped in fruit shipments because of a scarcity of barrels. These cannot, it is reported, be had at any price.

—Scotch miners have demanded an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in wages. About 70,000 miners are affected.

-Grand Trunk Railway System, earnings 15th to 21st October, 1902, \$679,617; 1901, \$597.126; increase, \$82,491.



Special terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

Established 1834





THE WHARF STRIKE.

The 'longshoremen-those employed in loading and unloading ships in the harbour-have chosen an opportune time for dictating new terms to their employers, a period of the year when all shipowners and agents are hurrying to get away before navigation closes, or rather before rates of insurance are advanced. About 2,500 men struck on ...ursday, and used every effort beyond violence to make the strike general. It is believed, however, that some compromise may be effected, as soon as it is pointed out to the men that the rules prevailing in other ports where 30 and 35 cents an hour are paid cannot be exemplified here. It is believed that the rate of 25 cents for day and 30 cents per hour for night work, which was offer d by the shipowners, may be accepted. As between str kers and owners in various industries, the public may be prepared for a general advance in prices. If employers must pay high r wages, they are most likely to seek for some help from among their customers.

Since writing the above, we learn that the matter in dispute has been adjusted; the workmen are to receive 30 cents an hour for day service and 35 for night work.

CONTEMPTIBLE PRACTICE.

Of all the methods ever resorted to for injuring a rival in trade—and they are, for the honor of business men, rare—none is to be compared for meanness with the sland rous anonymous or "private" letter to customers. This is not often used in a wholesale way, as being too dangerous; it is generally addressed to only a few customers whose trade the writer is anxious to div rt to himself. When, however, circulars of a would-be damaging character are issued, it is more commonly done by someone who has everything to gain and nothing to lose—some irresponsible creature who can only be proceeded against as a criminal. We are in receipt lately of a copy of a slanderous circular of the kind, but are glad to say that those against whom it has been directed can afford to despise the contemptible course pursued by the conspirator. We are reminded of the words of the great dramatist-

1817

. . . Put in every honest hand a whip To lash the rascal naked thro' the world."

Such tactics usually fail to accomplish what is aimed at; like the boomerang, they often recoil and inflict more damage upon those who employ them.

STERNNESS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

The chairman of the City Police Department has been nstituting inquiries into some irregularities arising from opportunities connected with the clothing of the force. Mr. Alderman Lebouf has the courage to say what he triaks on subjects affecting the public weal, and it is to be hoped that the policy pursued by himself and, at some distance, by a few other city fathers-we recall the course adopted by the late Alderman Hart-may prove an example which others may not have the audacity to wholly ignore. Had the controlling influence in the Royal Commission on Remounts, which recently made its condoning Recert to the public of the United Kingdom possessed but a modicum-to use a rather far-f tched comparison-of the moral strength of our worthy councillor, the 'i i t r of War would scarcely have escaped with the mild rating given him in a leading London journal. We aw it the result of Ald. Lebeuf's inquiry.

OIL FOR FUEL.

This is the subject of an address delivered before the Utica Board of Trad lately by Mr. W. J. B. Patterson, well known to our citizens as son of a former secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade. Mr. Patterson who has given much research to the subject, adduct some interesting statistics in the course of his address. The annual production of the world of late amounts to 138 million barrels, of which Russia yields 68 millions and the United States 58 millions. Of the latter nearly one-half is con-



sumed at home, the balance exported, chiefly in the form of refined oil. The average price last year was \$1.13 per barrel. The Standard Oil Co. markets about 48 millions of barrels a year, of which it produces nearly one-half, buying the remainder of other producers, taking about 85 per cent. of their total yield. The Russian home market now absorbs over 98 per cent. of the fuel oil produced and about one-third of the refined oil, the balance being exported. Of the entire Russian production about seventy per cent, is used as fuel. "As a steam producer," says Mr. Patterson, "fuel oil has no rival and the demand for that purpose in Russia is constantly increasing. The Russian oil wells are very profitable notwithstanding the fact that they are located far from the seaboard and the producer pays the government a royalty of 46 cents per barrel."

The lecturer went on to say:—"The obtaining of oil is a very much more economical operation than the mining of coal. It requires less skill and is attended with incomparably less risk to human life. Oil reaches the surface much more cheaply than coal possibly can, and if the costs of distribution are equal, it should be a cheaper fuel than coal by any standard of comparison.

Oil is fast becoming practical for all but a very few of the uses in which coal has hitherto been considered indispensable. It is successful in locomotives, meets all the conditions of steam generation in stationary boilers, has lately carried a steamship across the Pacific, is available in many metallurgical uses, and if an advantage should appear in so doing it can be very well used to the exclusion of coal as a domestic fuel. The change of appliances necessary in the substitution of oil for coal is neither costly nor difficult. Such substitution has already taken place where oil is cheaper than coal, and its greater convenience and economy of handling, together with th absence of ashes, will gradually extend its area of consumption into districts where it will successfully meet the competition of coal, even with little if any advantage in a lower first cost."

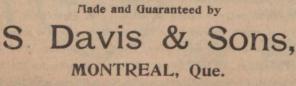
In this connection we may mention that Mr. Joseph Allan, also formerly of Montreal and Toronto, is the Fiscal Agent of the Texas Oil & Pipe Line Co., organized for the purpose, and whose offices are at 141 Broadway, New York.

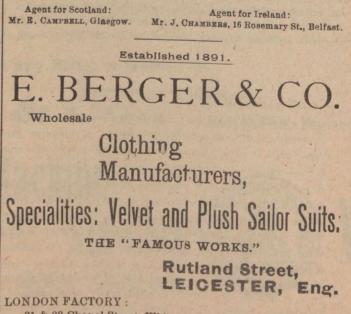
FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday Evening, 30th Oct., 1902.

The financial situation in the States has become considerably brighter, so far as the rates of money are concerned. But cheaper money will not be had this year in New York, the probabilities being quite in the contrary direction as so heavy is the demand for subscriptions to new enterprises and developments of existing ones. Sterling exchange has advanced again, until the price indicates early exports of gold; a few fractional points only remain between the price at which it will be profitable to send gold to Europe. Indeed, some financiers in New York consider that it will be soon necessary to export gold. The tightness of the market may be judged by bankers negotiating 70 day bills to renew loans due in November, which will then mature after December dividends, etc., have been disbursed, and there is a greater supply of cash. Meanwhile gold is arriving at San Francisco from Australia, and, somewhat singular

El Padre Needles 10 CENTS. VARSITY, 5 CENTS. The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly half a century's experience can produce.





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Widnes Foundry Company.

1841.

ESTABLISHED



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

to say, gold has been sent from London to South Africa, which seems like sending coals to Newcastle. Part of the purchase money paid by the Shipping Combine for the White Star and Dominion Lines has been sent to London. There will be \$10,000,000 of gold bonds issued in addition to \$120,000,000 share capital. Consols stand at 93.

The Bank of England has announced that the stock required for the current quarter's investment on account of accumulative dividends was purchased on the 6th inst. at the following prices, viz.: Consols, 93% per cent.; £2 10s per Cent., 93½ per cent.; Local Loans stock, 99% per cent.; War stock, 98 per cent.; India £3 10s per Cent., 106% per cent.; India £3 per Cent., 99¼ per cent.; India £2 10s per cent., 871% per cent.; Metropolitan Consolidated £3 10s per Cent., 107¼ per cent. There are now 8,514 accounts on which the dividends accumulate automatically, and the amount of capital is £1,732,627. The figures a year ago were 8,093 accounts and £1,659,089 capital.

The local stock market has had a very quiet week. There seems to be an entire lack of confidence on both classes of operators, hence between them, the business has fallen very flat. Messrs. Ames & Co., Toronto, have issued a circular re the Dominion Coal Co., which is couched in most gloomy language. The mines owned are said to have a capacity of 400,000 tons per month, and in September the output was 313,947 tons. Success to this great undertaking all desire, but it is quite possible for it to be injured by injudicious booming. Pacific has had a relapse down to 134, but is rallying, but not vigourously, as the life seems to have gone out of the market. Dominion Iron & Steel have been selling at 57 to 58; preferred 96%; Dominion Coal, 131 to 132½; Toronto R'way,



25f 12c; Berlin, 20m 46pf. In New York, call money $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$; trade paper $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6. Local foreign exchange, 60's, 9 per cent., demand, $9\frac{5}{8}$. The Canadian railways show gains over same season last year. The Treasurer of Romney Township, Ont., is charged with being \$2,000 short in his accounts. Money remains as last week, call loans 6 per cent., with no sign of relaxation.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Oct. 30, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

- 一部 的 五茶 (1)			A	verage
				same
	Share	es.		date
Banks.	sold.	Hig'st.	Low's	t. 1901.
Montreal	17	2621/2	261	260
Molsons	122	216	215	.205

Hochelaga 1	137	137	140
Miscellaneous.			
Canadian Pacific Railway Co 3508	137.1/4	1341/2	110
Ditto. new 175	137	135	
Montreal Street Railway 492.	.280	275	2721/2
Montreal Power Co	98	96	971/4
Toronto Street Roilway 200	119	1171/2	
Halifax Street Railway 50	1031/4	1021/2	96
Toledo Railway 20	353/4	343/4	
Twin City Transit 698	121	119	983/4
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co 190	100	991/2	110
Comercial Cable 428	177	1751/4	1811/2
Montreal Telegraph 10	1651/2	1651/2	170
Dominion Cotton 50	561/4	and the second sec	49
Payne	151/2		15
North Star 500	17	17	
Dominion Coal, common 530	1331/2	131	
Diamond Glass 133	140	140	471/2
Detroit United Elec. Ry 480.			
Dominion Iron & Steel, common 4395	891/4		
Ditto. pfd	98	561/2	10
Pra	90	96	81

___LEICESTER, England.

George Hassell & Sons,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Freehold Shoe Works,

We supply our goods 333 p.c. less than any other country, under the New Ca adian Preferential Tariff.



HAM, BAKER & Co.

ENGINEERS,

Grosvenor Road, WESTMINSTER, SW., LONDON. Eng.

PATENT "INSIANTANEOUS" PENSTOCKS

"Exeter" Pattern.

Specially designed for Bacteria Beds.

Special Rates to Canadians, under the New Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted when received.

Bonds.

Ogilvie	119	1181/2	
Montreal Street Ry	107	1053/4	
Call. Colored Cotton 1000	1001/2	1001/2	98
Dom. Iron Steel	90	893/4	80

-London Clearing House.-Total for week ending Oct. 23, 1902, clearings, \$814,937; balances, \$155,965.

Ottawa Clearing House.—Total for week ending Oct. 23, 1902, clearings, \$2,402,901.84, balances, \$806,679.92; corresponding week last year, clearings, \$1,676,702.12, balances, \$404,056.33.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 30, 1902.

From the most necessary commodities of the dining table and the kitchen, the advance in prices is now spreading until even the little child finds its coming Christmas supply of sweets likely to be affected. Sugar is advancing, being quoted higher this week. Confectioners' flavorings are rapidly advancing. Butter is slightly higher. Oheese maintains its high level value. Wheat is steadily creeping up. Rolled oats are dearer. Leather is firm, with a particularly good movement in dongola assisted through the advance in dry goatskins. Hardware and other heavy goods are moving brisker now that water navigation is drawing near the close.

BUTTER.—A good business passing with market showing continued strength, and prospects of higher prices ruling. Choicest creamery meets with buyers at $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 21c for export and 1c higher for jobbing trade in the city. Undergrades are more sought after and range from 17 to 20c. There is also a better demand for fresh dairy; the supply is light and prices have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Choicest fresh, fancy, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17c; undergrades down to 15c, and selling well. A few fresh rolls are arriving and sell at 17 to 18c lb.

CEMENTS.—Arrivals for week 10,683 brls and 104,000 bags Belgian and German cement; 111,000 fire bricks. Dealers are very busy filling orders and prices are firm. Something like old times in the trade is now apparent, as Western orders are being rushed out, 1,000 brls. going on steamer some days ago, on a single order.

CHEESE.—The market is rather softer in tone with the advance checked. Business for the week has been light. There is no actual decline noticeable, but to push sales holders would require to accept less money. Finest Western $11\frac{14}{3}$ to $11\frac{3}{8}$ c; Eastern, 11 to $11\frac{14}{3}$ c.

DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME.—Prices firm and supplies wanted. Turkeys 11 to 12c lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c lb.; geese 6 to 8c lb.; fowls, 7 to 8c lb.; chickens, 9 to 10c lb. Partridges 85c to 90c per pair.; No. 2 do., 60c per pair;



To prevent the hand slipping on the blade, and to aid and relieve the hand in cutting. Attached to Butchers'. Sticking, Siding and Scymeter Knives; also to Ham and Beef Slicers, Cloth Cutting Knives, Bread Knives, Fishmongers' Knives, Carvers, Choppers, etc.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

E. T. Markham & Co., 42-41, Cloth Fair, LONDON, E.C., England.

Inventors and Patentees f Oval Duplex Steels, and of Cruets with Mustard Lids HINGED on the stem of the Cruets instead of being fixed on the glass.

spruce 80c; venison 7 to 8c lb., and 10 to 12c lb. in saddles.

DRUGS .- The very high price reached by peppermint oil and kindred extracts, such as spearmint and menthol, has created quite a stir in the trade. Other essential oils will be also affected, for they will be to some extent substituted, such as in the making of candy, etc. Citric acid remains very flat. Cocaine, hyd., is in a good position for an advance owing to the high cost of crude abroad, but competition keeps prices down. The cost to import is greater than the spot price. A private letter from Liverpool says:-Rumours of an advance in cr. tartar have been heard for some time. It is reported to be 1s per ewt. dearer each day, but no actual advance has resulted. The raw material is very scarce. Opium remains unchanged. Oxalic acid has advanced, and next year's range of prices will be higher. Cod liver oil is very firm. A cable of the 21st inst. quoted 170s per barrel of 25 imperial gallons, and another cable of the 28th reported a further advance of 30s.

EGGS.—Receipts are light, fresh stock being scaree, with prices advancing. Selected is worth 21 to 22c; straight lots 18 to 20c. Cold storage stock is now showing more freely and meets with good sale at 17 to 18c, but as large offerings are likely to be on the market before many days prices will probably rule easier. Limed eggs, 16 to 18c as to quality; No. 2, 14 to 15c.

FISH .- There have been few quotable changes since last r port. Fresh B. C. salmon is somewhat lower, and haddock is firmer. Codfish is also scarce and higher. First azivals of British Columbia fresh hahbut and salmon, lirect by express, reached Montreal this week, being consigned to Leonard Bros. It is expected a large trade, in this way, will shortly be built up. Quotations:-Salt fish.-Labrador salmon, No. 1, \$14.00 per barrel; Loch Fyne herrings, \$1.15 per keg; salt herrings, held over stock, bbls., \$4.50 to \$4.75; new Labrador herrings, barrels, \$5.25; do., half-barrels, \$3.00; green cod, No. 1, \$5.50; do. No. 2, \$4.50; large, \$5.75. Fresh fish .- Frozen Restigouche or Gaspe salmon, 16c to 17c; B.C. salmon, 13c to 14c; haddock, express stock, 5c per lb.; pike, 7c; whitetish, 8c; pickerel or dore, 8c lb. Trout, 8 lb. Smoked fish. --Smoked herrings, 10c per box; finnan haddies, new stock by express, 61/2c lb.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1 per box; St. John bloaters, \$1.00 per box. Kippered herring, \$1.00 per half-box. Prepared fish-Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c lb.; boneless fish, loose in 25-lb. boxes, 41/2c; dry cod, in cwt. \$4.75 per cwt.; skinless cod in cases \$5.00 per case

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—There is considerable disappointment in many parts of the country over the apple crop, which is turning out inferior in quality, or rather it must be graded inferior because of the prevalence of the scab, which greatly injures the appearance. The Fruit

manship.

AWARD OF MERIT

MAYOR

WARD

Engineers & Shoe Machinists, 315 Belgrave Gate, Leicester, ENGLAND.

Sole Cutting Knives

A SPECIALTY.

Depth 4 inches and 41/8 inches.

FACTORIES FITTED

THROUGHOUT.

Price List on Application.

Our Deep Knives for the Revolution Press are guaranteed to be of the best steel and work-



Every Manufacturer should see our NEW DESIGNS in

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.

These Shoe Machines, are supplied to the Canadians by us, 331/2 p.c. in their favour, under the New Preferential Tariff.

891

GARDNER & SONS LIMITED.

Telegrams :-- Theorem Patricroft, Codes :-- A. B. C. 4th Edition and Engineering. The Gardner Oil & Gas Engines,

Patricroft, Manchester, England.

Makers of:

Gardner Oil Engines—Petroleum. Gardner Gas Engines—Town or Producer Gas. Gardner Spirit Engines—Gasoline, Benzoline. Gardner Alcohol Engines—Methylated Spirit. Gardner Launch Engines—Oil, Spirit or Alcohol. LONBON OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS,

Marks Act provides that no apples may be marked "firstclass" when there is a greater proportion than 5 per cent. of scabbed apples, and the result is that in some sections of Ontario there are practically no first-class apples. The farmers are anxious to have as many barrels of firstclass apples packed in their orchard as possible, but the dealers are learning from dear experience to put the great bulk of this year's crop up as second-class. It pays to ship only first-class apples to England, and there is such a surplus of second-grade apples that the dealers don't know what to do with them. On an average it will cost this year fifty cents per barrel to pack the firstclass apples in this crop after they are on the ground, owing to the large amount of sorting to be done. In one orchard in Niagara district, for instance, only 35 barrels graded first-class out of two hundred barrels packed. As the barrels cost 30c or 32c apiece, it is estimated that the package and packing on a barrel of No. 1 apples will amount to \$1. The cause of all this difficulty in the apple crop is the wet season, which favored the growth and spread of the scab. Some sections are unaccountably free from it, but as a whole the disease is general over the apple-producing parts of the province. Orchards that were well sprayed have escaped, but the rains were so frequent, and sunny days so scarce, that in a great many orchards spraying was of no avail. Fruit inspectors, growers, and shippers are all worrying over the state of the apple trade which the prevalence of scab has caused, and there will doubtless be a good many prosecu-

Photo of 20 B. H. F. Oil Engine. Engines from ½ B. H. P. Horizontal and Vertical. Tube Ignition with Ignition Valves. Electric Ignition. More than 2000 Engines Sold and Working Successfully in all Parts of the World. 200 Engines Always in Progress. 87 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

> tions for wrong packing before the season is Quotations: Jamaica oranges, \$3.50 to \$6.00; do., over. boxes, \$3.00; lemons, 360s, \$3 to \$3.50; do., 300s, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bananas, \$1 to \$1.50; new figs, mats 31/2c lb.; do.boxes 8c to 12c per lb.; new dates, 5c per lb.; cranberries, \$9 to \$9.50; 50-lb. crates Spanish onions, 50c to 60c crate; bbls. apples, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Spy apples, \$4.50 per barrel; blue plums, 60c per basket; Bart. pears, 40c to 50c; sweet potatoes, \$3.00 barrel; champion grapes, 22c basket; .Malaga grapes \$5.50 to \$6.50 keg; crab apples, \$2.50 barrel; Tokay grapes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 4 basket crate; Niagara grapes, 221/2c per basket; Roger grapes, 25c per basket; Delaware grapes, 30c per basket; cocoanuts, \$3,50 per bag; almonds, 13c; walnuts, 14c; pecans 16c; peanuts, Bon Ton, 12e; Sun, 10e; Coon, 71/4-, enestnuts, 11e lb.; pineapples, 20c each; red onions, \$2.25 per barrel.

> GREEN HIDES.-No change in prices. Beef hides 9, 8 and 7c lb.; calfskins 10 and 8c; lambskins 60c each.

> GROCERIES.—Another advance of 5c on sugars last Monday brings standard granulated to \$3.80 and branded yellows \$3.15 to \$3.65. The canned tomato situation has not been relieved, except the relief from using to which many must soon be subject. Following is a report of an experienced merchant on the tomato question: "This question seems to be a serious one with the grocery trade just now. Don't worry if present high prices prevail. You will buy them right when wanted in the spring. My idea of what a retail merchant should buy, if he did a trade of \$20,000 a year would be: To sell at 15c tin, 10 cases; to sell at 2 for 25c, 25 cases; at 10c each, 100 cases; at 3 for 25c, 300

Telegrams: "GROVES," Salford, England.

Registered Offices : Salford, England.

Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., BREWERS & BOTTLERS,

Salford, Eng.

Regent Rd. Brewery, | Globe Bottling Works, | Alexandra Brewery, Salford, Eng. Manchester, Eng.

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

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

cases, and 7c per can, 500 cases. Am I right? If so the pack of this year will last Canada for the next five years at present prices. You may buy tomatoes next spring at 85c. If you have to pay high prices, buy one case at a time. Tomatoes are not good quality, anyhow." This will suggest itself as at least safe advice. Molasses, rice, et., are unhanged.

OILS, PAINTS, ETC.-Linseed oils are 1c gall. lower, being 70 to 72c for raw and 73 to 75c for boiled, as to quantity. Turpentine has advanced, being 76 to 78c as per quantity. Cod liver oil is higher, having advanced 30s per barrel in the English market, during the week. White lead is unchanged.

PROVISIONS .- Dressed hogs are showing a slight decline, country killed being sold at about \$8 per 100 lbs., and abattoir dressed at \$8.50 to \$9. Cured meats hold steady.

Woor .- Considerable sales of Cape wool are being made in small lots at 17 to 171/2c. While prices are very firm and showing some advances abroad, there is no change here. The next series of London auctions will open on Nov. 25th. Wool continues strong at Boston, with the tendency upward. Sellers seem contented to let the market take its course, well knowing that, without boom or excitement, all the wool they have will be wanted at betterprises. Manufacturers have been in the market, both large and small, and they have bought considerable ,wool paying full prices and prices a little higher in a good many instances. Mill representatives admit that they have smaller stocks of wool at hand than usual at this time, and that a continual running of the mills means a good deal of wool buying. Territory wool is in a very strong position. Predictions are heard from well-posted merchants that fine staple territory is going to 60 cents, with even 65 cents suggested.

HART & LEVY, Ltd.

Wholesale and Export

> Clothing Manufacturers.

OF HIGH CLASS CLOTHING ONLY, FOR MEN AND YOUTHS.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff, 33^{1/3} p.c., in favour of Canadians.

. Leicester, England.



In Toronto, oa Tuesday, the 13th day of January next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock, noon The chair with be dard, By order of the Board, B. E. WALKER,

General Manager. Toronto, October 28th, 1902.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 29th of October, 1902.

By order of the Board. D. COULSON,

General Manager.

signed to make an exhaustive investigation of the methods now being pursued by manufacturers of oleomargarine to give their product a shade of yellow, though stamping it at oneEstablished 1828.

1828



Manufactured in England and packed in 28 lb. Galvanized IRON PAILS, and numerous other packages to suit all tastes. Choicest quality and full weight.

LARD OIL.

For delicate machinery is the finest known.

BAR MOTTLED SOAP.

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

fourth cent per pound, has been advised, says a Washington letter, of the use of a variety of methods, all of which are claimed by the manufacturers to be entirely within the law. These methods include the baking of cotton oil and oleo oil, the roasting of salt, etc., and, generally speaking, do not embrace the addition of any ingredient other than those recognized by the department as legitimate prior to the passage of the new anti-oleomargarine law.

The baking of cotton oil is being investigated with special attention for several reasons. This is the principal vegetable oil which oleomargarine manufacturers have used in the past, and if it can be so treated by the mere application of heat as to give to the finished product a satisfactory color, the Internal Revenue Bureau officials recognize that it will be very extensively employed, Heretofore, cotton oil has not been used in some of the fine grades of oleomargarine because of the relatively low melting point of the product in which it is employed. When used in its natural state it imparts a yellowish tinge to the product, but after standing for any length of time the goods are said to take on a greenish cast, which is not altogether desirable. The baking of cotton oil is

said to eliminate this characteristic and to give to the product a straw color which makes it entirely acceptable. In addition it is said that the baking of the oil has a tendency to drive off the more volatile constituents, so that the oleomargerine in which baked cotton oil is used develops a melting point on a par with that of the highest class goods heretofore in the market.

The baking of oleo oil is said to impart even a higher color to the finished product than cotton oil, but is not so desirable for other reasons, among them the fact that the baked oil is not so homogeneous and does not work up into so uniform and desirable a product. The relative high cost of oleo oil makes it necessary to use much care in its treatment, and experiments along this line seem to have proven rather unsatisfactory up to the present time.

The roasting of salt as a method of coloring oleomargarine is said to have proven successful so far as imparting a reddish-yellow tinge to the product, but in many markets this is undesirable. Manipulation in the roasting process and the application of definite degrees of heat are said to enable the manufacturer to change the color within certain limits without altering the quantity of salt used. In all cases, however, the resultant color is a reddish tinge rather than straw yellow, which is desired.

Cable Address : "DUCHY," Liverpool.

LARD.

The reports concerning the methods above outlined are now being carefully considered by the internal revenue officials with a view to determining whether the baking and roasting processes referred to can be considered as "artificial coloration." There is nothing in the original oleomargarine law or in the new statute which prescribes the manner in which legitimate constituents of oleomargarine shall be treated, and it is an open question whether the addition of any other constituent, properly subjects the resultant product to the 10 cent tax. While the Internal Revenue Bureau in solving doubts with regard to the administration of the taxing laws is always disposed to decide in favor of the Government, leaving the taxpayer to his remedy in the courts, yet up to the present time the officials seem to be of the opinion that, if the usual amount of cotton or oleo oil is employed in the manufacture of olemargarine, the mere treatment of either constituent by baking, or any other process of heating, cannot be said to render it subject to the 10 cent tax, even though a distinct shade of yellow may result.



Special Terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

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, (Bark Tanned) Leather Balata Belting. Fire Engine Hose. Pump & Hydraulic Link Belting. - Butts. "Acme" Cotton & Hair Belting. -

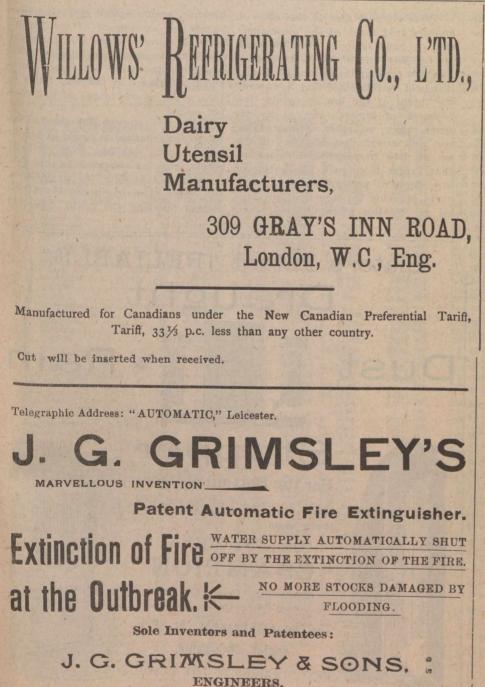
Only Manufacturers of the Original Genuine

HELVETIA LEATHER FOR LACES, BELTING, &o.

Prices and Samples Free on Application.

Halford St.,

Enquiries solicited. Our Stock is the Largest in the Kingdom



Cut will be inserted next week

LEICESTER, England.

With regard to the use of roasted salt the Bureau officials are not quite so clear, for the reason that a very small quantity of salt is employed in the ordinary manufacture of oleomargarine and in some cases none at all. The Bureau has been disposed to insist that constituents giving the product a shade of yellow shall be used in such substantial quantities as to constitute essential component parts of the finished goods, and it is a question whether the small quantity of salt employed, if it be roasted so as to change its color, comes within the definition of an "essential constituent." Even on this point, however, the officials seem to be disposed to hold that, provided no less a quantity of salt is employed than has been in use heretofore, it cannot be held to be an "artificial coloration."

The representatives of the butter people very naturally take exception to all methods of coloring oleomargarine above outlined. They contend that the term "artificial coloration" as used in the law applies to mere manipulation as well as to the addition of coloring agents, and that the baking of cotton oil, for example, is an artificial process, which brings the resultant product into the class subject to the 10 cent tax. It is probable that these questions will all be brought before the Commissioner at hearings in the near future as soon as reliable data and samples can be obtained. It is also understood that further hearings will be given on the subject of the use of palm oil as soon as the manufacturers have devised means by which 10 per cent. or more of this oil can be used without imparting too high a color to the product.

It is obvious that if the baking of cotton oil proves a success from the manufacturer's standpoint, and its use is permitted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the consumption of this article in the oleomargarine industry will be very materially increased. The average annual output of oleomar-

Marion & Co's "Folding Imperial" Cameras

No. 20 Folding Imperial.

Cut will be inserted as soon as received. It is covered leather, R.R. Lens, F8 with Iris diaphragms, time and instantaneous Shutter, reversible View Finder, Cloth Bellows, rising front, focussing scale and focussing screen, rack and pinion extension swing back and front cross movement of great extent for the front carrying lens, and automatic triple extension of bellows, 17 inches. This allows of lenses of every variety of foci being used, including telephoto work of low magnifications. We know of no such complete equipment at the price, enabling as it does the user to undertake any and every class of work including one double plate-holder, pneumatic release, and tripod bushes, complete in stiff cloth carrying case.

Price complete as described above, 5 by 4 plate, £6 10 0

Extra Plate-Holders, 5 by 4, each 2 9

garine is now in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 pounds, and, should it be found practicable to utilize 10 or 15 per cent. of cotton oil in the manufacture of the greater part of this product, a much larger demand would be created for one of the very hignest grades of oil now produced.

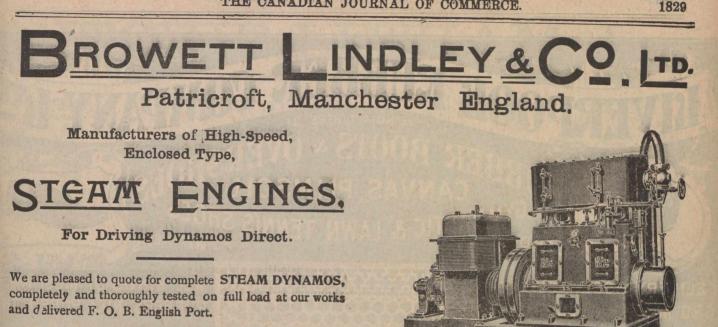
The blunder made by the authors of the new anti-oleomargarine law in failing to take into account the fact that large quantities of oleomargarine manufactured before the new law took effect and tax-paid at 2 cents per pound would still remain on the market after the law went into force, on July 1 last, has caused the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a great deal of trouble. The new law only contemplates oleomargarine taxed at 1/4 cent, or 10 cents per pound, and the new rates of special tax are fixed to cover manufacturers and dealers in these two classes only. When the law went into force, however, it became necessary to provide special taxes for dealers handling nothing but oleomargarine manufactured prior to July 1 and stamped at 2 cents per pound, and the Comissioner, following the rule of deciding all doubtful questions in favor of the Government, issued a regulation putting the held over oleomargarine into the same class with new 10-cent goods and requiring dealers therein to pay the highest rate of special tax. Special investigations, however, have developed the fact that a large amount of this held-over oleomargarine was free from color, and the Cofmissioner is now compelled to issue a supplemental ruling placing such oleomargarine in the same category with new goods and paying 1/4 cent per pound. This ruling is as follows:-

"The attention of Collectors and Revenue Agents is called to Circular Letter dated July 16, 1902, which called for the collection of the higher rates of special taxes from such wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine as had paid the smaller rates of special taxes and who had been found to have sold oelomargarine tax-paid and removed from the factory prior to July 1, 1902. "From evidence filed in this office it appears that much of the oleomargarine on hand tax-paid when the new law of May 9, 1902, went into effect, was free from artificial coloration, and it is held by this office that it was not the intent of the law to require the payment of higher rates of special taxes when no other oleomargarine was sold except that described in the act as 'free from artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow.'

"In pursuing the investigations called for by this office Collectors and Revenue Agents before reporting taxpayers for assessment of the higher rates of special taxes will ascertain whether sales have been made of any class of oleomargarine other than upon which is imposed by the Act of May 9, 1902, a tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound.

"When it is conclusively shown that the oleomargarine tax-paid prior to July 1, 1902, was free from artificial coloration, even though it be sold subsequent to that date, the payment of the lesser rates of special taxes will suffice, provided the dealer has sold





Sound & Reliable British Manufacture.

NAME.	Par Val'e,	Capital Sub- scribed,	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent. Price Oct. 30 (Bid)	Cash value per S
British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor	243 50	4,866,666	4, 365,666 8,000,000 850,000	1,776,383 2,000,000	3	Apl. Oct		380 48
Conmercial, Windsor	40	500,000	850,000	60,000	3		105	80 00 42 00
Dominion Eastern Townships	50	2,500,000 2,000,000	2,500,000 1,742,535	2,500,000 1,200,000	81/2	May Jan July	244	122 00
Halifax Banking Co	20	600,000 2,000.000	600,000 2,000,000	500,000	31/2	Feb. Aug	135 .	35 00
Hamilton	100	2,000,000	1,981,000	950,000	314	June Dec	189	282 50
Imperial Merchants' Can	100 100	2,868,000 6,000,000	2,868,982	2,438,595 2,600,000	5	June Dec	340	240 00
Molsons	50	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,150,000	41/2	Oct April	215	161 00 107 50
Montreal	200 30	12,000.000 1,469,700	12,000,000 1,430,550	8,000,000 850,000	3	June Dec May Nov	259 195	518 00 58 50
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500.000	700,000	6	Jan July	and the second second second	300 00
Nova Scotla.	100 100	2,000,000 1,400,000	2,000,000	3,800,000 425,000	41/2	Feb. Aug. June Dec		260 00 129 80
Ottawa People's of N. B	100 150	2,900,000	2,000,000	1,765,000 155,000	41/2	June Dec	225 250	225 00
Frovincial	25	180,000 873,487 2,500,000	1\$0,000 781,248 2,500,000			June Dec	155	155 00
Quebec Royal	100 100	2,000,000	2,500,000	\$00,000 1,700,000	314	June Dec Feb Aug	1.00	118 00 183 50
sovereign	100 100	1,300,000	1,031,000 200,000	190,00 45,000	216			
Standard	50	1,000.000	1,000,000	850,000	5	April Oct April Oct	246	128 00
Toronto Traders	100 100	2,500,000	2,499,000 1,350,000	2,599,000 350,000	3	June Dec June Dec	240 125	240 00
Union (Halifar)	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	505,606	81%	Mch . Sept	168	84 00
Union of Canada Western	100 100	2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000 419,000	656,000 150,000	314	June Dec Apl Oct	190 140	120 00
	50	630,200		207.000	3	Jan July	117	58 FO
rit. Can Loan & Low Co	100 100	5,000,000 1,987,900	680,200 5,000,000 398,481	\$00,000 130,000	48/4	Jan * Jan July	162	162 00
an Colored Class Print	100 100	450 0001	889,214	130,000	8	Jan July	128	128 00
Jan. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo. Can.Per. & W.Can. M. Corpn. Can. Sav. & Loan Co.	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	350,000	8	Jan July		FO CO
an. Sav. & Loan Co.	10 50&71	5,951.350 750,000	1,004,000 5,951,350 750,000 1,350,000	1,490,057 250,000	3 39/4	Jan July Jan July	120 114	18 00
Deminion Sav. and Inv. Co.	100 50	2,500,000	1,250,000	450,000 40,000	*11	Jan July	136	136 00
Jominica Malerman L Cl-	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		10.00	July Dec Jan •	7% 194	36 00 68 m
Dominion Cotton Mills Co Ismilton Prev. and Loan	109	3,333,600	3,333,60 0 1,100,000	340,080		Mar *	56	56 00
TOME Say and Loan Cla	10	3,000,000				Jan July Jan July	The second second second	119 00
mperial Loan and Las Co	50 100	3,000.000 839,850	200,000 1,400,000 734,590	200,000 925,000 174,000	81/4 41/4 8	Jan July Jan July	183 70	91 50 70 00
anded Banking and Loan ond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	100	700,000	700,000 877,267	210,000	3	Jan July	111	111 00
ADD TOOD TOOD OF	50	1,000,000 679,700	678,550	87,500 160,000		Jan July Jan. July	68 -110	34 00
Aanitoba & North-W. Ln Ce Montreal Telegraph Co	100 40	1,500,000 2,000,000	875,000 2,000,000	51,000		Jan July Jan	75	75 00
LONTFORI (Log (Co	40	3,000,000	2,998,640		5	April Oct	165 241	62 40 96 50
Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co	50 100	5,000,000	4,500,000 1,400,000	560,318 600,000	21/2	Feb. * Mch. *	276	188 75
	100	1,250,000	1 250,000 500,000	her and a second	4	Feb Ang	65	65 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv	25 100	373,000	271,993	360,000 150,000	3	Mch Sep Jan July	1371/2	34 37
People's Loss and Deb. Co	50 50	2,000,000	1.200.000	500,000	8	Jan July Jan July	122 42	61 00
Real Est. Loan Co	40 100	578,840 2,088,000	600,000 373,720 2,088,000	50,000 162,355	2	Jan July	76	30 47
Mont Heat Light & Power Co.	100	2,250,000	2,250,000	320,155		May Nov Jan. *	99% 96%	99 75 96 25
	100	2,000,000 1,121,860 6,000,000	2,000,000 724,000	250,000		Jan. *		154 00
Coronto Mortgage Co Coronto Street Railway	100	6,000,000	6,000,000			Jan. * July	1171/2	44 51
Vindsor Hotel							157%	157 75

* Paying quarterly dividende,

none of that article which had been artificially colored. Anything inconsistent with this ruling contained in Circular Letter dater July 16, 1902, is hereby rescinded.

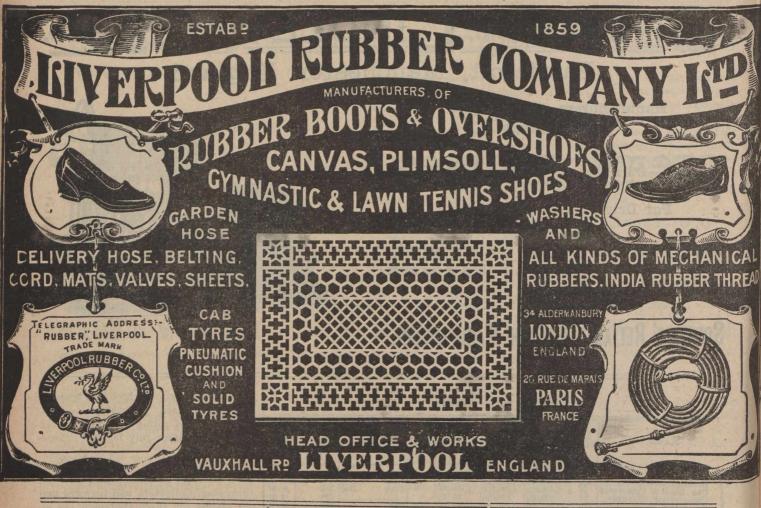
"In case where assessments have been made on grounds contrary to the foregoing, Collectors will forward proper claims for their abatement as erroneous, and if the taxes have been paid claims for refunding may be presented by the tax-payers."

Special facilities will be provided by the Commissioner for expediting the refunds provided for by the above ruling.

Regarding stamping, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made an important ruling granting the manufacturers of oleomargarine and renovated butter the privilege of putting the statutory stamped packages of their product into outside cases, bags or other coverings for shipment. This ruling is a wide departure from the regulations in force prior to the latest revision, and constitutes a concession to the manufacturers which will prove of great convenience. The ruling is as follows:-

"I have to acknowledge receipt of letter in which it is asked if it would be satisfactory to this office if manufacturers of oleomargarine or renovated butter ship their original packages from the factory wrapped in burlap, paper or other covering, in such a manner as to entirely conceal the tax-paid stamps, marks and brands, provided there is stencilled on the outside of such wrappers the words 'oleomargarine,' or 'renovated butter,' as the case may be. You state that you understand that this office has ruled that such wrapping may be used by wholesale dealers in oleomargarine when shipping original package.

"In reply, you are advised that no ruling on this subject has been published, but, in the preparation of the revised regulations No. 9, in June last, it was decided to omit therefrom that part of the old regulations prohibit-



ing the shipping of original packages of oleomargarine in boxes or barrels, or wrapped in jute bags, burlap or heavy paper, it having been shown to this office that such prohibition was detrimental to the business of fanufacturers and wholesale dealers, owing to the character of the product and its liaiblity to injury by reason of heat and acumulation of dust, einders and dirt, when shipped in packages entirely unprotected by some kind of covering.

"It is now held that original packages of oleomargarine or renovated butter may be shipped from the manufactory or place of business of the wholesale dealer securely covered in such a manner as to protect the contents from injury, provided the words 'oleomargarine' or 'renovated butter,' as the case may be, are plainly marked or stenciled on the outside of such wrapper or covering, on two sides thereof, opposite each other, in gothic letters not less than one-half inch square, and so placed as to be plainly visible and easily read.

"It must be understood that the use of such covering is permitted for the purpose only of protecting the packages and contents from injury while in transit, and the same should not be allowed to remain on the packages after they have reached their destination, or when in the hands of the retail dealer. Neither will storage in warehouses of stamped packages thus covered be permitted, but the covering, whatever it is, shall be placed on the packages at the time of shipment and no longer in advance thereof than actually necessary.





The Warp used in the manufacture of this Belting is guaranteed to be made from the BEST quality of the yarn known as Camel Hair Yarn, Special lines in "Self-Lubricative" STEAM ENGINE AND PUMP PACKINGS. Samples and prices free on application.

Address: Waterloo Mills, Oldham, England.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

"It shall be further understood that authority to ship original packages with the stamps, marks and brands concealed will in no manner abridge the right of internal revenue officers to examine such packages for the purpose of inspecting the stamps, marks and brands thereon, or making other investigations.

"The authority here given is merely experimental, and will be withdrawn immediately upon evidence appearing that the concession is made use of for the purpose of evading the law, or the deception of the public or the officers of internal revenue.

A LAND OF VAST RESOURCES.

If Victoria, B.C., is as yet essentially residential, Vancouver is essentially commercial. The terminue of the

ago, says a western corespondent, it is the coming city of British Columbia. Possessing in Burrard Inlet one of the finest and safest harbors in the world, it has regular communication with Vancouver Island, Alaska, San Francisco, Australia and the Orient. Amidst a crowd of people we witnessed the splendid C. P. R. twin-screw lines Empress of Japan take its departure. Prince Chen and several missionaries being among its passengers, and later on we saw its place occupied by a sister vessel, the Empres of China, just returned. Among the city's principal industries are the Vancouver Engineering Works, the Albion Iron Works, the C. P. R. Workshops, the British Columbia Sugar Refinery, the British /Columbia IStone Works, the British Columbia Fruit-canning Factory, the Hastings Sawmill, with a C. P. R., with a population of over 26, dozen or so of saw and shingle mills

000, and built only about sixteen years near the city, and two shipbuilding yards for passenger coasting boats and for the Alaska trade, also for freight and fishing boats. It has very handsome buildings of brick and stone, and many beautiful residences, with miles of asphalted streets. Its drainage system and water supply are good, and it is well served by electric cars, and well lit by gas and electricity. The situation of this progresive city, on a considerable elevation, is most picturesque, commanding, as it does, a view of the Lion Heights, the Crown, Goat, Dam and Grouse peaks, all in the extensive Cascade Mountain range, across the capacious harbor on the north. Then there are the picturesque Fairview suburbs on the south, English Bay on the west, and the celebrated Stanley Park on the northwest, stretching out into the gulf, and forming one side of the Narrows or neck of Burrard Inlet.

1831

The park, nine miles in circumfer-

Telegrams : "ICERIMUS," London; "ICICLE," Durban. Codes in use : AI & A.B.C.

Refrigerating & Lee Making Machinery.

THE "ENOCK" PATENT SAFETY COMPRESSOR is the Simplest, most Economical and most Modern Machine for Ice-Making, Cooling, Freezing, and Cold Storage Works.

Manufactured by us at our Works, Queen Square, W.C., Eng., and guaranteed to be of the Highest Excellency in Design Material and Workmanship. We carry out Cold Storage work in any part of the world.

We Undertake the Following in any part of the World :

To advise and report upon Cold Storage Projects. To survey sites of proposed works with Piers, Jetties and Sidings. To design and supervise the installation of Freezing and Cold Storage Works. To supply complete equipments, including Steam Boilers, Engines, Compressors, Electric Plant, &c., &c.

ARTHUR G. ENOCK & CO., REFRIGERATING

407 to 409 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C., Eng. And Hampsons Buildings, (Box 471), DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, BOX 5463.

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

10.4	LIABILITIES. Bank Statement to Govt.	Capital	Capital	Capital	Reserve	Dividend Rate p. c.	Notes	Bal, due to Dom. Gov.	Balance due to	Deposits by the public,	
	Month ending Sept, 80,1902	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid up.	Fund.	p. annum.	Circulation	aft'r ded'ct. adv'nce for credits, &c.	Provincial Govts.	payable on demand in Canada.	
1 2 9	Toronto Commerce Dominion	\$3,000,000 8,000,000	\$2,500.000 8,000,000	\$2,500,000 8,000,000	\$2,600,000 2,000,000	10 7	\$2,848,337 6,941,484	\$ 28,577 428,943	\$ 102,751 245,295	\$ 4,712,033 13,701,716	12
4	Ontario Standard	3,000,000 1,500,000 2 000,000	2,904,900 1,500,000 1,000,000	2,872,699 1,500,000 1,000,000	2,872,699 425,000 850,000	10 6 10	2,807,935 1,442,958 951,328	21,974 14.924 20,303	78,005 328,564 129,698	6,423,387 2,635,688	34
67	Imperial Traders	4,000,000 1,500,000	2,931,800 1,500,000	2,868,932 1,500,000	2,438 595	10	2,609,331 1,480,220	17,317	217,296	2,852,713 6,263,340	6
89	Hamilton Ottawa	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,600,000 1,765,000	10 9	1,930,331	17,836 25,585	89,293 765,414	2,264,354 4,281,317	8
10 11	Western	1,000,000 2,000,000	500,000 1,300,0 0	434,889 1,108,572	150,000 210,000	7 Nil,	392,110 615,250		50,000	3.113,164 442,231 748,344	10
12	Total, Ontario	80,500,000	26,186,700	25,785,092	15,261,294		23,406,150	575,459	2,006,316	46,938,287	
13	Montreal British North America Provincial Bk. of Can	12,000,000 4,866,666 1,000,000	12,000 000 4,866,666	12,000.000 4,866,666	8,000,000 1,776,333	10 6	8,776,617 3.019,438	1,787,763 5,402	132,506 12,243	23,105 625 5,719,071	13
15 16	Hochelaga	2,000,000 2,500,000	871,637 2,000,000 2,500,000	818,271 1,984.180 2,5(0,000	Nil. 950,000 2,250,000	379	773,113 1,923,588 2,446,279	17,694 18,890 24,281	73,340 96,416 46,392	180,977 2,191,405	14
17 18	Merchants Nationale	6,000,000 2,000,000	6,000,000 1,500,000	6,000,000 1,493,061	2,700,000	76	4,890,358 1,440,969	284,205 16,225	845	5,578,504 5,612,321	17
19 20 21	Quebec Union St. Jean	3,000,000 3,000,000	2,500,000 2,222,200	2,500,000 2,167,800	800,000 650,000	67	2,400,768 2,150,254	15,851 5,032	68,953 103,287 976,556	1,490,772 3,724,316 3,495,779	19 20
22 23	St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships	1.000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	500,200 504,600	263,417 327,290	10,000 75,000	6 6 7	135,423 301,470		25,774 5,647	. 32,675 93,749	21 22
	Total, Quebec	40,366,666	2,000,000 37,465,303	1,982,990 36,903,175	1,200,000		1,749,140 30,007,417	19,582 2,194,925	<u>6,660</u> 1,548,619	1,333,086 52,558,280	
24 25	Nova Scotia Royal Bank of Canada	2,000,000	2,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	97	1,939,093	272,256 119,157		5,352,725	24
26 27 28	People's Union Hallfax B. Co	800,000 1,500,000	700,000	700,000	280,000 642,659	67	680,924 851,695	17,078	32,230	3 ,176,633 577,561	26
29	Yarmouth	1,000,000 300,000	600,000 300 000	600,000 300,000	500,000 40.000	7 5	579,121 76,929	11,232 5,530		811,858	28
30 31	Exchange Commercial, Windsor	280,000 500 000	280,000 500,000	266,070 350,000	40,000 25,000	56	79.948 323.846	10,514		37,044	30
-	Total, Nova Scotia	9,380,000	7,380,000	7,216,070	6,027,659		6,497,565	449,913	32,230	124,735 11,015,204	31
32 33 34	New Brunswick People s St. Stephen's	500,000 180 000	500,000 180 000	500,000 180 000	700,000 160,000	12 8	484,660 158,179	42,372 12,102		825.242 113.544	
	Total, N. B	200 000 880,000	200 000	200 000 880 000	45,000	5	130,300 773,139	<u> </u>		81,216	
35	Merchants, P.E.I Grand Total	500,000	300.013	300,013	175,000	8	281,530		1,079	1,020,002 469,311	35
10	Grand Total	81,626,666	72,162,016	71,084 350	41,130,286		60,965,801	3,267,338	3,588,244	112,001,084	00
100			Star I P. In Card	en sur	and a start	C. Barking		a superi	No M		

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes gold ballion Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads" includes bullion. The figures for the Dawson City Branch are taken from the las, returns received, viz.: 13th September, 1902.

ence, is a remnant and picture of primeval grandeur. Our generous friends drove us round it one lovely afternoon. the Amazonian rifle expert being the driver. The prospect out into the gulf, over the Narrows and back to the harbor, was glorious. We saw an impenetrable tangle of underwood and gigantic trees. Walking round one of them roughly, we found the circle to be 27 paces! But such wonders are only specimens of what often adorns the unexplored forests. Even in Fairview, and but a few yards from our host's residence, my daughter and I went inside a burnt cedar, which could have held twenty of us, and putting a tape line to a fallen tree, a consider-

able portion of which was gone, we learned it measured 225 feet. It is well known, however, that the Douglas fir grows as tall as 300. But to return to Stanley Park, we have only to add that it has a menagerie, an aviary, recreation ground for children, that it is free to the public, and that the street-car runs to the park bridge, where the vision of primeval glory begins. Within the limits of a single letter it would be imposible, had I all the requisite information, to do justice to New Westminster, an elevated, picturesque city of many large industries on the banks of the Fraser, to Agassiz, where there is a Government Experimental Farm, to Ashcroft,

Kamloops, Revelstoke, Golden and other places along the main route of the C. P. R. towards the eastern boundary of the Province.

Do many realize, in the old land, or even in Canada, that British Columbia. the largest Province of the Dominion, has an area of about 410,000 square miles, and that it is three and onethird times the size of the British Isles? Yet its population is only 90,-00. With its favorable climate and immense resources in timber, mineral, agriculture and fish, what scope there is for immigration, and what should its population be! The day will come when it will mount up into the millions. Lying chiefly in the temperate

" The Ashleigh" Registered. PARTNERS { WM. EVANS. WM. EVANS, JUN'R.

WILLIAM EVANS,

Wholesale High Class

.Boot and Shoe Manufacturer...

ASHLEIGH SHOE WORKS, Brunswick Street.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

- England.

LIECESTER,

	BANKS. Liabilities—Continued.	Dep.by public pay. after no- ticeor on fix'd day in Can.	Depesita elsewhere than in Canada.	Loans from Banks in Can, secu'd	Depo.made by a d Balances Due other Bks. inCan	Balances Due other Bks or agts in U. K.	Balances Due bks or agts not in Can. or U.K	Other Liabilities,	Total Liabilities.		1
1 2 2 3 4 5	Toronto Commerce, Dominion	\$ 10,340,044 31.662,295 15,089,901 6,453,395 7,148,952	\$6,792,2 65		\$ 263,706 153.786	\$ 371,508	\$ 2,967 764,805	\$ 21 2,025	\$ 17,798,439 60,692,617 24,421,203 11,247,039		1234
5 67 8 9	Standard. Imperial. Traders. Hamilton. Ottawa.	12,294,274 7,521,319 9,883,410 8,558,196			124,916 1,033 87,106 2,375	743,062 11,467 139,579 207,274	14,213 1,212		11,346,058 21,587,945 11,510,014 17,173,903	••••	5 678
10 11 12	Western. Sovereign Total, Ontario Montreal.	2,357,166 760,269 112,069,221 39,939,176	6,792,265		138 5,120 638 180 783,662	146,425 1,619,315	783,197	14,518 	$ \begin{array}{r} 13,586 188 \\ 3,206,165 \\ 2,325,410 \\ \overline{194,844,981} \end{array} $	·····	9 10 11
13 14 15 16	British North America Provincial Bk. of Can D'Hochelaga Molsons	8,047,530 729,509 5,572,224 11,518,775	25,027,310 2,050,521	549,635	1,252 371,784	486,671 11,111 53	36,325 930 88,763	12,059,650 209,580 103,481 1,882	99,552,662 31,682,575 2,533,850 9,919,301 20,071,717		12 18 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21	Merchants Nationale. Quebec. Union. St. Jean.	15,500,703 3,846,975 4,051,278 5,805,316 253,408	89 ,490		985,359 14,711 197,926 54,819	219,684 13,565	98,187 8,175	1,150	27,632,305 6,878,608 10,515,170 12,490,258		17 18 19 20
22 23	St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships Total, Quebec	$\begin{array}{r}1,062,033\\6,243,883\\\hline102,573,310\end{array}$	27,117,321		2,654,737	731,084	5,712 233,092	5,043 12,380,786	452,325 1,462,900 9,357,565 232,549,236	······	21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28	Nova Scotia Royal Bank of Canada People's Union Halifax B. Co	11,608,928 9,119,306 1,957,225 2,907,567 3,084,295	2,399,944 1,678,407 58,751		323,246 109,044 16,653 10£,042 7,698	171,594 187,113 74,518 773,331 39,412	417,666 486,866 4,207	1,174 581 6,593 20,7 0 3	22,486,630 16,870,350 3,330,556 5,613,386		24 25 26 27
29 30 31	Yarmouth Exchange Commercial, Windsor Total, Nova Scotia	409,689 212,247 836,731 30,130,888	4,132,102	·····	<u>5,394</u> 567,077	1,245,968	3,560	336 1,002 2,947	4,538,955 549,255 333,802 1,304,170	·····	28 29 30 31
32 33 34	New Branswick People's St. Stephen's	2,150,157 267,560 201,057	4,102,102	·····	21,120 2,008		912,299	83,336 785 4,380	55,0×2,104 3,523,553 554,180 432,795		32 33 34
35	Total, New Brunswick Merchants, P.E.I. Grand total	2,619,374 415,118 247,813,411	38,041,688		23,128	459	2,673	5,165 18,009 12,453,860	4,510,528 1,185,506 488,112,355		35

Eastern Townships Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 5 per cent, per annum. Bank of Toronto bonus of one per cent, equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent per annum.

zone, between latitudes 49 and 59 degrees, though extending up as far as 69 degrees in the sub-arctic, the climate generally has similar features to the central portion of Europe between the south of Sweden and the north of France. The modifications are the warm winds of the Pacific, which are tempered by the downward arctic current, causing humidity in the climate of the coast, and which united currents are arrested by the coast mountains, causing a drier climate in the great plateau of the interior. Thus, along with a modification where the Selkirk and Rocky Mountains decrease in the north, there is an alternate series of moist and dry belts from the coast eastward. On the coast in summer the temperature is not high, in winter there is very little snow, but much rain, while in the interior the extremes are greater. "The climate is almost perfect," was the remark made to me by a Vancouver friend who

hailed from Scotland years ago. "A very tempting offer would not take me back," said another. And the climate of the interior is so dry and healthful that a sanitarium is to be established at Kamloops, 250 miles inward, which is said on medical authority to have a much better atmosphere than Los Angeles, California. Nobody that I met wished to go from British Columbia to the east again.

Regarding forest wealth. "Picture to yourself," says Mr. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, "thousands of trees, Douglas firs predominating, of prodigious size, so close together that it is difficult and often impossible for an animal to go between; limbless, except the tops, through which the rays of the sun scarcely penetrate, the ground carpeted with mosses and ferns and the bush of nature all around you, and you can perhaps form some idea of a forest in British Columbia." It is no wonder to have it remarked

that they who have not visited the Province have not seen in all its magnificence a virgin forest of the west. We saw one, partly cut and partly short with forest fire, and we were much impressed. I ventured off the trail for a short distance, and I shall not soon forget the difficulty of getting back. Mr. Skinner of the Forestry Department, Vancouver, speaking of the coast, informed me that there are 16,000 square miles of timber practically untouched, Douglas fir chiefly, cedar and hemlock, and that beyond the 52nd parallel there is an immense area of forest unexplored, probably, in the main, balsam and sub-arctic pine. He added that it will be a land of forests for many generations to come. But it is estimated that fully 50 per cent. of the timber is destroyed by forest fires. The Victoria Government's Year Book says that the Province has the largest area of merchantable timber on the continent of North America. There are



and the second se	BANKS. Assets.	Specie.	Domini'n Notes	Deposits with Dom Govt. for s'c'rity of note cir.	Notes & Cheq. on other bks	Loans to oth'r bks. in Can. secured	Dep.m'de with&bal due from other bks. in Can.	Due from Bks or Ag in U. K.	Bal. due from bks not in Can or UK	Dom and Prov Gov Securit'es	Prov'l or Pub.Sec's not Can.	Railway & other bds deb &stocks	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks in Can.	not in
2345678910	Toronto Commerce Dominion Standard Imperial Fraders Hamilton Ottawa Western Sovereign	\$683,446 917,433 947,616 116,616 206,497 650,723 165,256 2:c6,949 475,432 26,9-3 125,688	\$1,083,374 1,836,752 1,392,733 395,312 341,971 1,844,739 574 830 892,636 943,979 22,647 111,971	\$110,000 350,000 115,000 70,000 50,000 120,000 70,000 100,000 100,000 100,010 21,024 5 027	2,948,726 1,215,389 487,846 362,425 1,250,924 203,550 524,496		$\begin{array}{c} 6,940\\ 7,158\\ 463,602\\ 115,217\\ 117,560\\ 178,191\\ 296,617\\ 269,889\\ 261,024\\ 617,096\\ 16,404 \end{array}$	100,593 1,168,801 221,775		\$ 236,201 1,4x1,157 95,860 50,000 580,081 551,012 522,919 129,876 464,252 160,210	\$ 35,5°8 213,027 711,84' 226,466 1,781,060 1,100,136 4,788 1,705 706 1,063,256 577,729	$\$^2,751.571$ 5,423 713 2,816,668 1,269,166 637 523 1 134,378 1,285,072 452,905 399,987 220,065 09,156	2,376,729 4,409,759 5,695,898 774,356 1,438,653 3,235,769 2,707,257 3,330,182 1,418,128 1,135,141	1,076,000 2
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 20	Total Ont. Montreal B.N. A. Provincial D Hochelaga Moleons Nationale Quebec St. Jean St. Jean St. Hyacinthe S. Townships	$\begin{array}{r} 4,582,609\\ 2,559,796\\ 961177\\ 14,351\\ 149845\\ 374,852\\ 486,840\\ 81,922\\ 285,270\\ 227,704\\ 8,090\\ 9590\\ 143,020\end{array}$	9 440,944 3,040,537 1,451,283 3 1,418 927.245 1,069,848 1,295,225 828,009 900,195 10,154 22,320 151,950	1,111,051 360,006 133,966 39,808 72,100 121,000 211,000 70,000 92 8.0 91,006 3.8 77 15,786 80,000	2,063,369 651,437 36,046 967,037 1,168,780	298,412 251,221	2,849,698 11,705 38,960 145,170 48,904 192,404 3,412 62,286 304,342 67,310 61,344 91,494 573,481	1,683,651 3,476,167 93,772 2,294 166,46 613,777 26,855 181,877 31,958	6,627,085 3 903,770 520,327 11,938 600,637 4 85,921 58,801 157 768 10,100 99,275 493,715	4,221,568 474,053 537,245 767,958 323,769 1,069,400 35,000 201,060 	7,419,516 357,296 1,409,777 313,031 438,889 831,818 823,433 223,267 42,808	16,700,204 6,438,315 341,963 278,582 3,000 1,346,910 4,289,184 	26,521,852 4,547,995 621,103 1,373,321 2,508,956 4,992,230 729,753 2,048,301 1,098,563 15,913 1,346,764	31,348,375 12 2,623,800 13 14 15 16 5 148,622 17 18 1,400,000 19
25 26 27 28 29 30	Total Que, Nova Scotia Royal of Can People's Bk. Jnion Halifax B. Co. Yarmouth Exchange Com'l W'dsor	5,302,517 1,259,757 810,553 70,095 134,766 75,954 27,007 6,512 29,026	$10,077,160 \\ 1,458,426 \\ 974,804 \\ 168,866 \\ 397,338 \\ 226,317 \\ 23,439 \\ 6.150 \\ 39,167 \\ 100,000,000,000,000 \\ 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000$	1,291,297 98,182 98,877 35,000 50,000 30,000 4,190 4,500 15,171	8,059,041 1,252,873 656,751 104,829 216,478 170,433 7 075 4,500 32,974	549,683	1,600,812 45 102,060 15,193 56,951 38 110 44,950 20,588 101,217	4,593,146 16,254 5,588	6,342,247 1,023,179 714,016 18,650 81,520 29,619 31,477 45,142 45,074	3,588,558 293,340 400,000 119,895 645,937 311,340 39,400	4,698.172 1,081,336 414,577 22,630 280 173 385,090 20,000	13,474,929 2,489,236 2,569,377 180,000 138,00 0 17,175 68,800 28,136	19,582,899 3,019,040 1 578,829 207 797 411.634 476,823 	4.511.514 24
33]	Total N. S. N.Brunswick People's St. Stephen's	2,423,670 151,448 7,066 9,854	3.324,507 2)2,427 16,388 11,600	335.920 25,000 8,000 7,398	2,445,913 96,864 8,408 7,461		379,114 62,321 92,814 30,374	21,842 35,160 14,608 159	1,988,677 229,839 45.087 59,670	1,809,912 93,718 36,247	2,203,806 92.738 5,000	5,490,624 196,658 2,3JU	5,753,023 281,593	6,656,750 350,000 33 34
35 1	Total N.B. Icht., P.E.I.	168,368 24,563	280,415 22,964	40,398 13,500	112,733 26,850		185,509 45,367	49,927	334,596 6,568	59,965	97,738	198,958		350,000 35
	Gr. Total	12,501,727	23,145,990	2,792,166	19,165,894	549,633	4,560,500	6,348,566	15,299,173	9,680,043	14,419,232	35,864,715	52,139,367	49.853,547

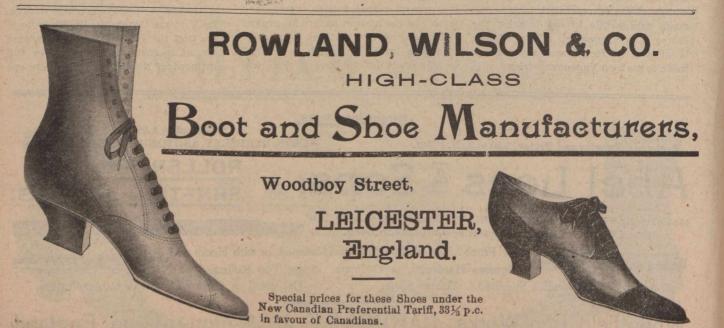
over eighty sawmills at work, with a capacity of 2,000,000 feet per day, but with actual cut of about 75,000,000 feet per annum. What seems incredible to an eastern lumberman is a yield sometimes of 500,000 feet of lumber to a single acre. The prospects of the industry are great, and the owners of timber limits will reap rich harvest.

Notwithstanding the widely-circulated opinion that 1901 was "disastrous" for the mining interest of British Columbia, it appears from Government statistics that results prove the contrary. I was told by a mining engineer, a man of veracity, in the service of a private company, and resident in the Province for fourteen years, that the Provincial Mineralogist, W. F. Robertson, would rather understate than overstate the facts of the case.

It appears, then, that British Columbia has a "Klondike" of its own, and that while the Yukon produced mineral worth \$18,000,000 in 1901, the Province produced over \$20,000,000. The same engineer told me that lead has dropped about two-thirds in price, and silver from 70c to 50c. Alongside this should be put the statement that while the cost of smelting gold and copper ores ten or twelve years ago was \$15 per ton, it is now reduced to \$4.50, and that there is a new process by which it is expected to reduce the cost still further, say to \$2 or \$3 per ton. He added that although the mines about Rossland have dwindled down from about 100 to 6 or 7 paying properties, the latter will in course of time support 20,000 of a population in the city. He informed me further that there was

not so much intentional deception as people suppose. He knows promoters, to whom some people give hard names, who are penniless. There were certain "earmarks" belonging to the paying mines which characterized other prospects, and thus people were honestly led to investments which, 'nowever, turned out worthless. Each country had its peculiarities, and British Columbia has its own, which have got to be learned along the hard road of experience. He thinks there is a "great future" for the Kootenays.

With the exception of salmon and in some cases halibut, the fishing industry is but poorly exploited. Every year is not expected to be productive of the former, and this year was poor. My visit to a cannery at New Westminster was therefore of little account.



	BANKS Assets, con'd	Current Loans. In Canada.	Current Loans elsewh're than Can.	Govt.	Loans Prov.	Overdue Debts.	R.E. be- sides Bk, premises,	sold by	Bank Premises	Other Assets.	Total Assets,	Liability of Direc tors & their firms.	Average	Average of Dom, Note dur. month	Greatest amtNotes in circu'r h dur'g mth	e
10	1 Toronto 2 Commerce 3 Dominion 4 Ontario 5 Standard 5 Imperial 7 Traders . 8 Hamilton 0 Ottawa Western 8 Sovereign	$\begin{array}{c} 14,797,104\\ 9 \ 637,611\\ 7,629,039\\ 14,683,149\\ 7,298,580\\ 11,859,870\\ 10,935,770\\ \end{array}$	8,658,991 656,172 			\$23.949 252,251 35,243 6,375 14,605 28,253 2,143 47,243 161,760 2,571 1,387	162,817 36,593 30,000 42,267 10,551 12,282	13,371 9,823 76,516 31,299 36,174	435,133 125,000 100,000	830,963 11,903 2,466 10,537 25,206 96,914 15,433	\$22,318,625 71,680,004 30,808,024 13,333,660 27,277,809 13,478,185 21,065,726 17,686,362 3,828,432 3,652,280	938,177 465.000 69,099 335,033 168,072 143,924 155.407 95.620	1,479,000 938,000	1,841,000 1,595,000 317 000	2,820,000 1,442,958 971,673 2,730,996 1,491,185 1,976,000 1,991,791 429,215	4 2 4 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
13 14 15 10 17 18 19 20 21 22	Total Ont. Montreal B. N. A. Provincial. D'Hochelaga Molsons Merchants Nationale Quebec Union St. Jyacinthe E. Townships	52,654,692 10,413,737 1,601,565 7,105,140 15,258,952 13,179,191 6,707,75* 6,921,876 11,579,224 573,566	12,115,119 7,854,506 1,898,651 32,373		700,000 305,088	576,080 370,429 97,097 25,168 63,408 94,178 860,324 35,297 30,666 37,256 37,256 10,941 22,887	315,916 27,223 9,630 23,875 46,819 91,194 91,194 48,091 57,734 77,043 77,043 77,043 77,043 77,043	25.000 56,488 7,658 40 602	3,178,169 600,000 508,243 130,000 140,967 300,000 774,480 185,508 224,342 356,166 14,170 19,181 207,165	997,322 345 8:7 8,589,434 135,343 89,283 16,780 134,810 123,340 51,902 3,100 10,903 64,805 64,805 69,707	$\begin{array}{c} 239,516,289\\ 120,872,7^{90}\\ 41,155,925\\ 3,415,835\\ 13,(01,560)\\ 25,148,652\\ 36,556,542\\ 8,913,32^{*}\\ 4,045,919\\ 15,499,929\\ 757,492\\ 1,920,660\\ 12,749,996\\ \end{array}$	2,999,587 2,094,000	4,995,733 2,564,760 865,872 13,680 152,454 876,587 82,600 283,546 226 159 6,225 10,856 141,168		23,859,242 8,776,617 3,019 438 799,898 1,874,723 2,474 374 4,890,358 1,441,974 2,400,768	12 13 14 1. .6 17 18 19 20 21 22
25 36 27 28 29 30	Total Que. Nova Scotia Royal of Can People's Bk. Union. Halifax B.Co Yarmouth Exchange Com'i W'dsor	1,239,764	3,687,465 376,627 126,768		89,910 135,867 119,477	1,188,311 16 607 49,328 31,064 8,751 22,416 5,173 828 23,496	5,643 5,750	384,919 3,192 51,844 4,265	3,460,222 167,940 73,68 60,202 52,000 2,440 8,000 23,312 59,608	9,635,234 12,585 11,7C0 1,014 10,000	294,038,086 27.630,138 20,863,767 4,409,951 7,377,921 5,698,941 918,447 659,407 1,688,140	5,342,471 257,585 152,324 458,627 432,077 7,420 37,802 11,167 128,253	$\begin{array}{c} 5,315,828\\ 1,280,541\\ 644,000\\ 72,403\\ 126,168\\ 75,793\\ 27,500\\ 6,166\\ 28,236\end{array}$	9,894 012 1,528,256 884,000 180,824 355,408 203,462 23,141 6,515 39,226	30,027,853	24 25 26 27 28 29
38 34	Total N. S. N.Brunswick People's St. Stephen's Total N. B. Mcht., P.E.I.	31,070,352 2,275,082 667,958 481,739 3,424,779 1,513,488	4,190,860 430,014 430,014		266,638	157,663 9,738 7,393 15,496 32,627		59,301	446,570 30,000 13,500 12.000 55,500	35,299 8,160 8,160	69,246,712 4,817,405 924,773 687,057 6,429,235	1,480,255 171,242 67,803 55,674 294,719	2,260,807 149,885 6,413 9,975 166,273	3,220,832 242,268 10,972 10,750 263,990	6.718 261 494,269 160,309 139,200 793,778	1.000
	Gr. Total	1,513,488 303,518,223	35,872,043	and the second second	3,7 ō 9,210	15,021 1,969,702		815,963	21,132 7,161,593	7,854	1,697,642 610,927,964	111,333 10,228,365	23,321 12,761,962	21,214 22,751,072	28 3,3 68 61,682,502	35

The salmon canneries of the Fraser. some fifty in number, now largely under syndicate, and reduced in number, actually speaking, begin operations in July and end in September, getting from 2,000 boats or more an average of six to ten million salmon per annum. "I have seen," said a Government official to me, "30,000 salmon in a cannery at one time." Halibut, which attains a weight of over two hundred pounds, and a length of five or six feet, is caught in great quantities around and

north of Queen Charlotte Islands.

Intensive or mixed farming, rather than the production of wheat, is as a rule the most suitable kind for British Columbia. A farmer doing well with wheat on the prairie would be foolish to come west. The wheat in the lower mainland, though big in berry, is soft, but even in the dry belt of the interior. where it is as good as the Manitoba hard, there can never be competition with the prairie. "The production of cereals, with the exception of oats, is

not increasing throughout the Province. This is in line with the policy which has been steadily advocated by the department for the farmers of the lower mainland and islands. Experience has shown that land in these sections can be put to much more profitable uses. Wheat, it is true, is produced in considerable quantities in the Okanagan and Spallumcheen country, and in the vicinity of Shuswap, but even there, under the most favorable conditions for its production, many





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farmers are awakening to the fact that it is not always the best line of agriculture." Co-operative dairying, soiling crops and ensilage, swine, poultry, horn cattle for beef and fruit are industries most productive of success. Much fruit is sent to the northwest, notably from Lord Aberdeen's ranch. I was officially informed that in spots along the rivers and around the lakes, up almost to the 52nd parallel, fruit can be grown magnificently. A young farmer who came from the north of Ireland ten years ago penniless told me that he was now worth \$11,000. He made \$2,000 of that in five years on a farm in the delta of

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the Fraser. He held like others, that the Province will use all its own agricultural produce, and give good prices. too. Speaking of wages, he stated that common laborers do not earn less than \$2 per day, builders' laborers get \$2.50 per day, and teamsters as high as \$60 per month. Of course living is higher, but apparently not so high proportionately as in the east. There are opportunities of variety of labor in the Province not to be had in the prairie, where the single outlet in. land is all. Education is free, and the standard of education is as high as for any other Province in the Dominion. There are schools in Vancouver

and Victoria that would be an ornament to Toronto or Montreal. Churches are of course abundant, at any rate in the cities and towns.

We travelled east through the awful canons of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers; we went on our knees to look up through the car window at some of the towering, snow-capped cones: we admired greatly the deep, wide Beaver Vale, filled with trees like a green lake, but we did not altogether relish the climb up the Kicking Horse Pass, with two engines in front, one in the middle and one behind, on the edge of a gorge a thousand feet below: and we climbed Sulphur mountain at

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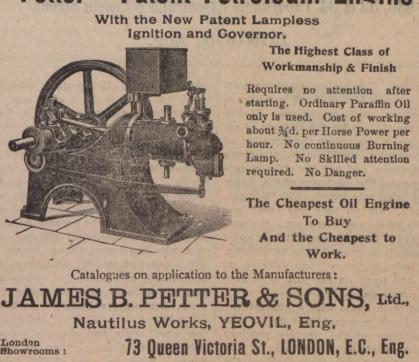
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DIRECT-COUPLED

1837



tions issued by the Dominion and Provincial governments of Canada for the purpose of making known to citizens of other countries the advantages possessed by the various parts of the Dominion, few, if any equal, in point of literary, artistic and typographic merit, a booklet lately completed for the department of crown lands, Ontario. The plan on which it is prepared is comprehensive, and leaves no import and phase of the province, history or resources untouched, while the information with which the book is filled is official and reliable. The facts are set forth, too, in easy, descriptive style, that makes reading almost as pleasant as a novel. Few books of any kind, and certainly none that could be classified as "immigration literature," have been better il-





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lustrated. The perfection of the halftone process had made it possible to reproduce with marvellous fidelity pictures that under the systems of engraving, in use before the invention of photography, would be twenty times as expensive and not one tithe as satisfactory. The pictures which adorn every alternate page of "Ontario, Canada," are all very fine specimens of the photo-engraver's art. Mechanically, the book leaves nothing to be desired. It is printed on coated paper, and bears on every page evidence of care and taste on the part of printer and pressman.

1838

The book opens with a general historical and geographical survey. The foundations of the premier province of the Dominion were laid at the time when the southern half of the North American continent, wrested itself free from British rule. In 1894,

10,000 of the U. E. Loyalists, who desired to maintain their allegiance to the mother land, migrated from New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States, and settled along the St. Lawrence, on the shores of Lake Ontario and the Niagara Peninsula. They were of mixed origin, being of Dutch, German and Huguenot, as well as British stock. Some were farmers but the greater number consisted of discharged officers and men who had served Great Britain in the Revolutionary War, and were unaccustomed to pioneer life. They began the arduous task of felling the trees, clearing the land, the building of rude houses and barns, and planting wheat, oats and potatoes among the charred stumps of the primeval forest. When the war of 1812 broke out, the population .ad increased from practically nothing to 80,000, all of

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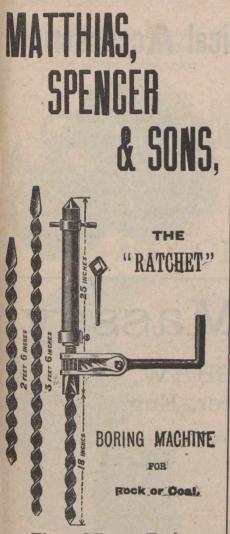
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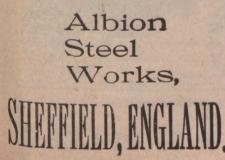
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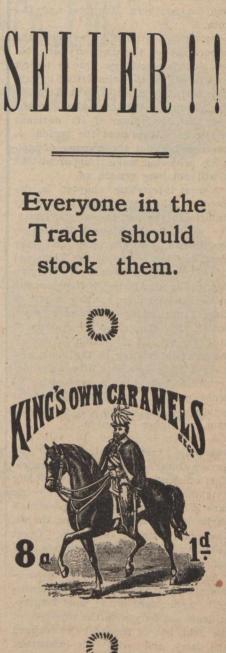
whom, with the exception of a few hundred, were engaged in tilling the land. The principal articles exported from the farms were oak and pine timber, and potash distilled from wood ashes. The slimness of urban improvements is evidenced by one fact that in 1830 there were but five towns in the province with a population exceeding 1,000, viz.: Brockville, 1,130, Hamilton, 2,013, London, 2,415, Toronto 2,860 and Kingston 3,587 At that time the province could boast of one daily paper, and one bank.

The year of 1837, that saw the coronation of Queen Victoria, saw also Ontario's population increased to 397,500. Then followed an influx of immigration similar to that which fifty years later, from '80 to '82, flocked into Western Canada. This inrush of settlement was due to many and diverse causes, the most noticeable, perhaps, being the Irish potato famine in '40.

To-day Ontario has a population of about 2,500,000. Its primary sources of wealth are four in number—its forests, its farms, its fisheries, its factories and mines. Agriculture is still by far the most important industry in Ontario, representing \$900,000,000 of invested capital, and an anuual production of over \$200,000,000.

Those who fondly imagine that Ontario is too well settled to have vacant lands will be surprised to know that only twenty per cent. of its area is yet settled, over 80 per cent. being still in the hands of the Crown. There are still 100,000 square miles unsurveyed, and of this a considerable portion is almost unexplored. The province is 750 miles from north to south, and a thousand miles from east to west. Its Northern point is James Bay, Hudson Bay, while its South point, further south than Boston or Chicago, is reached by Lake Erie.

Regarding the capabilities of Northen, or New Ontario,-which contains nearly 150,000 square miles, and has an area almost three times as great as Southern Ontario-little till recently was known. In 1900 the provincial Government organized a numebr of exploration parties, who traversed the country from the Quebec to the Manitoba border, and northward to the Hudson Bay slope. The result has been to demonstrate the fact that the value of the country, especially as regards its agricultural resources, is far greater than had been supposed That the Northern country contained great forest wealth, and probably great mineral wealth, had previously been admitted, but the astounding fact was not looked for by many that an agricultural region of great fertility, with an acreage greater than that of the whole of Ontario at present under crop, extended from Lake Temiskaming on the east almost entirely across the province. To this section, which lies between the 49th and 50th parallels, has been given the name of "The Great Clay Belt." Almost the whole of this region, which contains 24,000 square miles, or 15,680,000 acres, is available for cultivation, and



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could with ease support a million people. It is well wooded, and is watered by no less than seven large rivers of over 300 miles in length, flowing northward to Hudson's Bay. Nor is the climate any obstacle to successful settlement, for it is in the same latitude as Southern Manitoba and Dakota.

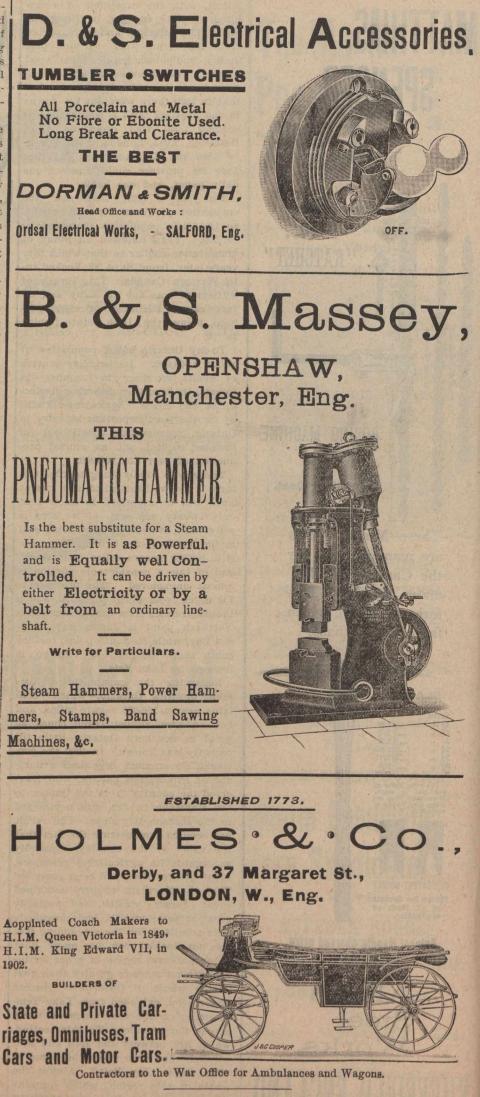
Ontario is gradually realizing the importance of the discovery of this new and rich territory. One of its first results will be the stimulating of railway activity. Afterwards will follow the gradual settling of the country, and the developing of its dormant resources. At present the region is unaccessible, but the number of railroads projected make it apparent that it will not long remain so.

A most interesting chapter is devoted to the attractions offered by Ontario to the tourist and sportsman. The world famed Niagara, the majestic Ottawa, the charming and ever changing lake vistas of the Thousand Islands, and the islands of Georgian Bay, the trout fishing of Nepigon, the moose and cariboo hunting north of Lake Temiskaming-all receive some notice. The chapter on the systems of government and education is one of the most interesting in the book, and gives a fairly complete, if concise, description of the powers of the municipalities and the provincial legislature, and of the system of common and higher education.

A chapter is devoted to rail and waterway transportation. Of the former Ontario has nearly 8,000 miles. The efficient urban and the rapidly extending rural systems of electric cars is mentioned, and the province's unrivalled internal waterways, the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and the Great Lakes, with their improvements and posisbilities, is dealt with.

As is befitting the industry of paramount importance, the chapter devoted to agriculture is the most lengthy. It deals not only with the products of the field, but of those of the orchard and dairy, and with the industries, such as canning and cheese factories, directly dependent thereupon. The incentives to excellence in the direction of agriculture, in the shape of exhibitions, colleges and experimental stations, as well as the various co-operative institutions organized by the farmers themselves for their mutual benefit, are referred to with some degree of fullness.

Perhaps the most informative part of "Ontario, Canada," is the section dealing with the mineral resources of the province. That these are widely spread and varied in character was, in a vague fashion, generally known, but the variety and the abundance of useful and semi-precious and precious minerals to be found in the premier province, when listed and localized, would astonish even one who fancied himself fairly familiar wih the older province. Iron, copper, lead, silver gold, nickel-(of this Ontario possesses the most extensive deposits in the world)-petroleum, corundum, graphite and salt, are among the resources



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the sister province has in its soil. Some interesting statistics respecting the extent and development of each of these sources of wealth are given.

From the section devoted to manufactures, the following concerning the wonderful growth of the "Soo" enterprises will be of interest. This series of industries had its beginning about five years ago in the harnessing of the rapids at the Sault, to which the drop in the level between Lakes Superior and Huron give rise, and its application to the production of electrical energy. By this means heat and power are evolved without the employment of coal or any other fuel. At first 20,000 horsepower was developed, the major portion of which is used in supplying power to the enormcus mills for the production of mechanical wood pulp from the spruce tree, which grows abundantly in the adjacent forest. Forty thousand additional horsepower will soon be avail-· able for other purposes.

The daily output of these mills is 150 tons of dry pulp, in the making of which 200 cords of spruce are consumed. This product is used chiefly in the making of paper, and the output, valued at \$1,000,000 a year, is being shipped to. Japan, Australia, France England and the United States. A large and handsome mill for the manufacture of sulphite pulp,

a more valuable article than mechanical pulp, is now about completed. In the manufacture of chemical pulp, sulphur is required, and for its production the native resources of the country are also being utilized. Sulphur is being obtained from the sulphurous ore of nickel and copper found in the district. This has ineidentally given rise to the development of a nickel property, and the erection of reduction works capable of treating 500 tons of ore daily. In this connection blast furnaces employing heat generated by electricty have been erected from the production of ferro-nickel pig, which is afterwards refined into nickel steel. For the separation of the copper from the nickel, sodium is necessary. In order to procure it, an alkali works has been erected, where Ontario salt is converted into sodium and chloride. From the latter, another factory manufactures bleaching powder.

But the story of development does not end here. In the mining and smelting of iron and its conversion into manufactured articles, the record promises to be even more remarkable. Near Michipocoten Harbor, on the north shore of Lake Superior, very extensive deposits of iron have been secured. Operations in the Helen mir es began in the spring of 1900, and by the following autumn 1,000 tons of ore were being shipped daily to the blast furnaces at Midland. The ore is rich hematite, and it is estimated that, on this property alone there are 30,000,-000 tons of ore in sight. A fleet of eight steel steamers, each of 25,000 tons, is now engaged in transporting the ore.

Important as are all these enterprices, they are likely to be overshadowed by the 'iron and steel industries of which the Sault is to become the centre. Huge blast furiaces for the production of Bessemer steel, armor plate and rail works, and the manufacture of structural materials are projected, and will give employment to thousands of men. The company will built locomotives from its own iron, and railway cars from timber obtained in its own limits. All the machinery for the varied allied industries owned by the concern will be manufactured at its own foundries and machine shops. It will thus be seen that this huge enterprise will be one of the most independent as well as the largest on the American continent.

The concluding chapters of "Ontario, Canada," are devoted to commercial fisheries, and its forest wealth. Both these important sources of wealth are treated with clearness and brevity. A short chapter on "How to Secure Land," giving the necessary particu-

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Potash Jodide. Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid Licorice.—	3 00 3 40 0 30 0 40 0 65 0 80
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Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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lars as to application, prices and regulation, is given at the end of the book, which altogether worthily represents the great province concerning which it aims to give information.

FOREST FIRES.

Canada might draw a valuable lesson from the following Washington ccrrespondence:-The reports of recent forest fires in Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and Colorado, in which many lives were lost, will add to the interest in a special study of the subject which has engaged the Bureau of Forestry for several years. The results of this study, in the form of a bulletin entitled "Forest Fires," by Alfred Gaskill, will be published soon. By impressing the public with some idea of the peril it suffers from forest fires and the enormous damage they do, the bureau hopes to induce more effective legislation in suppressing them.

Investigation has shown that in an average year sixty human lives are lost in forest fires, \$25,000,000 worth of real property is destroyed, 10,274,089 acres of timber land are burned over, and young forest growth worth, at the lowest estimate, \$75,000,000, is killed. A special canvass of the country by MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, OCT. 80, 1902.

	MARKEN CONTRACT
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Chip Logwood Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Fambler Madder Sumac Fin Crystals Fish.	\$ C. \$ C. 1 75 2 50 1 50 1 75 9 70 1 00 9 97 9 07] 0 09 0 12 50 00 55 00 9 32 0 28
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Farm Products.

BUTTER; Choicest Cr	0 21 0 224
Eastern do	0 00 0 00
Under Grades Cr.	0 17 0 00
Townships Dairy	0 10 0 90
Western Dairy	0 161 0 17
Good to choice	0 14 0 15
Western Dairy. Good to choice Fresh Rolls	0 17 0 19
	A . 0 TO

GAS METER=

MANUFACTURERS.

GEORGE NEWTON, LI

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1902.

the Department of Agriculture in 1891 MONTREAL WHOL CSALE PRICES CURRENT. discovered 12,000,000 acres of timber land destroyed by fire.

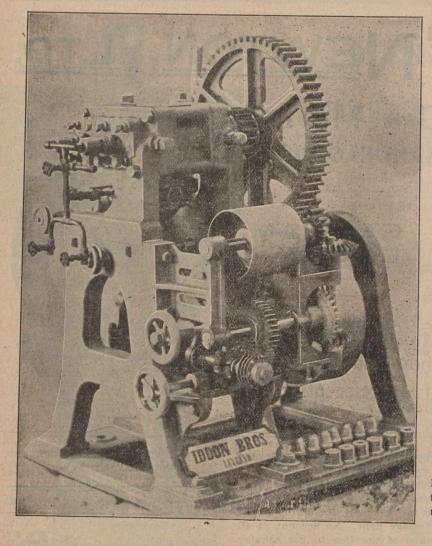
These figures are mere estimates, which fall far short of showing in full the damage done. No account at all is taken of the loss to the country due to the impoverishment of the soil by fire, to the ruin of watercourses and the drying up of springs. Even the amount of timber burned is very imperfectly calculated, and the actual quantity destroyed is far in excess of that accounted for. Forest fires in this country have grown so common that only those are reported that are of such magnitude as to threaten large communities. The lumbering industry in remote sections of the country may be ruined and people forced to flee for their lives without a mention of the disaster beyond the places near where it occurred.

The fires that burnt this year in Washington and Oregon were uncommon only in the number of lives lost. The burning of loggings and mining camps and farm buildings, the loss to the country in the destruction of timber and young tree growth, is of yearly occurrence. Every fall, not only in Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Wyoming, but up and down the Pacific Coast and all over the Rocky Mountain country. fires burn great holes in the forests and destroy the national wealth. The air of the mountains over hundreds of miles is pungent with the smoke of conflagration, and navigation on Puget Sound has often been impeded by smoke. The following comment by Dr. Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, should convey a fair idea of the damage done in the State of Washington: "In less than a generation two-fifths of the standing timber has been destroyed in one of the richest timber regions on the continent, and of the destruction

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 190%.

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INDIA RUBBER ENGINEERS. Brookfield Iron Works, LEYLAND, PRESTON, England. Engineers and Rubber · Machinists, Plans for erection and Completion of New Rubber Works throughout, on

ddon Krothers,

the most modern principle.

Specialities : All kinds of Rubber Machinery,

SPECIAL NOTE: - Buyers of Rubber Machinery, have 331/3 p.c. in their favor by purchasing from the Makers and Inventors in England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1902.

	1
Name of Article.	Wholesale
HardwareCon.	\$ c \$c
Coil Chain-No. 1/2	. 8 85 0 00
9-16	3 75 0 00
*	8 65 0 00
*	
% & 1 in	8 60 0 00
Galvanized Staples-	000 000
100 lb, box, 114 to 134	3 25 0 00
Bright, 114 to 134	2 90 0 00
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1½ Bright, 1½ to 1½ Galvanized Iron:	
Queen's Head.)	A State of the state
Queen's Head, } or equal } gauge 28	4 40 4 65
Comet do 28 gauge	4 10 4 35
Iron Horse Shoes:	Contraction of the
No. 2 and larger	00 3 35
No. 1 and smaller	0 00 8 60
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	1 90 1 95
Car lots	0 00 0 00
Morway, base Am, Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2; ft., 18	0 00 4 25
Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x 2; ft., 18	0 00 3 20
ss ss st 20	0 00 8 20
	0 00 8 30
24	0 00 8 30
	0 00 3 40
** ** ** 98	0 00 3 50
Boiler plates, iron, ¼ in	0 00 2 10 0 00 2 10
3-10 1D	0 00 2 10
Hoop Tron, base for 2 in. and	0 00 2 90
larger	000 2 30
have of ordinary iron, smaller size	
Extras.	(内)出任 年/
Extras. Danada Plates:	
full Polish	4 00
Ord. 52 sheets	2 65
4 60 do	2 70
** 75 do	2 75
Black Iron pipe, 1 in	2 22
1 in	2 45
½ in	2 65
% in	8 40
1 in	4 80
1¼ in	6 80
1½ in	8 30
2in.	11 60
er 100 ft. nett. teel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd	
teel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd	0 08 base
** Spring, 100 108	3 00 0 00
SS Tire. SS	2 30 base
" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs	2 20 base
" Toe Calk	2 90
** Machinery	2 75 base
** Harrow Tooth	2 50
in Plates:	
C Coke, 14 X 20	4 25
	4 50
of Charces and	5 50 6 50
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more than half has been caused by fire. Assuming that the timber would. if standing, have the value of 75 cents per thousand feet, not less than \$30.-000,000 worth has gone up in smoke, a dead loss to the people of the State."

According to the bureau' records. the most disastrous forest fire in the history of this country occurred in October, 1871, simultaneous with the burning of Chicago. It extended all across northern Michigan and Wisconsin and into Minnesota. At least 1,000 persons were burned to death, and 15,000 were made homeless. The property loss has never been calculated. The Hinckley fire of 1894, which destroyed Hinckley and five other Minnesota villages, burned to death 418 persons, destroyed \$750,000 worth of farm and town property, and about 400 square miles of forest. A fire in southeast Michigan in 1881 burned the forest on forty-eight townships, destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of other property, burned to death 125 persons and made homeless 5,000. Another Michigan forest fire, which occurred in 1896, made homeless 2,000 persons and destroyed town and farm property worth \$1,250,-000. Wisconsin lost by fire in May, 1891, 100 square miles of forest and other property worth \$2,000,000. In 1894, in Wisconsin, thirteen persons lost their lives and 3,000 their homes, and \$2,000,000 worth of town and farm property was destroyed in the Phillips fire.

The enumeration of great forest fires could be extended almost indefinitely.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICESCURRENT.

THURSDAY, O .T. 80, 1902.

	Name of Article.	Who	lesale
Terne P	late IC, 20x28	\$ c. 7 50	8 c
RUSS. SI	leat Iron	0 10	0 00
22 and 24	rowntin'd sh'ts		
26 guage		0 0	1 10
Leaa: Pl	g, per 100 lbs:	9 05	8 35
Shot. 100	lb., less 221 p c	0 00	0 04
Lead Pir	e, per 100 lbs.	0 00	6 50 0 00
Zinc:			871p.c.
Spelter.	per 100 lbs	A DESCRIPTION OF	RUN
Sheet, Z	inc "	0 00	5 25 6 00
Black She			0.00
20000 13700	Per 100 lbs.	12.10	
8 to 16 g	uage	2 40	0 00
18 to 20 22 to 24	do		0 00
26	do	2 35	0 00
28	do	2 45	0 00 0
WIRE: Plain gal	The second se	COURS 6	
do d	v'd, No. 5 o No. 6, 7. 8	3 95	0 00
	0 10, 9	3 45 2 80	0 00 0 00
	0 No. 10.	3 55	0 00
do d	o No. 12	3 55	0 00
do d	U 110, 18.	3 05	0 00
đo đ đo đ	0 NO. 14	4 05	0 00
do đ	No. 16	4 55	0 00
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" 3-16	***************	0 181	
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" 3-1	6 m	0 16 0 161	
ath yarn.	*******************************	0 11%	

The General Incandescent Co., Litd., Works & Warehouses: ILFORD. 92a Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng. (SOLD UNDER LICENSE FROM THE WELSBACH COMPANY.) PRICE LIST. G.I.C. Best Quality High Candle Power Mantle 1. 4/6 doz. G.I.C. Silk Mantle 2. 140 -1 5/- " G.I.C. Special Double Woven Mantle, Double Strength, 3. very popular, specially recommended 6/- " G.I.C. Extra Long High-Pressure Mantle, suitable for all 4. High-Pressure Burners 7/6 .. G.I.C Gem Mantle -5 4/6 .. G.I.C. Mantle for No 4 Kern Burner -6 6/- 66

Mantles Made to Customers Specifications at Lowest Prices.

Support British Capital and Industry. Without fear of contradiction we can HONESTLY state that our G.I.C. Mantles are the best on the market, which statement is borne out by Gas Companies, Street Lighting Authorities, Corporations, and leading Traders. NOTE. — Every Genuine G.I.C. Mantle bears the Company's Trade Mark G.I.C. plainly stamped on the Mantle, and customers are requested to see that the Mantle contained in each box is so stamped.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff, 33½ p.c., in favour of Canadians.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, OCT. 30 1902.

	3.343	4.2
Name of Article.	Who	lesale
Wire Nalls.		
Base Price carload	\$ C. 2 50 2 55	8 c
AUI ···	1 1 00	
4d and 5d 55	0 65	
40 and 50 ** 6d and 7d ** 8d and 9d **	0 30 0 15	
16d and 20d "	• 10 • 05	
30d to 60d "	Base	
Building Paper.		
Dry Sheeting (roll) Tarred "	0 35 0 45	0 00
Hides,	PARIA	
Montreal Green Hides	0 09	0 00
" No.1 " No.2	0 08	0 00
"No.2 No.3. Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted Cured&inspect'd Sheepskins	0 00	. 00
Lembaldas and	00 0 0 00	0 00
66 No. 2	0 00 0 00	19 8 2 00
	1 50	2 00
No. 1 B. A. Sele	0 27	0 26
No. 1 B. A. Sele No. 2 B. A. Sole Slaughter. No. 1. light medium & heavy ' No. 2.	0 25 0 24	0 26 0 25
light medium & heavy.	0 28 0 28 0 26	0 29 0 29
Harness.	0 26	6 27 0 32
Upper, light	0 34 0 85	0 86 0 87
Scotch Grain.	0 84 0 85	0 35 0 88
Raglish. Canade Min	0 60 0 45 0 50	0 65
Hemlock Calf.	0 50 0 50	0 60 0 70 0 60
French Calf. Splits, light and medium.	0 85	1 10 0 25
light medium & hesvy	0 17 0 18	0 20 0 20
Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft	0 66 0 16	0 10 0 18
Glove Grain.	0 12 0 12	0 14 0 18
Brush (Cow) Kid	0 15 0 11	0 20 0 18
Braneled Cow, per ft	0 18 0 85 0 25	0 16 0 40
No. 2	0 35	0 30 0 40 9 00
Imt. French Calf	7 50 0 65 0 30	0 75
Dongola, extra	0 38	9 42 0 22
" ordinary	0 14 0 18	0 16 0 16
" Calf		0 22

One feature, however, is common to them all: They were small fires before tney grew uncontrollable, and with little trouble might have been extinguished. For example, the Hinckley fire smoked as a ground fire for weeks, and nobody paid it serious attention. But one day the wind rose and fanned the smouldering embers into flame, the flame caught in the dry underbrush, leaped into the trees and became a fire of so terrible a volume that no human power could stay it.

Legislation, even in the East, has done little toward solving the fire proplem. Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts and New York are possible exceptions. The best forest laws are probably those of Pennsylvania, which makes an annual expenditure of \$15,-000 in support of them. State constables serve as fire wardens in their townships and receive extra pay for their services. Minnesota, brought to a sense of responsibility by disasters, of which the Hinckley fire was the most terrible, has established an efficient forest fire system. Massachusetts has had good legislation in the matter. The New York forest fire laws, though generally limited in their effect to State reserves and parks, have brought good results. West of the Rocky Mountains little is done toward the suppression of forest fires, except by the forest rangers on Government reserves, who are employed by the Department of the Interior. The creation of a sentiment against forest fires is the first step toward their suppression. Legislation is necessary, but it must be accompanied by the co-operation of the people and the officers charged with the enforement of the law. The fall and the early spring, before vegetation has begun, are the dangerous seasons for forest fires in most densely wooded parts of the country. At such times special precautions should be taken and the people should be kept

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1902.

TI per 12 million them the term	Constanting of the
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Olis	profit days
	S.c. S.c.
Cod Oil S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal	085 0 40
Straw Seal	0 00 0 55 0 40 0 50
Cod Liver Oil, Nid. Norw	0 10 0 00
I FUCHBE	1 40 1 60
Castor Oil	2 00 2 25
Castor Oil bris	0 08 0 10 0 071 0 081
Lard Oil, Extra	0 80 0 00
Linseed, raw, nett.	
boiled, nett	0 70 0 72 0 73 0 75
Olive, pure	1 05 1 15
Turpentine, nett	0 00 8 70
Castor Oll. Castor Oll, Extra. Lard Oll, Extra. '' bolled, nett. Ollve, pure. Extra, qt., per case. Turpentine, nett. Petroleum:	0 76 0 78
Benzine	0 22 0 80
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do 26 to 40	0 00 2 20
do 41 to 50	0 00 4 70
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Paints, &c.	and the second
Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs do No. 1 do No. 3 do No. 3 do No. 4 White Lead dry Red Lead Venetian Red Eng'h Yel. Ochre, French Whiting, ordinary do Gilders	00 5 25
do No. 2	4 621/4 871
do No. 8	4 25 4 10 4 371/4 621
do No. 4	4 37464 624
Red Lead	5 50 5 50
Venetian Red Eng'h	5 00 5 50
Yel. Ochre, French	1 75 2 00 1 50 3 95
Whiting, ordinary	0 45 0 50
do Gilders	0 60 0 70
English Coment, cask	0 85 1 00 2 15 2 25
Belgian do	1 65 1 90
American do	2 25 2 45
	2 00 2 40 16 00 22 00
Fire Clay	1 50 1 75
	2 75 5 50
Domestic Broken Sheet	0 13 0 15
	0 114 0 18
American White hule	0 00 0 14
Coopers' Glue	0 16 0 90 0 29 0 26
Brunswick Green	0 29 0 26 0 04 0 10
No.1 Engnit's Vern'h ny al	0 12 0 16
a do do	0 65 0 70
Coopers' Glue Brunswick Green. French Imperial Green No.1 Furnit'e Varn'h. pr.gl. do Brown Japan Black Japan. Orange Shellac, No. 1. do do Pure	0 75 1 00 0 60 0 75
Orange Shellac, No. 1	0 50 0 75
do do Pure	2 00 2 25
Putty Bulk 100 lb. brl Partagreen in dram 1 lb pk	
Parisgroon in dram 1 lb ak	0 00 2 00 0
Kalsomine, 5 1b pkgs	0 18 0 194
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North West	0 00 0 14
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Natal Cape, greasy.	0 16 0 87
Australian greasy	0 17 0 171 0 16
The second	V 10 0

SINCLAIR &

alert by constant reminders of the peril. An excellent idea, as Mr. Gaskill suggests, is to placard trees along roads and trails with notices of the danger and warnings of penalties to be incurred by those who violate the fire laws.

WESTERN LAND HOLDINGS.

It is very unfortunate, says a Winnipeg letter, that the vast source of national wealth contained in the public domain has been administered in such a way as to make vest speculative land operations possible. The greatest property that a nation could possess the people of Canada owned in the vast area of fertile lands in the west. This vast national asset has been so administered that its value has been to a great extent lost to the nation. By maladministration, vast areas of the best portions of this public domain have been allowed to pass into the hands of corporations, who proceed to tax the people who undertake to develop there lands and make them productive and of real value. If we had had a good system of administration of the crown lands, this great speculative evil would never have been possible.

The only argument which can be advanced in favor of these land companies is, that they will work to bring in settlers. This is at best a very poor argument. We ought to be able to obtain the settlers without the aid of these companies. These numerous land corporations, which have come into existence within the last year or two, have not been formed for the purpose of bringing in settlers. They have been formed for the purpose of speculating in and making money out of the land. The settler is a secondary consideration. It is only through the settler that the lands can be given any real value. The speculators saw the settlers coming, and they rushel in ahear and grabbed up the lands. with the object of making the settler pay a higher prive for the land. or in other words, taxing him for the privilege of developing the land and adding to the value of the remaining lands still held by the corporations. These corporations have been grabbing the lands by the thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres, where the actual settlers have been securing hundreds of acres.

Nor is it true that the corporations are selling the lands entirely to settlers. Such corporations which secured control of vast areas of land, less than a year ago, have already resold large blocks to other speculative operators. With each sale the value, or rather the price of the land, is advanced, for reselling does not add anything to the value unless the settler comes to develop the property and give it real value. The evil effects of the present speculative movement in our western lands are already becom-



Telegraphic Address:

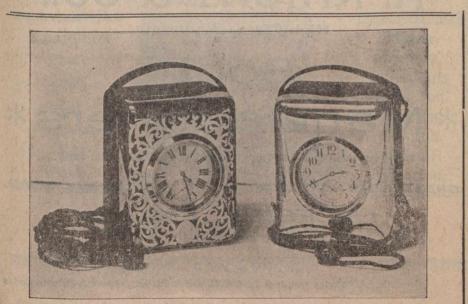
EXTINCTUM, LONDON



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

ing apparent. The cost of the land to the actual settler has been doubled, and in some sections trebled, as a result of this speculative movement. The land corporations, of course, reap the profit. In some of the older sectins farms which were occupied one or two years ago, are now vacant. While the new land corporations of large capital have been buying up large blocks of land in the comparatively unsettled districts, there has been considerable speculation on a

smaller scale in the purchase of individual holdings in the older settled districts. In some cases farmers have been induced to sell out, thinking they were making a good profit on the land, and some of these places are now vacant as a result of their naving passed into the hands of speculators. It is not necessary to go many miles from Winnipeg to find vacant farms, which have been made vacant by the present speculative movement. Within a few days a land concern in



Above Cut represents the Latest Noveltiesinour

Electric Light Cases "Meteor" Solid Silver Fronts, 5x4x3.

Catalogues and F. O. B. London prices, under the new Preferential Tariff, 33½ p.c. reduction off British goods.

EVANS & MANGER, Hatton Garden, LONDON, Eng.

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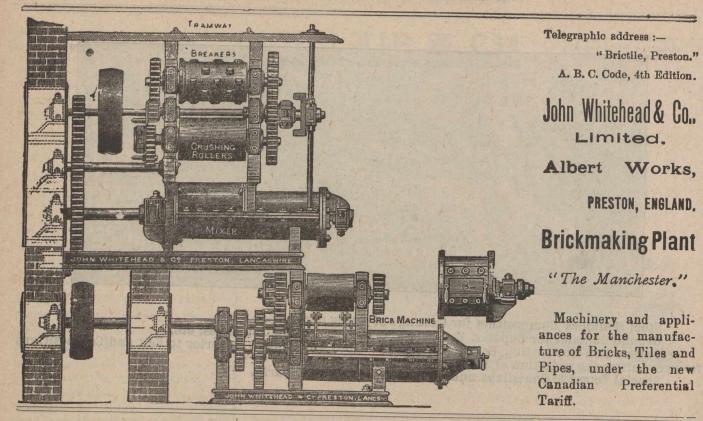
Winnipeg has had a man out making a systematic canvass from one farm to another to find farmers who were willing to dispose of their land. This is one phase of the land movement which is proving injurious to the country.

It is ridiculous to say that with our vast and rich resources in land, we could not get settlers without the land corporations. By allowing the lands to pass into the hands of corporations, we have simply enabled these landed proprietors to place additional burdens on the new settler. The more the actual settler has to pay for the land, the less he will have wherewith to buy implements and provs iioanodns, buy implements and provisions, and other things necessary to enable him to go on and develop his property.

With the experience we have now had, it is to be hoped that not another acre of the public domain will be dissipated in this way. With a wise administration of the public lands from the start, who will say that we might not have built our roads and railways and carried out other improvements on the strength of the enormous asset represented by the crown lands?

STRAIGHTENING THE THAMES.

How to place the Port of London on a better footing as regards its commerce, and regain some, if not all, of its former activity as the great centre of the shipping trade, with river improvements generally, has been the chief consideration for some time past of the great property owners on the Thames. Less than 40 years ago, says the Timber Trades Journal, and every docks in the port was crammed with vessels from all parts of the world. Ship-building was as great an industry in London as on the Tyne, and the



river traffic at what we may term its greatest tension. A change came, almost like the withering blast of the sirocco, for the time of its maritime prosperity had run out, and left London stranded in the mud. Apart from the great timber docks at Rotherhithe, the bustle of a big port is absent. The riverside population is only; a shadow of what it was, and the seamen's shipping offices of London, with its six million inhabitants, less active than those of a third-rate coast port, and the passenger traffic of the Thames vanished altogether.

That some resuscitation of its past glories will eventually occur nobody in this age of progress will attempt to gainsay, and notwithstanding the giant obstacles that stand in the way of improvements, the day will come when the Thames and the docks and wharves along its banks will be every way worthy of the greatest city in the world. The question of improving the whole system of river navigation, docking, etc., has resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission; but this is not by any means a sure sign that the contemplated changes will be undertaken within any given time. The

report of the commissioners has to go before Parliament, but in the meantime various schemes for facilitating, and thereby cheapening, the traffic have been promulgated from time to time, the latest being that of shortening the river by making a cut across the Isle of Dogs; this scheme being formulated by Mr. Cheesewright, C.E., and ap-

pears to be unattended with any formidable obstacles in the way of its accomplishment.

Mr. Cheesewright's scheme, however, is no novelty, as the idea of cutting a channel which should connect Woolwich across the Isle of Dogs with Limehouse Reach was contemplated long ago.

A. KNICHT & CO., High Class-Wholesale BOOT * Manufacturers * We supply these Shoes, 33% p.c. under the New Preferential Tariff. BREAT NORTHERN WORKS, - BELGRAVE ROAD.

Cut will be inserted next week.

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Cable address : "FRIMAIRE, LONDON."

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

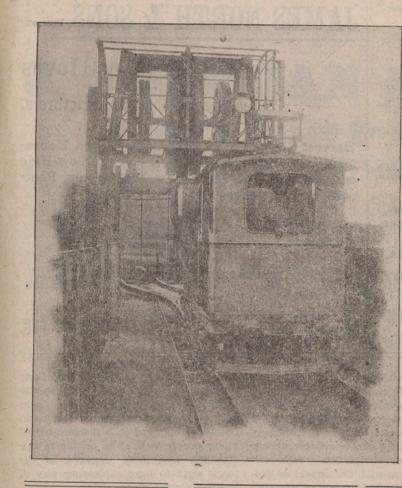
and ENGLISH HARDWARE CUTLERY GOODS.

SOLE EXPORT AGENTS FOR____

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Special Terms to Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff.

Correspondence Invited.





Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors, Single and Multiphase Alternators and Motors, Transformers, Motor-Generators, Balancers, Boosters, Motor Controllers and Switchboards, Electric Cranes, Overhead Travellers, Hoists, Electric Mining Machinery, Haulers, Pumps, Complete Equipments for Tramways and Railways, Arc Lamps, Open or Enclosed, High Quality Arc Lamp, Carbons, &c., &c. Send for Price Lists.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.



In the early part of the Nineteenth Century a proposition was made by the engineers at that period to cut such a channel. Another plan was a channel right away from Woolwich Reach in a straight line to Limehouse Reach. This last, however, would have isolated the Blackwall Docks, but these schemes never reached beyond the stage of proposals.

The many schemes for dock accommodation at this early period included, to Mr. Cheesewright, and we have no amongst others, the one now credited doubt that the Royal Commission of 1900—the report of which was issued this year—had the original schemes mentioned under their consideration.

Of course, the fact that the scheme of taking the river current through the Isle of Dogs was not adopted at this early period in the history of the port is not in itself a reason for shelving it now, but whether the scheme will be ever carried out or not, it is interesting to point out that such a scheme for improving the Thames na-

Eclectic Steer Co., Limited,

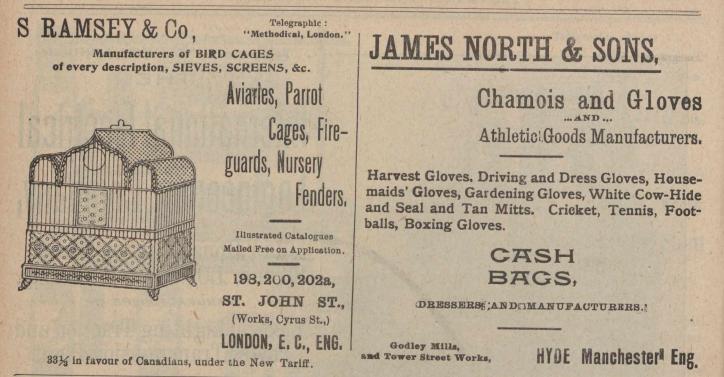
Princess Street Works, SHEFFIELD, Eng

MANUFACTURERS OF

CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Special Miners Drill Steel Ground and Polished Steel for Shafting.

SPECIAL NOTE.—This Special Steel is manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new preferential tariff, 83½ per cent. in favour of the English makers.



vigation was anticipated by the engineers of those times.

1850

As to the feasibility of the scheme from an engineer's point of view, there is little doubt that the engineers of the present day would be fully prepared to carry out such a proposal, if the necessary funds were forthcoming. We have little doubt that in the mass of material relating to the past history of the docks and river the Royal Commission, which probably included Sir John Wolfe Barry, one of the greatest dock engineers, had before them all the various schemes that have from time to time been revived when the question of improving the navigation of the Thames came under consideration.

The effect of either of these schemes, if carried out, would be to cut off the channel which is now formed by the bend of the river, and entirely isolate the group of West India Docks and the Millwall Dock, together with the lower entrance to the Surrey Commercial Docks, and severing from river purposes the splendid new entrance lock to the New Greenland Dock which is now in course of progress.

We may here remark that the question of docking or locking rivers by the engineers has lately occupied a great deal of attention, and it will be remembered that the scheme for docking the Avon found many warm supporters in Bristol, but whilst the proposal was protested against by the engineers consulted, it has been decided not to adopt this scheme, but to construct new docks instead.

If, however, the London scheme of cutting a channel across the Isle of Dogs should be followed out, the river traffic to the Surrey Commercial Dock would not necessarily be affected, the two entrances being still accessible,—one for vessels going direct through the cutting, and the old channel for the larger class of ships. The scheme provides for locks at each end of the inter-section, and would practically convert the river between Limehouse and Blackwall into a dock, through which the new entrance to the Greenland Dock on the Surrey side would communicate.

From what we have pointed out it does not appear that, in the unlikely event of either of the schemes being adopted, their completion would seriously interfere with the import of timber, or the present system of carrying it out. Neither would it jeopardize the interests of the Surrey Commercial Dock Co., which would then, as now, be the centre point of the foreign trade.

SAMPLING ROSINS.

One of the most remunerative callings in Savannah, Georgia, U.S., is that of naval stores inspecting. There are few men who are so well paid for their labor as the men who gauge spirits turpentine and grade rosins. There may be no great fortune in the work, but those engaged in it manage to get along pretty well. The calling is fascinating, and those engaged in the work seem to have a pleasing way of making a comfortable living.

It is not every one, says the Press, who can inspect naval stores. It requires special ability in that direction and some experience. Those who are in the business now have for the most part been engaged in it for some time and they have the work down to a fine point of excellence. With the important position occupied by Savannah as a naval stores centre a description of the work of the inspectors and the method employed to arrive at the proper grade of thousands of barrels of





rosin and the correct gauge of spirits is interesting.

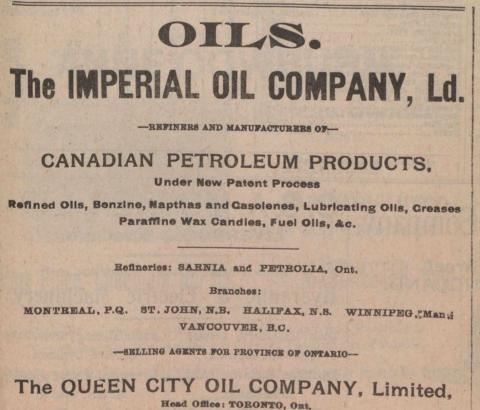
The grading of rosin is an interesting process. The gauging of spirits is not so picturesque. In this work the government methods of gauging liquids is used, and that is all there is to it. With rosins it is different. From the time a barrel of rosin is placed upon the wharf until it goes aboard ship to be exported it passes through many nands, but more depends upon the man who declares what it shall grade than any one else.

The inspector goes in among, say, 1,500 or 1,800 barrels of rosin, scattered over a wide territory on a wharf. To inspect 1,800 barrels a day is considered fair work, but some inspectors have passed 2,600 in one day's time. That, however, is the exception.

With the inspector go two or three gangs of men and young boys. There

is one gang to "uncooper" or unhead the barrels. When this is done a piece of rosin at least six inches square is cut from the contents of the barrel. This is handed to the young man who cuts out the samples. This is where the fine art of rosin sampling comes in. This sample cutter is an artist. He uses a sharp adz, and, taking the large piece of rosin of irregular shape in his left hand, he taps it gently with the sharp blade of the adz. This is done on four sides and soon the rosin block begins to take shape. The chipping away of the rosin is kept up until a perfectly square block just a little short of an inch is produced.

This is the rosin sample that is to be passed upon by the inspector. Hundreds of them can be cut with great rapidity and when they are laid out together there will not be a difference of a sixteenth of an inch in their size.



Branches: OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON, KINGSTON, and other Stations in Province of Ontario.

The sample is placed on the side of the barrel and the inspector comes by. Here is where his keen eye and his good judgment come into play. He carries with him a complete set of samples of the various grades of rosin. There are thirteen of them. The palest rosins are the most valuable, and, as they get darker in hue, they become less valuable. The newly cut sample is held to the light beside the sample and the inspector calls out the grade. It is put on record by an assistant and the inspector passes on to the next barrel from which a large pieces of rosin has been cut and the sample made from it. He grades this and goe: on to another barrel. This is kept up until every barrel has been opened and sampled.

Behind the inspector comes a man who coopers up the barrels of graded rosin and another man weighs them and marks the weight on the side of the barrels. A record of the inspections is kept and this record goes to the factor. The inspector is paid 6c a barrel for inspecting the rosin by the factor by whom he is employed. The railroad upon whose wharf the rosin is placed pays a quarter of a cent a barrel for the inspection. This makes the total cost of the inspecion 61/4c. a barrel. The inspector has to pay all his helpers, and this amounts to a good deal. One inspector says his expenses amount to from \$600 to \$700 per month, while there are others who even pay out more than that.

The inspector, after being elected to his office by council, has to make arrangements with the factors for employment. The work is divided about equal between the several inspectors. Some of them work for one firm alone, while others are employed by two or three factors. While the factor pays the inspector for the work that is done he charges the producer with the cost of inspection and the man who ships the spirits or rosin has finally to pay for having it gauged or inspected at the port.

The rosin samples are brought from New York to Savannah. These are the original types by which all the inspections must be gauged. They cost



\$2.40 a set and the sets have to be renewed about once each year. They formerly cost \$5 a set, but the price has been reduced. The types are manufactured by Hiram F. Smith & Son, of New York, and those in use in Savannah are approved by Beling, Niemeyer & Wessels, supervising inspectors, whose reliability is recognized all over the world.

1852

After reaching Savannah they are approved by the inspecting committee of the Savannah Board of Trade and then they can be used for grading the rosin sent here to be inspected and sold. After being elected by council a naval stores inspector has to give a bond of \$2,000 that he will conscientiously perform his duties.

SHOPPING FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

A lady stepped up to the dress goods counter in one of the New York stores

\$2.40 a set and the sets have to be STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CAMADIAN.-Montreal Quotations Oct. 28, 1902.

Наме ор Сомрант.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13.372	\$%-6mos. 4 5mos. 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	350 400 100 40 60	\$50 400 10 20 50	97 160 99

BRITISH AND FORMEN.-Quotations on the London Market, Oct. 18, 1902 Market value p. p'd up sh

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Alliance Assur.	250,000	88. p.s.	20	2 1-5	81/4	93/1
Atlas	24.000	24 p. s.	50		251/2	\$261/2
British and Foreign Marine		25	20		19	
				3	19	20
Caledonian		128, p.s.	26	9	P. C. Standard	2814
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.	50,000	271	50	5	451/2	461/2
Guardian Fire and Life	200,000	9	18	5	9	91/2
Imperial Fire	60,000	25	20	6	and the second	- 12
Lancashire Fire	136,498	5	20	2	The film	
Lion Fire	100,000	3	81/	114	- in the part	
London and Lancashire Fire	\$5,100	22	814 25	21/4	181/4	18%
London Assurance Corporation	35,862	20	25	12%	521/2	53%
London & Lancashire Life	10,000	10	10	2	8	814
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life	391,752	90	St.	8	28	8½ 29 76
Northern Fire and Life	\$0,000	*221	100	10	74	76
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life	110,000	30s.p.s.	25	634	351/2	_ 361/2
Norwich Union Fire	11,000	*333%	100	12	105	108
Phœnix Fire	58,776	35	60	5	\$301%	311/2
Royal Insurance Fire and Life	125,284	5836	20		48	49
Sun Fire	240,000	88 6d p. s.	10	10	10	10%
Union	45,000	15 p.s.	10	4	121%	
U MAUM 2050 20 200 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	10,000	P.D.		A STATE	11072	181/2
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*Excluding periodical cash bonus.





Lowermoor Works: Oldham.

and asked the salesman to show her some suitings. After he had taken down roll upon roll of cloth and had about exhausted his stock, his patience and his supply of glowing and persuasive words, the lady said "Thanks, awfully, I didn't intend to buy, you know. I merely stopped to look for a friend." The salesman, unctious from long practice as well as warm work, responded: "Pray, don't speak of it. Let me take down the two remaining rolls, your friend may be in one of them." This story, says the Insurance Press, which was sealed up with proper ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of Solomon's temple, has been revived and is used in this article to introduce The Man Who Shops for Life Insurance.

Woman has long been the sport of the funny writers becouse of her bargain hunting proclivities. She will gad all day and count nickels for carfare as nothing in order to save a penny on a dollar's purchase. But man, terse, brisk man, laughs at her and takes her to his tailors while he buys a suit, watch in one hand, purse in t'other, just to show her how men do these things. The suit doesn't fit and the pattern is ugly, but the sale occupied only four minutes, and wee wifie is properly impressed with hubby's business dispatch.

However, when it comes to buying life insurance, some men are as fussy as an old maid, miraculously given the long cherished opportunity of buying

Established 1779. Telegraphic Address : " ANNE COWBURN." ANNE COWBURN, **Carriage Builder** AND Harness Manufacturer. MOTOR CARS · A SPECIALITY. Park Place, Cheetham Hill Rd., - MANCHESTER, Eng. Electric Cars pass every 3 Minutes. 5 Minutes walk from Exchange or

Victoria Stations. Covered Railway Carriage Truck for use of Patrons.

Pneumatic Tyres & Improved Solid Rubber Tyres Fitted to Carriages at Reasonable Prices.

Canadians can buy these carriages, under the New Tariff, 331/3 p.c., in their favour by purchasing in Manchester, from this firm.

Tannery: Blackley. her own wedding gown. After much argument and persuasion on the part of some agent, this Man perceives the wisdom of getting a policy of insurance. But he is so afraid of not getting the very best at the lowest price that he merely thanks the agent for exhibiting his wares and promises to "let him know." Then he sends for other agents and asks each one to display his full line. He gets sample policies of every conceivable form, illustration blanks and literature by the ream; he writes to the home offices and State insurance department; he consults anyone and everyone who will give free advice. Finally after weeks, perhaps months of shopping, he selects the policy least suited to his conditions and is never happy with it.

1853

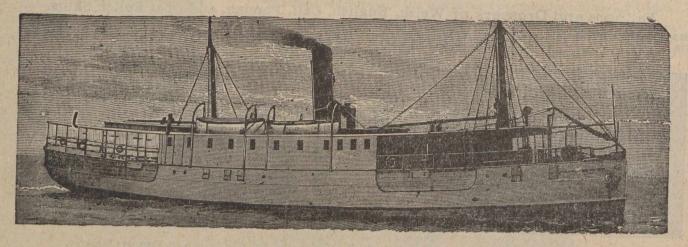
We admit that buying a policy of life insurance is a serious and important affair and should not be done hastily or heedlessly. But a man can be too critical. He can spend too much time in investigation. The sooner he buys, the safer he is, for every day's delay is dangerous. His shopping around to get what he considers the best policy may take just one day too long, for death, disease or accident may overtake him and prevent his securing a policy anywhere.

Deciding which company to take is proper and sensible. But if the decision is withheld too long, and the man becomes impaired, the question may be left to the companies to decide which one will take him. The problem then will be-not what will he accept, but what can he get.

The Man Who Shops for Life Insurance rarely ever buys better or more wisely than the man who decides on the spot. When a man once recognizes the value and need of insurance he should get it without delay. And in choosing the first regular company that is presented to him he will make no mistake.

All regular life insurance companies are practically the same. They are doing the same work anl are selling

Lytham Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. LYTHAM ENGLAND.



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

the same goods. There may be minor points of difference, but in practice and in result they are similar. One may be older, another larger, still another wider known, but they all handle the same kind of goods.

There may be some excuse for a woman shopping around. The materials she seeks differ in texture, color, width, price, etc. But life insurance as sold in the reliable houses (regular companies) is practically the same the world over. Wherever the real article is on sale, it is guaranteed, unshrinkable, non-fadeable, full width (liberal), without flaw and worth every cent of the price.

The Man Who Shops for Life Insurance is in danger. He may wait too long and thus be unable to get it at all. He may buy it too cheap and discover when too late that it is not the genuine article—only a shoddy imitation. out being equal, its sides would be 5,530 feet in length, or 250 feet greater than the sides of a cubic mile. If 20,000 cubic feet of natural gas be taken as equal to 1 ton of coal, 8,458,600 tons of coal, valued at \$3.20 per ton, would be required to yield the sum of money for which the natural gas sold.

The value of the production for 1901 was greater than that of 1900 by \$3,-368,826, or over 14 per cent. It also exceeded that of 1899 by \$6,992,627. It may also be interesting to note that the value of the 69,389,194 barrels of petroleum produced in the United States during 1901 was \$66,417,335, and the value of the natural gas amounted to 40.7 per cent. of the value of the petroleum for the same year, and that, further, when the fuel value of the coal and wood displaced by natural gas in 1900-which amounts to \$32,445,-156-is considered, this estimated displacing value of natural gas is nearly

49 per cent. of the entire value of the crude petroleum produced in the same year.

There were 10,297 wells producing natural gas at the close of 1901, of which number 74 were not turned into the gas mains, and 2,088 producing wells were drilled in the same year; there were 453 dry holes, or non-producers, and 1,084 were abandoned. In 1900 there were 10,293 producing wells, of which number 24 were shut in; 1,759 wells were drilled in the same year; 359 were dry holes and 991 were abandoned. There were very nearly 800 miles of pipe laid during 1901, the mains varying from 2 inches up to 20 inches. This brought the total up to 21,848 miles of natural gas mains of from 2 inches to 36 inches diameter in use at the close of 1901.

During the year 1901 there was an unusual amount of consolidation of the older companies, and there were or-

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS.

The consumption of natural gas has continued to increase, although the pressure, except in the new fields of West Virginia, has continued to decline, necessitating the expense of compression in order to market an increased production from the declining fields, which expense must continue to increase as the pressure declines and the distance to the source of supply increases, writes Charles D. Walcott of the United States Geological Survey.

The value of natural gas consumed in the United States in 1901 was \$27,-067,500, which, at 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, is equivalent to 180,450,000 cubic feet. If it were possible to store this gas in a cube the density through-





ganized also a number of new companies with large capital, with a view chiefly of utilizing the great areas of highpressure gas territory in Lewis, Harrison, Marion and Wetzel counties of West Virginia by the construction of larger and longer pipe lines, so as to market this increased production in western Pennsylvania and Ohio. This involves the outlay of many millions of capital.

As a source of power natural gas stands at the head of the list for economy among the fuels, both as to expense of installation and expense of an economy that enables 8 to 10 cubic operation. feet of natural gas to develop a horse

It has been supplying power for a very large number of factories and operations in the gas belt, and lately it nas been extensively applied in creating the power by which the natural gas itself is compressed from a low to a high pressure when the original pressure has failed and the pipes are insufficient to deliver the necessary quantity of gas at the well pressure. A number of these compressors work up very close to 1,000 horse power, with an economy that enables 8 to 10 cubic **feet of natural** gas to develop a horse power for an hour, a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. over high-duty steam engines.

1855

It is estimated that fully 1,000,000 domestic fires are supplied by natural gas, and that 4,000,000 people are furnished with this ideal fuel and light.

Companies or individuals to the number of 1,545 report the use of natural gas in manufacturing establishments of various kinds, numbering in all 5,742, including 102 iron and steel works and 219 glass works.



PROCESS OF DESICOATING MILK.

A writer in the Scientific American describes a process of powdering milk perfected by Dr. J. H. Campbell. For more than fifty years efforts have been made by the scientists of nearly all the civilized countries to separate the water and the fat from milk and secure the non-fatty solids in condition that by the simple addition of water the milk could be restored, with all its original properties unimpaired, and unchangeable by time or the extreme variations of climate. The product in appearance resembles fine wheat flour, and is packed suitably for safe transportation to all climates. The milk is pumped into a large round copper vessel, where it is agitated and heated by sterilized air blasts preparatory to its being pumped into four rectangular concentrating vessels. These concen-trating tanks are provided with a circulating medium of hot water surrounding them and coils in their interior. They are also provided with pipes and fan-shaped nozzles for the introduction of sterilized air below the surface of the milk.

The air is under a pressure and is allowed to escape when the tanks are



Electricity · Meters, PATENTED

1856

For Continuous, Alternating and Multiphase Circuits.

A Reliable, Cheap and Correct Motor Meter.

English made Arc Lamps, open and enclosed types, Continuous and Alternating Currents, also the new FLAME ARC LAMPS.

charged with milk and causes the water vapor to be driven off. The milk here has a violent rolling motion, greater than in boiling. The milk is thus carries the pasty product up on its reduced to about one-sixteenth of its volume. As the product becomes concentrated the temperature is lowered. The opening of a valve permits the mass to fall into the large roller drums with tapered ends, and which are located on a lower floor. These roller drums are tin-plated and perfectly smooth on the inside with cone-shaped

ends. An air blast is then introduced into the head of the drum. The latter, revolving about two turns per minute, side, and as it approaches the top it falls back through the dried atmosphere, the air thus carrying away the moisture. This paste soon becomes too heavy to be carried up by the revolving of the drum and rolls into a large mass, the cone-shaped ends causing it to move unequally and twisting and grinding it into small particles.

Incandescent Lamps.

Special figures quoted for contracts. Volt and Ampere Meters, Switches, Switchboards, Cutouts, and Lighting Accessories

New Patent Couplings for Arc

Lamps.

Allowing no strain on the rope; accidents therefore an impossibility.

> Price lists mailed out on application.

BELLS.

INDIGATORS.

Correspondence is invited from well-established houses in the Dominion, respecting agencies.

TELEPHONES.

These are then conveyed to the drier drums, where the desiccation is completed. When the product is bone-dry, it is then conveyed to a grinder, which brings it to the consistency of coal meal, and it is then packed.

The proper office of powdered milk is not so much to act as a food of and by itself, but as a means of cheaply furnishing other foods with the proteids in which they are deficient, and thus restoring the balance which is essential to health.

Irwell Rubber Co., Limited. MANCHESTER. ENGLAND.

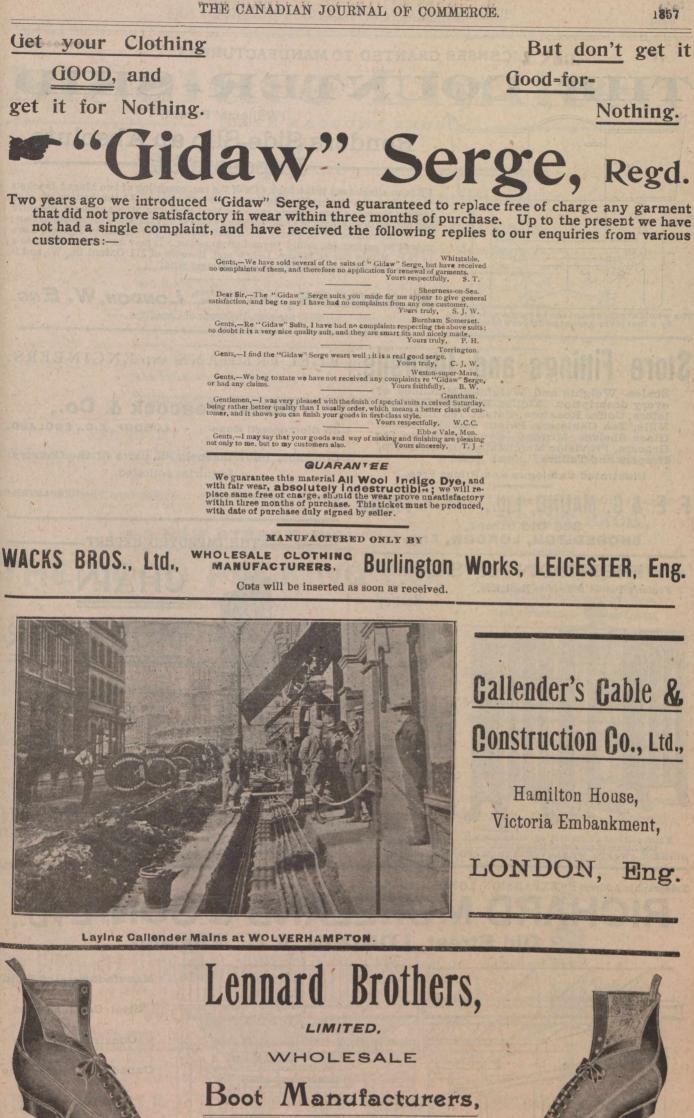
Contractors to the British Admiralty and War Office and all the principal Railroads at .. ome and in the Colonies.

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

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

Give our "Brucoso" Belting a trial Tensile strength of 6" x 4 Ply 12,000 1bs. The Latest, Strongest and Best Gripping Belt made.

Special rates under the new Canadian Tariff. Enquiries invited.



LEICESTER, England.

1858



Canadians, under the

New Preferential

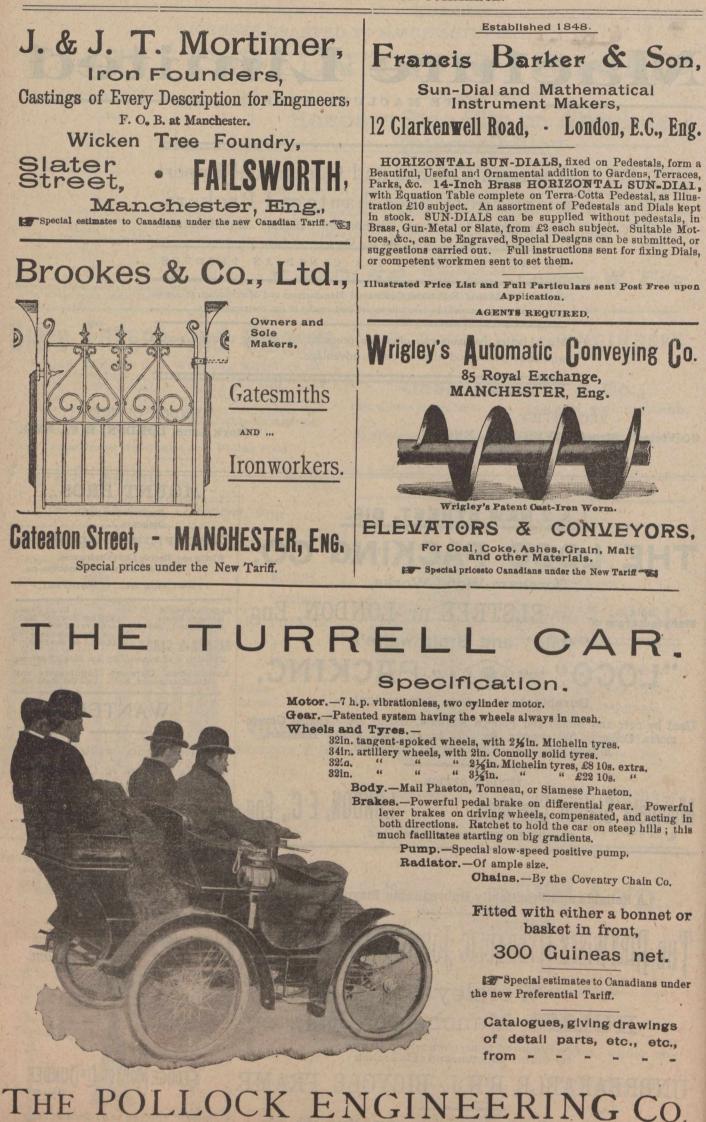
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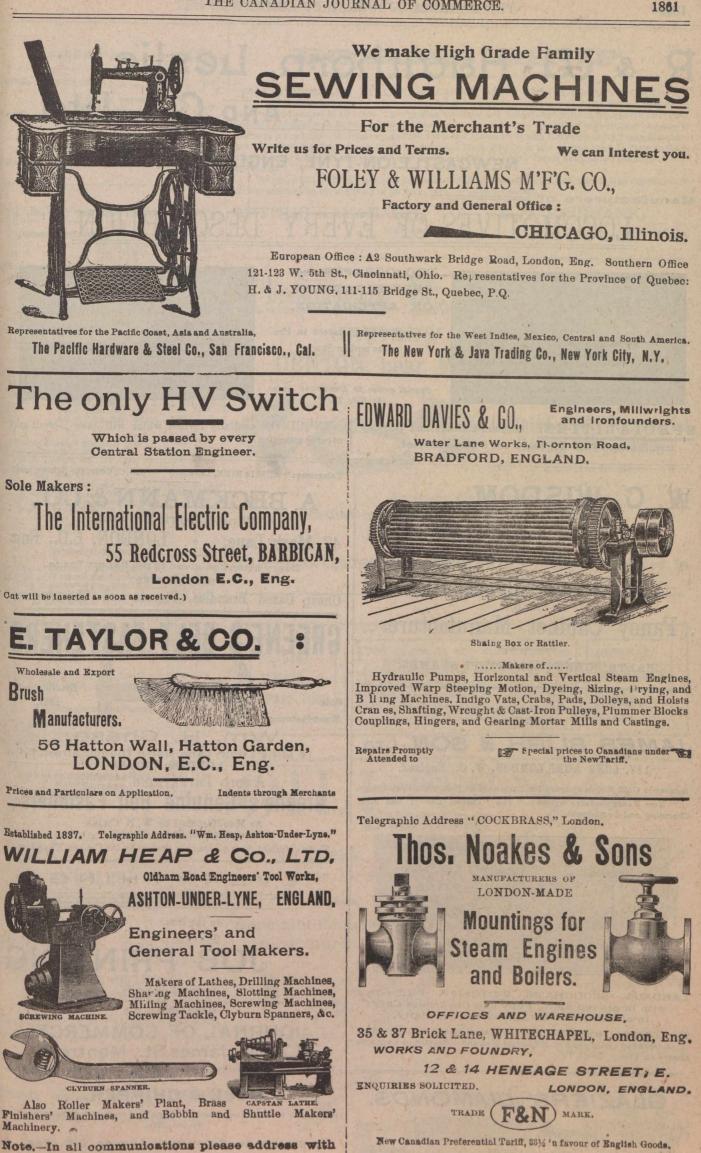
Full particulars and prices on application.

WHOLESALE WHISKY 24 to 31 Dock St., and MERCHANTS DIS-TILLERS & BLENDERS. 26 to 39 North Lindsay St. communications should be addressed to Head Office, Dock St.

1860



ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, ENGLAND.

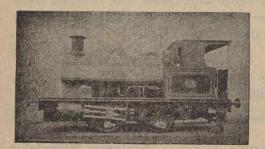


name in full.

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

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



PHOTOGRAPHS and SPECIFICATIONS ON APPLICATION.

> Standard Classes in Progress and in Stock

O O Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

ENQUIRIES cordially invited which will have promot and careful attention.

W. C. WISDOM,

98 & 100 Rosoman St., Clerkenwell, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Wholesale Silversmith,

SPECIALITIES. Combined Crane and Locomo-

tive, Standard Tank Engines, 4 and 8 wheel coupled.

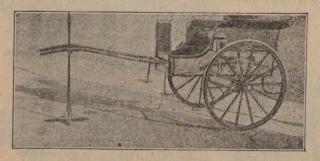
.. Fancy Cabinet Manufacturer ..

SALTS, SCENTS and SPIRIT. STANDS.

Patronized by Royalty.

JAMES BLIGH & SON, LTD.

117, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W. O., England.



LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PHÆTONS with Improved Step. Pony and Governess Cars in all sizes on view. Repairs a Specialty.

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	Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874 1876, 5 p. c 1890, 4½ p. c 1880, 4½ p. c 1883, 5 p. c. Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p. c. Gua 1st M. Bds Buffalo & Lake Huron \$10 shr do 5½ p.c. bonds	102 102 104	107 107 106
100	1880, 4½ p.c 1883, 5 p.c	104	112
10	1st M. Bds Buffalo & Lake Huron \$10 shr	120 13¼	128 133
1	do 5% p.c. bonds Can. Central 6 p.c. M. Bds. Int. guar. by Gov	137	141
	Canadian Pacific \$100	1361/2	137
-	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c 1st M	100	102
100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock. 2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c.		13¾ 129
100 100	2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c. Ist pref. stock5 p.c. 2nd pref. stock \$rd pref. stock	901/4	109 96¾
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100	Great Western shares, 5 p.c	134	187
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100	redeem 1875	100 105	103
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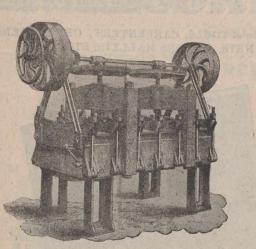
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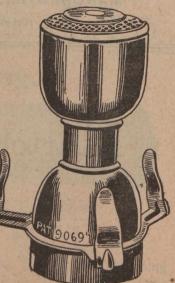


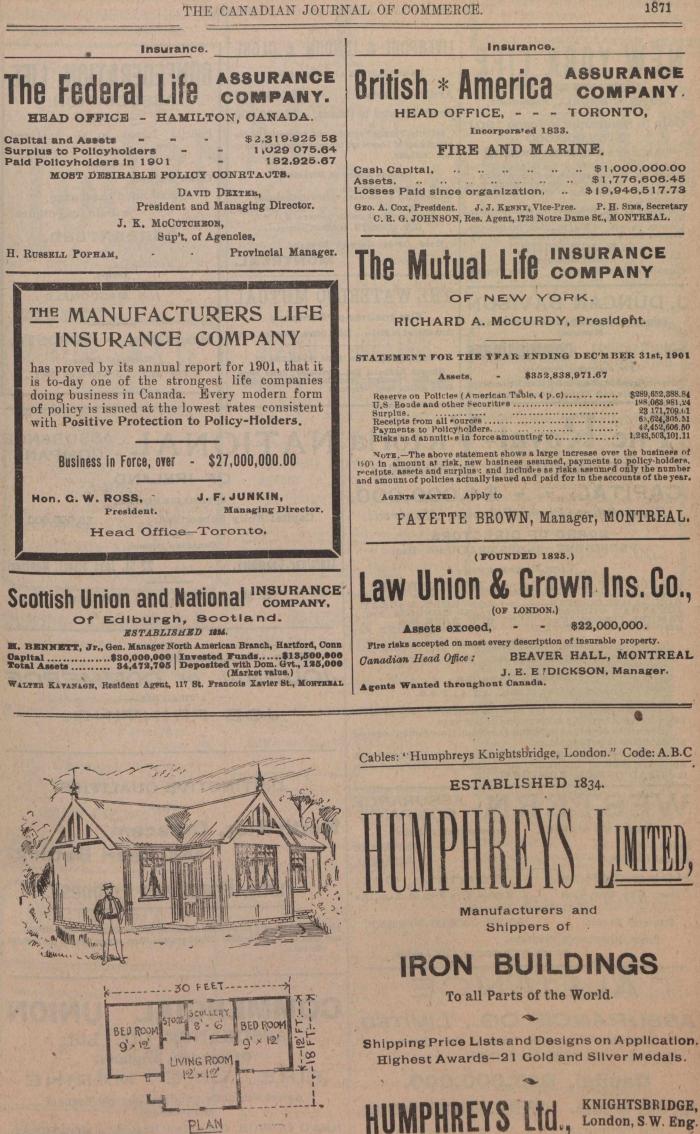
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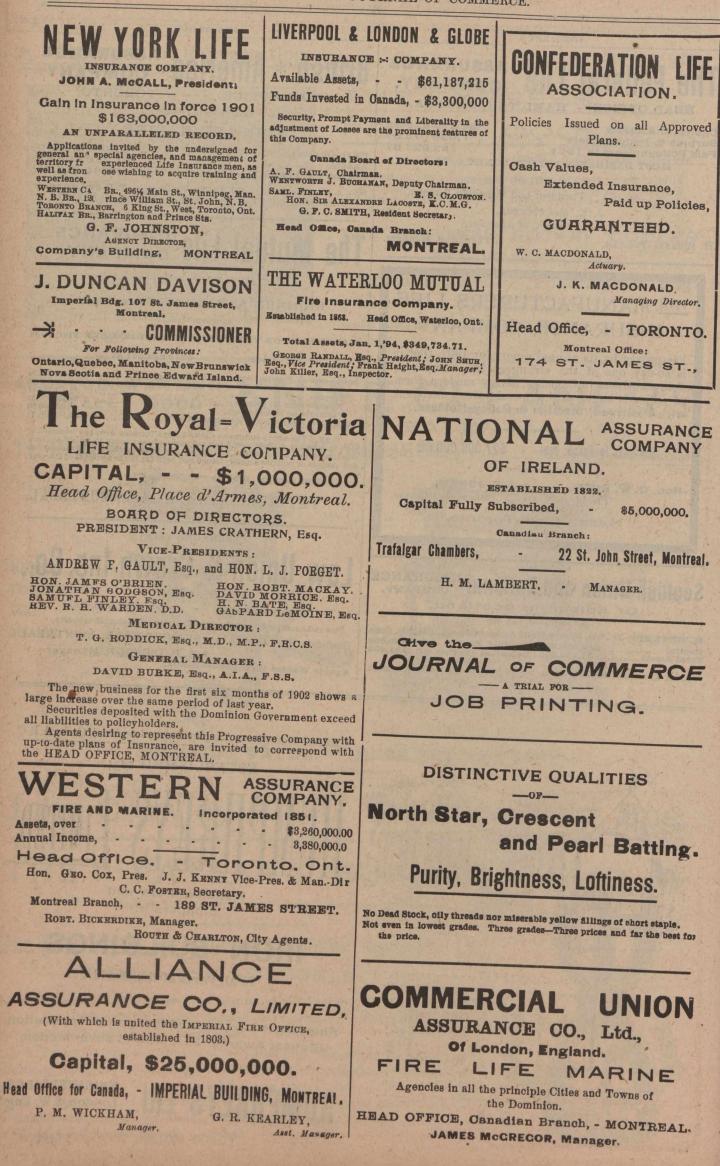
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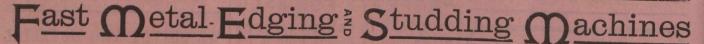
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