

1584 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.		
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
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The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive. The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 14th May next, at 3 three o'clock n.m.

on Wedness o'clock p.m. The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the bang five full days before that of the meeting, i.e., before three o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th May next. By order of the Board of Directors P. LAFRANCE. Manager. Quebec, 18th March, 1902. The Standard Bank of Canada Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,000 Reserve Fund . - 750,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. ^{*DIBECTORS.} W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld, T. R. Wood, Jas. Scott. A. J. Somerville Allas Craig, Cannington, Kingston, Bowmanville, Chatham, Markham, Branford, Colborne, Parkdale, Toronto Bradford, Durham, Picton, Brighton, Forest, Richmond Hill, Brighton, Harriston, Stounvine, Brusseds, Harriston, Stounvine, Campbellford, BANKERS New York-Importers and Traders National Bank, Montreal-Wolsons Bank and Imperial Bank. London, England-National Bank of Scotland, All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited. GEO. P. REID, General Manager. Forest, Harriston, OURNAL OF THE OMMERCE TINANCE AND ME INSURANCE REVIEW. DEVOTED TO Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways, Manufacturing, Mining and Joint Stock Enterprises. ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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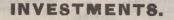
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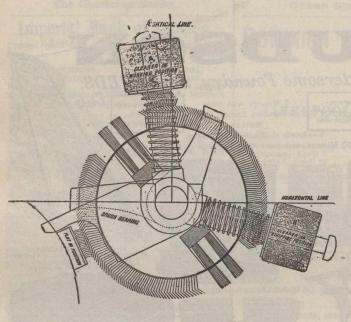
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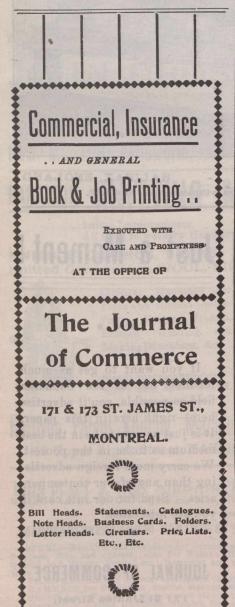
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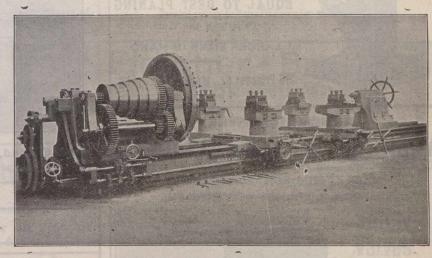
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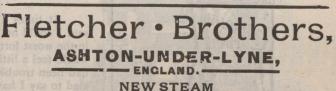
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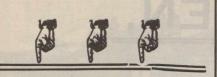
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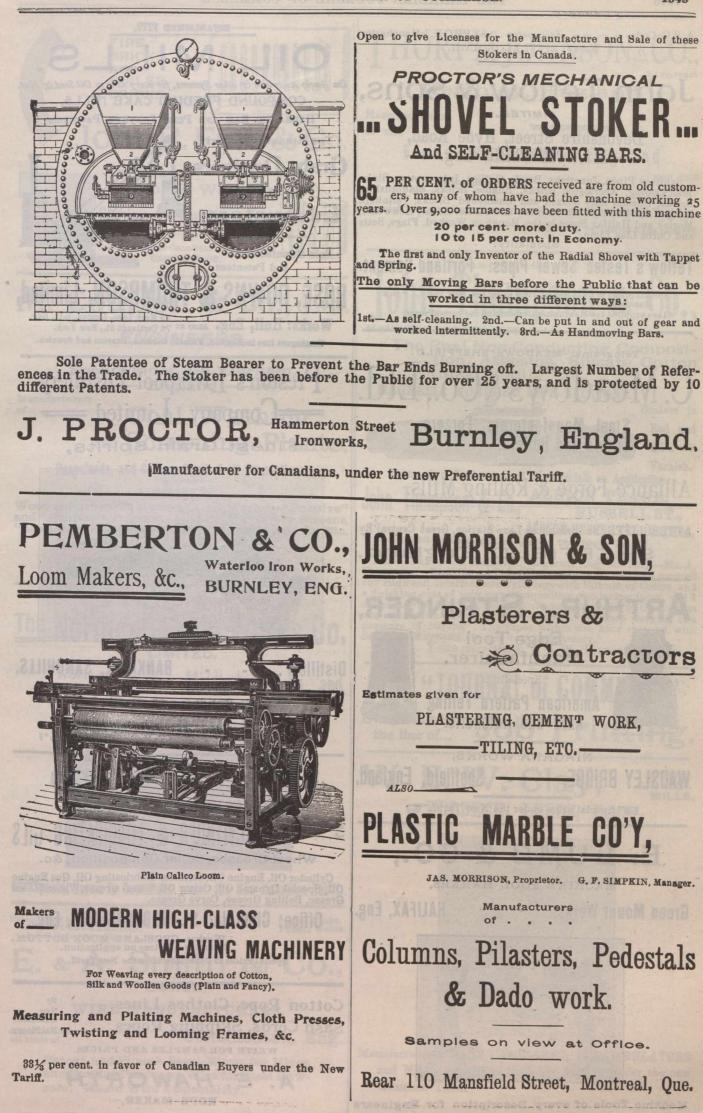


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Tariff.



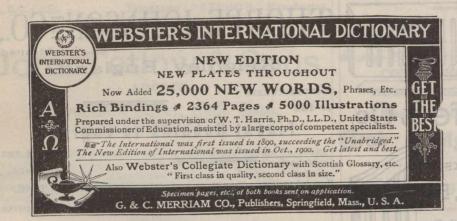


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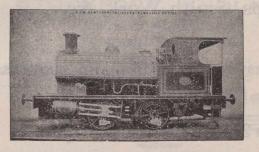
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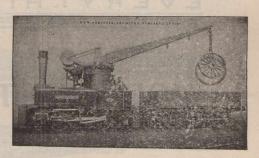


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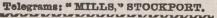
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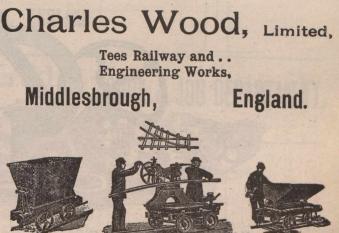


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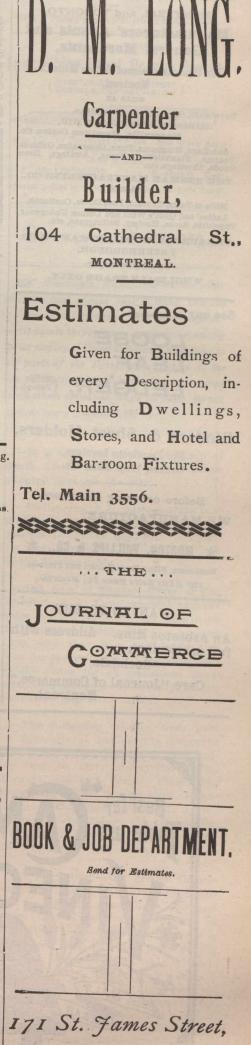


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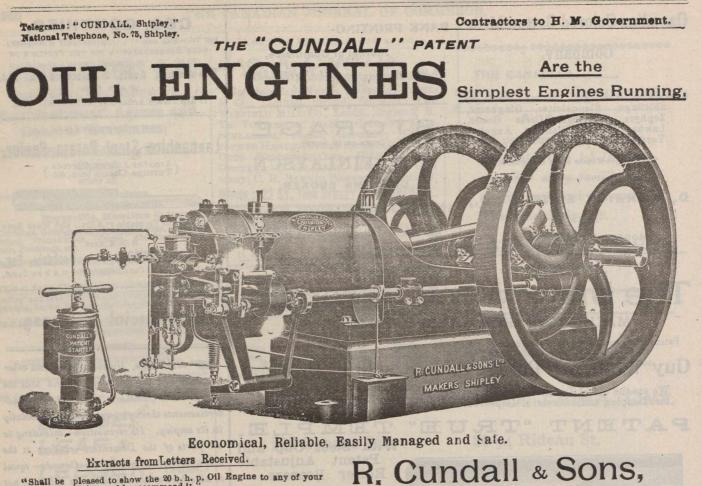
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-A branch of the People's Bank of Halifax has been opened at Bathurst, N.B., under the management of Mr. R. H. Macdonald.

-The North German Lloyd steamship Batavia (leased from the Hamburg-American Company), sailed for New It is believed York this week, carrying 2,696 passengers. that this breaks the record from Germany.

--It is reported that an American syndicate has obtained a concession to build a metropolitan railway in St. Petersburg to supersede horse cars, and also to connect the Finnish railroads. The capital required is 80,000,000 roubles (\$40,000,000).

-Arrangements have been consummated with various concerns throughout the States for the manufacture by the "System Huennekes" of building bricks out of sand, with a slight admixture of lime. The process is the invention of Henry Huennekes, formerly of Magdeburg, Germany.

-At the spring session of the Institution of Naval Architects recently, says a London cable, the President, the Earl of Glasgow announced that the Admiralty had decided to create a new class of war vessels, to be known as the scout class, somewhat after the type of torpedo boat destroyers, but of greater seakeeping power.

-Signor Marconi arrived at Sydney, N.S., recently and, The we are told, will hurry the erection of the station. machinery is nearly all being manufactured in Canada. The station, it is expected, will be ready for operation before the coronation, and the first message will be one congratulating King Edward. The Cape Breton station will be completed before the work is resumed at Cape Cod.

-From Winnipeg we are informed that this week will see a thousand Mormons start on the long trek from Utah

SHIPLEY, YORKS ENGLAND.

LIMITED.

to Alberta. They will head for Cardston, which is a prosperous and wealthy settlement of these people. The immigration department is busily arranging necessary details for their reception and comfort. They will go largely into the beet sugar industry.

-Recent Paris advices state that the passage of a bill by the Chamber of Deputies fixing the postage on periodicals at one centime for two ounces (one cent for ten ounces), it is expected, will vastly increase the sale of Paris papers in the provinces. It involves the issuance of a half centime stamp and will cost the State four millions annually. Hitherto the State has lost seven millions yearly on the carriage of 527,000,000 papers, costing fifteen millions, and yielding only eight millions.

-The Ontario Power Company has commenced work at Niagara Falls, in accordance with the new agreement entered into with the Queen Victoria Park Commissioners. A large number of men are engaged in the work, and as a guarantee of good faith \$50,000 has been placed by the company to the credit of the commissioners. The plans of the canal by which power is be developed call for a cutting very close to the famous Table Rock House, and it is not improbable that this old landmark may have to be removed.

-The Grand Trunk has just issued an order for new rolling stock, which will involve an expenditure of \$600,000. All of the new stock will be built in the company's shops here, and at other points on the system. The order is for twenty-five large passenger and freight engines, 300 flat and forty-ton coal cars. The company investigated the United States market with a view of placing with the manufacturers there the order for the locomotives, but it was found that the materials could be imported to Canada and manufactured at less cost than the prices quoted by the big locomotive works across the border. The larger part of the new stock will be built at the Montreal shops.

Telegrams: "MAGNETO," Bradford.

NG, APPLEBY & FYNN.

Bradford,=

TRAFALGAR WORKS.

-The annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph has been issued, and shows that 281 students were registered for the general course last year, 80 in the dairy course and 22 in the specialists' course. For the three short courses, stock judging, poultry raising, and domestic science, 344 additional students were registered. The average of age was twenty years, and the gamut ran from 16 to 35 years. In the general course 222 students come from the Province of Ontario (43 counties being represented), 27 from the other provinces of the Dominion, 7 from England, 3 from Jamaica, 4 from the United States. 14 from the Argentine Republic, one each from Asia Minor. Scotland, Mauritius, and Sweden.

HUSLI

-Mr. Edgar Tripp, commercial agent for Canada, to Trinidad and Tobago, reports, under recent date that considerable inconvenience has been occasioned by the absence of direct money order and parcel post between the colony and Canada. This seems to be quite unnecessary, in face of the direct subsidized service of Messrs. Pickford & Black, and Mr. Tripp feels that it is only necessary to draw attention to the fact to insure the desired improvement at an early date. Mr. Tripp regards the projected visit to the islands of Mr. Munro and Mr. E. M. Wilcox, President and Assistant Secretary, respectively, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as a move in the right direction, and one which will be the means of opening up the business in certain manufactured articles of which Canada has hitherto supplied little or nothing.

-Discussing the report that the Canadian Copper Company's Sudbury works were to become part of a world's nickel trust, Mr. Thos. W. Gibson, Director of the Bureau of Mines, stated that he had seen statements some time ago that the chief capitalists of the United States Steel Corporation, including Mr. Chas. M. Schwab, had purchased the Sudbury works, or at least a controlling interest in them, for \$9,000,000. He had no official information on the subject, nor had he heard that the works had been shut down, other than on account of the shortage of coke some time ago. "I have no fear that the nickel mines at Sudbury will be closed down," he said "as the product is needed. The only other sources of supply for the world's wants are the mines in New Caledonia, which cannot successfully compete with ours, on account of their great distance away, the fact that they are worked by convict labor and other disadvantageous conditions."

-A deputation representing the principal tobacco factories of Ontaria and Quebec waited upon the Premier and Minister of Justice recently with details of a grievance

from which they are suffering. It seems that the tobacco trust in the United States known as the American Tobacco Company, who own a number of brands popular in Canada, manufactured from imported leaf, bought out the Empire Company, a Canadian concern using native leaf tobacco. It is now alleged that this trust is enforcing an exclusive contract agreement with the wholesale grocers and tobacconists in the Dominion, which requires them to handle no other tobacco made from Canadian leaf than that manufactured by the Empire Company, under the threat that if they refuse the American Tobacco Company will not supply them with the brands of American tobacco. Of late several Canadian factories have been established, and have succeeded in creating a demand for Canadian leaf in this country. The alleged action on the part of the American Tobacco Company, however, threatens to deprive the Canadian factories of the use of legitimate channels for the distribution of their trade.

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Yorkshire, England.

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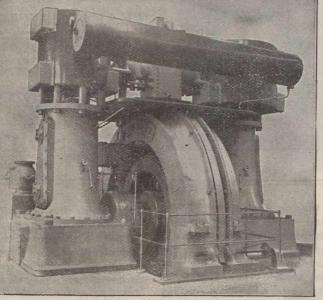
-Before the Committee of Agriculture and Colonization this week, says an Ottawa letter, the seriousness of the work of eradicating the San Jose scale was pointed out by Prof. Fletcher, who spoke in warm terms of the energetic and effective efforts of the Ontario Government to prvent its spread. Happily the fruit growers were now pretty thoroughly awakened to the danger and he hoped for better results from united action by those most inter-As an example of the necessity for prompt meaested. sures being taken by the owners of orchards, Prof. Fletcher cited the case of an orchard of 20,000 trees, the owner of which neglected to take active measures when the pest first appeared a few years ago. When he visited it last fall every tree was affected and many were dead. Whale oil or soap, crude petroleum and fumigation with hydrocyanic gas were the three remedies which Prof. Fletcher regarded as most efficacious. Some interesting and valuable information in reference to the pea weevil, whose ravages have been such as to cause formers in many cases to cease growing peas, was also given by Prof. Fletcher. The treatment of the seed peas with bisulphide of carbon in the fall, immediately after the harvest, was recommended as a certain remedy.

-We heard some time ago of a duty of 50 per cent. being placed by Russia on United States machinery, yet this, if being enforced, does not appear to have hindered progress. 'A New York letter states that the steamship Mohican, the last of the four Wilson liners chartered for the purpose of conveying American agricultural machinery to the Black Sea, has sailed with 4,250 tons of cargo. Two thousand seven hundred tons were shipped by the D. M. FERRANTI

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Engines, Switchgears, Rectifiers, Transformers, Resistances, C. C. Meters, Fuses.

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1,200-Kilowatt Ferranti Engine and Alternator.

HOLLINWOOD, LANCASHIRE, = Eng.

Osborne Company, of Auburn, N.Y.; 500 tons by the Johnston Harvester Company, of Batavia, N.Y.; 100 tons by the Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, of Pottstown, Pa.; and the same quantity by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, Illl. The Mohican's cargo will be about equally distributed between Odessa and Novorossisk, This shipment, combined with the cargoes carried this season by the steamships Othello and Alecto, sailing from Philadelphia, and the Castello, which loaded at New York, makes an aggregate of nearly 27,000 tons that was forwarded direct to South Russian ports this season, being more than double the tonnage of 1901. In addition, 6,000 odd tons were carried to Black Sea ports by the new Levant Line, operated by the Hamburg-American Company, which will make the entire consignments of agricultural machinery forwarded by direct vessels from this side, representing a total tonnage of over 33,000, as against some 12,000 tons forwarded last year to Odessa and Novorossisk.

-President Munro and Secretary Stewart of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, addressed a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at Demerara, recently, on the possibilities of extending trade relations of the West Indies with Canada. Mr. Munro itemized the products of Canada which could find entrance in increased quantities into the West Indies, and illustrated the industrial and manufacturing resources. Experience, he added, nad shown that Canada was not sufficiently aggressive, and the West Indian trade had been neglected. Referring to the question of imperial preferential trade, Mr. Munro hoped that the colonies would unite for the purpose of making a call on the Imperial Government. Speaking of the object of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association seeking trade, he averred that the organization would exert any influence it had to bear on the Canadian Government in connection with the question of Canadian manufacturers purchasing

West Indian products. Mr. Stewart said the result of his enquiry showed that the fault of Canada, not being better represented, lay at its own doors. Its manufacturers had not sent goods to suit the West India market, but would do so when the needs were learned. Members of the Demerara Chamber, in expressing views on the subject, said while the United States had treated them well there was no barrier to dealing with Canadians who v/ould treat them better. Canada, the speakers agreed, had many articles to supply the West Indies, but could only expect to do so by taking its produce in return.

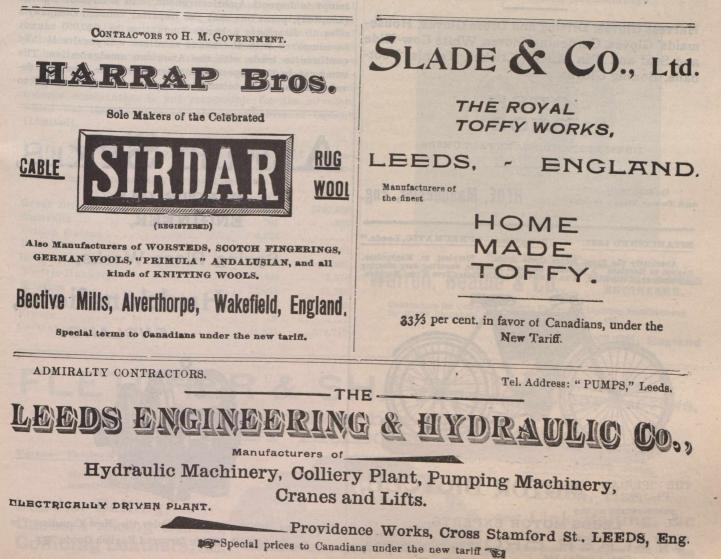
-Canadians might find a hint in this: Regarding trade conditions in Singapore, United States Consul O. F. Willams, stationed at that East Indian port, writes the State Department as follows: "After nearly a year of close observation here I am prompted to write of the urgent need of American business agents in Singapore, if our exporters expect to gain a fair share of the trade. British and German houses have agents constantly on the spot, and we must imitate the methods by which they have won control of Oriental trade. Of the exports from this Consular district last year, valued at \$274,454,820 silver (\$134,482,860 gold, 9.8 per cent. went to the United States, while of \$325,-251,448 (\$159,373,210) imports, only one-half of 1 per cent. came from our country. Thus it is seen that Americans purchase in this market nearly twenty times the value of what they sell. This inequality is entirely due to want of representation of American interests. With exports from the Pacific Coast, Europe should not be able to compete, for our Pacific Coast is 5,000 miles nearer the 550,000,000 buyers in Japan, Korea, China, Siam and Polynesia, than are our European competitors for such trade. Our rivals have also to pay the enormous tolls of the Suez Canal before they can land a cargo in the Orient. At present these tolls-8s, or \$1.95, per ton-are more than one-half



the gross freight from Singapore to New York. Exports of tin, gambier, rubbber, gutta-percha, copra, coffee, spices, etc., can thus be put into the American manufacturers' hands at \$5 per ton, less than the price paid by the manufacturer of Europe. Our manufacturers should not fail to take advantage of these conditions."

-In connection with the reports that the Cunard Steamship Company is to build a new steamship for its transatlantic trade, the Syren and Shipping says: "The next few weeks will in all probability see the publication of the official announcement of the Cunard Company that they have placed an order for a new transatlantic steamer for their New York mail route. It is well known that the plans for such a vessel have been pigeon-holed for some time past, but the high price of new tonnage has prevented the earlier placing of the order. In all probability the new Cunarder will be built on the Clyde, for, though the Tyne-built Invernia has turned out an unqualified success, the Northeast Coast has yet to prove its ability to build

an ocean flyer of the speed and luxurius equipment of the Campania and Lucania. Probably Lord Inverclyde will have something interesting to say on the subject at the forthcoming annual meeting. The new liner will mark a departure in Cunard practice in more ways than one. She will be a three-funnelled boat, and she will not be ordered in duplicate, as was the case with the Umbria and Etruria, Campania and Lucania, Saxonia and Ivernia. The great cost of the steamer accounts for this change of policy, for such a vessel as is proposed will run well on to, if not over, three-quarters of a million sterling, and, with the possibilities of oil fuel and turbine propulsion, the directorate think it would be unwise to go in for two vessels of the size and speed of the liner determined upon. When the order is placed no time will be lost in pushing forward the completion of the boat, which, it may be confidently expected, will be a complete answer, certainly in size and luxury of accommodation, and probably in speed, to the challenge of the Hamburg-American and Norddeutscher Lloyd companies."



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



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Absolutely the finest Motor Cycle made. Simplest to Manipulate. Easiest to Regulate. A perfectly balanced machine, ensuring easy steering and absence of vibration. Can be ridden as an ordinary Free Wheel Machine.



THE TPERIAL MOTOR BICYCLE, WANDFACTURED BY THE LEEDS MOTOR EXPERTS, WALKER BROS., "PRIMO" WORKS." Meanwood Road, LEEDS, Eng.

-When it comes to such fine commodities as cigarettes, tobacco, etc., the great "trusts" find it more difficult to steer clear of trouble. Regarding the tobacco war now going on, a London cable of recent date says: Ogdens (Limited), as the local representatives of the American Tobacco Company, to-day gave notice of their intention to give their entire net profit and £200,000 yearly for the next four years as a bonus to their customers. This is the American reply to the Imperial Tobacco Company's attempt to boycott American goods. In a circular Ogdens (Limited), point out that the Imperial Tobacco Company's offer to distribute a bonus amounting to £50,000 cannot be compared with the bonus retailers will receive if they continue to trade with the American amalgamation. The comment in the papers this morning on the startling developments in the tobacco struggle is mainly confined to

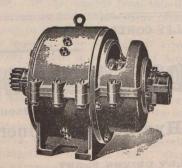
LIVERPOOL, Eng.



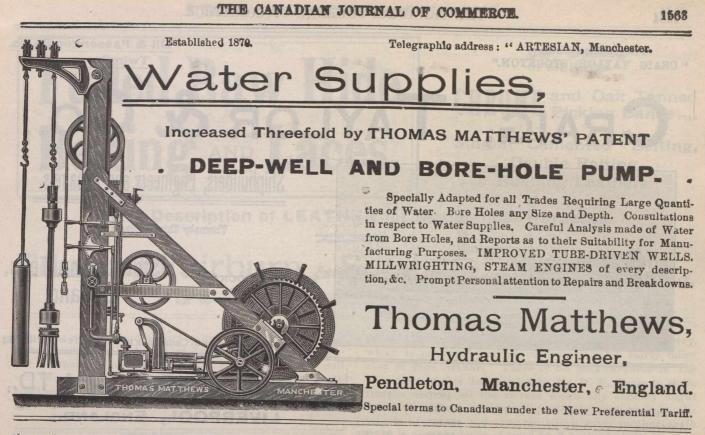
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,

Spring Place Works,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.



Nore-Buy British Dynamos, under the New Canadian Pre ferential Tariff, 33¹/₃ in favour of English Goods. ³



Holland ...

Porto Rico

Russia

United States 386,074

Totals \$848,222

St. Pierre

the serious effect of the introduction of Americans into Great Britain. The Daily Chronicle in an editorial refers to the appeal of the Canadian manufacturers for legislative interference against the American tobacco combine, and says the remedy is worse than the disease, but that these latest developments on American lines are so extraordinary that they may possibly at some future time require extraordinary remedies. The Daily News says that expensive tobacco, which will be the final outcome of the struggle, may not be a serious evil. But it will extend to the necessaries of life, continues The News, which would be a much graver thing, to say nothing of possible political corruption, which has been the result of the trust system in the United tSates. The Daily Mail thinks the Imperial Tobacco Company has been out-manoeuvred. "It showed its hand too soon, and was, therefore, easily outbid," says this paper. Mr. Walters, the Chairman of Ogdens (Limited), says that Mr. J. B. Duke, the head of the American tobacco combination is not responsible for the circular, which was issued solely by the directorate of Ogdens (Limited).

-The following is a comparative statement of the importations of refined and raw sugar respectively into Canada during the calendar years 1900 and 1901:

TOTAL DECOM	1900.	1901.	
Great Britain	\$207,663	\$299,938	
Australia	761	827	
British Guiana	4,924		
British West Indies	10,136	19,551	
Hong Kong	8,697	10,405	l
Austria-Hungary	7,746	3,516	1
Belgium	33,925	55,700	
Unina	22,546	31,405	
France	12		
Germany	64,127	371,713	

TELEGRAMS:-" Install," Middlesbrough.

93.582

7,990

35

4

168,034

2.865

6,051

548,660

\$1,428,683

18



Warren, Beattie & Co., ELECTRIC POWER ENGINEERS,

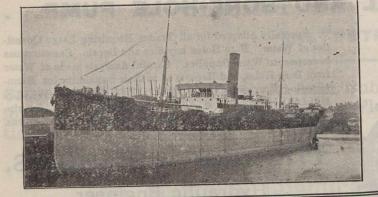
Contractors for Complete Electric Power and Lighting Installations for Mines, Shipyards, Iron and Steel Works, etc., etc.

... MIDDLESBROUGH, England



Telegraphic Address : "CRAIG TAYLOR, STOCKTON." Oll & Passenger Ships, Twin Screws, &c.

TAYLOR & CO. CRAIG,



Shipbuilders, Engineers and Repairers,

Thornaby Shipbuilding Yard,

GRAVING DOCK 570 Ft. Long.

Stockton-on-Tees. England.

😰 Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff 🔫

C. & A. MUSKER, LTD.,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS of every DESCRIPTION of

Hydraulic & Electric Machinery.

Raw Sugar-1901. 1900. \$90,342 \$447,868 Great Britain 128,831 Australia 137,376 17,888 British Guiana 703,907 231.096 British West Indies 130 95 Hong Kong 1,487,366 2,921,129 Belgium 112 84 42 13 Cuba 353,490 201.503 Dutch East Indies 1,034,547 139.095 France 2,309,680 Germany 1.642.574 6.341 406,532 Peru 24 1,924 Porto Rico United States 153,554 \$6.665.858 Totals \$5,932,840

-Referring to the railway subsidies granted by the Ontario Government a Toronto letter states that the finest trout-fishing grounds in America will be placed within easy reach by the Nepigon Railway, to which a subsidy of \$3,-000 a mile has been voted for fourteen miles, from Nepigon Station to the head of Long Portage on the Nepigon River. This is the largest river flowing into Lake Superior, although only 36 miles long. The fall betweeen its head at Lake Nepigon and its outlet at Nepigon Bay is over 300 feet. What with its mighty volume and steadiness of flow,



Dock Machinery, Presses, Coal Tips, Capstans, Pumping Engines, Lifts, Intensifiers.

Accumulators, Valves, Tube Stavers, Dynamos, Pover & Lighting Plants, Motors, Cranes.

Hydraulic Machine Tools, Steam Motor Wagons, Concrete Flag Making Machinery.

Teleg aphic Address: "Muskers, Liverpool.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Rottled Reer and Stout

FOR EXPORT.

67-69 Leeds St., LIVERPOOL, Eng.

The "Compass" Brand

Bass & Co.'s Pale and Light Bitter Ales, and Guinness's Extra Foreign Stout.

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

1564



Card Clothing of all Kinds.

CHROME and Oak Tanned Picking Bands....

Single "Cemented" Belting, Double Belting. Rubbing Leathers.

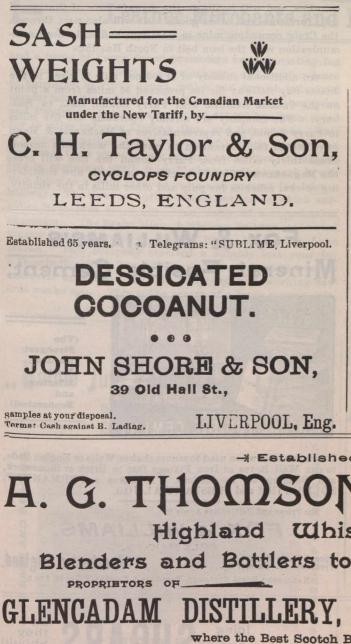
Every Description of LEATHER for Mechanical Purposes. ____

Edward Fairburn & Sons,

Caldervale Mills, BRIGHOUSE, Eng.

Special Terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

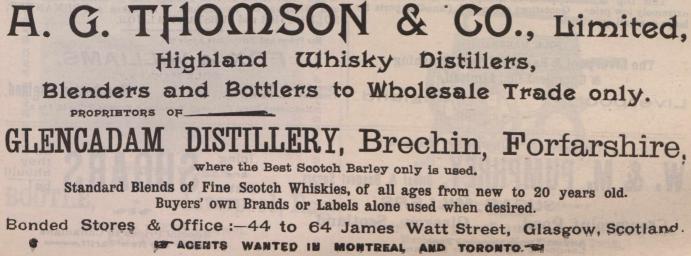
this river would afford almost unlimited water power. This will be utilized to some extent by the Nepigon Pulp & Paper Company, who have agreed to establish a large mill and have leased the water Power at Cameron's Pool. In addition to the land grant of 5,000 acres per mile voted last year, a cash subsidy of \$2,000 per mile was voted for ten



miles of the Thunder Bay, Nepigon & St. Joe Railway, which is projected northward from a point thirty miles east of Port Arthur. There is no backwardness in the promoters of this line, headed by Mr. D. F. Burk, to claim for the district all the virtues which any country might boast of. They maintain strenuously that beneath the forests of spruce and tamarac which cover mother earth there is an abundance of good land, valuable both for general farming and for grazing. The most western line subsidized was a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, fifteen miles long, to connect Dinorwic Station with Lake Minnietakie, This is intended to form a link, by which a considerable internal stretch of water communication will be placed within reach. When Lac Seul, beyond Lake Minnietakie, is reached, there will be a stretch of navigation 100 miles long on the boundary between Ontario and Keewatin. To the southwest of this lake there is a belt of farming land of 1,000,000 acres, or as large as the Temiskaming region, now being so enthusiastically exploited, and larger than the area of good land in the Rainy River Valley. To the east there are mineral deposits, which will also be made accessible.

-The length of the Ontario Government railway, which is projected from North Bay to the head of Lake Temiskaming, is about 110 miles, and its estimated cost, to be borne from the sale of lands on either side, is \$2,234,000 The territory traversed is heavily timbered with pine, spruce and other woods. The line runs through the large Temagami forest reserve, and touches Lake Temagami, reaching at its northern terminus the agricultural belt of 1,000,000 acres, now filling up with settlers. From its southern terminus the line will have connections with the east and west by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and with Toronto and western Ontario to the south, and by way of the Canada Atlantic Railway with Ottawa and the Georgian Bay. The line is looked upon as an absolute neces-

- Established * 1825.



Established 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.

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

sity, and has been undertaken by the Government in the failure of private companies to commence the work. By its construction the Government will hold the key to the railway situation in New Ontario. Subsidies are given to private Ontario lines for a distance of 302 miles, and amounting in all to \$706,000. Bancroft & Ottawa Railway, to which aid is given at \$3,000 a mile for 70 miles, in three sections; Kinmount Junction, on the Haliburton branch of the G.T.R., to Irondale, ten miles; from a point 35 miles east of Irondale, a distance of ten miles, and from Renfrew west to Palmer's Rapids, 50 miles. This leaves some ten miles unsubsidized to this company, This line will, when completed, form a new and more direct route between

The Liverpool and Bankhall Chemical Company's



The best and most effectual remedy for

Ticks, Lice, Maggots, Scab, Foot-Rot, &c.

Stimulates the growth and improves the quality of the Wool, does not stain or discolour it and ke eps the sheep in good healthy condition.

It is also invaluable as a WASH for CATTLE, HORSES, DOGS, &c., killing Farasites of all kinds, and curing Sores and Wounds.

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

SOLE MAKERS:

The Liverpool & Bankhall Seed Crushing & Chemical Co., Limited,

Liverpool,

Toronto and Ottawa. It will at the same time open up a wealthy region not now served with a railway. It will pass through an extensive hardwood area in the midiand counties, and will facilitate the manufacture of that wood into furniture and other goods. It will also pass through the Craig corundum mine in Hastings, and will adord communication with the iron belt in North Hastings

Cable Address : "DUCHY," Liverpool.

LARD.

—An additional subsidy of \$1,000 per mile is given to the James Bay Railway for its proposed 95 miles from a point on the Canada Atlantic near Parry Sound, Ont., to Sudbury. The company are already operating the five miles to Parry Sound, and representatives of Mackenzie & Mann have stated their intention to push the work this season. Some thirty miles from Parry Sound the line will cross the Magnetawan River. American capital is now considering several schemes for pulp and other mills in the vicinity,



It is invaluable when used to secure shaken Walls or Engine Beds, to run Wall Boxes or Iron Fixings fast in Brick or Stonework, and Bedding on foundations. It makes a PERMANENT, SOLID, FIRM and SUBSTANTIAL JOB.

For Prices and Particulars Apply to FOX & WILLIAMS. SOLE MAKERS. Spread Eagle Works. Trentram St., Chester Rd., - Manchester, England. Manchester Royal Exchange, Tuerdays & Fridays, Pillar 12, 1 to 2,



. C. I. I.

England.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Should

SUGARS



and a party of Parry Sound promoters are negotiating for a water power. There is yet much pine and an abundance of hardwood in Parry Sound, which will furnish industrial employment for many years .-- To the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway a grant of \$57,000 has been voted for 19 miles between Lindsay, Ont., and Bobcaygeon. This is through a rather isolated corner of Victoria County, and reaches a town without any railway connection. Should the line be continued south from Lindsay to Pontypool, it will be a boon to a good farming section at present far from a railway. The lines in northwestern Ontario to which subsidies have been voted are even more of a colonization character. The Bruce Mines & Algoma Railway was voted \$12,000 for four miles to connect Bruce Mines with Lake Huron. This company received a subsidy last year for a 14-mile line from Bruce Mines to Rock Lake, and were so energetic as to have the line completed and working several weeks ago. This is the centre of a large copper area,

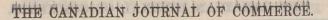


and the present short extension will provide water connection and better shipping facilities both for ore and coal.

-Eastern Townships Notes .- Richmond has offered Mr. Lariviere ,who owns the town waterworks, \$20,000 for the plant, the lawsuits in existence to be terminated, in cases in which judgment has been given the losing party to pay the costs, and in cases pending judgment each party to pay its own costs. Mr. Lariviere wants \$40,000 .- The Cookshire Council has passed a by-law granting a bonus of \$7,500 to the Standard Chemical Company, of Toronto, the conditions being that the latter shall erect buildings and works costing \$50,000 and have an annual pay roll of The by-law is to be voted on the 29th of this \$12,000. The chief product of the industry will be wood month. alcohol, in the manufacture of which the company expects to use from twelve to fifteen thousand cords of wood a year .- Magog's churches are lighted by electricity, furnished free by the corporation .- The Huntingdon Council has refused an application made by a Mr. Mackenzie for a bonus of \$1,500 for twenty years, for which sum he was

<text><text><image><image>

Caradians have 33½ per cent. in their favor by purchasing these Machines, under the New Canadian Tariff.



Contractor to H. M. Government.

1568



prepared to start a match factory in the village, employing from 40 to 50 hands, and spending from \$12,000 to \$18,-000 annually in wages, and \$40,000 for material-There is a great scarcity of rentable houses in Cookshire. "A half dozen self contained houses built in town this year," says the Compton Chronicle, "of about seven or eight rooms,



Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

-We learn from Toronto that Mr. McLeod Stewart gives notice of an application for an act to incorporate the Lake Superior & Rocky Mountain Navigation Company, to construct and operate canals so as to make a navigable waterway along the following route: From some point on Lake Superior at or near Thunder Bay, thence following a chain of lakes and rivers across the height of land to Rainy Lake, and by way of the river to the Lake of the Woods; from the Lake of the Woods along Rousseau to the Red River, thence along Red River, Assinaboine River, Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis to Cedar Lake on the Saskatchewan River, or, in the alternative, from the Lake of the Woods by way of Winnipeg River, Lake Winnipeg and the Sas-

for some buildings and anyone who does build houses

would not regret the investment .- The Sherbrooke Street Railway Company is to extend its line to Brompton Falls.

The company holds a provincial charter empowering it to

cover the whole of the townships.

Tel. Address, "Thom, Patricroft."



Canadians at a reduction of 333 per cent. less, under the new Pre-ferential Tariff.

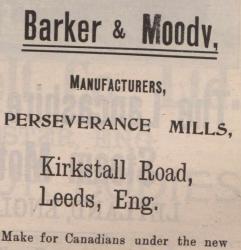




katchewan River along the said river, its southern branch, and Bow River to Calgary in the Territory of Alberta, and along its northern branch to Edmonton, or to such points on the said streams as may be found to mark the limit to which a navigation of the required depth is practicable, with power to vary the above routes or any of them should further surveys prove it advisable, and to dredge, deepen, raise or lower the levels of or otherwise improve the existing watercourses and create such connecting links as may be found necessary to make and complete throughout the entire distance between the said terminal points on Lake Superior and on the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River a navigable channel of at least six feet in depth with power also to acquire the existing locks at Fort Frances on the Rainy River.

-Maritime Provinces.—The Bank of New Brunswick will open a branch in Charlottetown. Mr. E. B. Williams is making the preliminary arrangements and planning the interior of the banking house.—The steamer Troid has sailed from Sydney for New York with a cargo of 3,000 tons pig iron. From New York she goes to Norfolk, Va., for a cargo of brick for the Steel Company.—It is estimated that in the southern districts of Cape Breton county there are at least 200 vacant farms, over one-half of which were deserted within the last two years.—The old Prince of Wales Hotel, at Truro, is now a ruin, having been torn down by John Stanfield and E. Phillips, who have purchased the property and are preparing to erect residences on the site during the summer.—The Cape Breton Railway Company has already placed orders for the building of the railway stock

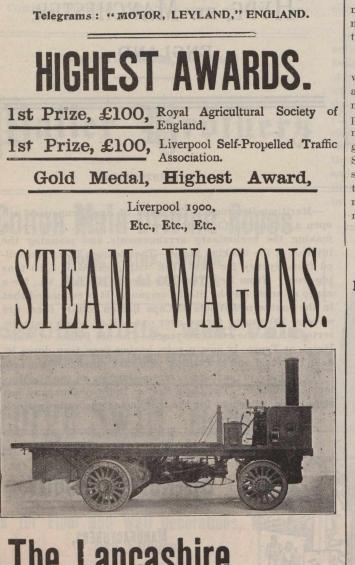




Preferential Tariff.



to be used on the road. This includes 100 cold storage cars, for the transportation of fresh fish from Cape Breton

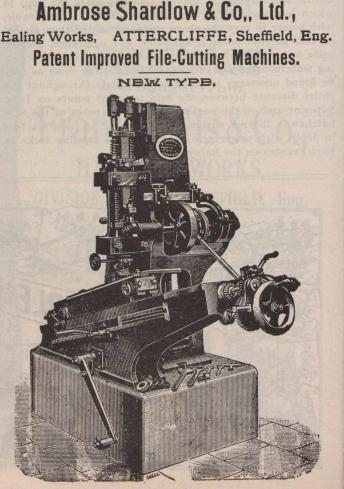


The Lancashire Steam Motor Co., Leyland, England.

Ber Special prices to Canadians under the new preferential tariff.

to the U. S. markets. At a meeting of the Cape Breton County Council \$16,000 was voted to provide a right of way to the Cape Breton Railway Company in the county. Should the cost of the right of way exceed this amount the excess must be borne by the company. The amount granted is made a matter of joint expenditure between the municipality and the different towns of the county.

-We learn from Indianapolis, Ind., that a general advance in prices of window glass of all sizes is expected as a result of the combination effected at Muncie by the glass manufacturers outside of the American Window Glass Company and the Independent Glass Company. The real significance of the organization effected is not appreciated, glass men say. At that meeting 48 factories from the States of Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were represented. They included practically all the glass manufacturers of the country who were not in either of the other two combinations. With the new combination the trust can fix prices to suit them-





selves, it is said. It is expected that representatives from the three combinations will meet in a few days to arrange a new scale of prices. A general advance will then be ordered, but how much is not known. An advance of 25 per cent., however, would not be surprising, glass men say. The advance will be the greatest on the small sizes of glass. The new combination will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

-A Paris, Ont., correspondent writes; A large factory for the purpose of manufacturing ploughs, drills, etc., will begin operations here soon. The Council and Board of Trade interested Mr. F. Wiard of Syracuse in the matter, and a joint stock company is being formed, with a capital of \$250,000. The company have arranged to take over the Hilborn Plough Works of Ayr, and operate them there until suitable buildings are erected here. About one hundred men will be employed. The site has not been selected, pending the result of a movement on foot to annex a portion of South Dumfries to Paris. The territory to be annexed has a population of about 250, and is needed for the location of new industries, as it lies along the railway.

-There was a run on the Wiarton, Ont., branch of the Union Bank recently. When the bank opened there was a rush to draw, and by noon depositors had carried away the sum of \$35,000. The manager offered explanations to the depositors as they presented themselves. Their money was promptly paid where desired, and by one o'clock the tide began to turn. Two hours later public confidence was restored and nearly all the money deposited again. The bank management commenced an action against the man who circulated reports.

-A train on the Canadian Pacific, a mile long, is being hauled over the Thunder Bay section, to test the tonnage that can be handled on the various grades between the lake and the smoother sections of the prairie. The test may result in certain improvements which will give this section a portion of the \$2,000,000 which has been appropriated for general improvement of the whole division.

-From Kingston we learn that the private census just completed, shows the city's population to be in round figures about 19,500, which is a gain of 1,539 over the Government census, taken in 1901, and sustains the belief expressed at the time that the city's population had not been fairly shown.

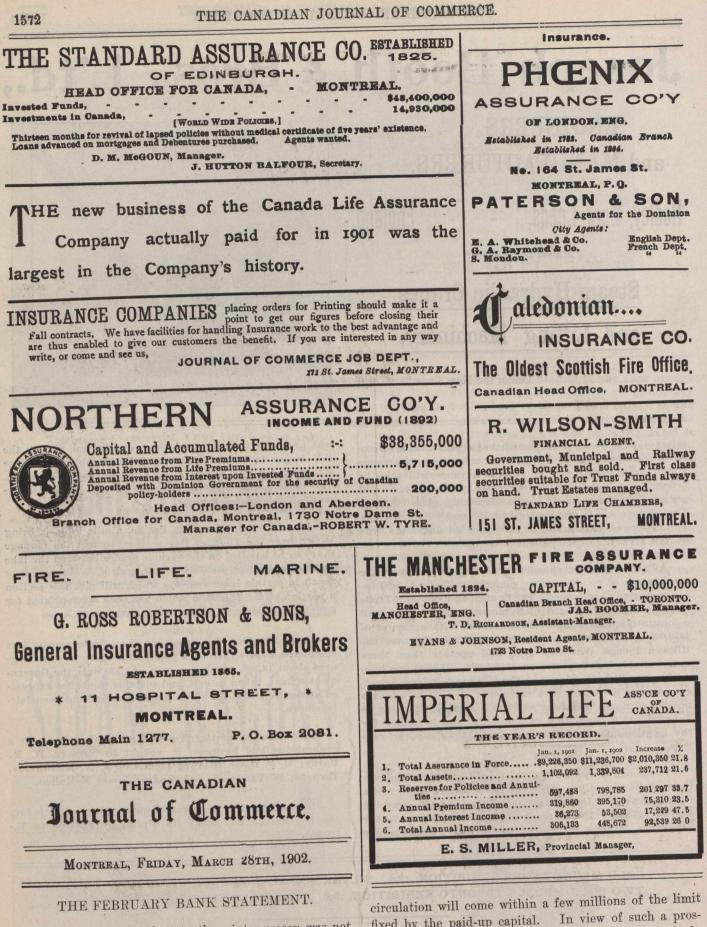
-Incorporation of the Crown Bank of Canada to do a general banikng business, is sought by Messrs. H. R. Hardy; M. P. Davis, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. J. A. McGillivray, Toronto; W. Vandusen, and Senator James McMullen.

-The Halifax Electric Tram Company has a bill before the Legislature increasing its capital by \$500,000 to \$1,-500,000.

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



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



The stagnation incident to the winter season was not as marked last month as in most preceding ones. Changes of some magnitude occurred in all the leading items, such as indicate a gratifying extent of business activity.

The paid-up capital of the banks was enlarged to the extent of \$420,125 and now stands at \$68,041,136, which is \$1,480,298 larger than a year ago. The circulation rose from \$48,586,529 to \$49,450,994, an increase of \$864,465, which is within a few dollars of the increase in February last year. This, though not large in itself, is an indication of the inflowing tide of notes having given way to an outflow which is promising to continue until a considerable portion of the decrease following the high tide in October last is recovered before the expansion begins at the close of summer. Should this occur the total circulation will come within a few millions of the finite fixed by the paid-up capital. In view of such a prospect surprise is felt that no action has been taken looking to some amendment of the Bank Act that would empower banks to enlarge their note issues. Were this done so as to include all, or a percentage of their reserve fund in the limit it would relieve a situation which seems likely to cause considerable inconvenience to many of the banks. How rapidly the circulation is growing is seen by the increase in the last ten years having been \$16,740,000, and in the last twelve months, \$3,545,000, the margin between the issues and the limit having been reduced from \$28,800,000 in February, 1892, to \$18,500 in February, 1902.

The Canadian demand deposits were reduced last month from \$95,844,789 to \$94,864,660, a decline of

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS. Total Assets, \$12,264,838.21.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT Shows that the 1900 Business Brought

An Increase in Assets. An Increase in Income An Increase in Surplus ...AND..

An Increase in Insurance in Force.

Net Surplus, - \$1,187,617.68. Total Death Claims Paid since Organization, over FURTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.

EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every Town, City and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will find the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe.

Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, - - NEW YORK CITY Montreal Office, - - La Presse Building.

T. W. P. PATTERSON, Gm. Kan

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

(INSTITUTED IN THE BRIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A. D. 1714.)

Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed, - \$16,000,000 00

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES.

CANADA BRANCH : Cor. St. James and McGill Streets, - MONTREAL. T. L. MORRISEY, Manager

\$980,129, while those payable after notice rose from \$237,011,833 to \$238,996,123, an advance of \$984,290. The correspondence between this decline and fall of deposits is singular but of no significance. It is more likely that an explanation of the decrease in balances in current accounts will be found in the balances due by banks in Great Britain, were the movement in them revealed. The net increase in those balances in February was only \$993,-700, which seems only a moderate sum when the large emissions of products are considered, and it is probable that against the proceeds there have been heavy drafts to pay for the very large imports in the last few months.

The business of Canadian banks outside this country shows marked decrease in February, the foreign deposits ran down from \$31,410,770 to \$29,839,213, a decrease of \$1,571,557, and the current loans outside Canada from \$28,719,992 to \$26,229,854, a decrease of \$2,490,138. The latter decrease will be very consoling to the financial quid nuncs, who, in their guileless simplicity, are distressed over the banks of Canada keeping large reserves of assets where they are promptly available.

The movement in securities was an increase of \$205,-092 in Government bonds, an increase of \$782,407 in railway and other securities and a decrease of \$1,104,753 in municipal debentures, which changes left the total holdings of securities \$117,254 less than in January.

Call loans in Canada were reduced from \$38,079,718 to \$36,550,397, and those outside Canada increased from \$44,189,514 to \$44,212,911, a net decrease in call loans of \$1,505,924.

The advance of current loans from \$287,722,080 to \$292.059.778, an increase of \$4,337,698, is very large for the season. The advance of current loans in Canada from \$287,-722,080 to \$292,059,778, an increase of \$4,337,698, is a million dollars more than in 1901 and 1900, but about half a million less than in 1899, when trade was expanding by leaps and bounds. The prospect seems bright for an early opening of navigation and a much more active season than 1901.

We append our usual comparative table, and the full statement will be found on a later page:

THE	BANK	STAT	TEMENTS

THE BANK STA	ATEMENTS.		
Feb., 1902.	Jan., 1902.	Feb., 1901.	Feb., 1892.
Capital authorized 77,126,666	76,326,666	74,875,332	75,904,665
Capi.al subscribed 69,252,576	68,625,416	67,805,705	62,868,332
Capital paid-up 68,041,136	67,621,011	66,560,838	61,500,966
Reserve fund f 37,567,753	37,483,053	35,092,654	23,947,508
LIABILITIES,			
Notes in circulation 49,450,994	48,586,529	45,905,942	32,711,015
Due Dominion Government 2,871,140		2,961,435	2,647,602
Due Provincial Govts 3,855,510		3,613,411	3,33,016
Deposits on demand 94,864,660		92,182,219	
Deposits after notice			93,394,227
Deposits outside Canada 29,839,213	0.000	20,974,155	
Loans on bks in Ca., sec 631,374		1,694,983	110,000
Depts on demand in Can. bks , 3,472,284			
Due agencies in U.K 3,337,960		and Ber Sunda	2,842,871
Due agencies abroad, 976,519	A Part Press		
Other liabilities 9,709,421		786,832	
	10,632,845	6,027,727	358,512
Total liabilities438,035,270	420 724 700	900 759 005	107 499 999
10tal Habilities	400,104,190	380,792,089	197,489,682
ASSETS.			
Specie 11,498,021	11 040 574	11 000 000	F 000 000
Dominion notes	11,843,574	11,839,628	
Deposits securing circulation 2,569,513	21,891,097	20,628,391	10,538,883
	2,568,918	2,392,973	
Notes & cheques on other bks. 13,374,568	12,317,704	11,736,806	7,182,447
Loans to other bks in Can., sec 659,847	695,366	1,659,972	
Depts on demand in Can. bks. 4,629,921	4,565,263	3,722,577	3,413,643
Due from bks, &c., in U.K 7,105,453	6,111,677	5,475,825	4,692,633
Due from foreign bks, etc 11,793,098	12,666,808	9,490,052	17,612,793
Dom. and Prov. Govt. secs 9,961,510	9,756,418	11,395,416	3,059,034
Can. municipal & other pub sec 13,496,008	14,600,761	11,401,882	6,449,879
(Not Dominion.)			
Railway and other secs 33,949,704	33,167,297	27,496,605	
Call loans in Canada 36,550,397	38,079,718	33,389,719	14,720,222
Call loans outside Canada 44,212,911	44,189,514	32,404,832	
Current loans in Canada 292,059,778	287,722,080	275,226,993	186,116,911
Current loans outside Canada 26,229,854	28,719,992	20,042,273	
Loans to Govt. of Canada			
Loans to Provincial Govts 3,212,879	3,165,176	2,551,445	194,504
Overdue debts 2,261,512	2,117,479	2,242,934	2,658,891
R. E. besides bk premises 970,412	963,858	1,053,518	1,149,973
Mortgages on real estate 721,000	743,785	614,957	779,983
Bank premises 6,785,754	6,780,209	6,411,752	4,487,244
Other assets	8,208,914	6,313,958	1,837,215
		0,010,000	1,001,410
Total assets	550,875,792	497,492,718	970 547 605
BRAN AND AN DE BRANCE AND	200,070,102	101,100,110	279,547,605
Loans to directors & their firms 11,217,473	11,016,744	12,594,088	6,194,604
Average specie for month 11,713,115	11,715,593	11,518,309	5,987,243
Av. Dominion notes for mo 21,964,715	21,196,976	20,236,577	10,447,012
Grt'st circulation during mo 50,283,248	53,386,332	47,200,121	33,363,708

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN ENGLAND.

Our American neighbours have got a very busy bee in their bonnet. They have come to the conclusion that poor old John Bull has entered upon a stage of senile decline, that his foreign trade is falling away, that his purse is becoming depleted, that he is buying more from the United States than he can pay for; that his credit is being blown upon by the huge debts he is accumulating, and altogether that he is in a "parlous case," which is likely to end in Americans taking possession of the Old Country by a sort of foreclosure process and running the old country as a branch establishment to the United States.

The saddest aspect of this melancholy condition is the utter unconsciousness of the people of Great Britain in regard to their impending fate. A writer in the Contemporary Review has a remarkable article on "American investments in England," which shows no little ability of a literary character, but a very slight equipment of financial and economic facts. He bases all his remarks upon the enormous excess of American exports over imports which, in the last four years, is stated to have reached the sum of \$2,354,442,213. Against this prodigious sum there have to be placed imports that do not appear in the Custom House returns, which consist of drafts on America drawn to cover the outlays of Americans travelling in Europe; the freight charges on American goods; the interest on American securities held in Europe; and for the income of Americans resident abroad, whose revenue is derived from American properties. These items are estimated by the writer of the article before us at \$200,-090,000 per year, but we have seen the total placed at \$250,000,000 by eminent authorities, and some regard this as too low. It is not generally understood that when drafts are drawn upon a country or securities sent there for sale or redemption, they operate exactly like imports of goods received in that country, as money has to be provided for their payment to the country transmitting such drafts or securities. The excess of American exports last year, to June 30th, was \$664,592,826 over imports, but from this must be deducted \$250,000,000 for the payments above enumerated, which leaves a balance in favour of the States last year of \$414,592,826, and in the last four years of \$1,354,442,213. The Contemporary Review writer declares that the United States are investing annually about \$450,000,000 in Europe, the larger portion in England.

Now, assuming this to be the case, see in what a ridiculous dilemma it puts those who believe this to be the fact, and yet who also believe in the decadence of Great Britain. Here we have a country alleged to be plunging into a very Serbonian bog of debt, with no hope of extrication, and its creditor not only goes on supplying goods by the hundreds of millions, which, to a large extent, only add to the debt of its customer, but, at the same time goes on lending its debtor scores, yea, hundreds of millions of hard money, repayment of which, if the conditions are correctly stated, must be impossible! The very facts that, American capital is being invested in British Consols, as the article under notice affirms, and that Amercan capital is being invested in English indus-trial enterprises are a complete answer to the American cry of Britain's decadence.

The writer alleges that the British people are "living on their store of wealth" because they have an adverse balance of trade with the United States and that American capital is being placed in English securities. We should say rather, that the British are living on Americans, as they are securing enormous supplies of food from the States which they cannot pay for, and besides, are receiving money borrowed from the States on securities that, if the decadence goes on, will be of no value. Such are the dilemmas raised; such the contradictions; such the anomalies, created by those who hold that England is decaying, is buying from the States more than it can pay for, and borrowing also heavily from the States to aid the nation's finances and the nation's enterprises.

A few facts will re-assure those who feel alarm at Ame-

rican tales about England's declining commerce. In each series of ten years since 1860, the foreign trade of England has increased about \$100,000,000. In 40 years the increase was from \$1,890,000,000 to \$4,385,000,000, and in the last twenty years Britain's foreign trade was practically doubled. Between 1891 and 1900 the railway receipts in England rose from 394 millions to 494 millions of dollars, and the taxable incomes of the British people have increased nearly 700 millions of dollars in the last ten years. Last year the foreign trade of the old land amounted to \$4,014,045,000, which is close upon 600 millions more than it was five years ago. Last year the foreign trade of Great Britain amounted to an average of \$100 per head of the entire population, whereas the average per head of the foreign trade of the United States last year was only \$30.10 per head, a large proportion of which was food products sent to England.

If, as is alleged, Americans are investing money in England, it is because they are perfectly satisfied with the permanence of Great Britain's credit, the stability of its institutions, and the prosperity of its commerce.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AS THE CHAMPION OF RIGHT.

Montreal has once more to be thankful that there is a Legislative Council in the Province to check and thwart the unwise and unjust bills passed by the House of Assembly which, at times, seems unable to resist the various arguments and means used by the keen manipulators who The have an eye on the despoiling of this goodly city. latest good action of the Legislative Council on Friday last was to effectually kill off the outrageous "Notre Dame street east" Bill in the Private Bills Committee by the rejection of the preamble. The preamble rejected there was nothing left to consider, and the Bill died an ignominious death, unwept, unhonoured and unsung either by Montreal or any one else, except the organizers and advocates of that organized attempt to overturn, by legislative enactment, all the commercial principles involved in the mutual rights under contracts, as well as the first principles of right and wrong in the ordinary dealings-whether of individuals or organizations-of the ordinary affairs of life in business matters.

The Legislative House of Assembly had no more right to interfere between the city and the Notre Dame street east proprietors than it would have-if asked-to pass a bill to relieve those brokers or speculators who a year ago sold Northern Pacific stock short and suffered for their folly, or those same classes of men who have sold short on coal stocks and who are now resting uneasily on the stool of anxiety if not of repentance, but without the hope of legislative relief, simply because the idea of asking for relief from their want of prudence and foresight did not strike them in time for this session of the Legislature. However that may be, the city has evidently had a narrow escape from a very serious financial danger. When the measure was before the House of Assembly the Government-as a body-took no stand in the matter; the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Parent, did not appear to take any interest in it, although the members for the city and the aldermanic representation, backed, as it was, by all the organizations entitled to express the opinions of the citizens, energetically protested against the injustice of the Bill from every standpoint.

Notwithstanding all the force of the arguments used,

the Premier appeared unable to restrain the members from perpetrating the injustice embraced in the Bill, although it is well understood that he was averse to the principle involved in it, but he was, or apparently fancied he was, unable to control his supporters and, so far as the Government was concerned, it became a matter of drift.

After-thought, however, seems to have brought a change in the position of the Premier, owing to the strong representations made by this Journal and nearly all of the organs of public opinion in the city and vicinity that the course of the Government was unjustifiable, and that it would be held responsible for this, and all such invasions of the rights of municipal authority and autonomy. The result was seen in the House later, when some other bills were amended by preserving those rights to the city, and when the Notre Dame street east Bill came before the Legislative Council the pressure of the Government was apparent, and the preamble of the Bill was rejected by a vote of 11 to 8—one of the eight, after the vote, withdrawing his name.

This is so far satisfactory, but it was a close shave. It was a surprise to many of our citizens to see names of some of the Hon. Councillors who voted for that strange and obnoxious measure. However, the danger is passed for the present, but it is reported that the promoters of the Bill have stated their intention of renewing their efforts in the next session of the Legislature.

It is well to have this assurance; to be forewarned is to forearmed. If they persevere in their intentions, it is only reasonalle to expect that the local Government will profit by the advice so freely given to them recently, and that the indefensible measure will receive its quietus on its first appearance. Any way the straightforward honesty of the Legislative Council, as it is now composed, will exist as a rampart for the protection of right against all invaders. It is expected that before this issue of the Journal appears, that the Legislature will be prorogued, which will be a blessing. The country and Montreal especially, will give a sigh of relief and breathe more freely, after that event, for at least another year.

It is too late for this session but we would respectfully advise the Hon. Provincial Premier to adopt the recomriendation made recently in these columns and at the next session pass a short act to repeal all the provisions of former acts that override the authority of all municipal councils, so that the various companies can exercise their powers only with the consent of the councils and be subject to municipal regulations and control.

A PREFERENCE PROPOSAL.

"With a persistency worthy of a juster cause," says the London Economist, "the directors of the Barrow Hematite Steel Company again propose to withhold from the preference shareholders the arrears of interest to which they are morally and equitably entitled, unless and until they assent to a readjustment of the capital account, which would have the effect of benefiting the ordinary shareholders at their expense. It will be remembered that the directors some years ago arrived at the conclusion that a sum of £764,137, of which £214,015 was spoken of as "a realized loss," should be written off for depreciation, and in the early part of last year they applied to the Courts for authority to reduce the preference and ordinary capital by 50 per cent. in each case, on the

ground that the sum proposed to be cancelled was lost, and was unrepresented by available assets. The original capital had previously been reduced from £2,037,700 to £1,528,275 by writing off 25 per cent. of the face value of the preference and ordinary shares, and the position of the holders of the latter issue had thereby been improved. Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy, as he then was, refused to sanction the further reduction of the capital, on the ground that the necessity for such a step had not been proved, and he characterized the application as "in substance, a proposal by the ordinary shareholders to deprive the preferential shareholders of £12,000 a year for the benefit of the ordinary shareholders, without any necessity for so doing, and without any advantage to the company as a whole." But despite this ruling, and despite several attempts on the part of the committee of preference shareholders to effect a compromise, the directors carried the matter to the Court of Appeal, with the result that the judgment of the Court of First Instance was upheld, the Lord Chief Justice pointing out that it was by no means clear that the valuers had appraised the works or the colliery or the business of the company on the basis which ought to be used for the purpose of considering a reduction of capital. In the face of this decision it was naturally felt that the directors would give up their attempt to interfere with the rights of the preference shareholders in the interests of the ordinary proprietors, and that any proper provision for loss of capital would be obtained by reducing the nominal value of the ordinary shares, seeing that such an arrangement would in no way damnify the holders of those shares, who are entitled to any balance of profits after the preference dividend has been provided. But this anticipation has not been realized, for, although the accounts for the past year show a credit balance of £54,-482, after providing the debenture interest, £10,287 for the cost of improvement not properly chargeable to capital, and £30,000 for depreciation, the directors propose to add this sum to the accumulated credit balances, raising the total to £300,921. The arrears of the preference dividends now amount to £119,286, and, even if those arrears were paid, there would be a balance of £181,635 to go towards wiping off the "realised loss" of The directors now propose to apply for an £214,015. Act of Parliament for reducing the nominal value of preference and ordinary shares alike from £7 10s to £4 10s apiece, and that, after paying the existing arrears, the future profits should be divided, in the first place, in paying a cumulative 6 per cent. dividend upon the preference shares on the reduced amount, then in paying to the ordinary shares a non-cumulative dividend not exceeding 6 per cent. on their reduced amount, any balance of profit in the opinion of the directors available for the payment of dividends to be distributed rateably between the two classes of shareholders. In other words, the income of the preference holders is proposed to be reduced to 4 per cent. on the existing capitalisation, then the ordinary shareholders are to get 4 per cent., and in the very remote contingency of a further amount being available, it would be divided equally between the two classes of proprietors. On the basis of the profits for the past twelve months, the preference shareholders, as matters stand, would get £24,762, and the ordinary sharehelders £29,720; whereas if the proposal of the directors were adopted, on the same basis the preference shareholders would get £15,762, and the ordinary shareholders £38,720, the distributable amount in each case being the

credit balance of £54,482. The suggestion, in view of what has already been decided in the Courts, is a prepos-The preference shareholders' committee terous one. have put forward counter proposals to the effect that the preference shares should be reduced by not more than £2 10s, and the ordinary shares by not less than that amount, the former to be entitled to a cumulative dividend of 6 per cent. per annum upon the reduced capital basis with a further non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum for every 1 per cent. paid on the ordinary shares. These counter proposals seem to us to be so generous that the directors will be very ill-advised in refusing to accept them, and in continuing a deadlock in the company's affairs which the Courts have held to be entirely unnecessary. In any case, if the directors, with the voting power of the ordinary shareholders at their back, prove obdurate, and the proposed Act of Parliament be applied for, it is to be hoped, in the interests of preference shareholders whose rights have recently been so frequently assailed, that the application would be no more successful than the attempts already made in the Courts to legalise a policy of spoliation."

There is a lesson to be gleaned from the above respective attitudes which cannot fail to set a-thinking some cis-Atlantic investors.

THE ERIE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Legislature of the State of New York has been wrestling all the winter endeavouring to settle the Erie cai al improvement problem. So many different schemes were proposed that agreement could not be obtained, and nothing is to be done to further the object this year. A few days ago a kind of compromise was arranged to submit all the different schemes in an omnibus referendum to be voted on by the electors of the State of New York. The questions to be put would have been as follows, which is taken from the New York Herald:

"Shall the Erie canal be improved at a cost of \$27,000,000? Shall the Erie and Champlain canals be improved at a cost of \$31,800,000? Shall the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals be improved at a cost of \$37,200,000? Shall the Erie be made a thousand ton barge canal at a cost of \$81,000,000? Shall \$100,000,000 be spent in deepening all the canals to 1,000 tons barge capacity? Shall the canals be abandoned by the State?

The proposal which is indorsed by the people at the polls will be accepted by the Legislature.

Should one of the improvement proposals be adopted it will be necessary for the people to authorize the issue of bonds to pay for it.

The one thousand ton barge plan, involving the deepening of the canals to twelve feet, has always been favored by the commercial bodies of New York city, as it would obviate the necessity of breaking cargoes between the lakes and the Hudson, and thus abolish Buffalo terminal charges."

This way of getting over the difficulty, however, has fallen through, and as the Legislature adjourns this week, the matter has been dropped. It appears that the collapse was brought about chiefly by the city of New York interests contending that the second proposition only should be voted on.

As a matter of course the railway interests have been steadily opposed to any improvement of the canal and are consequently jubilant over the result.

The position is, in a way, very much like the quandary the Montreal Harbour Elevator question is in. Conflicting interests, want of harmony of feeling and consideration of the public interest alone seems in both cases to be working to the same end.

WORLD'S SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The intreasing interest in sugar production, as shown by the preparations now being made for the manufacture of beet sugar in Canada, notwithstanding the gradual decline in price, may be better understood when it is shown that, as in the case of many other commodities, consumption increases almost in proportion with decrease in the selling price:

"The world's sugar production and consumption, 1800-1900," is the title of a monograph issued by the U.S Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It discusses the sugar production and consumption of the world during the past century, and especially during the last half century, in which the burden of sugar production has been transferred from cane to the sugar beet, and in which the world has so largely increased its consumption of sugar. The world's sugar production has grown from 1,150,000 tons in 1840 to 8,800,000 tons in 1900. During the same period the world's population has grown, according to the best estimates, from 950,000,000 to about 1,500,-Thus, sugar production has increased about 000,000. 650 per cent. while the population was increasing but about 50 per cent.

One especially striking fact shown by the statistics presented in this study is the rapidly increasing proportion of the world's enlarged sugar consumption which is supplied by beets. According to the figures presented by this study beets, which supplied in 1840 less than 5 per cent. of the world's sugar, in 1900 supplied 67 per cent. of the greatly increased consumption, while cane, which then supplied 95 per cent. of the world's consumption, now supplies but 33 per cent. Stated in quantities it may be said that the world's cane sugar supply has grown from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,850,000 tcns in 1900, an increase of 160 per cent., while that of beets has grown from 50,000 tons in 1840 to 5,950,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 11,800 per cent.

The figures above quoted include that portion which enters into the world's statistical record of sugar production and does not include the large quantities of cane sugar produced in India and China exclusively for home consumption, and in a considerable number of the tropical countries does not include that portion of the sugar Even if these figures of cane sugar consumed at home. production for home consumption were obtainable the production from beets would still show a much more rapid growth during the last half century than that from cane. This, apparently, is due to two great causes: First, the elimination of slavery in the tropics, the seat of the principal sugar production, and second, the intelligent study of and government aid to the production of beet sugar in the Temperate Zone, especially in European countries.

One effect of this enormous increase and the competition which has accompanied the developments above alluded to has been a great reduction in prices to the consumer. The figures obtained from statements supplied by importers of the cost in foreign countries of the sugar which they import show that the average cost of the sugar imported in 1871-2 was 5.37 cents per pound, and in the year 1899-1900 2.49 cents per pound.

The sugar production of France has grown from 23,-000 metric tons in the sugar year 1839-40 to 805,000 tons in 1899-1900; that of Germany from 12,659 metric tons in 1839-40 to 1,875,000 tons in 1900-01; Austria-Hungary, from 25,000 metric tons in 1853-54, the earliest date for which figures are obtainable, to 1,120,000 tons in 1899-1900; Russia from 19,000 metric tons in 1853-54 to 900,000 tons in 1899-1900; Belgium from 12,000 metric tons in the same year to 300,000 tons in 1899-1900; Holland from 1,000 metric tons in 1860-61 to 180,-000 tons in 1899-1900. Turning to the cane sugar producing areas, in which the statistics are not available for so long a period, it is found that the exports from the Philippine Islands increased from 23,416 metric tons in 1849 to 233,000 metric tons in 1896. From Cuba the exports in 1860 were 537,491 tons and in 1894 they were 968,750; in Hawaii the production has grown from 11,-200 tons in 1875 to 243,470 tons in 1899. Java produced in 1884 338,866 tons and in 1901 765,000 tons, and Brazil, which in 1884 produced 268,335 tons, produced in 1901 215,000 tons.

The following shows the growing percentage of the world's production of sugar from beets at decennial years from 1840 to 1900: 1840, 4.35 per cent.; 1850, 14.29; 1860, 20.43; 1870, 34.40; 1880, 43.08; 1890, 63.70; 1900, 67.71.

GROWING DEMAND FOR STEEL.

When the billion dollar steel trust was formed some years ago, it may safely be said that its promoters saw far enough into the future to discern at least a fair share of the necessities for steel and iron which now exist, and the present demand for which, in some cases, is so urgent that premiums of 25 to 40 per cent. over the original cost are being freely paid to ensure early delivery.

Referring to the great demand for iron and steel existing at present, a Pittsburg letter says: In the daily press recently there appeared statements to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation had on their books at the present time orders for material amounting to 2,000,-000 tons. If the amount had been put at 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons it would have been nearer correct, as the Steel Corporation, through its constituent companies, the National Steel Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, and the Federal Steel Company, have orders booked for nearly 2,000,000 tons of rails, without speaking of anything else. Tonnage in all kinds of finished iron and steel has been piling in on the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation for months, and on the independent mills as well, with the result that on nearly all kinds of material the big steel companies are practically sold up to next October. With several steel concerns orders are so plentiful that they are out of the market as sellers for the rest of this year. One of these is the Cambria Steel Company of Johnstown, which notified their selling agents not long ago not to book any more orders for material for delivery this year.

This country is making pig iron at the present time at the rate of 1,500,000 tons a month, or 18,000,000 tons a year, more than England and Germany together produce, and there have recently been importations of many thousands of tons of pig iron. In spite of this enormous production, stocks of pig iron have steadily decreased, and an actual famine in this important material is threatened, and it is a question whether there is going to be enough pig iron to go around. There is no doubt but that the iron is going into actual consumption, as consumers are paying premiums in prices to get it, and they would not do this unless they actually needed the iron. It is the scarcity of pig iron and steel and the crowded condition of the order books of the big steel companies that is making finished iron and steel so scarce, and this is what is causing buyers to pay big prices to get mate-This is particularly the case in structural material. rial, such as beams, channels an angles, premiums of as much as \$5 to \$10 a ton having been paid for months over regular prices to get deliveries. Where is all the iron and steel going is a question that is asked many times these days, but no one seems to be able to answer The more tonnage that is turned out the more the it. country seems to need, and in spite of the biggest output of iron and steel ever made in this country the mills are unable to catch up on back orders.

A partial answer to the question as to what becomes of all the iron and steel that is being made is found in the fact that in the past five years two industries have sprung up with almost mushroom growth that use annually more than two million tons of pig iron, and it may be nearer two millions and a half. These are the steel car business and the increased use of steel in build-It was in August, 1896, that the first steel car ings. ever built was exhibited at a convention of the Master Car Builders' Association, at Saratoga, New York. The car was built by a firm known as the Schoen Pressed Steel Company, but which about three ago was organized in the Pressed Steel Car Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000. The steel car at this time was purely an experiment, and the railroads at first were averse to taking hold of it, and for two reasons. One was that its durability was doubted, and secondly if adopted it meant the spending of huge sums of money by the railroads for new equipment, and most of the roads were not in as prosperous condition in 1896 as they are now. To Andrew Carnegie and his associates in the Carnegie Steel Company is due the credit for the rapid development of the steel-car industry and the placing of it upon its present footing, where it consumes as much steel as any other single industry and more than any of them. When Andrew Carnegie was unable to get from the Pennsylvania Railroad what he thought was a fair rate of freight on his iron ore, from his docks to Bessemer and Duquesne, where the huge blast furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company are located, he conceived the idea of building the Bessemer road, running from Bessemer, Pa., to Butler, Pa., a distance of about 30 miles on an air line. It is history how quickly this road was built and how it has proved to be one of the best things Mr. Carnegie ever did for himself, and for Pittsburg as well. When contracts for the equipment of the road were placed an order was given for 1,000 all-steel cars, each to carry 50 tons of iron ore, and this was really the beginning of the steel-car industry in this country. Mr. Carnegie was quick to see that the adoption of steel cars by the railroad meant a heavy consumption of plates and other shapes, and how his firm was probably in better shape to furnish this material than any of its competitors. It took only a short time after this 1,000 cars were delivered to the Bessemer road to demonstrate that the steel car was entirely successful and was the coming car. Other roads quickly followed the lead of the Bessemer, and stupendous as it may seem there are being built in this country at the present time very close to 200 steel cars per day. The Pressed Steel Car Company built at their various works in the Pittsburg district about

cars every day, the American Car & Foundry Company from 40 to 50; while the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, the latest concern to enter the steel-car and dustry, expect to be building from 40 to 50 steel cars a day before this year is out. The Standard Steel Car Company will build a works at Beaver, Pa., which it is claimed, will turn out from 50 to 60 steel cars a day. In every steel car built about 12 tons of steel are used, and putting the daily output at 200 cars it means that nearly 2,500 tons of steel are used every day in the building of steel cars. Counting 300 working days in a year, it figures out an annual consumption of not less than 750,-000 tons of steel. To make this enormous tonnage it requires nearly 900,000 tons of pig iron, as the waste from pig iron to steel is 10 per cent. and from the billet to the steel plate the waste in rolling the waste is about the same. Here, then, is an industry only about six years old that is using up nearly 1,000,000 tons of pig iron a year, and will soon be using more than that amount.

The structural steel trade is also a heavy consumer of pig iron, and is growing at a tremendous rate. A few years ago the total output of beams, channels, angles and all other kinds of structural material was less than 200,-000 tons a year. The use of steel for buildings of all kinds has become so universal and the tonnage required has grown so large that the mills seem utterly unable to handle it. An authority recently stated that the total output of the mills rolling structural steel this year would amount to nearly 800,000 tons. This also means a consumption close to 1,000,000 tons of pig iron this year, as the waste in rolling from the pig iron to the finished steel shape is about 20 per cent.

In all other lines of business in which steel and iron are used consumption has increased at a tremendous rate. The manufacture of iron bedsteads alone, which is a comparatively new industry, uses up a very respectable tonnage in steel every year. The above explains to some extent, why the furnaces and steel mills are simply swamped with tonnage, which it will take many months to fill. The greatest activity is in the structural steel trade, and the American Bridge Company, which can turn out about 450,000 tons of material a year, has all the orders on its books it can take care of for months to come. Capital that is seeking investment has turned to the building of large office structures, and for these hundreds of thousands of tons of steel will be used this year. In Pittsburg alone it is said 50,000 tons of structural steel will be used this year in the construction of office buildings, bridge and railroad work. The American Tin Plate Company expects to make 9,000,000 boxes of tin plate this year, are sold up for the next three or four months, and the same is true of the independent tin plate mills. The price of tin plate at the present time is four dollars a box, and at this price it is claimed the tin plate trust has at least a profit of one dollar a box, and this means that the American Tin Plate Company ought to make this year close to \$10,000,000. On other lines of finished iron and steel, such as plates, pipe, skelp, rods and wire nails, the same situation exists as noted above, and it will take the mills making these products many months to catch up with present tonnage on their books, if they did not take another order.

How long the present prosperous condition of the iron

trade is going to last is, of course, problematical, but present conditions for the rest of this year are absolutely assured. If the crops this year are as good as last year it means that the farmer will have plenty of money to spend, an enormous tonnage for the railroads in carrying grain and other freights, and to move this thousands of new cars and a great deal of new motive power will be necessary. It would seem, therefore, that with big crops this year and no financial or political disturbances, the unparalleled prosperous condition of this country is assured not only for this year, but probably ion.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings of the 30th annual meeting of the above Company, with the statement presented, are published on a later page in this issue. The business last year was satisfactory and progressive. There were 2,035 policies written for \$2,676,490 insurance. With bonus additions the issue for the year was \$2,692,167. The total insurance in force at close of 1901 was \$33,152,085, under 22,805 policies. The death claims were favourable being for \$251,759 under 161 policies. This sum was less than the amount of interest received on investments to extent of \$86,203. A contemporary remarked recently that the income of a life company from investment had nothing to do with its death claims. Such funds, however, come in very handy in meeting obligations of any kind. It will be observed that the expenses of the Company are reduced some \$5,000 as compared with those of last year. In other respects important economies have also been effected. We may also point out that the reserves have been considerably strengthened.

The policy and annuity obligations of the Company are valued on the same basis as last year, that is, the Institute of Actuaries' Table of Mortality with 41 per cent. interest on business received up to 31st December, 1895, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on business from that date to close of 1899, from which date 3 per cent. was used. While, doubtless, it is prudent to have the basis of a life company on highly conservative lines, there has been a movement on the part of some companies to overdo this and by so doing a very serious wrong has been done to some policy-holders. It is absurd to suppose that the investments of any Canadian life company only yield an average of only 3 per cent., as some companies assume. We doubt if there is one whose average revenue from investments is even as low as 41 per cent. The Confederation Life has not run into the extreme course, and of its more than ample resources there is not the slightest doubt.

The President, Sir William P. Howland, C.B., K.C. M.G., retired from the office owing to his advanced age, after holding the presidency with honor for 30 years. Mr. W. H. Beatty is his successor, and Mr. Frederick Wyld becomes Vice-President, and the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. S. Lee has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P. Mr. C. H. Gooderham has also joined the Board. These changes add strength to the directorate. Mr. J. K. Macdonald, the managing director, will miss his old colleague very much, but the new ones will soon discover how ably the management is conducted.

-The Canada Life Assurance Company will, it is reported, erect a large block at Winnipeg this summer,

Johnson & Tucker Wilmington, Hull, England. (Late SHEPHERD, HILL & Co., Pugmill Specially Patent Polygon Designed to suit Mouthpiece. Stiff or Soft For Preventing Lamination Plastic Clay. in the Clay. Made in three sizes 16, 19 and 24 inch Barrels Double or Single Rolls, with or without Cutting Table. JOHNSON&TUCK HULL

> This Mill can also be supplied without Rolls.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

with

Official reports from Tokio dealing with the foreign trade of Japan for last year, and the development of its railways, show that in both fields there had been substantial gains over the mark set in previous years. The report on foreign trade says:

The foreign trade of Japan for last year has shown the largest figures on record, the total amount of exports and imports having exceeded 500,000,000 yen in value. Following are the comparative statistics for the last five years:

ath gadi daidy aboon ald fe w		Excess
	Total imports	of imports
Years.	and exports.	over exports.
1901, yen	. 508,165,000	3,467,000
1900, yen		82,831,000
1899, yen		5,472,000
1898, yen		111,748,000
1897, yen	. 382,435,000	56,165,000

The following table shows the steady increase of exports during the last five years:

		Exports,yen.
1901		252,349,000
1900	vil belivition as	204,429,000
1899	. vin. vill .unite	214,929,000
1898		
1897		

The leading article of export was raw silk, which amounted in value to 24,000,000 yen last year, and the next was habutai silk, valued at 23,000,000 yen. Then came cotton yarns at 21,000,000 yen and copper at 13,000,000 yen. Such a large volume of export business, especially of raw silk, as attained last year, has no parallel in the history of Japan's foreign trade. The disturbance in North China, which restricted commerce with that country, having been settled and confidence restored, the trade in that direction will assume its normal condition, and there is a very bright outlook for the future. Under these circumstances there seems to be no doubt that the balance of trade will be turned in Japan's favor in the course of the current year.

While the export trade is continually expanding the import trade has a slight tendency to recede, as shown by the following table:

	Villas Fistern Arne son outs burst out 10	Imports, yen.	
1901	de an ar de ar de aracter de ar	255,816,000	
1900	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	287,261,000	
1899		220,401,000	
1898		277.502.000	
1897	1	219 300 000	
	the second s	** ~~~,000,000	

Notwithstanding the fact that there was a speculative importation of certain classes of goods to the amount of about 10,000,000 yen during last year on account of the enforcement of the new tariff, the total value of imports was less than the preceding year. Though the volume of import trade does not show much increase its general tendency cannot be said to be retrogressive, but on the contray, it would be proper to say that Japan has returned to the normal condition of trade. The continuous excess of imports over exports has been caused by the excessive importation of articles for temporary use. The principal articles brought in during last year were cotton, to the value of 16,000,000 yen; sugar, 35,000,000 yen; petroleum, 40,000,000 yen; machinery, 10,000,000 yen, and rice, 10,000,-000 ven.

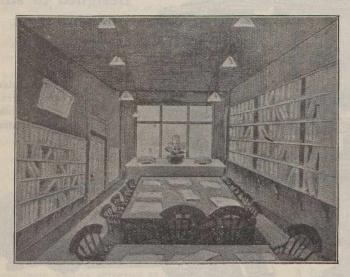
In short, the foreign trade of Japan for last year showed extraordinary large figures in export trade, its total value exceeding the prevous year by 54,000,000 yen, while its imports were 31,000,000 yen less than the preceding year. The principal imports which decreased in value were shirtings, cotton prints, mousseline de laine, rails, iron, steel, rice and velvets.

RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The forming of associations by the retail merchants in the smaller cities and towns which is becoming more general of late years, is certainly a move in the right direction and should receive encouragement from every available source. The retail merchant, to remain in business.

Telegraphic Address : " UNION," St. Helens.

Established 1837. Union Plate Glass Company, REFRAX GLASS.



Interior of Room Lighted with Ordinary Polished Plate Class

Interior of Same Room Lighted with Refrax Glass.

Lancashire, England.

POCKET NOOK, ST. HELENS.

must be a man of wide general knowledge and keep thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining, not only to the retail, but to the wholesale and manufacturing, or producing, end of the business. We are pleased to publish the following, sent us by a Peterboro, Ont., correspondent, showing as it does that the town of Peterboro possesses business men of the kind who not only discern clearly the difference between real and fancied business ideas, but do not hesitate to express themselves in that clear and forcible style which enforces attention wherever a wrong is shown to exist in mercantile matters.

The annual meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association, of the Town of Peterborough was held on the 17th instant, when business of considerable importance was transacted. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Fair, the President of the Association, and there were also in attendance Messrs. A. W. Cressman, Alex. Gibbon, S. D. Hall, J. D. Craig, J. Savigny, S. A. Oke, James Connal, W. Bradshaw and many others.

The President, Mr. Robert Fair, after opening the proceedings by reading the report of the past season's work, said: I would here like to refer to one matter which has become a standing grievance. I allude to the unfair treatment of the wholesale shippers in the chief large mercantile centres, and particularly in Montreal and Toronto, who charge us cartage from their warehouse to the railroad station. Now, this seems to me an injustice. In all large foreign mercantile centres goods are delivered f.o.b. It would be just as fair for the retail merchant to charge up the delivery of their parcels to their customers, which certainly would be resented ,and I would urge every merchant, whether a member of this Association or not, to make it a point to order goods only with the distinct understanding that they are to be f.o.b.

During my term of office I have been impressed with the fact that this Association should be made helpful in warding off foreign advertising fakirs, who swarm into our town. They come here on the pretext of offering some special but visionary advantage over another. With flowery logic and polished address they too often succeed in coercing the merchant to fall a victim to a scheme that only ends in profit to themselevs at the expense either of the merchant or his customers. We cannot be too guard-

ed against these gentry. My experience has led me to avoid these fakirs and I am convinced that the local merchant can secure no better advertising than what his own ingenuity can devise for his individual needs, and which can be supplied by our own local printers in the town and country, and keep the money in circulation at home. I am a firm believer in legitimate advertising, and when it is judiciously done it usually brings satisfactory results. We are indebted to the local press for the manner in which they have upheld the interests of the merchants by their "Stand by the Town" editorials, in depreciating the mischievous policy of shopping in the cities. Feterborough has a just right to feel proud of its mercantile establishments and the enterprise shown in the high class and large variety of the goods which they display. I have offered these few suggestions in the hope that some other of the members would express their views on these matters at the meeting. On concluding, I would urge a deeper interest in our Association, and a more general enthusiasm in seeing its objects carried out.

WORLD'S GREAT FLEETS.

The following statistics, relative to the growth and extent of ocean shipping, we take from our contemporary, the Gazette, as compiled by the Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List, trusting they may not be without interest:

Ocean communications become every year of greater importance to a country relying mainly upon oversea food supplies. Our position amongst the nations of the world is inseparably linked with our naval and mercantile fleets, and upon their supremacy depends a continuance of our prosperity and power. In view, therefore, of the extreme national importance of our merchant shipping, it is not without interest to note our present resources in this respect compared with other countries, and the progress that has been made since the application of steam to navigation. In the year 1830 there were only 168 British vessels exceeding 500 tons each, and in 1834 the largest vessel classed in Lloyd's Register was the ship George IV., of 1,438 tons. The first steamer entered on the register was the

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :

"Globe Burnley,"

Globe and Saunder Bank Iron Works, Burnley, England.

Butterworth & Dickinson,

A. B. C. Codes.

Makers of all kinds of

LOOMS & PREPARING MACHINERY for COTTON, LINEN & WORSTED GOODS.

STRONG CALICO LOOM WITH CATLOW'S PATENT DUBB



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

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

James Watt, 294 tons, built in 1821; and the first iron steamer to appear there was the Sirius, 180 tons, in 1837. The Great Britain, 2,084 tons, was built of iron in 1845, and first exceeded 300 feet in length. The Great Eastern, 18,-918 tons, in 1858, was 680 feet in length, and was equipped with propeller and paddle wheels. The Britannic, which exceeded 5,000 tons, was built in 1874; and in 1888 the City of New York, and her sister ship, each of which exceeded 10,000 tons, were fitted with twin screws. In 1899 the dimensions of the Great Eastern were exceeded by the Oceanic, 17,247 tons, which was 704 feet in length. In 1901 the Celtic, 20,904 tons, made its appearance, and this vessel at present holds the record for size. In 1820 the total steam tonnage belonging to the United Kingdom was barely 8,000 tons. In 1838 the British steamers afloat numbered less than 800, and registered nearly 150,000 tons. At this period the United States owned about 5,000 tons more in steamships than Great Britain. In 1901 the United States possessed 1,036 steamers with a total gross tonnage of 1,-704,156, against 12,053,394 tons, made up of 7,161 steamers belonging to the United Kingdom. The following table, compiled from Lloyd's Register, June 30, 1901, gives the total merchant shipping of all countries possessing over 1,000,000 tons:

		P	ropor-
	No. of	Gross t	ion of
Country.	vessels.	tons.	sail.
The store of the tradition of		The shit law	About
Great Britain and colonies	10,869	14,708,206	1-7
United States	3,286	3,077,344	2-5
Germany		2,905,782	1-6
Norway	2,321	1,627,220	1/2
France	1,247	1,406,883	1/4
Italy	1,213	1,117,538	2-5
Other countries	8,369	5,757,537	1-5
	Pro-		
Total	29,091	30,600,510	

The preponderance of Great Britain is overwhelming, but other countries are now making determined efforts with the help of subsidies to reduce this lead. Nowhere is there keener rivalry than between the great steamship lines, of this and other countries but as the size and power of steamships increase, the immense outlays required necessitated the formation of corporations with great strength and capital, who now control the main trade routes. Everywhere the watchword to success appears to be centralization, and the survival of the most fit ends in amalgamation. To what an extent this has been the case in shipping is shown by the following list of 38 owners, arranged in order of tonnage owned, whose fleets, including ships building last September, aggregate not less than 100,-000 tons in each case. The total of 8,965,000 tons represents 29 per cent. of the entire tonnage of the world, and is made up of 2,190 vessels belonging to 38 concerns:

British.

the same we have been see and and the section	Gross	Ves-
Owners.	tons.	sels.
Elder, Dempster & Co	431,000	153
British India Steam Navigation Co	384,000	122
P. & O. Steam Navigation	320,000	57
Leyland Line	293,000	46
Union-Castle Line	267,000	48
White Star Line	250,000	26
J. R. Ellerman	217,000	69
Clan Line	182,000	51
Wilson Line	179,000	80
Alfred Holt	178,000	42
Atlantic Transport Co	172,000	120
Pacific Steam Navigation Co	156,000	40
Allan Line	155,000	35
Harrison Line	142,000	30
Anchor Line	144,000	33
Lamport & Holt	130,000	40
Shell Transport & Trading Co	124,000	37
Cunard Line	120,000	18
Anglo-American Oil Co	105,000	34
Maclay & McIntyre		39
Prince Line	101,000	40
Andrew Weir & Co	101,000	39

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. LONDON OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS.

Foreign.

GARDNE

Hamburg-American Packet Co 66	38,000 1	134
37	TUTT DITCH	120
THE STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	1110
Ninnan Wages Weich	or have a larrer to arrive	62
	15,000	73
)5,000 1	.03
	36,000	69
	34,000	25
	8,000	57
	1,000 1	21
TT-1 C I I	0,000	35
Bessemer Steamship Co 12	3,000	57
Hansa Co 12	0,000	37
Chargeurs Reuins 11	4,000	35
Della I A della I I	0,000	25
TZ	5,000	29
T' 1 7 7 7 10 0 0	0,000	27
Desi Charles M	and the set of	82
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8,965,000 2190

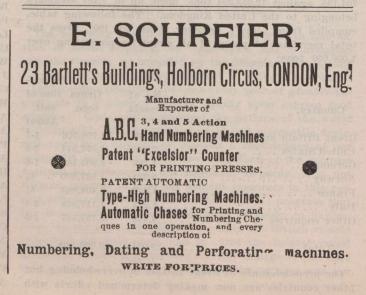
OGILVIE MILLING COMPANY'S MILLS SOLD.

One of the largest commercial transactions in Canada has just been completed. Messrs. C. R. Hosmer, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and other financial institutions, and F. W. Thompson, General Manager of the W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company for the past two years and formerly manager at Winnipeg, have purchased the latter's entire business. The price, while not given out, is understood to be between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The company will make a large adddition to its elevator system in the West, besides other preparations for a much larger business. Mr. Thompson will be manager, with head-

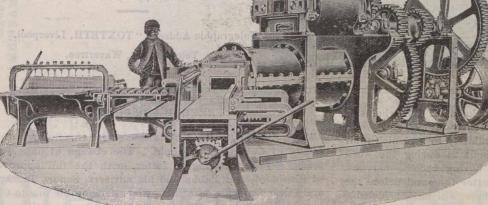
Photo of 20 B. H. P. Oil Engine. Engines from ½ B. H. P. Horizontal and Vertical. Tube Ignition with Ignition Valves. Electric Ignition. More than 2000 Engines Sold and Working Successfully in all Parts of the World. 200 Engines Always in Progress. 87 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

LIMITED.

quarters in Montreal. The business was first started in 1801 by the father of Hon. A. W. Ogilvie and of W. W. Ogilvie, who came from Scotland and built a mill at Jacques In 1852 Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, with Cartier, near Quebec. his brothers, John and William, joined the father's business and erected the Glenora Mills on the Lachine Canal. As business increased mills were erected at Goderich, Seaforth, Winnipeg, and finally the Royal Mills and the City Mills in Montreal, and a mill was also built at Fort William. In order to investigate foreign processes the late Mr. W. W. Ogilvie went to Hungary in 1868 for a year, with the result that the old-fashioned method was superseded and the roller mills adopted. The late Mr. W. W. Ogilvie was also one of the first to recognize the possibility of the northwest as a wheat granary.







Main Points :

1583

Strength. Durability. Economy of Power. Efficiency.

Special Terms to Canadians Under the New Tariff

Dowry Street Iron Works, ACCRINGTON Lancashire, England.

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

FOR INCREASE OF INCOME TAX.

As the budget day approaches, says a late London cable, the hopes of a section of the Ministerialists that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach may be tempted to quit the paths of free trade are growing feebler. This week's confident prophecies say that he will put another twopence on the income tax, making it sixteenpence, or double the highest rate of any year since 1863. Sir Robert Giffen has this week elaborated plans for indirect taxation to relieve the income-tax payers ,and provide an increase of \$250,000,000, which, he maintains, is necessary for the future government of the Empire—that is, a total of \$750,000,000, with \$400,000,000 as the minimum permanent expenditure on the army and navy. Sir Robert proposed big taxes on sugar and tea and little ones on corn and timber, upon which the Liberal view as expressed in the Manchester Guardian, is:—

"Corn is too much a necessary to be taxed at all, and sugar is too nearly a necessity to be taxed at all heavily. How, in any view, are taxes on this modest list to yield so much? Clearly they canont. Indirect taxation can only solve the problem by ignoring much more completely the paramount interest of the consumer. That being so, it is hardly open to Sir Robert Giffen to pretend that this is no question of free trade. The weak point of the income tax on the present basis is precisely that it presses a good deal on some of the working elements of the nation, and substitutes which would repeat, or even increase, this pressure are no remedy. What the Exchequer must rather do is to draw more largely on the different forms of unearned increment."

ANOTHER EXAMPLE IN INSOLVENCY ESTATES.

A correspondent in a prosperous town in York County, Ont., writes: Dear Sir,—Apropos of your article in the last number of the Journal of Commerce entitled "Settling an Insolvent Estate"—I enclose some figures of an estate which came under my notice lately. There is no need to name place or estate:

Total amount of stock \$1,053.50 sold at 501/2\$532.00 Preferred Claims.

Rent of store for one year and since assign-	
ment	\$195.00
Exemptions	100.00
Wages and stock-taking	35.00
Costs of first execution	1.00
Inspectors' fees, \$20 each	4.00
Assignee's fees	40.00
Solicitor's costs and disbursements (including	25.00
advertising, &c.)	ais rustition to
Paid for wood and making fine	55.00
Paid for wood and making fires	4.50
Paid printer for statement and postage	8.00
Taxes and light	11.00
Total amount to h link to attourn light of -	
Total amount to be distributed	54.00
foral amount of claims filed	\$2,159.48
Dividend of 21/2 cents in the dollar.	

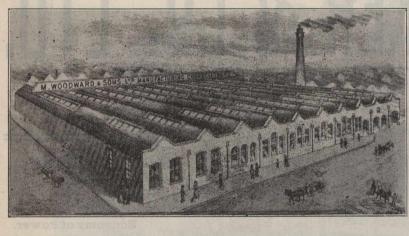
The fee to the assignee does not seem out of the way, but those to two inspectors and the solicitor seem large, as there was nothing unusual to be done. These three items alone come to \$120.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 14th instant, treating of the dairy produce situation, says: Butter. —The temperature all over North-Western Europe and in the United Kingdom has become more spring-like. Only in Scandinavia do wintry conditions prevail. The demand for New Zealand butter has improved during the last two or three days and ESTABLISHED 1848.

M. WOODWARD - SONS, Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT



Manufacturing Confectioners,

Manufactory and Office : Wavertree, - Liverpool, Eng.

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

more business is passing. It looks as if the wholesale houses were rapidly exhausting their stocks and would have to come on the market immediately to replenish their supplies. Values have fallen about 2s during the week mainly owing to a few holders having become nervous. At the end, however, there is a better tone and before the Tokomaru's butter is available there will be considerable scarcity. Choicest brands are now selling at 108s to 110s per cwt., and finest remains unchanged at 104s to 108s. The demand for a shilling retail butter has not slackened in the least. The Ruapehu left New Zealand this week with only about 15,000 boxes on board, against the previous vessel's 25,000, and the one before that of 30,000, so that shipments are rapidly falling away. Owing to the demand in New Zealand for butter for South Africa and for home contumption it is expected that only two more vessels will bring butter this season.

The Copenhagen Committee has decided to leave the Official Quotation unchanged. The market in Copenhagen is reported firm, and it is evident that in the struggle between the wholesale buyers in the North of England and the Danish Committee, has ended in favour of the Danes. The statistical position is so good at present that buyers will be wise not to attempt to force down prices until supplies come forward sufficient to meet current requirements. Russian butter in Siberia is dearer than it was last year, and recent telegrams from there speak of 98s, being the lowest figure for choicest brands landed in London. The Russian producer is utilising the reputation of Siberian butter by advancing prices this season above those of last. This was naturally to be expected both on the ground that the butter will improve season by season, and also by the fact that its good reputation will induce buyers to pay higher prices. The total imports of all kinds of butter for the past fortnight have been 37,433 cwts. below those of the same time last year, and those for the current week will show a further reduction, hence markets should become firmer.

Cheese.—There is a very strong demand, and more business is passing in Canadian cheese. Choicest goods are making 54s, with an occasional 55s, while finest is bringing 51s to 53s. New Zealand cheese is selling at about 2s per cwt. under the above figures, and prices are expected to make a further advance before long. C.i.f. cables from Montreal quote 56s for best goods and 53s 6d for June make. New York is practically without stock, and c.i.f. quotations are equal to 61s for best goods. Corresponding week, 1901, Canadian choicest was quoted at 50s to 51s and finest at 46s to 49s.

-The stock of R. Wolfe & Co., furriers. Toronto, amounting to \$6,200 was sold at auction recently to N. B. Gould, of Port Hope, for 30 cents in the dollar.

FREEDOM FOR CUBA.

May 20th, 1902, is the new date fixed for turning over the Island of Cuba, to its people. The change of date was made, says a Washington letter, with the full approval of President-elect Palma and his advisers, Senors Tamaya and Quesada. This date should be a memorable one in Cuban history, for it will not only mark the acquisition of full independence, but will be the Cuban inauguration day, it having been decided that President Palma shall be inaugurated on the same day that American control of the island ceases. All but the smallest details of the change in Cuba have been planned, and these remaining details were under adjustment at a meeting held at the War Department on the 25th inst. Beside Secretary Root, President Palma and Senors Tamaya and Quesada, General Wood attended. Besides the final selection of May 20 as Cuban independence day, two other important conclusions were reached. The first was that General Wood should immediately upon his return to Cuba issue a call concerning the first Cuban Congress in session on May 10th, in order that the body might employ the ten days following that date in supplying any legislation necessary to the assumption of full powers in the island. The other conclusion was that there should be no half way evacuation of the island; the present disposition is to move the entire United States contingent, civil and military, away from the island, not even leaving a corporal's guard of United States soldiers in any of the camps. If this programme is not executed it will be for the sole reason that the Cubans themselves, through their authorized officials, request that the departure of the United States troops be delayed for a time.

FIRE LOSSES.

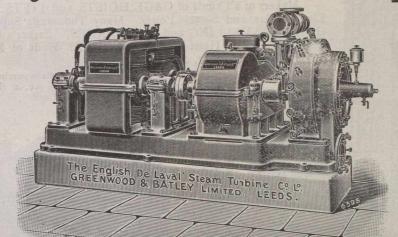
Wininpeg, March 21.—C.P.R. freight offices burned. Loss about \$12,000.— Holland Landing, Ont., 23.—Barn and stables of Geo. Goodwin, burned, with contents. Cause unknown. Loss about \$1,500.—Ottawa, 21.—C.A.R. car shops burned. Loss, \$10,000; fully insured.—Toronto, 24.—Orphan Boys' Home suffered \$5,000 damage. — Toronto, 24.— Polson Engine Company lost over \$3,000 by burning of patterns and injury to building.

-The French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 443 to 64, adopted the Shipping Bounty Bill, as modified by the Senate. The amended measure limits the total of navigation bounties to 200,000,000 francs and the construction bounties to 50,000,000 francs. Machines in use, 2402

Agents for Australasia:

HP. 71,786.

The De Laval Patent Steam Turbines. Turbine Dynamos. Turbine Pumps & Fans,



JAMES BARTRAM & SON, Melbourne Cair No. 6395. 100 B. H. P. TURBINE DYNAMO. TYPE K. K. D. Sole Licensees for Great Britain and all Colonies and Dependencies, China, Japan and Egypt: THE ENGLISH DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO., Ltd., Leeds, Eng.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS:

Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, Eng.

To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

Correspondence

POSTAGE ANOMALY.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce, Montreal:

Sir,-I overlooked until the other day your excellent article on the anomalies of newspaper and magazine postage between Canada and the Mother Country. I am somewhat surprised that so well informed a paper as The Canadian Journal of Commerce should represent the Hon. Wm. Mulock, as hostile to a movement looking to a reduction. In fact, I doubt whether he or any of his predecessors at the head of the Canadian Department have failed of sympathy for that movement. Mr. Mulock inaugurated a movement looking to reduction in 1897, and opened and carried on a vigorous correspondence with the Imperial Government in that direction. At the Imperial Postal Conference in London in June, 1898, the then Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk, announced that the Imperial Government would not consent to a reduction. Mr. Mulock had no means of compelling that Government, and it has not to this moment changed its attitude. However, Mr. Mulock will, I doubt not, when in England next July, take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself of again pressing the matter upon the attention of the Imperial authorities. Meanwhile, it behooves the press on both sides of the ocean to strengthen his hands, and the hands of those who are working for this reform in the Imperial Parliament, by keeping the public mind alive to the anomalies and their undesirable effects.

Yours faithfully,

G. H. HALE.

Orillia, March 21st, 1902.

[NOTE.-This Journal has always given the Honble. Mr. Mulock full credit for his enlightened policy in regard to postal improvements. We do not regard him as "hostile" to

such a reform as is called for by the present anomalous regulations regarding British and American publications. But, like all officials, he needs to feel the pressure of public opinion as represented by the Press. Mr. Mulock, no doubt, rather enjoys a little hustling of this kind, as it gives him the very plea he needs in pressing for reforms with which he sympathises, and the strength which comes from the support of public opinion. We trust he will give the Imperial authorities no rest until the present postal anomalies are remedied, and all British publications given specially favourable terms for transmission to Canada and Canadian ones for transmission to the old land .- ED. J. OF C.]

-The big trading companies on the Yukon River, which last year operated together through the medium of the Northern Navigation Company and the Northern Commercial Company, says a Tacoma dispatch, have dissolved partnership. The managers of the North American Transportation & Trading Company, the Alaska Exploration Company, and the Alaska Commercial Company, at Dawson, have announced that their respective companies will this summer carry on their business entirely independent of The breaking of the pool is regarded as a each other. certain indication of a rate war on the lower Yukon. Contracts for delivering merchandise at Dawson and other Yukon camps are reported to have already been taken at much lower prices than those prevailing last year. The dissolving of the combine affects over one hundred steamers on the upper and lower Yukon. The White Pass Railway has been unable to purchase steamers of its rival, the Klondike Navigation Company, on the upper Yukon. Last year's rate war between Dawson and White Horse is thus certain to be continued.

-The Beaver Line steamship Lake Michigan has sailed from St. John, N.B., for South Africa, with 750 horses.

ALLAN,

ALDERSON &

Agents for Egypt: DEBSON & CO., Alexardria

and



CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The thirtieth annual report presented at the annual meeting, held at the Head Office of the Association, Toronto, March 18, 1902, was entirely satisfactory. The following is a synopsis of the report:

It will be satisfactory to those interested in the affairs of the Association to know that the Directors are able to again present a good report, showing satisfactory increases in all that makes for real progress.

There is a substantial increase in the surplus of over \$40,000 on the Company's own standard, and over \$70,000 under the Government standard of valuation. In addition to this there was paid to policyholders for profits during the year over \$71,000. The expenses of the year were \$5,000 less than in 1900 and the ratio of expenses to income the lowest in the history of the Company.

There was received 2,155 applications for a total insurance of \$2,871,370; 2,035 for \$2,676,490 were approved and policies written; 108 for \$173,705 were declined, not coming up to the Company's standard, and 12 for \$21,175 were deferred for more information. Adding bonus additions, the issue for the year was \$2,692,167. The total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$33,152,085 under 22,805 policies.

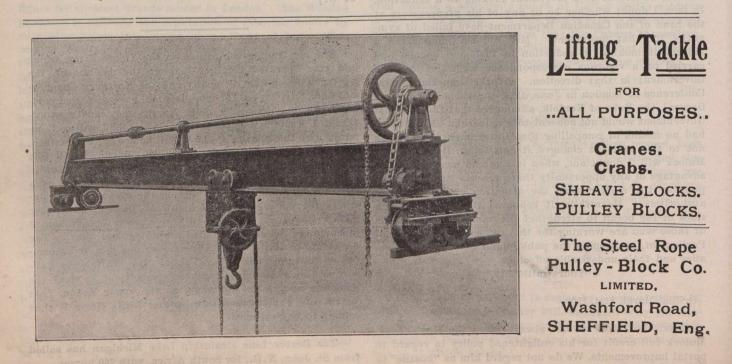
The claims by death were favorable, being 147, calling for a total net sum of \$251,759 under 161 policies. The interest received in the year was sufficient to pay the claims and leave a surplus of \$86,203.

In the valuation of the policy and annuity obligations of the Company the basis used was the same as last year, viz.: Institute of Actuaries' Table of Mortality with $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on business up to December 31st, 1895, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on business from that date to the close of 1899, from which date 3 per cent. was used.

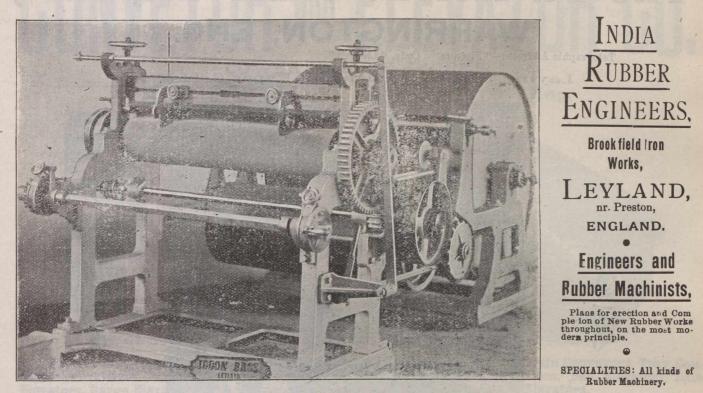
The financial statements appended to the report will give a clear exhibit of the position of the Company. The audit was, as usual, made monthly. The report of the Auditors is subjoined to the financial statement.

At the close of the year Sir William P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G., decided, on account of his advanced age, to retire from the Presidency of the Association, after thirty years connection with the Board. W. H. Beatty, Esq., was elected President, and Frederick Wyld, Esq., Vice-President.

The Directors deeply regret to record the death of Walter S. Lee, Esq., one of their colleagues. The vacancy on



IDDON BROTHERS



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.

the Board was filled by the appointment of E. B. Osler, Esq., M.P. Owing to the continued illness of Alfred Gooderham, Esq., a further vacancy was created, which was filled by the appointment of C. H. Gooderham, Esq.

After mature consideration it was decided to extend the Association's field of operations, and arrangements are being made to open out for business in the West Indies and Mexico.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

CASH STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Premiums (net)	 	 \$1,051,319.25
Interest and rents		

\$1.386,373.64

Disbursements.

To Policy-holders-	
Death Claims \$279,061.62	
Endowments 174,113.00	
Annuities 17,219.73	
Surrendered Policies 47,333.69	
Cash Profits 71,243.89	
the minute finance of the Delta Delta	\$588,971.93
Expenses, Salaries, Commissions, Etc	231,870.91
Dividends to Stockholders	15,000.00
Balance	
the second and the concernsy the root structured and	Lugaren den 3

\$1,386,373.64

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets. Mortgages,\$3,228,512.80 Bonds and Debentures 2,037,914.60

Office: MINSHULL ST. Works: CRUMPSALL VALE. Telegrams: LEVINSTEIN, Manchester

LEVINSTEIN, LIMITED,

Manchester, Eng.

The Largest Colour Manufacturers in Great Britain

Makers of the various Basic and Acid Colours for the Dyeing of Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute, Leather, Paper, &c.

Thionol

SPECIALITIES (PATFNTED) Dianol Blacks. Browns, Reds. Olives. Yellows. &c, direct Cotton Colours.

Coomassie

Blacks Browns &c., Fast Cotton Col Jurs, dyed in one Bith. Crumpsall Blues. Yellows, &c.. (For Wool and Calico Printing), Browns. Reds, &c., Direct Cotton Colours.

Blues, Blacks, &c., &c., For Woollen and Mixed Goods.

NAPHTHALINE and NITRONAPHTHALINE. Naphthol and Naphtholsulphoacids. Naphthylamine and Naphthylaminesulphoacids. AMIDONAPHTHOLSULPHOACIDS.

Telegrams:-" WENHAM, MANCHESTER."

NG BELLS Damp-proof, Dust-proof, Gas proof, Re-liable. Substantial, Best Quality. English Manufacture, Always Adjusted, Will work anywhere, Once used always used.

These Bells and Keys have been in use since 1893, and have been thoroughly tested, and in all cases where they have been used, repeat orders have resulted. They are largely used by The London and North-Western, The Lancashire and Yorkshire, The Great Central Railway, The Belgian State Railways. San Paulo Brazilian Railways, and other large systems, both at mome and abroad, also Leading Collieries and Mines, where exposed to the weather and atmospheric changes that affect the working of ordinary Bells. They have been found most economical in reducing the wear and tear of patterlee, and in labour, as they do not require attending to for years after once adjusted.

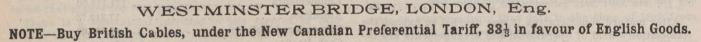


The St. Helens Cable Co., Ltd., WARRINGTON, ENG.

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

Laying DIA'S Impregnable Paper Cables Ion





Real Estate, including Company's Buildings at	
Toronto and Winnipeg	1,660,808.52
Loans on Stocks	
Loans on Company's Policies	896,803.37
Sundry items	
Cash in Banks and at H. O	44,416.96
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	138,529.69
Net Outstanding and Deferred Premiums (Re-	
serve thereon included in liabilities)	

serve thereon included in habilities) 250,220.7

\$8,372,081.28

\$8,372,081.28

Liabilities.

Reserve on Policies and Annuities, Association's	
Standard	,715,630.00
(Reserve, Government Standard, \$7,579,865.00.)	
Death (\$23,936) and Annuity (\$1,400.00) Claims	
accrued, not adjusted	25,336.00
To Policy-holders for balance declared profits	
Cash and Temp. Reductions	72,993.63
Capital Stock Paid-up	100,000.00
Sundry items	18,173.47
Cash Surplus above all Liabilities, Association's	
Standard	439,948.18
(Cash surplus, Government Standard, \$575,713.18.)	
To stop the show our national as the store of the store state as	

Resolutions were passed thanking the agency and office staffs, the medical examiners and solicitors for their faithful services during the year.

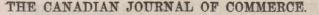
The report was unanimously adopted and the following

Board of Directors elected: W. H. Beatty, Esq., W. D. Matthews, Esq., Frederick Wyld, Esq., Sir W. P. Howland, Hon. James Young, S. Nordheimer, Esq., W. H. Gibbs, Esq., A. McLean Howard, Esq., Geo. Mitchell, Esq., C. H. Gooderham, Esq., E. B. Osler, Esq., J. K. Macdonald, Esq.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. W. H. Beatty was elected President and Messrs. W. D. Matthews and Frederick Wyld Vice-Presidents. A full report of the proceedings is in the press and will be available shortly for distribution.

THE LATE EDWARD IRWIN.

Many of our business men, especially those in the wholesale and retail millinery trade, will learn with surprise and regret of the demise of Mr. Edward Irwin, which took place at his residence, 43 Belmont Park, in the early hours of Wednesday last. The deceased gentleman was of the age of 65. He had been out walking but a fortnight before. It had been hoped that occasional trips abroad with members of his family, had relieved him of more or less recurrent gastric affections of late years. A slight cerebral hemorrhage, induced but a few days since, resulted in his death. He had retired from business some two years ago, after a long and remarkably prosperous career. As a business man, a friend and neighbour, the deceased was universally esteemed and respected. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters, all of whom have the sympathy of hosts of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement.





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

-Wild land claims still continue to be heard from. A Peterboro', Ont. dispatch states: Several residents of this vicinity have been served with writs, issued from a law office in Toronto, calling upon them to pay His Majesty \$103,-500. The suit states that on the 2nd of June, 1832, the late Sir Allan McNabb gave a mortgage to one John Henry Dunn, Receiver-General to his then Majesty King William IV., for \$20,000, and the action is to recover that \$20,000, and \$83,500 of accumulated interest. The defendants are Christopher C. Baines, William Brown, William Forrest, Western B. Kelly, Margaret Nurse, John Collins, John J. Lundy, George Brownlee, James Falls, John Carnegie, and W. J. Sherwood, trustees the Federal Life Association of Canada, the Central Canada Loan & Savings Company. It appears that Sir Allan McNabb, as President of the Desjardins Canal Company, got \$20,000 from the Government of that day and gave a mortgage on his lands as collateral security for the payment.

-Evidence of industrial expansion is shown in the number of new companes and increases in capital. The

Telegraphic Address: "STANDARD WIRE, SOWERBY BRIDEL."

The STANDARD WIRE COMPANY, Limited,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Plough Steel Rope Wire, Patent Mild Plough Steel Rope Wire, Patent Steel Rope Wire, Galvanised Hawser Wire to Lloyds' Tests, Galvanised Cable Wire, Bright and Annealed Wire, Bright and Annealed Core Wire, Galvanised Mild Steel Rigging Wire, Soft Steel Screw Wire, Tinned Mattress Wire.

SOWERBY BRIDGE,

ENGLAND.

ALSO AT

DARLINGTON.

capital from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, the Midland Navigation Company from \$200,000 to \$400,000, and the Sun Printing Company of Toronto, from \$30,000 to \$50,000.—The following new companies have been incorporated: Delhi Fruit & Vegetable Canning Co., \$100,000 capital; Milner-Petrolea Waggon Co., Petrolea, \$100,000; McGregor, Banwell Fence Co., Windsor, \$60,000; Davis-Thompson Co., Peterboro', brokers and agents, \$40,000; O. B. Stanton & Co., Toronto, stationery, \$40,000; Fort Frances Hematite Co., Fort Frances, mining, \$40,000; Alpha, Delta, Phi House of Toronto, \$15,000, to build a residence for Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; Guelph Cigar Co., \$5,000; Sarnia Towing Co., \$1,000.— An order has been passed empowering the Standard Mutual Fire Insurance Company to raise \$500,000, capital stock.

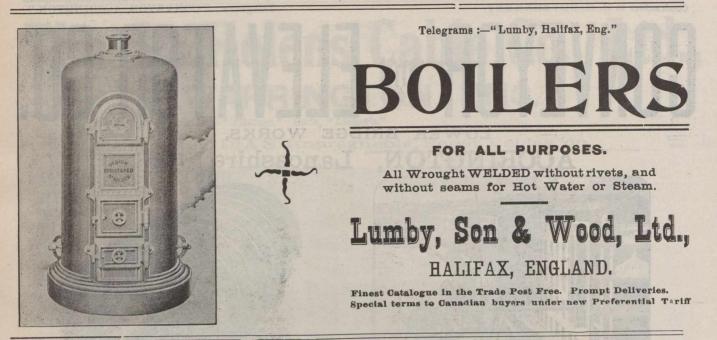
Frost & Wood Company are authorized to increase their

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-It is reported at Halifax that steps are being quietly taken for the absorption of the New England Gas & Coke Co. of Everett, Mass., by the Dominion Coal people, and as a consequence the cancelling of the contract under which the Dominion Coal Company is supplying to the Everett works coal at a very low rate. It is said that James Ross, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Coal Company, will meet President Whitney in Europe, and that the question of absorption will then be considered and plans for effecting the same possibly arranged. The New England Gas & Coke Company would, in the even of the amalgamation of the Dominion Coal and Dominion Steel Companies, be an important factor in the largest industrial combination in Canada.

-The stringent meat law recently enacted by Germany is rather perplexing for the clear-headed Yankee exporters. A Washington dispatch of recent date reads: Secretary Wilson stated that it was not certain as yet to what extent this Government will act in meeting the new meat law of the German Government, which takes effect October 1. "The demand abroad," he said, "is for the light cured meats, and the effect of the German law will be to cut off most of our trade in pork. We have great respect for the German chemists and if they have decided that borax is deleterious then we must accept their conclusions and protect ourselves from articles brought into this country that may be supposed to be treated with borax."

-In the annual report of the Boston Protective Depart-



ment the total loss from fire last year is given as \$1,754, 437 on a total insurance of \$17,566,969. The insurance loss on buildings was \$616,390 and on contents \$1,138,047. The total number of alarms during the year was 1,681, of which 1,470 were for fires. The fiscal year of the department is from March 1 to February 28 of the following year (which the directors ask to have changed so as to coincide with the regular calendar year). and during this last period the number of fires was 1,674, the principal causes of which were ascribed as follows: Matches, 237; sparks, 111; gas, 60; overheating, 93; electricity, 49, and kerosene oil, 171.

-The large clock which the Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. has maintained at the corner of St. James street and Place d'Armes, has been removed, the first step in the preparations afoot for the erection of the company's gigantic new premises which promise to vie with the elegant structures on this down town breathing spot, which deserves to be known rather as Insurance or Banking House Square, if it is to be in any degree descriptive of its size and utility. The good old timer, which set the watches along St. James street, for the last thirty years, will probably yield to one of more modern construction, though not more reliable.

-The Government Bureau of Mines, according to a Toronto letter, state that C. M. Scwab of New York has organized a company with \$9,000,000 capital and has obtained control of the Canadian Copper Co. of Cleveland, the Orford Copper Co. of New Jersey, and the Nickel Company of Paris, France. The two first-named companies are the owners of the rich nickel mines in the Sudbury district of Ontario and the third company owns the New Caledonia mines. It is stated that options are held on the important nickel mine discovered a few months ago in the Algoma Central district north of Lake Huron. This is the much talked of combination that has been under way for several months.

-Citizens of Guelph, Ont., have cause to rejoice at the good fortune which came their way in the princely gift to the Model Farm. A recent dispatch reads: President Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College has received word from Sir William McDonald, of Montreal, that he had placed \$125,000 in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Mc-Donald rural school fund, to be disbursed by Dr. Mills for the erection and furnishing of buildings at the college. Several plans, have already been drawn for the proposed buildings and the final draft will be submitted to Sir William shortly for his approval.

-A deal whereby the Consolidated Copper Company of Parry Sound, Limited, becomes the purchaser for one million dollars of all the mining locations in Parry Sound, owned by the Hattie Belle and Vallentyne Mica Mining Companies, and comprising 1,200 acres of the choicest pro-

perties in the district, has, according to a Toronto dispatch, been consummated. The capital of the Consolidated Company is five million dollars, of which three million are treasury stock. Many wealthy capitalists of the northwestern states are on the directorate. DI

-Arrangements have been perfected for the upward extension of the two-storey pressed brick and stone warehouse on the north-east side of Victoria Square, corner of Fortification Lane, and for connecting the upper flooors by a bridge-way with the present six-storey warehouse of the owners, Messrs. McIntyre, Son & Co., whose increasing wholesale business demands this further accommodation. Their many friends will be glad to hear of this further evidence of growing prosperity. "Unto him that hath," &c.

-Stratford, Ont., Board of Trade was reorganized on the 21st inst., under favorable circumstances. It has upwards of one hundred members, and \$500 in the treasury. The following are the officers: President, Geo. McLagan; Vice-President, D. M. Ferguson; Secretary, James Steele; Treasurer, Wm. Maynard; Council, W. J. Ferguson, E. T. Dufton, Wm. Preston, J. R. Macdonald, G. H. Douglas, Thos. Ballantyne, jun., Wm. Maynard, I. W. Steinhoff, John Whyte, jun., Ald. Barnsdale, C. E. Dewey, and John Welsh.

-A can of milk, eight gallons, delivered in Toronto during the summer months, says the Globe, will cost \$1.05, a reduction of ten cents from the winter rate and an advance of five cents over the summer rate of 1901. This price was set at a meeting of about sixty members of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association at the Albion Hotel on Saturday, the President, James Chester, in the chair. The advance, the producers say, is due to prevailing high prices for grain and hired help.

-Mr. N. C. Sparks, Ottawa, until recently considered one of the richest men in that city, has assigned to the Ottawa Trust and Deposit Company, The failure is due --it is alleged—to heavy losses in several mercantile enterprises in which he was interested. Mr. Sparks was president of the American Tire Company, which was recently placed in liuidation, and he will lose heavily, having endorsed the company's paper.

-Lairds' Shipbuilding Company, of Birkenhead, has, according to a Liverpool cable, taken over the Jones shipyard, giving control of a large area of the Mersey foreshore. Lairds' Company now intends to compete with Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, the Fairfield Company, of Glasgow, and the leading shipyards of the country for building steamships of the largest class.

-A recent dispatch from Duluth, Minn., reads: The opening of navigation on the upper great lakes will be earlier than has ever been known. Ships will be plying between



Duluth and Lake Erie ports by April 1. The usual date is a month later. An opening of navigation thirty days ahead of the usual time means an addition to the capacity of the lake fleet amounting to at least 15 per cent.

-The list of creditors of Messrs. M. Saxe & Co., clothiers, Montreal, whose assignment was referred to in a former issue, has been filed. The principals are F. R. Vinet, \$14,000; Alexander H. Audette, \$18,000; Gault Bros., \$26,000; Thibaudeau Bros., \$10,000; Bank of British North America, \$101,000; H. Vineberg & Co., \$19,000; Canada Woollen Mills Co., \$10,000; Joseph Rodgers, \$12,000.

-The South Shore Railway Company, is asking for tenders for the construction of that railway between Nicolet and Chaudiere, Que., a distance of about 70 miles. The section between Nicolet and Sorel, Que., is being completed by the company. The lower part of the line will comprise four bridges.

Mr. Simon Snider, a prominent business man of Waterloo, Ont., and first president of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers' Association, is dead.

-Mr. Marconi has selected the site at Table Head, Glace Bay, N.S., for his wireless telegraph station. Work on the building begins at once.

-The plant of the Wolverine Beet Sugar Factory at Benton Harbor, Mich., has been purchased for \$350,000, and will be moved to Berlin, Ont.

-The Allan Liner Parisian from Liverpool, this week, brought over 400 English and Irish farm laborers to settle in the West.

-The King of Terrors has been busy of late among our business men. Among those who have fallen by the way is Mr. Frank Hart, wholesale fruit merchant, who died of apoplexy at Colorado Springs, Col., on Thursday last,, on his way east from a trip to California with his wife and daughter. Mr. Hart wore all the appearance of a man in vigorous health, and was only in his 51st year. He served a term lately as alderman, and with high credit to himself throughout. He introduced thorough business methods in his Committee; indeed, it is generally conceded that the City Council never possessed a more efficient and honourable member than the late Alderman Hart. His widow and family have the condolences of the community in their great loss. The remains will be brought to this city for interment.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

-An offer of 35 cents in the dollar has been accepted by some of the creditors of D. Shaw, hardware and tins, Almonte, Ont. Among the Montreal creditors are: Lewis Bros., Consumers' Cordage Co., Thos. Davidson & Co., Jas. Robertson & Co., McNally & Co., Gurney, Massey & Co., Squire, Watson Co., Alex. McArthur & Co., A. McPherson & Son, and A. Ramsay & Co.

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-McHugh & Hughes, hotelkeepers, Lachine, have assigned. The liabilities amount to about \$1,800, while the assets consist of a stock of liquors and cigars, furniture, glassware, silverware, book debts, hotel license and lease of premises.

-Our Hamilton, Ont., correspondent writes: W. G. Dunn & Co., coffee and spice mills, of this city, are offering creditors 50c in the dollar, at 30 and 60 days, from April 1st next. Their statement shows assets \$28,881, and liabilities including mortgage on realty, \$25,906, with a further mortgage of \$1,250 upon residential property. Mr. W. G. Dunn is at present here personally endeavouring to arrange a settlement. He states that there is no available surplus in his business in England to benefit Canadian creditors.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Thursday Ev'g., March 27th, 1902.

The money market has not shown excitement over the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and some of the Boer leaders. Suspicions are indeed rife that the enemy has not serious intentions looking to peace, and they are too disorganized to act in unity. It looks, indeed, as though there were two parties of Boers, the Krugerites, who are irreconcilable, and the Schalkburgerites, who are not. If the latter accept the terms offered by Lord Kitchener the others will be compelled to follow suit, though probably there will remain flying bands of ruffians left who will continue to live by rapine and plunder, with what aid Mr. Kruger can provide. The death of Mr. Cecil Rhodes had a depressing effect in London, checking the moderate advance caused by peace rumours. Consols are at 94 3-16, with no sign of them being bought by Americans, as some fancy is going on. Gold is again on the point of being shipped



from New York, being kept back only by the high price of Paris exchange on London, which has been 25 francs 171% centimes. The dividend of the Iron & Steel Company will be welcome to stockholders, even if it is paid out of their subscriptions. Some little anxiety is felt over the outcome of the recent rise in Steel stock, and the large transactions. Getting those chestnuts out of the fire will burn somebody's hands, but there will be no call for salve for the fingers of the prime movers. Dominion Coal has been traded in considerably at 122 to 1231/4; Steel at 431/4 to 44; preferred, 921/2 to 93; Heat & Power, 991/2 to 993/4; Pacific, 1121/2 to 113; Richelieu, 1121/2 to 113; Telegraph, 170; Toronto St. Railway, 1161/2 to 1171/4; but, outside Steel and Coal the sales were not heavy. Bank stocks do not figure largely; Merchants Bank, 14934; Montreal, 260;

Commerce, 1531/8; Dominion, 241; Hamilton, 227; Hochelaga, 1371/2; Molsons, 212; Ontario, 1283/4. Local foreign exchange, 60's, 9%; demand, 10. Berlin, exchange on London, 20m. 461/2 pf. Paris, 25f. 171/2c. Money locally, as last week.

-Ottawa Clearing House, for week ending 20th March, 1902: Clearings, \$1,-707,256; balances, \$380,543.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending March 27th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

Average

					same				
Shares.									
Banks.		sold.	Highst.	Lowst.	1901.				
Montreal	•	68	260	258 -	258				
Toronto		20	231	230	236				
Merchants		82	150	149	157				
E. Townships		5	160	160					
Hochelaga		20	135	135	134				

Ottawa		3	210	210	
Dominion	 . 2	5	142	142	
Miscellaneous.					

Can. Pac. Ry2995	1131/2	1121/4	931/2
Do. Rights4811	31/2	3	
Montreal St 627	2681/2	267	2751/4
Mont. Power6446	100	97	
Toronto St 613	1173/8	1161/2	1081/2
Halifax St 375	110	106	861/2
Twin City	118	1141/2	743/4
West India 100	68	65	
Rich. & Ont 786	1141/2	1121/4	110 %
Do. new 325	111	1091/2	
Montreal Tel 732	170	169	168
Mont. Cotton 8	125	121	125
Dom. Cotton1271	65	60	837/8
'Merchts. Cotton. '26	80	75	115
War Eagle1000	11	11	40
Virtue 500	231/2	231/2	19
North Star .'2500	22	22	80
Dom. Coal, com7145	1231/4	117	38
Laur. Pulp Co 165	100	100	110
Dom. I. & S. com8737	453/4	431/4	351/4



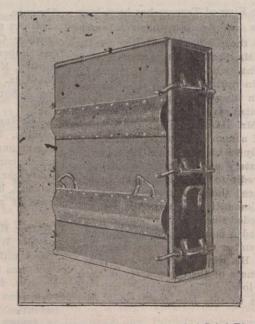
Hams and Bacon Packed for all climates at the Lowest Possible Prices for Best Quality.

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR Danish and Irish Butter IN TINS. WRITE FOR OUR EXPORT PRICE LIST. Buyers should specify EILLS & COMPANY'S Goods on all Indents. OFFICE :

LIVERPOOL, Eng. 12 Hanover Street. -

Special ratesto Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff



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

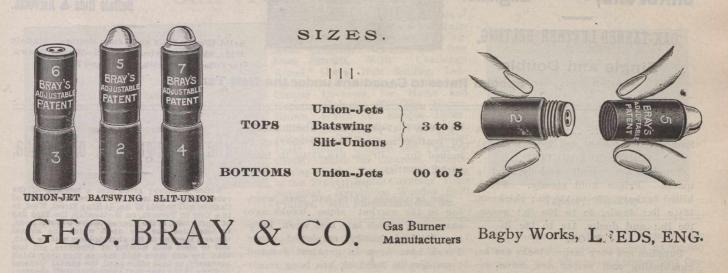
Made of Special cold flattened, close-annealed Stèel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt.

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

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

Bray's "Adjustable Special" Gas Burners

Contain all advantages of our "SPECIAL" Burner being in two parts, a top and bottom, which can be adjusted to suit any pressure of gas. See Woodcuts.



Do. pref. . . .4264 94 N. S. Steel xd .1260 971/2 94 Do. pref. 30 122 122 Bonds, Dom. Coal 2000 111 1103/4 110 Dom. I. & S., . .275000 873/4 87 881/4 BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE. For week ending March 25, 1902. March 19 12 1-32d 20 21

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, March 27, 1902. Prices of commodities that make

871/8 for improved business are showing well at the opening of the season. Cheese is much higher than at this date a year ago, while butter of the best quality is being freely pur-Dressed poultry chased for export. commands extremely high prices, while beef cattle are not only hard to buy but are bringing really "fancy" prices. All this infuses vigor into the producing classes and this in turn will be felt in mercantile circles. Hardware is brisk with prices unchanged. Leather is in better demand. In paints and oils turpentine has reached a very high figure, having advanced 6c per gallon in two weeks. Sugars are slightly higher. Coarse feed of all kinds is in active demand. BUTTER.

There is a good demand passing for

GEORGE NEWTO

choicest new creamery, but old is somewhat slow with lower "ices. Choicest new is worth 211/2c to ?c; fall make, best, 20c to 21c; und r grades, 17c to 19c. Dairy is in fai. request at 14e to 17c, as to quality. CHEESE.

The market rules firm with a good export demand. Stocks are well reduced. Choicest Western is worth 11c to 111/4c.; do., Eastern, 103/4c to 11c. Shipments of cheese and butter from Portland and St. John, N.B., for the week ending March 22nd, were:

- SAAD	Cheese. B	utter.
Liverpool	2,918	529
Glasgow	723	164
	18	
Total	3,641	693

Same week in 1901 8,459 1,247 Since close of naviga-

GAS METER= MANUFACTURERS.

OLDHAM, ENGLAND.

Special quotations under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.



.. .. 415,394 37,973 1901-1902 Same period, 1900-01 289,202 9.785 DRESSED POULTRY.

Supplies are small and demand is Prices hold steady. Fresh quick. killed turkeys, 12c to 13c lb.; chickens, 121/2c lb.; fowls, 9c to 10c lb.; geese, 10c lb.; and ducks, 11c to 12c lb. EGGS.

Supplies are very large, stocks are accumulating and prices are, as a result, very unsettled. It is thought,

El Padre Needles 10 Cents SI 5 Cents. The Best____

~ CIGARS~

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

Made and Guaranteed by



however, that prices have about touched bottom and a steadier market is looked for. Prices are 111/2 to 121/2 c as to quantity.

FISH.

The briskness which had been wanting in the market some weeks ago, came wth a rush late last week, keeping dealers busily employed since. Fresh have been in greatest demand. Considerable haddock has been received rom Boston and Portland. Frozen herring have been reduced in price, owing to the large quantities available. Quotations are: Fresh: B. C. salmon, 10c to 11c lb.; Restigouche or Gaspe salmon, frozen, 14c; haddock, express stock, 5c to 6c; pike, 41/2c ; whitefish, 7c; dore or pickerel, 6c to 7c; halibut, frozen, 10c; fresh, express stock, 15c to 17c; mackerel, 10c lb.; smelts, 5c to 6c; frozen herrings, large, \$1 a hundred fish .- Salt: B. C. salmon, No. 1, \$11.50 to \$12 per barrel; Labrador salmon, No. 1, \$14 per barrel; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12; half barrels, \$1.15 per keg; salt herrings, bbls., \$4.75 to \$5; do. half barrels, \$2.60 to \$2.75; green cod, No. 1, \$7; do. No. 2, \$5; large, \$8. -Smoked herrings, 12c per box; finnan haddies, new stock, by express, 7c lb.; St. John bloaters, \$1 per box; kippered herrings, \$1.75 per box, \$1 per half box .-- Prepared: Boneless cod, in bricks, 6 cents lb.; boneless fish, loose, in 25-lb. boxes, 41/2c; skinless or dressed cod, \$5 per case; dry cods, in cwts., \$5 per cwt.-Oysters: Bulk, standards, \$1.50 a gallon, and selects, \$1.75.

G. F. FINISTER,

MANUFACTURER

OF

Assembly Works,

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

holder to vote thereon ; The quorum of the Board of Directors, which shall not be less than three, their qualification sub-ject to the provisions of the Bank Act ;

Ject to the provisions of the Bank Act; The method of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, whenever the same occur, during each year, and the time and proceedings for the election of Directors in case of a failure of any election on the day appointed for it.

D. M. STEWART,

Secretary and General Manager. By order of the Provisional Board,

The Dominion Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 23 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institu-tion, has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after

Thursday, the first day of May next.

Thursday, the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house in this city on Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board, T. G. BROUGH, Gen. Manager. Toronto, March 25th, 1902.

Crown Street,

LEEDS, ENG.

DSTEADS.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Special Terms to Factors and Shippers.

Telegrams : WOVEN, LEEDS."

Angle Irons and Dovetails for Wood Bedsteads.

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

Special terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

WIRE MESHES FOR MATTRESS MAKERS.



last week. Feed continues in very active request, while flour shows a fair car lots. Referring to the prominece movement. Prices are unchanged. Ca- being gained by Canadian wheat in the ble advices report a firmer feeling in world's markets, a New York paper hay. The local demand is fair. We states: Prior to last year the amount

FLOUR AND FEED. quote: No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, Local conditions are unchanged from \$850 to \$9.25; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; and clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in

of wheat available for exportation from Canada never reached 25,000,000 bushels, and was not an important factor in the European markets, but last year it was 50,000,000, and increasing yearly. Her farmers have no market in the United States on account of the



SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

Widnes Foundry Company.



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

WIDNES,

Lancashire, - - England.

tariff. The consequence is Assiniboia wheat is selling 2c to 3c a bushel cheaper in Liverpool than wheat from the United States. Our farmers complain that the market for the wheat of the northwestern states has been killed in England by this new competition. The millers of Duluth, Min.neapolis and the Dakotas say they cannot compete in English markets with flour made there from Manitoba whent. The farmers of the Northwest now want reciprocity with Canada, because it would leave less wheat for the English markets and cause a higher level of prices there and here.

GREEN FRUIT, ETC.

While the warm bright days invite early return of the spring varieties in oranges, \$3.50 to \$3.75 brl.;; Jamaica Southern and California produc- oranges, \$4.75 brl.; do. in boxes, \$2.75;

clined to wear its sombre garb. A few strawberries are seen lurking cautiously around; Boston lettuce and radishes are beginning to arrive in small lots and Bermuda new potatoes are here in limited quantities. These, however, will, in all probability, change by next week into more liberal assortments and prices which will be a little nearer the average pocket. Oranges will, it is said, be considerably higher in the near future. The first fruit steamer of the season, direct to Montreal, the Fremona, has left Messina with 65,000 boxes lemons and oranges, and is due here about the last week in April. The quotations are -Apples, brls., \$3.50 to \$6.00; Cal. navel

Val. oranges, 420s, ordinary, \$3.85; do., do., 420s, Jumbo, \$5.00; California grape fruit, \$4 to \$5 per box; Jamaica grape fruit, \$3.50 to \$6 box; lemons, 360s(\$2.50; do. 300s, \$2.50 to \$2.75; bananas, 8-hands,\$1 to \$1.35; No. 1 do., \$1.75 to \$2.25; extras, \$2.50; new figs, mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8n to 12c per lb; new dates, 41/2c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 17c; sweet potatoes, brl., \$5.50 to \$6.00; small crates of Spanish onions, \$1.35; Cape Cod cranberries, \$7 to \$10; Malaga grapes, per keg, \$5.50 to \$7.50; pines, 15c to 25c each; extra pines, 45c do.; Cal. celery 7 to 12 doz. crate, \$4.50; Florida tomatoes, \$4 to \$4.50 cr.; Florida tangerines, \$3.50; California tangerines, \$3.00; California cauliflowers, \$3.50 to \$4; strawberries, 40c to tions, the Montreal market seems in- Florida oranges, \$350 per box; Messina 45c per box; new potatoes, 6c per lb.;



(LATE MACLURE BROS ...)

American Colonial and Continental Import and Export Merchants and Brokers, Are prepared to act as Agents for Canadian Manufacturers.

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Can buy all kinds of British and Continental Manufactures and Merchandise at lowest prices, and every care will be taken to secure best results to our correspondents.,

Much better bargains can often be procured by dealing through agents who know where and when to buy to advantage.

REG. OFFICE: 60 Victoria Street, LIVERPOOL, ENG.

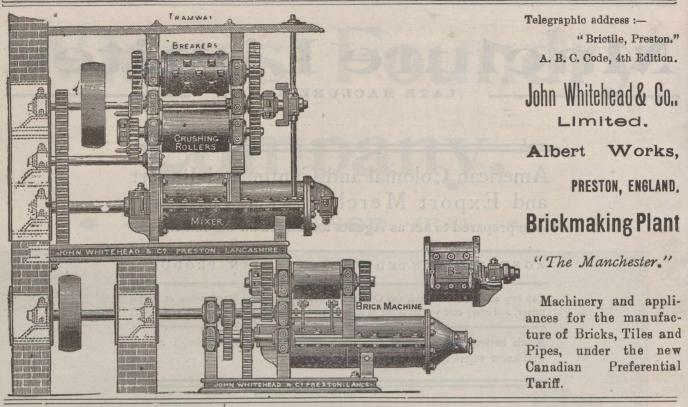
LONDON OFFICE: 7 Mark Lane, LONDON, E. C., ENG.

radishes, 45c dozen bunches. GREEN HIDES.

week city slaughter hides sold slow- Texas at 1234, but no particulars were No. 1 buffs.

Boston lettuce, 90c to \$1 per dozen; ly. In some instances packers had given. The demand for hides continfair stocks, but they showed no dis- ued limited, due to the fact that buyposition to hurry sales, apparently an- ers generally were indifferent. Prices Calfskins have advanced and are now ticipating a better market. Prices quoted were 111/2 to 121/2 for native 11c lb. for No. 1 and 9c for No. 2. Ar- quoted were unchanged at 111/2c for steers, 123/4c for heavy Texas, 111/4c to rivals are liberal. Other green hides native steers, 114c for butt brands 111/2c for butt brands, 11c for Coloraare dull and unchanged at 7c, 6c and 5c and 11c for side brands. Country dos, 91/2c to 101/2c for heavy native lb. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, hides were dull. From Chicago we cows and 91/2c for branded cows. Coun-In the New York market this learn that sales were made of heavy try hides were unchanged at 8c for



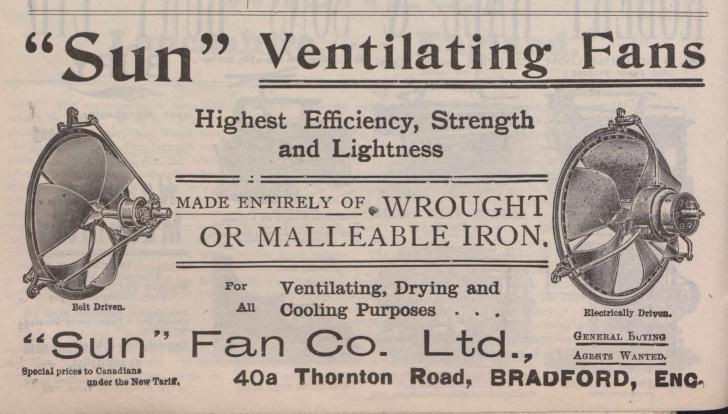


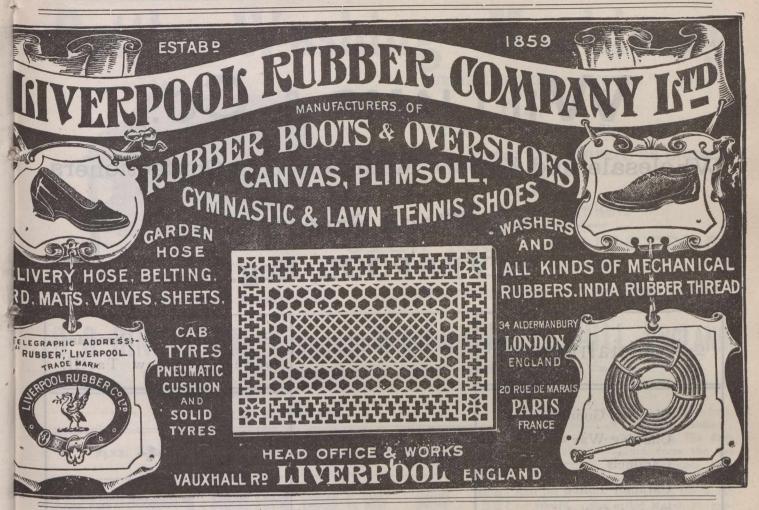
GROCERIES.

An advance of 5c per 100 lbs. in sugars this week left the low record price once more but a name. Standard granulated is now \$3.85 f. o. b. Montreal. Wholesale grocers anticipate another advance, owing to the New York market having gone higher. London cable advices reported a slightly easier market for raw beet sugar, showing a partial decline of 3/4d, with March delivery quoted at 6s 51/4d and April at 6 51/4 d. This still shows a gain of 21/2d over quotations of a week ago. London advices thus refer to the sugar situation: The vital question of beet sowings must remain unanswered for six weeks longer, but all estimates indicate a reduction of from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. Should the reduction reach the latter figure the European beet reduction of 1902-



SPECIAL NOTE.—Buyers have 33½ per cent in their favour by purchasing from The Makersand Inventors in England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.





1903 will be fully 1,000,000 tons less than it was in the past campaign, and for the health of the sugar markets throughout the world, it is to be hoped that this will prove to be the case. Low prices for sugar compel the factories to give low prices for roots and this should cause the farmers to turn their attention to other crops. Notwithstanding this week's large receipts there has been a good demand for sugars on the spot, and a still better one for sugars for shipment and it is now impossible to buy sugars for shipment at anywhere near our parity. Last

sales of Cubas include very nearly all the sugars now afloat from ports where want of warehouse facilities prevent holding, and there is, therefore, little sugar from Cuba to come immediately upon the market. Our market closes firm, with an upward tendency, owing to the scarcity of offerings. A further advance is looked for, particularly as Cuba sugars are now still more likely to be kept back, seeing that the caucus voted to recommend a reciprocal treaty with Cuba, giving her a reduction of 20 per cent. on the existing duties, this treaty

1599

Telegrams :- "CLUNCH, LONDON." The International Electrical Engineering Company, Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, LONDON, W.C. England. MANUFACTURERS OF

Electric Lighting, Traction and Power Transmission Plant.

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.

EXTRACT OF INDIGO.

J. W. EASTBURN,

Raglan Chemical Works:

HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

anadian Tarift.

Special prices to Canadians under the new

REDUCED INDIGO.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

TELEGRAMS : "ATTRACTION," LIVERPOOL. TELEPHONE NO. 6348.

WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale and Export Manufacturing Confectioners.

96 Wood Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

-Specialities.=

Chewing Gums Chewing Wax Caramels Caramel Toffee Turkish Delight Soft Pan Work.



to remain in force till December, 1903. February 28 were estimated at 15,000 pack is sold almost entirely in foreign Being now sure that, sooner or later, tons. The total shipments to all parts markets. It is conceded, however, that there will be a reduction on the duties of the world are figured to February the consolidation will tend toward inon Cuban sugars, the hopes of the Cu- 28 this season, compared with the two ducing steadiness in the markets ban holders have been so strengthened previous seasons, as follows (in tons): abroad and prevent the demoralization that there is even less disposition than before to accept present prices, not- England.. 55,054 31,969 withstanding that stocks in Cuba are U.S. & Canada . 15,240 over 330,000 tons. Java refrains from Australia 3,166 offering any new crop sugars, as prices France in the island are much above this Continent . . . 30,612 market, nor is there any pressure to sell the balance of old crop. Egypt, too, continues holding her crop for For the whole season of 1899-1901 the and prices holding steady. In metals higher prices than those now ruling. total exports from Greece figured up to there is shown gradually lessening Cuba .- The market in Cuba remains 61,497 tons to England; United States supplies and it is predicted that diffirm, with plenty of buyers at prices and Canada, 17,836 tons; Australia, 5,- ficulty will be found later on in filling much higher than those ruling here. 731 tons; France, 4,041 tons; and 35,520 orders. Conditions across the border Very little land has been prepared or tons to Continental Europe, a total ex- are fully dealt with in our editorial planting this spring, and unless some port of 124,625 tons. Pacific Coast mail columns. favorable decision is speedily arrived at in Washington, it is feared that the combination of the salmon canneries next crop will not be larger than the on the Fraser River have been success- movement this week which will largepresent one. The market for canned ful and that the organization is com- ly assist in equalizing the month's tomatoes is quite firm. The present plete. The combine, which includes business which, in the earlier part, was minimum price of 90c, it is thought, 62 independent fishing companies, is not brisk. Jobbing leather is scarce. must shortly be changed to 921/2c. Stocks are light. ment on molasses has been broken, 009,000. The offices of the new concern manuacturers look to an enlarged debut we do not hear of many cutting so are in Montreal, Toronto, and San mand from the West and North, owing far. Orders are taken on spot at 25c Francisco. The various interests in- to the rapid influx of settlers. and to arrive, at 24c, with usual ad- cluded in the deal have exclusive privance on small packages. Dried fruits vileges on the Fraser River, Skeena, are steady. Advices from Patras, Naas, Lowe Inlet, and Bella Inlet. In pentine, which has again advanced, he-Greece, state: "The market has been the local salmon trade there is little ing now quoted at 74c to 76c. Cod oil unusually quiet and prices have reced- interest attached to the combine, chief- firmer at 371/2 to 42c. Cod liver oil is unusually quiet and prices have reced-

1902. То 1901. 4,475 3,027 557 87 1,690 3,408 22.695

advices state that the efforts to form a ed somewhat. Stocks in Greece on ly for the reason that the Fraser River likewise very firm, the foreign mar-

1900. that has sometimes resulted from pres-56,845 sure of offerings from numerous 15,430 sources in the past, and in this way 4,627 indirectly help the markets here.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Wholesale hardware firms report orders in plenty, the best of prospects Total . . .104,629 42,966 101,287 for a largely increased season's trade,

LEATHER AND SHOES.

Leather dealers report a better known as the British Salmon Canning Dongolas are in good demand and The trade agree- Association and is capitalized at \$4,- prices hold well to former values. Shoe

OILS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Interest has been centered in tur-



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

B Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Loring Ma-	T an	STOCK	S AND	BONDS	3.	A.Lanth	Aut .	•
NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed,	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent. Price Mar. 27. (Bid)	Cash value per S.
British North Am	243	4,866,666	4,865,666	1,776,88	8	Apl. Oc		830 48 78 50
Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor	50 40	8,000,000 500,000	8,000,000 350,000	2,000,000 60,000	81/2	June De	C 147 .	42 00
Dominion	50	2,500 000	3,500,000	2,500,000		May	244	122 CO 75 DO
Eastern Townships Halifax Banking Co	50 20	2,000.000	1,742,535	1,050,000	81/2 31/2	Jan Jul Feb. Au		79 00
Hamilton	:00	600,000 2,000.000	600,000 1,995,750	1,500,000	5	June De	c 205	205 00
Hochelaga Imperial	100 100	2,000,000 2,500,000	1,500,000 2,500,000	750,000 1,850,Q00	3%	June De June De		229 00
Merchants' Can	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	31/2	June De	c 148	148 00
Moisons	50 200	2,500,000	2,500,000 12,000,000	2,150,000 7,000,000	4½ 5	Oct Apr. June De		105 00 510 00
Nationale	80	12,000,000	1,200.000	275,000	8	May No	V 95	28 50 \$00 00
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500.000	700,000	6	Jan Jul Feb. Aug	1 000	282 00
Nova Scotia Ontario.,	100 100	2,000,000	2,000,000 1,898,080	2,800,000 350,000	41/2 2/4	June De	c 126	126 00
Ottawa People's of N. B	100	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,765,000 155,000	4 8 1	June De	c 205 250	375 00
Provincial	150 25	180,000 873,487	180,000 781,248		3	June De	c 155	155 00
Quebec	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	700,000	3	June De Feb Au	and the second se	017 01
Royal St. Stephen's	100 100	2,000,000 200,000	2 000,000 200,000	1,700,000 45,000	31/2	April Oc	t	
Standard	50	1,000.000	1,000,000	750,000	5	April Oc June De		116 50 280 00
Toronto Traders	100 100	2,400,000	2,400,000 1,344,420	2,340,000 250,000	8	June De		112 25
Union (Halifax)	50	800,000	900,000	505,606	81%	Mch Sep		75 00
Union of Canada Western	100 100	2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000 401,239	550,000 134,000	8 31/2	June De Apl Oc	t	
Agri, Sav. and Loan Co	50	630,200	680,200	192,000	8	Jan Jul		100 00
Bell Telephone Co	100	5.000,000	5,000,000	800,000 120,000	48/8	Jan * Jan Jul	165	165 00
Drit, Uan, Loan & Inv. Co	100 100	1,987,900 450 000	398,481 889,214	180,000	3	Jan Jul		128 00
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	350,000		Jan * Jan Jul		57 00 90 00
Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo. Can.Per & W.Can. M. Corpn.	100 10	2,008,000 5,951.350	1,004,000 5,951,850	1,490,057	8	Jan Jul	y 115	57 50
Can. Sav. & Loan Co	50&71	750,000	750,000	250,000 450,000	3%	Jan Jul Jan Jui	y 136	186 00
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.	100 50	2,500,000	934,200	40,000	2	July De	and a strange of the second	86 CC
Dominion Telegraph Co	50	1,000,000	1,000,000 3,838,60 0		1%	Jan • Mar *	124 561/2	62 00 56 50
Dominion Cotton Mills Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100 100	3,333,600 1,500,000	1,100,000	356,752	3	Jan Jul	y 112	112 00
Home Sav. and Loan Co	10	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	31/2	Jan Jul Jan Jul	y 135 y 179	185 00 89 50
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav.Co	50	3,000,000 782,724	1,400,000 720,647	890,000 175,000	4%	Jan Jul	y 70	70 00
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan	100	700,000	700,000 877,267	210,000	38	Jan Jul Jan Jul		111 00 34 00
Landed Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	1,000,000		87,500 160,000	3	Jan, Jul		50 00
London Loan Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co	50 100	679,700 1;500,000 2,000,000	678,550 375,000	50,000	*****	Jan Jul	y 55	55 0
Montreal Telegraph Co	40		2,000,000		20	Jan April Oc	167 t 241	68 CO 96 50
Montreal Gas Co	40 50	3,000,000 5,000,000	2,998,640 4,500,000	560,318	21/8	Feb. *	26	183 00
Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co	100	1.400.000	1,400,000	600,000	4	Mch. * Feb Au	g 95	120 00
Merchants Cot. Co.	100 25	1,250,000 500,000	1 250,000 500,000	360,000	3% &1	Mch Se	p 1871	84 87
Montreal Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv	100	466,800	314,000	150,000 560,000	3	Jan Jul Jan Jul		60 7
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co.	50 50	2,000,000	1,200,000 600,000			Jan Jul	y 24	12 00
Real Est. Loan Co	40	600,000 373,720	373,720	50,000 162,355	23	Jan Jul May No	y 70 v 110	35 00
Richelieu and Ont. Nav.Co. The Royal Electric Co	100 100	2,088,000 2,250,000	2,250,000	320,155		Jan. *	2401/2	240 50
10ronto Electric Light Co	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	21/2	Jan. *	186	436 00
Toronto Street Bellwey	50 100	2,000,000 1,445,860 6,000,000	724,540 6,000,000			Jan. • Jul	y 108	108 00
Windsor Hotel							1121/2	112 50
	Topos	C rental	angly, -	ang organi	100	and the start of the	ans la	1 TOTA
Clarge free maco	1. 28	Trene 1	The second second	207 191	19.0	an ne shu a	the state	1370
	andt	Tiyna	n Geln - 1	11 10 92	- Star	There along t	A STOR	19:00
- the same as in the	10 10	the second	The line	a de pares	-	the plante of	1	-

· Paying quarterly dividends.

kets showing advances. A St. John's, Nfid., dispatch of the 24th reads: — The steamer Newfoundland, the first sealing ship to return from the Ice Floes, arrived at the Channel this morning, with reports which indicate that the season's fishery was the worst on record. She sailed March 10, proceeded up the coast of the island, met with no ice or seals, passed in through Belle Isle Straits, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and cruised there. The steamer reports meeting the whole fleet, March 15th, with practically no seals.

PROVISIONS.

A better demand is shown for smoked hams and bacon, now that the restricted term is closing. Fresh killed hogs are in light supply and hold steady in price. Other cured meats are unchanged. The high price of beef is assisting this market, and should the former continue, a much better demand will be shown. We quote : --Selected heavy Canadian short cut ness pork, \$22 to \$22.50; heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$21 to \$21.50; Canada short cut back, heavy, \$21 to \$21.50; heavy Canada mess, long cut, clear pork, \$21; light Canada short clear pork, \$20.50 to \$21; pure Canada lard, in 20-lb. pails, 1134c to 12c; compound lard, in wood pails, 20-lb., 834c to 9c; Boar's Head brand, in 20-lb., wcod pails, \$1.971/2 to \$2.05; and Globe at \$1.721/2 to \$1.80; 20-lb. tin pails, 1/40 per lb. less; hams, 12c to 14c, and bacon, 14c to 15c per lb. Liverpool market, March 26. -Bacon, Cumberland cut, firm, 46s; lard, American refined, in pails, firm, 49s 3d. Chicago, 26 .--Provisions closed 71/2c to 10c to 221/2c higher. Future quotations: - Mess pork, May, \$16.15; July, \$16.30; lard, May, \$9.70 to \$9.721/2; July, \$9.821/2; September, \$9.921/2; short ribs, May, \$8.821/2; July, \$8.921/2; September, \$9.-021/2. Cash quotations: Mess pork,\$16.05 to \$16.10; lard, \$9.623% to \$9.65; short ribs, sides, \$8.70 to \$8.85; dry salted shoulders, 71/sc to 71/4c; short clear sides, \$9.15 to \$9.25.

Alexander Oldham & Sons,

Johnson Brook Patent Piston Works, and Engineering Works



Vertical & Horizontal Steam Engines,

MAKERS OF

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

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

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

VIOLIN STRINGS.

TO VIOLINISTS. Please send me your address for post free catalogue of

> STRINGS, FITTINGS And NOVELTIES.

Specialities in E. Strings, unrivalled for durability and brilliance of tone.

W. EASTBURN, Violin Maker and Repairer, HALIFAX, Eng.

WOOL.

The local market presents no features other than reported a week ago. Capes are worth 15c to 161/2c. As home conditions are governed by the London market, the following report of the closing day of the London auctions tells the story: March 26 .- The second series of the wool auction sales closed The offerings numbered 6,757 to-day. bales, chiefly crossbreds from New Zealand. Good grades were in demand and sold at unchanged rates, but inferior stock was unchanged. When the series opened merinos sold at par to 5 per cent. above the February sales, and on this basis proceeded amid uniformly brisk competition throughout.

Fine wools were in special demand and fine crossbreds, after opening at par to 5 per cent. higher, hardened somewhat. Coarse grades opened 5 to 71/2 per cent. higher, but closed weak-Cape of Good Hope and Natals er. were in good demand, and nearly all were sold. Greasy advanced 5 2-5 per cent. and snow whites a fraction. The sales closed with a firm tone. American purchases were confined to fine and medium and crossbreds and a few lcts of choice greasy merinos. The offerings during the series numbered 163,000 bales, of which 73,000 were taken by the home trade, 75,000 by the Continent, 4,000 by American and 11,000 were held over.

B. & S. MASSEY.

Prominent among patentees and manufacturers of steam hammers, stamps for die work, power hammers, saws for hot and cold metal, etc., is the firm of B. & S. Massey, whose works are situated at Openshaw, Manchester, England. When improvements are heard of in any of the above, it is safe to presume that this enterprising firm are at the helm in inaugurating it; for their works are of such vast dimensions and their knowledge of all that pertains to such machinery is so varied that there is but little possibility of any improvement escaping their A review of the extensive notice.

plant of this firm would be no small matter to undertake, but from catalogues before use we extract sufficient to give our readers a fair estimate of the skill and accuracy governing all departments of this huge plant, so that any and all orders entrusted to their care can be confidently expected to be turned out with that perfection and speed guaranteed only in establishments so governed, conducted and equipped.

DUKINFIELD,

ENGLAND.

Steam Hammers for forge-work, &c. --1. The hammers in this section are specially designed for all kinds of forge-work, singling, &c., in iron and steel works, rolling mills, engineering works, locomotive works, railway carriage and wagon works, dockyards and shipyards, ordnance factories, &c.-2. Hammers with slides.—Advantages: Firm support given to tup. Tup accurately guided down on to work. These points are of special importance where any of the work has to be done in dies. -Loose slides: (An extra, not included in ordinary hammers, unless specified). The slides are sometimes separate pieces, firmly bolted to the standards, so that they may be adjusted, or even renewed, if tup becomes slack between them through wear .--- 3. Hammers without slides: Specially suited for work which requires a larger free space above anvil than can be provided in hammers with slides. Means of preventing tup turning round are provided.-4. Overhanging forge: Though included in the previous section, the



all cases, very strong and well proportioned, so as to give the greatest resistance to vibration from the heavy shocks to which it is necessarily exposed. - 6. Rivetted framing: Advan-Two Cylinders. tages over cast iron framing: Total 12 h.p. weight is less for transport and duty. 14 1/2 Cwts. (It should, however, not be overlooked No Chains. No Belts. Unrivalled Hill Climber. Send for particulars.

Marshall & Co. Belsize Works. CLAYTON, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

that for sea freight the standards may be charged by measurement, and that in some countries duty is reckoned in value and not on weight.) Weight of individual pieces is less, so that they can often be carried at a less rate per ton. Standards unbreakable by accident, either in transport or in use. Standards lighter for handling and erecting at destination. - 7. Baseplates.- The baseplates of hammers of the girder form, and of the 50 cwt. and larger sizes of other styles, are usually two separate castings, one under each standard, connected by strong tie-rods.—8. Anvil blocks: Anvil blocks weighing ten tons and upwards

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A	LIABILITIES. Bank Statement to Govt. Month ending Feb.28, 1902.	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum.	Notes Circulation	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. aft'r ded'ct. adv'nce for credits, &c.	Balance due to Provincial Govts.	Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada.	
120040	Toronto Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard	\$3,000,000 8,000,000 - 3,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	\$2,475,700 8,000,000 2,500,600 1,396,300 1,000,000	\$2,457,420 8,000,000 2,500,000 1,394.660 1,000,000	\$2,457,420 2,000,000 2,500,000 350,000 750,000	10 7 10 5 10	\$1,933,489 5,778,363 2,208,249 1,278,373 909,362	\$ 27.801 264.229 24,515 14 831 18,940	\$ 266,978 367,187 186,896 398,689 214,215	\$ 4,129,869 11,729,022 5,563,278 1,941,881 2,205,220	12345
6 7 8 9 10	Imperial Traders Hamilton. Ottawa Western Total, Ontario	$\begin{array}{r} 2,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ \hline 27,000,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,500,000\\ 1,350,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	2,500,000 1,350,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 418,239 23,620,259	$\begin{array}{r} 1,850\ 000\\ 250,000\\ 1,500,0\circ0\\ 1,765,000\\ 134,000\\ \hline 13,556,420\end{array}$	10 6 10 9 7	2,179,056 1,309,680 1,859,305 1,856,446 366,110 19,678,433	25,890 18,805 28,502 423,513	420,257 103,784 678,476 80 2,636,562	$5,625,124 \\ 1,756,332 \\ 3,914,563 \\ 2,692,885 \\ 369,510 \\ \hline 39,927,684$	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	Montreal British North America. Provincial Bk. of Can Hochelaga Moleone.	$\begin{array}{c} 21,000,000\\ 12,000,000\\ 4,866,666\\ 1,0.00,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,500,000\end{array}$	23,722,000 12,000 000 4,866,666 874,037 1,902 400 2,500,000	23,020,233 12,000,000 4,866 666 818,614 1,642,940 2,5(0,000	7,000,000 1,776,333 Nil. 750,000 2,150,000	10 6 3 7 9	6,686,181 1,966 875 735,438 1,275,329 2,223,020	1,650,469 3,883 17,824 21 183 22,141	44,862 13,408 88.918 92,069 49,842	20 979,572 4,679,909 158,091 1,570,121 4,373,454	15
16 17 18 19 20	Merchants Nationale Quebec Union St. Jean	6,000,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 1.000,000	6,000,000 1,422,660 2,500,000 2,000,000 500,200	6,000,000 1,367,280 2,500,000 2,000,000 262,299	2,600,000 275,000 700,000 550,000 10,000	7 6 6 6 6	3,818,555 1,191,659 1,435,292 1,728,578 151,067	197,741 16,376 18,669 2,2\5	728 63,556 105,845 723,860 14,136	1,133,983 3,140,714 2,121,342 27,090	16 17 18 19 20 21
21 22	St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships Total, Quebec	1,000,000 2,000,000 39,366,666	504,600 2,000,000 37,070,563	327,290 1,841,175 36,126,264	75,000 1.050,000 16,936,333	6 7	270,335 1,273,315 22,755,644	19,149	5,538 9,192 1,210,849	94,821 1,095,553 44,171,632	22
23 24 25 26 27	Nova Scotia Royal Bank of Canada People's Union Hallfax B. Co	2,000,000 3,000,000 800,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 2,000,000 700,000 900,000 600,000 300,000	2,000,600 2,000,000 700,000 900,000 600,000 300,000	$\begin{array}{r} 2,800,000\\ 1,700,000\\ 280,000\\ 575,000\\ 500,000\\ 40,000\end{array}$	97677	1,892,268 1,749,522 693,048 728,430 578,765 71,894	247,361 114.899 12,986 5,349 7,505 12,914	8,099	548,509 569.858 783.812	
28 29 30	Yarmouth Exchange Commercial, Windsor Total, Nova Scotia	$-\frac{\begin{array}{c}300,000\\280,000\\500,000\\-9,380,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 300000\\ \underline{280,000}\\ \underline{500,000}\\ \hline 7,280,000 \end{array}$	$ \frac{264,600}{350,000} \\ \overline{7,114,600} $	40,000 40,000 60,000 5,995,000	<u> </u>	68,878 263,636 6,046,436	10,294 411,308	8,(99	:9.588	29 30
31 32 33	New Brunswick People s St. Stephen's	500,000 180 000 200 000	500,000 180,000 200,000	500,000 180 000 200 000	700,000 160,000 45,000	12 8 5	472,084 153,724 108,572	48,634 8,209 9,836		95,840	81 82 38
34	Total, N. B Merchants, P.E.I Grand Total	880,000 500,000 77,126,666	880 000 300.013 69,252,576	880,000 300,013 68,041,136	905,000 175,000 37,567,753	8	734,380 236,101 49,450,994	66,679 	3,855,510	821,177 401 814 94,864,660	34
	NI MARKEN		1 all	gas	holysay	1990					

are occasionally made in two or more struct them in this way when neces- If dovetail of an ordinary anvil block pieces to overcome difficulties of trans- sary .-- 9. Loose top to anvil block: port, and the right is reserved to con- Only recommended for special cases.

should burst through excessive wedging, block can be planed down and

Telegraphic Address : "ELKANAH, HALIFAX."

National Telephone, No. 188.

Makers of all kinds of DYEING and Finishing Machinery.

ELKANAH HOYLE & SONS, LIMITED,

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F. HORATIO CLIFFE, Managing Director.

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

- Sole Makers of Reflitt's Patent Continuous Steaming machine.
- Makers of Hydraulic and Screw Presses on the most improved principles, with Telescopic and Elbow connections. Cotton Baleing Presses and Baleing Boxes, Patent Wrought-iron Steam Press Plates, and Patent Malleable-iron Glands for Press Cylindors, so that leathers can be put in without taking the plates out the plates out.
- Makers of every description of Hydraulic Pumps, worked either by HAND or Power, with or without Steam Engine attached.
- Makers of all kinds of Machinery, on the most improved principles, for DYEING, DRYING and FINISHING of all kinds of TEXTILE FABRICS, such as Orleans, Cobourgs, Lastings, Serges, Paramattas, Baratheas, Henriettas, Lamas, Cashmeres, Reps-de-Lain, Merinos and Manile Cloths, and all other kinds of December 2019 BRADFORD MANUFACTURED GOODS, viz. : Crabbing, Singeing, Scouring, Washing, Drying, Starching, Tentering, Stretching, Calendering, Morpassing and Hot-pressing Machines.

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

- Melange Machinery for the Dyeing, Drying and Printing of wool "Sliver."
- Stead and Gledhill's Patent Steaming Apparatus.
- Stead and Appleyard's Patent Black Rolling and Steaming Apparatus.

Stead's Improved Felt-hardening Machine, Wet and Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mohairs, Lustres, Poplins, etc.
Wet Finishing Machines, with from One to Seven Pairs of Nip Rollers, with Drying Machines attached.
Poplin Machines, for Paraffin Wax Stiffening.
Gas Singeing and Brushing Machines.
Worsted Coating Scouring Machine, to run Piece at full width.

width

Tinting Machines, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers. Warp Dyeing Machinery, Bleaching and Sizing DEVING MACHINES, for Cotton and other Warps.

MACHINES, for Cotton and other Warps. Patent Expanders, to keep pieces out at width. Hydro-Extractors, both turned from underneath and above. Grinding Mills, for Indigo, Lac and Argols. Soap-scouring Machines, Milling Machines, Hot-air Tentering and Drying Machines, for the "Estamene" Finish Finish

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

Messrs. Ing Machines. Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cotton

and Paper Bowls. Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder.

- Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder. Damping Machines. Cold Calendering Machines, with Five Rollers. Improved Lancashire Jiggers. Makers of the Newest Construction of Machines, for the Dyeing, and Finishing, of Cotton Velvets, Velvets Plush, etc.; Treadles, Pegging Machines, Jiggers, Tubs, Cri-ting machines; Waxing, Painting and Brushing Machines; Lustreing, Tentering, Beating Nellies, One Cylinder Brush, and Damping Machines, Dye Vats, etc.

12

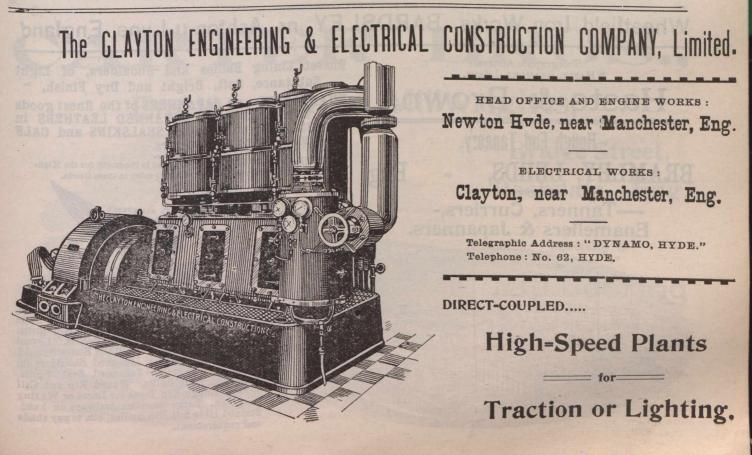
	BANKS. Liabilities-Continued.	Dep. by public pay. after no ticeor on fix'd day in Can.	Dep sits elsewhere than in Canada.	Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd	Depo mage by and Balances Due other Bks. inCan	Balances Due other Bks or agts in U. K.	Balances Due bks or agts not in Can or U.K	Other Liabilities,	Total Liabilities.	HAZAR
1234567890	Toronto Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard. Imperial. Traders. Hamilton Ottawa. Western.	\$ 9,685,092 29,833 884 14 40,886 6,257,922 6,872,494 11,229,659 9,078,079 7,939,442 2,028,429	\$6,451,812		\$ 381,908 240,505 90,589 248 1,392 1,234	8 31 542 64,093 213,084 266,524 261,399 439,430	\$ 6,258 804,865 1.477 3,480	\$ 68 2,210 	\$ 16,431,461 55,013,623 22,447,928 10,104,732 10,456,755 19,570,577 10,114,622 15,554,102 12,958,021 2,779,936	
1	Total, Ontario Montreal British North America Provincial Bk. of Cau D'Hochelaga.	104,007,604 43,732,386 7,869,861 789,655 5,195,224	6,461,812 17,745,366 2,007,706	658,847	715,876 918,267 111,158 3,219	1,276,072 162 126,065	316,080 121,920 11,407	18,150 242,943 9 258,168 12,500 82,977	175,461,807 92,000,048 26,098,045 2,461,276 8,377,597	
15 16 17 18 19 20	Moleons Merchants Nationale Quebec Union St. Jean	11,238,027 14,607,283 3,394,705 3 841,969 5,231,314 280,680	75,464	····	212,351 865,201 31,330 100,387 7,526	845 1,530 548 72,943 230,054	136,477 22,957	2,259	18,256,160 25,894,765 5,904,554 8,872,432 9,837,285 475,266	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
12	St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships Total, Quebec	1,035.091 5,387,67J 102,603,866	19,888,536	658,847	<u>5.142</u> 2,254,581	1,960,617	292,761	9,601,137	1,405,785 7,789,923 207,368,136	·····
18 14 15 16 17	Nova Scotla Royal Bank of Canada People's. Union Halifax B. Co	11,363,307 8,854,945 1,957,250 3,097,581 2.930,990	2,071,190 1,417,675		385,528 69,527 6,726 16,567 1 542	52,364 14,231 	250,978 114,709	4,477 2,684 21,939 89,128 1,884	20,592,143 15,081,235 3,254,688 4,4t 5,016 4,338,676	
890	Yarmouth Exchange Commercial, Windsor Total, Nova Scotia	458,984 239,352 517,310 29,419,719	3,488,865	·	479,890	101 271	365,687	1,411 10.564 82,087	614,514 349,280 1,250,235 49,945,737	·····
123	New Brunswick People's St. Stephen's	2,112,864 274,627 202,491	·····	2,527	21,691 246 21,937	·····	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	8,288,908 530,791 419,148 4,238,847	
4	Total, New Brunswick Merchants, P.E.I Grand total	2,589,982 374,952 238,996.128	29,839,213	661,374	3,472,284	3,837,960	976,519	7,876 9,709,421	1,020,748 438,035,270	·····

Eastern Townships Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum.

work or tools of unusual size may be stroke. A tripper-lever automatically Die-Work.-1. Uses: By means of these manipulated under the hammer. It cuts off steam from below piston when stamps and stamping hammers any arcan be taken out and re-planed when the latter has risen near top of its ticles that can be made in dies, and are worn. It is occasionally made of steel stroke, making it almost impossible for required in large numbers, can be or wrought iron, instead of cast iron. piston to strike cylinder-cover. A pa- forged with great rapidity, accuracy, -10. Valve gear: Massey's patent hand- tent cam adjustment provided for reworked valve gear usually fitted to ulating the admission of steam below are difficult to make by ordinary hammers in this section. Hammer piston. Valve spindle furnished with means, can be cheaply produced by works double or single-acting, the patent spring socket, which greatly rechange from the one to the other be-ing made instantaneously. Hand- when tup strikes tripper-lever.

loose top applied. By removing it lever requires to be moved for each

Stamps and Stamping Hammers for and economy. Intricate forgings, which stamping, even though only required duces shock felt by hammer driver in small numbers. These stamps are also useful for stamping and piercing



H	BANKS. Assets.	Specie.	Notes	Deposits with Dom Govt. for s'c'rity of note cir.	Cheq. on	oth r DES.	Dep.m'de with&bal due from other bks. in Can.	Due from Bksor Ag in U. K.	Bal. due from bks not in Can or UK	Dom. and Prov Gov Securit'es	Pub.Sec's	Railway & other bds deb &stocks	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks in Can.	not in	and a state of the
Not the town	Toronto Commerce. Dominion Standard Imperial Traders Hamilton Ottawa Western	\$680,003 946,164 873,890 99,780 201,774 637,903 165,557 267,253 359,791 27,386	\$1.069,478 2,301,080 1,050,973 388,315 398,300 1,438,312 528,616 930,929 1,287,149 24,661	\$ 95,000 300,000 70,000 50,000 105,001 60,000 100,000 95,000 20,412	2,313,900 865,989 304,676 157,996 672,273 165,033 237,820 297,439		$\begin{array}{c} 11,694\\ 230,698\\ 201,279\\ 97,232\\ 180,850\\ 467,535\\ 184,776\\ 193,237\\ 414,856\\ 582,651\end{array}$	16,611 439,303 29,897 80,810	\$ 684,051 1,069,807 593,643 182,200 96,057 1,630,581 61,645 349,365 413,450 15,918	\$ 236,360 1,358,328 96,624 50,000 580,288 559,452 523,515 130,420 464,252 160,234	\$ 36,336 285,172 712,763 226,466 1,545,762 926,902 4,938 1,601.815 874 059 525,289	$\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,917,321\\ 6,744751\\ 2,673,592\\ 879,672\\ 681523\\ 1,059,440\\ 868,824\\ 256,704\\ 302,737\\ 196,033\end{array}$	1,726 052	25,000	1234567890
12 14 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Total Ont. Montreal Provincial D Hochelaga Molsons Merchants Nationale Quebec St. Jean St. Jean St. Jean	$\begin{array}{r} 4,259,501\\ 2,494,207\\ 771167\\ 6833\\ 148504\\ 385,018\\ 494,142\\ 87,406\\ 272,274\\ 211,011\\ 7.667\\ 22,743\\ 127,742\end{array}$	9,367,813 3,778,568 1,213,365 24,471 373,045 982,215 1,163,966 219,733 583,699 543,591 13,508 27,959 151,571	995,412 340,000 130,678 30,867 70,600 120,000 190,000 60,000 90 230 81,000 3.725 15,327 72,047	5,542,319 1,667,603 542,177 16,940 683,980 923,611 984,388 261,471 429,357 225,744 10,509 15,157 193,977	436,808 223,039	2,624,808 8,859 15,567 125,915 29,604 161,118 756 42,534 42,284 48,397 44,893 41,861 542,683	516,121 5,396,414 120,297 12,210 8,819 338,267 6,318 14,643	$\begin{array}{c} 5,096,717\\ 2,905\ 169\\ 543,975\\ 14,523\\ 281,336\\ 564,950\\ 6,584\\ 64,078\\ 139,453\\ 40,192\\ 5,224\\ 34,866\\ 240,122\end{array}$	4,159,473 8 23,817 537,136 680,858 923,770 1,159,476 35,000 201,060 	6,739,502 495 980 1,625 080 438,889 750,147 760,741 223,267 40,069 	16,577,597 5,449,037 308,467 260,250 3,000 1,284,885 3,903,496 552,426 48,666 105,262	18,979,836 2 331,909 604,050 816,588 1 579,6 0 3,940,759 75,970 1,810,644 607,281 15,913 686,642	28,998,986 1 2,808,750 1 6,424,691 1 100,000 1 2,00,000 1 100,000 1 2,00,000 1 2,000 1 2,	2345678900
222222222222222222222222222222222222222	Union HalifaxB.Co. Yarmouth	5,028,714 1,061,606 658,107 66,557 87,948 72,804 27,268 6,287 29,615	9,035,691 1,248,914 1,096,381 214,870 568,186 272,992 23,300 7,150 37,358	1,203,274 92,972 96,000 35,000 45,000 30,000 4,307 3,901 11,807	14.364		1,064,471 108 84,932 75,316 109,899 120,103 80,176 94,741 107,830	5,896,968 559,289 103,717 8,181 5,941	4,840,472 796,117 258,656 50,397 258,577 135,544 36,154 32,416 17,225	293,340 399,652 115,371 639,337 319,860 39,400	4 801,835 1,019,589 453.894 	450 63,770	3,265,222 986,792 209 040 	980,771 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 	
3	Total N. S. N.Brunswick People's St. Stephen's	2 029,687 142,623 5,516 12,468	8,469,151 215,695 9,028 9,800	318.987 27,538 7,500 7,182	64,368 6,792		673,105 144,126 34,924 31,234	11,837	1,585,086 211,682 11,588 42,237		1,865 996 84.075 4.600	and the result of the local of the local of the		3 250,000 3	81 82 83
3	Total N.B. Mcht., P.E.I.	160,607 19,512	234,523 29,276	42 220 9,620	83,756 12,581		210,284 57,253	17,461 2,825	265,457 8,966	42,387	88,675	167,017			34
	Gr. Total	11,498,021	22,156,454	2,569,513	13,374,568	059,847	4,629,921	7,105,458	11,796,698	9,961,510	13 496,008	33,949,704	36,550,397	7 44,212.911	
	- And						and and A To	an maturate	ot IIa at 1	anne dates	01 028 Dec	Bank bones	Townedle	Raster	

Established 1838.

Exchange, Tuesday and Friday, 1-30 to 3, N. Pillar.

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Telegraphic Address, "LEES, BARDSLEY, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE," Eng.

ROLLER AND

HAFTING MAKERS.

Abel Lees Sons,

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

New Front Lines of Rollers, Steel Hardened, or with Necks and Squares Hardened, or Ordinary. Spare Top Rollers, Loose

Boss Shells or Spindles Supplied. Centre Shafts-Steel, Case-Hardened or Ordinary, Prices on Application.

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> —Tanners, Curriers,-Enamellers & Japanners.

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Russet Lining Bellies and Shoulders, of Light Substance, Soft, Bright and Dry Finish.

ENAMELLERS and JAPANNERS of the finest goods in ENAMELLED and JAPANNED LEATHERS in SHOULDERS and HIDES, SEALSKINS and CALF SKINS in Black and Colours.

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



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

	BANKS Assets, con'd	Current Loans. in Canada.	Current Loans elsewh're than Can.	Govt		Overđue Debts.	R. E. be- sides Bk. premises.	sold by	Bank Premises.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.	Liabilit's of Direc- tors & their firms.	specie	Average of Dom, Notes dur, month	in circu'n
23457689	Toronto Commerce Dominion Standard Imperial Traders Hamilton Ottawa Western	\$12,842,796 32,881,404 17,683,946 8 995,448 7,191,367 13,454,862 6,619,927 12,873,635 11,847,577 1,645,147	6,297,000		••••	\$15,845 302,5766 58,785 5,904 16,111 41,600 12,155 83,171 138,368 12,857	173,895 44,060 30,000 43,586	13,371 4,500 10,323 78,107 33,639 31,466	\$200,000 1,000,000 435,138 125,000 1C0,C00 397,285 150,216 372,033 163,792 12,242	577.217 10,278 2,466 5,917 17,972 95,373	\$21,743,274 65.663,887 27,917,854 12,004,821 12,388,428 24,467,478 11,866,925 19,289,592 16,989,260 3,365,1 2	\$401,406 660,579 470,000 75,622 269,575 130,779 158,357 41,451 139,689 10,400	1,192,000	2,235,000 1,022,000 305 300 575,450 1,300,236 523,733	2,294,000 1,283,00 926,517 2,270,721 1,388,530 1,859,805 1,856,446
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Total Ont. Montreal B. N. A Provincial D'Hochelaga Molsons Merchants Quebec Union St. Jean St. Jeacinthe E.Townships	$\begin{array}{c} 51,076,914\\ 10,051,822\\ 1,691,025\\ 7,192,950\\ 15,287,408\\ 12,609,501\\ 6,532,^{6}67\\ 7,243,502\\ 10,212,776\\ 6,255,380\\ 6,255,380\\ \end{array}$	7,501, 3 80 5,2 ⁹ 2,643 1,242,532 45,181		25,598	687,372 384,116 106,535 18,369 55,068 122,614 438,809 46,288 57,592 25,241 29,177 11,515 76,684	334,433 31,903 24,656 18,778 56,341 84,953 24,597 64,126 108,220 93,844 11,001 28,797	25.000 22,001 10,415 27 687 26,369 56,877	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 955,700\\ 600,000\\ 560,448\\ 130,000\\ 84,727\\ 300,000\\ 763,148\\ 184,969\\ 220,584\\ 314,41.\\ 14,170\\ 19,181\\ 208,501 \end{array}$	724,445 5 981 236 139,224 99,654 13,45 ¹¹ 144,518 121,978 46 840 3,100 9,657 57,464 33,152	$\begin{array}{c} 215,691,191\\ 112,906,717\\ 33,168,316\\ 3,323,58\\ 11,050,756\\ 23,248,431\\ 34,743,506\\ 7,805,1^{-}5\\ 12,327,262\\ 12,536,082\\ 772,087\\ 18,875,601\\ 10,974,759 \end{array}$	2,357,258 4,550,000 146,385 345,493 297,709 541,059 451,609 473,276 20,183 60 546 253,401	4,473,136 2,511,367 877,433 9,600 154,895 380,517 487,357 85,500 270,64 201 08 7,700 23,785 124,420	8,936,239 4,118 629 1,839,550 22,847 418,068 906,372 1,235,281 2,235,6281 2,235,6281 2,235,6281 2,235,6281 1,235,788 13,500 28,804 152,216	6,716,416 1 2,104 899 1 771,018 1 1,282,638 1 2,238 636 1 8,818,555 1 1,194,'64 1 1,486,932 1 1,728,578 1 1,728,578 1 169,769 2 272,075 2
24 25 36 27 28 29	Total Que. Nova Scotla. Royal of Can People's Bk Union Halifax B.Co Yarmouth Exchange Com'l W'dsor	132 215,425 7,055,329	14.081,736		1105,360	1,372,008 5.218 36,583 20,345 8,594 31,965 2,982 753 30,492	15,215 8,008 8,793	3.040 51,844	3,400,093 90,957 ,65,187 58,000 52,000 2,440 8,000 23,337 58,408	6,650,473 10,505 12,715 1,028 10,000 	264,732,934 25,527,473 18,921,1×8 4,284,096 6,023,591 5,505 721 975,466 669,490 1,672,187	7,139,361 227,267 209,869 300,515 416,015 6,686 37,218 11,378 115,259	5 134,308 1,087,780 553.277 64,892 \$6,793 71.086 27,390 6,110 30,270	$\begin{array}{r} 1,279,149\\ 1,014,062\\ 221,620\\ 673,314\\ 265,486\\ 22,656\\ 7,220\\ \end{array}$	1,805,000 2, 699,673 2 773,045 2 578,765 2 72,934 2 72,414 9
32	Total N. S. N.Brunswick People's St. Stephen's	30 337,479 1,989,523 732,837 481,664	5,114,818		171,560 239,415	131,982 18,743 23,768 14,681		57,084	358,329 30,000 8,500 12 000	35,662 4,772 103	63,579,152 4,546,160 895,563 673,047	1,524,207 135,875 90,863 54,291	1,927 598 141,706 5,434 11,188	3,52 ² ,429 168,583 9,117 9,894	493,254 3 157 153 3
34	Total N. B Mcht., P.E.I.	3,204.024 1,316,741	701,943		239,415 8,547	57,142 13,058	49,072 33 5		50,500 21,132	4,875 11,292	6.114.770 1,511,138	281,029 115,618	158,828 19,750	187,594 27,888	160,879 250,973 8
	Gr. Total	292,059 778			3212,879	2,261,512	970,412	721,000	6,785,754	7,426,747	551,629,125	11,217,473	11,718,115	21,964,715	50,253,248

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," contains bullion purchased at Dawson

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads" contains bullion purchased at Return of Bank of Br tish North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads" contains bullion purchased at Dawson City. The figures for the Atin and Dawson City Branches are taken from the last returns received, viz.: Atlin 21st February, 1902, and Dawson City 8th February, 1902.

all kinds of hollow raised article from sheet metal.—Steam stamps and steam stamping hammers: Recommended for stamping purposes, in positions where a direct steam supply is procurable. Simple in construction, easily managed, quick in action .-- 3. Board drop stamps: Recommended for positions where direct steam supply is not available, but where there is suitable re-

volving shafting, or where a countershaft can be fixed and driven by an electric or other motor. - 4. Kick stamps: These stamps can be fixed in any position where there is a revolving shaft suitable for carrying the lifting pulley. Simple in construction, but more laborious to work than steam or drop stamps. Cost little for renairs.

Prize Medals have been awarded to B. & S. Massey at all the principal exhibitions held during the last 35 years, including, among others, the following: Paris, 1867; Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873; Scientific Industry Society, 1875; Leeds, 1875; Paris, 1875; Manchester and Liverpool Society, 1876; U. S. Centennial, Philadelphia,

Engineers and Millwrights,

CARTER BROS.

Bridge Street, Rochdale, Eng.

Specialty ir

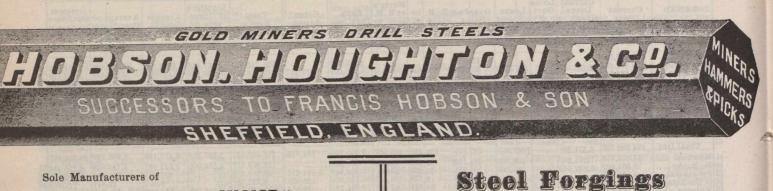
Mill Gearing

of all kinds.

Special terms to Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff.

1608

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



Tariff.

HOBSON'S "CHOICE" (XX) Extra Best & "Warranted" Best

FOR TOOLS, &c., &c.

teels.

HOBSON'S "CHOICE" Extra Quality NEED. E WIRE, as supplied to leading consumers for 90 years, in the United States of America.

Specialty for Machine or Hand Drilling.

Established upwards of 100 Years.

cas

1876; Paris, 1878; Sydney (Australia), 1880; N. E. Coast Naval Exhibition, 1882; Amsterdam, 1883; Calcutta, 1884; London, 1884; Antwerp, 1885; Melbourne, 1888; Paris, 1889; Chicago,1893; Paris (gold), 1900. Write for illustrated catalogues, and price lists. Special terms to Canadians under new preferential tariff. B. & S. Massey, Manchester, Eng.

B. H. J. FRAME.

The whole of the cycling press, engineering and other technical journals are unanimous in their estimate of the value of this important invention for frame building. It is an entirely new departure. It does away with many of the accidents and risks incidental to brazing which often have fatal results. If you don't want to take unnecessary risks when you are ordering a new machine, see that you



And Castings.

Horse Rasps, Files, Etc.

Sole Manufacturers of

"SOHO" Special Self-Hardening Steel

Best and Cheapest on the Market.

Canadians have 33½ p.c., in their favour, by purchasing these English goods from us, under the new Canadian Preferential

New York Office and Warehouse.

Military Musical Instrument Manufacturers. Wholesale Importers and Exporters of General Musical Merchandise,

10 St. Anne Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

Irwell Rubber Co., Limited. MANCHESTER. - - ENGLAND.

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

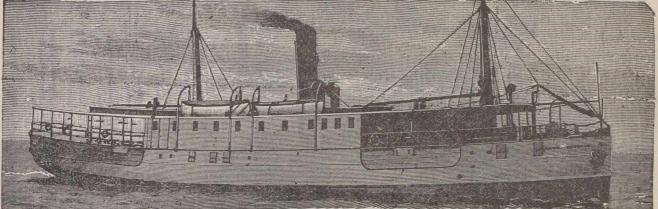
Manufacturers of every description of MECHANICAL INDIA RUBBER AND ASBESTOS GOODS used by Manufacturers, Railroads, Steamships, Mines, Power Plants, &c., &c.

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

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

Special rates under the new Canadian Tariff. Enquiries invited.





Builders of Light Draft Twin-Screw Steel River PassengerSteamers as supplied for H. M. Indian Government.

STEAM LAUNCHES UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR SALE. STEEL STEAM BARGES. TWIN & SINGLE SCREW STEAM TUG BOATS. Telegraphic Address: Sternwheel, Lytham.

get the B. H. J. Frame. True, reliable and practically unbreakable, combined with strength, lightness, and rigidity. "It is common knowledge that the modern safety bicycle is constructed with a lower factor of safety than any other standard structure on which human life depends."—C.T.C. Gazette, Aug., 1901.— "In a delicate steel structure, like a bicycle frame, recourse should not be had to brazing if any other method of jointing can be used with success."—Engineering. 6th Oct., 1901.

The low factor of safety in bicycle frames is made still lower by brazing. The high temperature necessary in brazing reduces the strength of the steel, and frequently "burns" it, thus making an "accident" inevitable. Heating the tubes reduces the strength of the material something like 40 to 50 per cent., and the rider can never be certain that his frame is perfect and reliable. Our method of jointing is simple, effective, and in no way interferes with the strength of the tube, and gives a true, reliable, and practically unbreakable frame. There are none of the weaknesses, uncertainties, and other serious objections, as in brazing. Each joint is made separately, and can be tested as it is made, thereby insuring a frame of which every joint is perfect, cyclists can always see the joint, and examine it themselves. - Advantages of Hydraulic Jointing .- The tubes are not heated, therefore retain all their full strength and do not get warped. 2.-There is



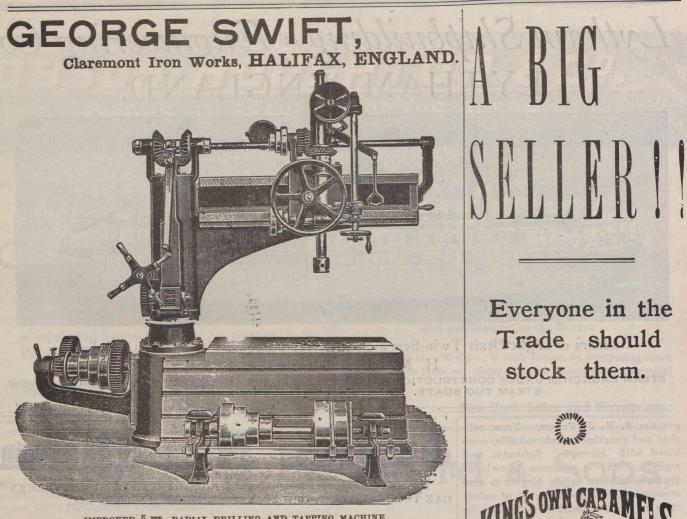
1609

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



BROWN ST. And SHOREHAM ST., SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

TAYLOR & WATKINSON, Machine Gast and Planed Printers' Leads. Peter's Yard, Kirkgate, Leeds, Eng.



IMPROVED 5-FT. RADIAL DRILLING AND TAPPING MACHINE

Machine Tools ^{of every} Description. Drilling Machines Speciality.

STOOKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CANADIAN.-Montreal Quotations Mar. 10, 198

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Cana quotat per	tions	
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance. Guarantee Co. of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13.372	8%-6mos. 5-6mos. 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	\$50 \$50 400 50 100 10 40 20 50 50		98 95¾ 		
BRITISH AND FOREIGNQuotations o	n the Lo	ondon Mark	et, Mar. 1, 1	1902. Market	value p. p	d up sk	
Alliance Assur.	250,000	88. p.s. 24 p.s.	20 50	8 1-5	10 27	10½ £28	
Atlas British and Foreign Marine	24,000 67,000 21,500	25	20	4	181/2	191/2	
Caledonian	21.500	128. p.s.	25	6		281/2	
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.	50,000	271	50	5	45 91/1	46	
Guardian Fire and Life	200,000		10 20	5	29	934 30	
Imperial Fire	60,000		20	2	~3		
Lancashire Fire	1 400 000		814	114	5/8	18 %	
London and Lancashire Fire	85,100	22	814	21/2	171/2	18	
London Assurance Corporation	35,862	20	25	12%	52	54	
London & Lancashire Life	10,000		10	2 2	8	81/2	
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life	391,752	90	St. 100	10	281/2	29½ 73	
Northern Fire and Life	30,000		25	634	36	37	
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life	11,000	*3314	100	12	104	107	
Phonix Fire	58,776	35	50	5	\$351%	361/2	
Royal Insurance Fire and Life	125,234	58%	20		471/2	481/2	
Sun Fire	240,000			10	10	101/2	
Union	45,000	18 p.s.	10	1 1	13	15	

no danger of tubes drawing out of the lugs. 3.-There is no filing or cleaning of the joints, therefore no danger of weakening or cutting the tubes. 4.-Tubes are polished and finished before the joints are made. 5.-Each joint is made and tested separately. 6.-Frames are enamelled inside as well as outside to prevent rust or corrosion .-- Disadvantages of brazing. -Engineer, July 30th, 1897, under head, "Some Points in Cycle Construction,"

*Excluding periodical cash bonus.

by Mr. F. J. Osmond, of Birmingham, says: The effect of a brazing heat was to reduce the strength of the steel 45 per cent. Engineering, February 4th, 1898, says: Brazing softens the tube and reduces the tensile strength by something like a third. In . . . any case the frame is almost certain to get warped, and to need subsequent straightening .- Irish Cyclist, February 8th, 1899, says: Undoubtedly brazing weakens the metal, and there is al-



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Manufactureo Solely by The

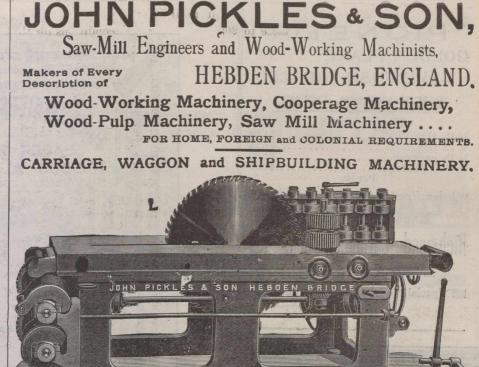
Lancashire Steam Confectionery Co., LIVERPOOL. England.

Special prices to Canadians under the new tariff.



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





Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Saws, &c.

Large Illustrated Catalogue on Application. Complete Saw Mill or Woodworking Plants quoted for and supplied to any country.

Complete Plants of Latest Machinery for Cask and Barrel Waking.

ways a certain amount of risk that the operation has not been carried out perfectly, in which event a break up is but a question of time. - Athletic News says : There is no getting away from the fact that carelessness on the part of a workman may bring about a serious accident .-- Press Opinions on Hydraulic Jointing .- Irish Cyclist, referring to mechanical and other methods of jointing tubes instead of brazing, says: The Birtwisle Hydraulic Jointing Syndicate, Hulme, Manchester, had beyond doubt one of the most interesting exhibits at the show. It is claimed that there is no loss of strength, as the tubes are not subjected to heating. Another advantage is that there is no filing or cleaning of the tubes, as after brazing. The frames are enamelled inside as well as outside, to prevent corrosion. There is slowly, but none the less surely, a change setting in as regards the jointing of frames. What the eventual process will be it is hard to say, but we venture to think it will not be braz-. . . At the same time we ing. have always been aware that brazing injured the tubes to a certain extent and increased the liability as to collapsing .- National Cyclists' Union Review says: There is no doubt that brazing is a risky operation. The application of bending reduces the strength of the tubing, and in other ways brazing opens the door for the careless workman. Even under the best circumstances it is a part of cycle construction capable of improvement. The hydraulic joint seems to supply that .- The Cycle Trader says: The pressure used in making the joint

reaches about six tons to the square inch. Frames have been made by this process of 24 gauge tube, and have been constantly ridden over tracks composed of baulks of timber and ladders laid on the ground, and the joints have shown no signs of loosening or giving way. Send for catalogue, price list and special terms under new Canadian tariff to the Birtwisle Hydraulic Jointing Syndicate, Ltd. Works: Worsley Street, Hulme. Depot: 263, Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.

1611

WRIGLEY'S AUTOMATIC CONVEY-ING CO.

From illustrated advertisement on another page of this Journal it will be seen that the above company are desirous of having the Canadian trade become acquainted with their facilities in this regard, the growing importance of Canada's industrial enterprises calling, as they do, for the best up-to-date machinery that can be secured. From testimonials received by this company it may readily be inferred that their machinery is not only giving the best of satisfaction but that it is constantly penetrating wider fields where its usefulness is being highly appreciated. The new Canadian tariff permits of English machinery coming into Canada at a big discount off the regular duty.

From a circular before us we extract the following: Wrigley's Patent Cast Iron Conveyor Worm for coal, ashes, ores, grain, etc. — Our patent cast iron worms are made in standard lengths of 10 feet, the shaft being



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

Telegrams: "CHALLINER," Manchester. "INAUDIBLE," London.

The Shrewsbury & Challiner Tyre Co., Ltd.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

INDIA RUBBER CARRIAGE

.....AND

MOTOR CAR TYRES EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Over 500 Tons supplied during 1900. Made in three sizes to suit all classes of Vehicles.

Comfort, Combined with Strength and Durability. Our Tyres are Noted for

> All Sizes of AMERICAN WARNER WHEELS always in stock. STEEL SPOKE WHEELS for Carriages, Motor Cars. &c.

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

WRITE FOR DESORIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

THE LEGAL SIDE OF INSURANCE.

In an action to recover the penalty imposed by section 22 of the Illinois sured, collected and remitted the pre-Act of March 11th, 1869, upon agents acting for unlicensed foreign insurance companies, it was held error for 139; 10 Leg. Ad. 13; 18 N. E. R. 774. the court to direct a verdict for the defendant, transacting an agency 49, Revised Statutes of Maine, which business under the name of an Exchange, although it required power of panies shall be regarded as in the attorney from each person for whom it procured a policy, and sent a circular to each company stating that it acted as agent only for the applicants, there being evidence showing that the application was solicited by the de-

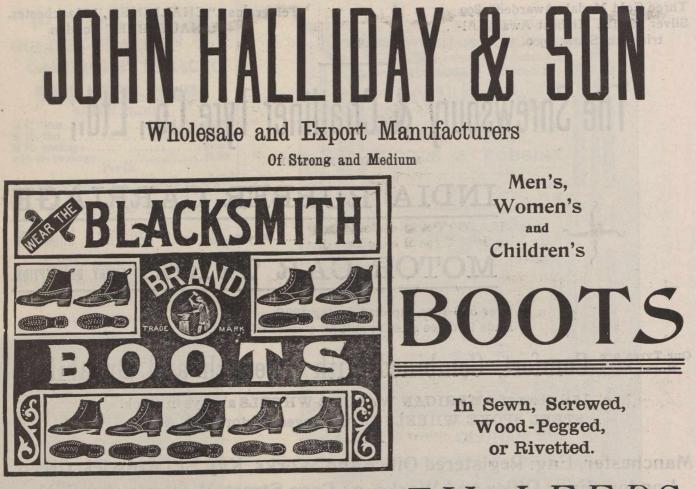
fendant, that policies were issued and agent of the company other than the sent to defendant which took charge of them, and, if accepted by the asmiums to the company, deducting a commission. (People vs Peoples' Exchange, (Ill. S.C.), p1 Chicago L. N.

Under sections 21 and 90, chapter provide that agents of insurance complace of the companies in all respects regarding any insurance effected ty them, and that all provision contained in any policy in conflict with the terms a policy stipulation that no act of any insurance company, since the organi-

president or secretary shall be held to be a waiver of strict compliance with all the provisions of the policy, is void. (Day vs Dwelling House Ins. Co. (Me. J. S. C.), 16 At. R. 894.

Under the Act of July 9th, 1879, of Texas, prohibiting every person from acting as agent of an unadmitted company, an information charging that the defendant "did solicit insurance on account of the Kentucky Mutual Security Fund Company of Louisville, Ky.," and "did transmit an application for insurance from said company," is insufficient in not alleging of such statute shall be null and void, that the defendant was acting for an





WARRANTED ALL LEATHER.

BRAMLEY, LEEDS,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

	C. MILLION	
Name of Article.	Whol	esale
Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape. Alum Brom. Potass Camphor. Ref Rings Camphor. Ref Rings Coche Hyd. (oz). Cooperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar. Epsom Salts Glycerine Gum Arabic per Ib. "Trag. Insect Powder Ib. do per keg, Ib. Menthol, Is Morphis Oil Peppermint Ib. Oil Lemon. Oplum. Oxalic Acid.		\$ c. 0 40 0 18 1 75 0 06 0 80 0 85 6 50 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 25 6 50 0 20 0 40 1 75 0 20 0 40 0 18 1 75 0 20 0 40 0 18 1 75 0 20 0 40 0 25 5 50 0 40 0 20 5 50 0 40 0 20 0 20 5 50 0 40 0 20 5 50 0 40 0 20 0 20 5 50 0 40 0 20 5 50 0 40 0 20 5 50 0 40 0 20 5 50 0 40 0 20 5 50 0 0 40 5 50 0 0 40 0 20 5 50 0 0 40 0 20 0 20 5 50 0 0 40 0 20 0 20 0 20 0 20 0 20 0 20 0
Potash Bichromate Potash Iodide Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid	0 08 3 00 0 85 0 65 0 30	0 10 3 40 0 45 0 80 0 35
Licorice Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes Acme Licorice Pellets. cans Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans	2 00 2 00 1 50	0 00 0 00 0 00
Heavy Chemicals.		
Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Brimstone. Canstic Soda 50	2 00 4 75 2 00 2 95 2 50	8 00 6 75 2 50 2 50 2 75 2 75 1 50
Soda Ash. Soda BicarD Sal. Soda. Concentrated	1 95 1 75 0 76 1 50	1 50 2 25 0 85 2 00
Dyestuffs.	and one	
Archil. con Cutch	0 27 0 08 0 09	0 29 0 09 0 18

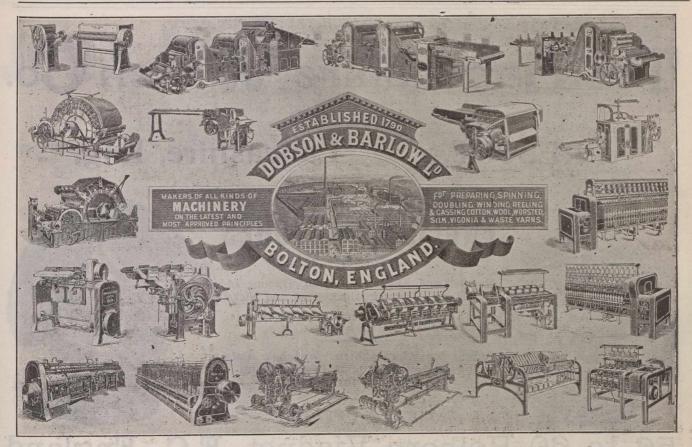
zation mentioned may or may not be an insurance company. (Brown vs State (Tex. S.C..), 10 S. W. R. 1012.

The practice of the company was not to renew policies by giving premium receipts, but to issue new policies when it was desired to continue the insurance. The by-laws provided that all applications for insurance should be examined and approved before any policy should be issued thereon. Plaintiff's policy expired before the loss, but defendant's agent to whom plaintiff applied for a renewal of the insurance accepted the premium and told applicant that he was insured for another year, retaining the premium until after the loss had accrued. Held that under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1878, section 1,977, defining an insurance agent, the company was bound by his act. Zell vs Herman Farmers' Mutual Ins. Co. (Wis. S. Co.), 44 N.W.R. 828.

Where service of process was had on an agent of the company who had nothing to do with the policy in suit, it was held that the service was not binding on the company, notwithstanding section 2,612 of the Iowa Code provides that "when any corporation, company, or individual has, for the transaction of business, an office or agency in any county other than that in which the principal resides, service may be had on any agent or clerk in such office, in all actions growing out of or connected with the MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Chip Logwood Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Sambler Madder. Sumac Fin Crystals	\$ c. \$ c. 1 75 2 50 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 07 0 08 0 09 0 12 60 00 65 00 0 28 0 30
Fish.	- someth
Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, N.F. Herrings, Nova Scotia Mackerel No. 2, brls """ 'A barrel Green Cod. No. 1 Green " large No. 2 Large dry Gaspe per qntl Salmon, brls Lab Bandon, brls Lab "Brit. 501 brls "Brit. 501 brls "Brit. 501 brls "Skinless Fish "Skinless Fish "Skinless Cod. case N. S. Sa& Herrings, in half-barrels Salt Lake Trout, half-brls Salt Whitefish Loch Fyne Herrings, keg	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fiour. Winter Wheat patents	4 00 4 10
Manitobs patents	0 00 4 10 3 65 3 80 1 75 1 85 0 00 3 80 0 00 0 00 5 40 5 50 1 50 1 55 19 00 20 00 21 00 22 00 24 00 27 20
Farm Products.	

BUTTER; Choicest Cr		
Winter makes do		
Townships Dairy	0 17	0 17
2nd Grade "	0 00	0 00
Western "	0 14	0 16
Good to choice Fresh Rolls	0 18	0 153
Fresh Rolls	0 17	0.19



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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

Name of Article.	Wholesa
Farm ProductsCon.	71
CHERSE: Finest, Oct Eastern, do	\$ c. \$ c 0 114 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 00 0 00
Quebec Eess: New laid (shipped) Held freeh Straight fall	0 12 0 11 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0
Limed. Cold storage. Hops: N. Y. State, per D. Pacific Coast, " Canadian " German states and the states of the sta	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 11 0 15 0 14 0 14 0 12 0 19 0 28 0 3
German *	0 28 0 31 0 80 0 00 0 18 0 26
Bacon, smoked, per b Hams, city cured, ' Pork Ca.'s.c. per bbl.	0 14 0 14 0 12 0 14 21 50 22 00 21 00 22 50 8 25 0 00
Hoe PaoDudfs: Bacon, smoked, per b Hams, city cured, ' Pork Ca.s.c. per bbl. Dressed Hogs, light " Lard, per b Can pure " Com. Refined	7 50 0 00 0 111 0 11 0 071 0 08
SUNDRIES:	0 50 0 78 0 114 0 19 0 084 0 09 0 95 0 80 1 10 1 19
Beeswar. BEANS: prime. do. Best hand-picked Groceries.	1 10 1 1 0 00 1 20
Canned Goods: Lobsters, 4s to 1 lb	1 75 8 2 7 00 17 0 8 75 4 00 1 00 1 10
Canned Goods: Lobsters, %s to 1 lb	1 00 1 10 8 60 5 00 0 90 1 00 1 15 1 40 0 87 0 9
Peaches, 2-lb. ** 3-lb Pears, 2-lb. tins, per doz Strawberries, Pres'd 2s	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 87 \\ 1 & 65 \\ 2 & 25 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 60 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 45 \\ 1 & 45 \\ 2 & 30 \\ 2 & 44 \end{array}$
Peaches, 2-lb	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 45 \ 1 \ 60 \\ 2 \ 30 \ 2 \ 40 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 1 \ 50 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 1 \ 50 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 1 \ 10 \\ \end{array}$
	State State State
Sugars : Factory. Ex Granulated, brls Acadia gran'd Ex Ground. in brls " " in bxs	0 00 3 8 0 00 8 8 0 00 4 6 0 00 4 8
Powdered, in brs Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris " " " hait bris " " " 100-1b brs Brandsd Yellows	0 00 4 3 0 00 4 5 0 00 4 6 0 00 4 6 0 00 4 7 0 00 4 6
" 100-lb bxs " 50-lb bxs Branded Yellows	0 00 4 60 0 00 4 70 \$ 10 \$ 60

Co. vs Waterhouse, 19 Ins. L. J. 428).

Under the Colorado Act of 1883, permitting municipalities to impose license fees on insurance brokers, an agent of a company confining his business to such agency and not doing a brokerage business, is not subject to the imposition of the fee. (Bernheimer vs City of Leadville (Col. S. C.), 24 Pac. R. 332. — The charter of Covington, Kentucky, authorizes the municipality "to license and tax all exchange, loan, and brokers' offices, and agencies of insurance offices in said city." Held that an ordinance requiring insurance agents to procure a separate license for each company was valid. (Simrall et al vs City of Covington (Ky. C. A.), 14 S. W. R. 369.

Section 71, Civil Code of Kentucky, provides that "an action against an incorporated bank or insurance company may be brought in the county in which its principal place of business is situated; or, if it arise out of a transaction with an agent of such corporation, it may be brought in the county in which such transaction took place." Division 3 of section 51 provides that "in an action against a private corporation the service may be had in any county or upon the defendant's chief officer or agent, who may be found therein." The petition averred that defendant's chief office is in Louisville, Jefferson County, and that the policy was issued by defendant's regularly authorized agent in Allen County. Held that a judgment obtained by default in Allen County was valid, although service was made on defendant's chief officer in Jefferson County. (Kentucky M. S. F. Co. vs Logan's Admr. (Ky. C. A.), 14 S.W.R. 337.

Section 1977, Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, constitutes all agents of in-

business of the agency." (State Ins. MONTREAL WHOL CSALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

Land To The second seco	
Name of Article.	Wholesale
Molasses (Barbados)	Sc. Sc 0 24 0 27
do bris. & ½s. Evaporated Apples,	0 261 0 801
Lysporated Apples,	0 091 0 101
Raisins:	
Sultanas. Loose Musc. Malaga	0 09 0 13 0 081 0 10
Layers, London Con. Cluster	0 00 1 50
Extra Dessert	0 00 2 00° 0 00 2 75
Royal Bucking'm	0 00 3 25
" Selected "	0 05 0 06
Cont. Chiessert. Royal Bucking'm Valencia. "Selected" "Layers" Currants, Provincials	0 061 0 07
Filiatras	0 00 U 05 0 00 0 06 ³
Patras	0 00 0 00
Patras	0 00 0407
de Waanah at	0 04 0 05
figs in bags	0 081 0 00
all French Figs in bags ' new layers Baking Soda, 112 lb. keg Spices: Cassiamats Mace Cloves	0 08 0 13
Spices : Cassiamats	0 12 0 15
mace Cloves if Cloves if Jamaics ginger, bl. if Jamaics ginger, bl. if African if Pimento if Pepper, Black if Mustard, 4 lb ¥ jar, Eng. if if White if Bice, C.C. if if if Burmah ¥ 100 lb if if Corystal Japan if if if Corolina ¥ 100 lb if Burmah ¥ 100 lb if if Burmah ¥ 100 lb if if Carolina ¥ 100 lb if if Carolina ¥ 100 lb if if Burmah ¥ 100 lb if if Carolina ¥ 100 lb if if Blace, estlas if if Gelatine, 1 qt pk if if if qt pk if if	0 90 1 20 C 15 0 16
Nutmegs	0 35 1 00
damaica ginger, bl	0 08 0 15 0 07 0 14
African " 20 "	0 08 0 10
Penner, Black "	0 10 0 12 0 17 0 19
16 White 16	0 25 0 27
Mustard, 4 lb % jar, Eng	0 72 0 75
Rice, C. C	0 28 0 251 0 00 8 00
" standard B	0 00 3 10 4 124 4 621
66 Burmah 66	4 00 4 10
" Crystal Japan " Carolina 2 100 m	5 00 5 10 6 60 7 60
Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs	6 60 7 60 0 00 2 20
Pearl " per lb	0 03 0 05
Flake "	0 00 0 044
Gelatine, 1 qt pk "	1 10 0 00
13 de bw	1 75 0 00
<i>Finegar : less 10 p.c. dis.</i> Imp Trip. Cote D'or. Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XXX Pure Malt.	
Cote D'or.	0 88 0 00 0 28 0 00
Crystal Pickling	0 23 0 00
W. W. XX	0 25 0 00 0 20 0 00
W. W. XX. W. W. X Pure Malt.	0 17 0 00
Pure Malt	0 45 0 00 0 17 0 00
Cider X	0 27 0 00
Hardware.	an ann an
Antimony	0 094 0 10
Antimony. Tin. Block, L&F, W D Straits.	0 00 0 29 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 80
4 Strip	0 00 0 80
" Strip " Copper: Ingot " CUT NAIL SCHEDULE.	C 00 0 00
Base Price, per Keg, car lots	2 274 0 00
Less quantity	2 85 0 00
Base Price, per Keg, car lots Less quantity Ertras-Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails.	

Telegrams : "WATCH, PRESCOT."



AGENTS FOR CANADA:

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.	-
Name of Article. Wholesa	10.
HardwareCon.	
	00
10 and 12d "	00
S and 9d " 0 30 0	00
4 and 5d 66 0 65 0	00
2d	00
Vance	
	00
ad Box. Tobacoo Box and	
Flooring Nails- 0 55 0	00
10 to 16d	00
6 and 7d " 0 95 0	00
24 66 I 20 0	
Finishing nails-	00
24 and 24 mon is 0.70 0	00
	00
1 15 16 1 50 0	00
til and 1% inch per loo ibe	00
134 11 11 11 11 11 11 10 0	00
Common barrel nails-	00
1 1 25 0	00 00
X 1 50 0	00 (
a test and longer ber luu ibb	00 0
21% and 2% inch "	00 00
1% and 1% " " " " 1 20 (00 0
1 and det pressed nails	
	00 00 00 00
2% and 2% inch is	0 00
1% and 1% " " " 2 50	0 00
1 0 11;	0 00
0.001	0 00 00 00 00
16 8 0 09 1	0 00
4 S5	0 00
9/	0 00

surance companies general agents without regard to the terms of their appointment, and they have power to waive policy stipulations and agreements contained in the application. (Mathers vs Union Mut. Acct. Assn. (Wis. S.C.), 47 N.W.R. 1130; 20 Ins. L.J. 342; 11 L.R.A. 83.

Where the regulations of a fraternal association issuing insurance certificates require the secretary of each local division to certify the health of applicants for certificates, keep a correct list of the certificate holders, place thereon the names of members joining by transfer from other divisions, and make it the duty of members to notify him of changes of residence, such secretary is the agent of the association, and an insurance agent, within the provisions of section 1977 and 2637, sub-division 9, of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, declaring who shall be considered agents of foreign insurance companies for the purpose of receiving service of process. (Dixon vs Order of Rwy. Conductors of Am. (U.S.C.C.), Fed. R. 910; 21. Ins. L.J. 690.)

Section 1205, Alabama Code of 1886, defines an agent as "any one who solicits insurance, or transmits an application or policy, or gives notice that he will receive or transmit them, or makes or forwards a diagram, or does anything in the making of an insurance contract for another." Section 1206 makes such an agent, acting for an unauthorized company, liable for any loss which may be sustained by

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CON	UUD HI
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.	
Sto or al. Jiaroldes Stolmak	

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<i>Goil Chain</i> —No. ½ 9-16 %	8 85 0 00 8 75 0 00 8 65 0 00 8 76 0 00 8 60 0 00 8 60 0 00
Galvanised Staples- 100 lb. box, 1% to 1% Bright, 1% to 1% Galvanised Iron:	3 25 0 00 2 90 0 00
Queen's Head, } or equal } gauge 28 Comet do 28 gauge Iron Horse Shoes:	4 40 4 65 4 10 4 35
No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller	0 00 8 50 0 00 8 75 1 90 1 95
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Carlots Norway, base Am. Sh. St ² l, 6ft. x ² j ft., 18 <i>i</i> . <i>i</i> . <i>i</i> . <i>i</i> . 22 <i>i</i> . <i>i</i> . <i>i</i> . <i>i</i> . 22	0 00 0 00 0 00 4 25 0 00 2 70 0 00 2 95
ti ti 24 ti ti 28 Boiler plates, iron, ½ in ti 3-16 in Hoop Tron, base for 2 in. and	0 00 8 20 0 00 8 45 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 10
Bard Canadian. 1 to 6 in. 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size Extras. Canada Plates:	
Full Pollsh	8 75 2 75 2 80 2 85
Black Iron pips, j in j in	6 85 8 20
per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast p. lb., Blk Diam'd. "Spring, 100 lbs "Tire, " Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs Toe Calk. "Machinery. "Harrow Tooth	2 10 bas 2 66 2 75 bas
Tin Plates: IC Coke, 14 x 20 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20 IX Charcoal. IX Charcoal.	4 25 4 50 5 50

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICESCURRENT. THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

THURSDAL, MARON WILLI	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Terne Plate IC, 2023§ Russ. Sheet Iron Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts 22 and 24 guage case lots 26 guage Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs; Sheet, 100 lb., less 224 p C Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs Zinc:	7 75 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 0 7 00 0 0 7 75 3 25 8 35 0 00 0 044 0 00 6 50 7 09 0 00 less 35 p.c.
Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet, Zinc "	0 00 4 75 5 75 6 00
Black Sheet Iron. Per 100 lbs. 8 to 16 guage	2 45 0 00 2 40 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 50 0 00
28 do	2 55 0 00 3 95 0 00 8 45 0 00 2 80 0 00 3 55 0 00
WIRE: Plain galv'd, No. 5	3 65 0 00 2 95 0 00 8 05 0 00 4 05 0 00 4 55 0 00 4 80 0 00 8 00 f.o.b.
Spring Wire per 100, 1.25 net extra. Iron and Steel Wire pl'n 6 to 9	Montreal, 2 80 base.
Rope.	
Sisal, base	0 002 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 13 0 16 0 16 16 16 0 16 0 17 0 17 0 17 0 17
Wire Nalls. Base Price carload	2 50
Lees than " 2d extra 2d f " 3d " 4d and 5d " 6d and 7d " 10d and 12d " 16d and 20d " 30d to 60d "	2 55 1 00 1 00 0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base
20 f " 3d " 4d and 5d " 6d and 7d " 8d and 9d " 20d and 12d "	1 00 1 00 0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base

the assured under a policy procured through him, and section 1207 defines the term insurance company so as to make it include every company, corporation, association, or partnership. Under these provisions the agent is liable for the loss sustained by the assured where the insurer is a company, corporation, association or copartnership, but not where such insurer is an proceed individual. Assured may against the agent without first exhausting his remedy against the company, and he is not required to prove that the company is insolvent. (Noble et al vs Mitchell (Ala. S.C.), 14 So. R. 581.

Under sub-division 3, section 431, Code of Civil Procedure of New York,a summons against a corporation may be served upon an agent, who has entire superintendence of its business within a certain district. That he is controlled in the discharge of his business duties by the home office does not render him any the less a managing agent. (Ives vs Metropolitan Ins. Co. (N.Y.S.C.), 60 N.Y. Supp. 495.

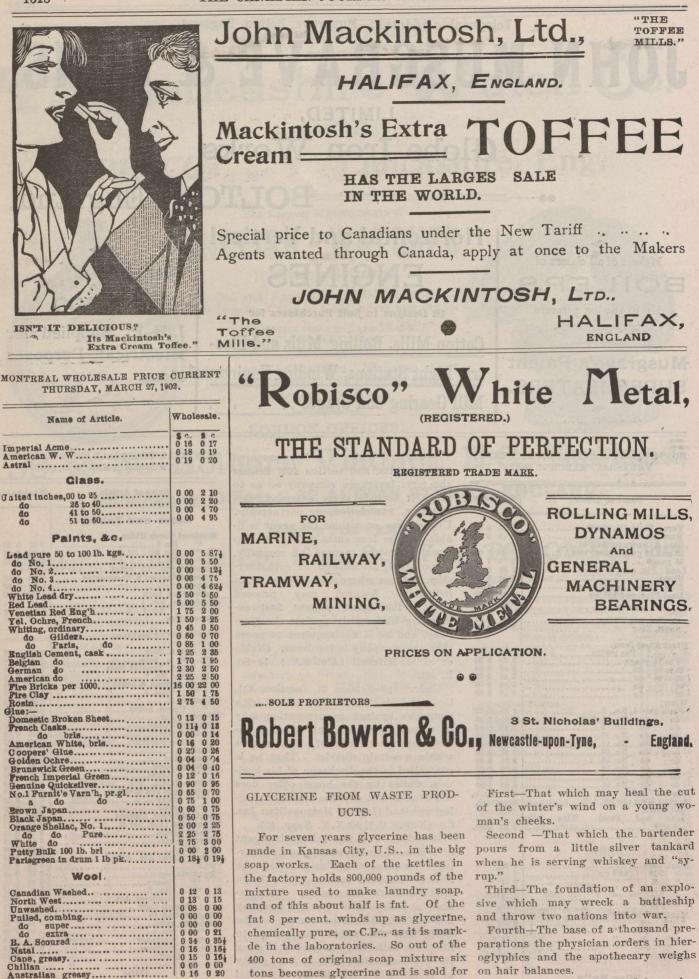
Deendant was the California agent of a firm of brokers residing and having their place of business outside the He sent to his principals an State. application for insurance. They issued a policy in a foreign company not authorized to do business in the State and forwarded the policy to him, he delivering it and collecting the premium. Held that he was guilty of violating section 439 of the penal code declaring "every person who, in this State, procures or agrees to procure any insurance for a resident of this State from a foreign company, which has not complied with the insurance laws of the State, guilty of a (Hooper vs California misdemeanor. (U.S.C.C.), 15 S.C.R. 207; 40 Central L.J. 228; All opinions of U. S. Supreme Court 247.

Any person who acts for an unauthorized company in procuring insur-

1

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

Name of Article	Wholesale,
Hides and Tallow.	
Montreal Green Hides ⁴⁴ No. 1. ⁴⁵ No. 3 ⁴⁵ No. 3 Fanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured & inspect'd Sheepskins	0 07 0 00 0 06 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 00 0 00
Cured & inspect a Sneepsing Clips Caffskins, Ro. 1 (4) No. 2 Horse hides	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Leather	
No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1 Light medium & heavy	0 27 0 28 0 25 0 26 0 24 0 25 0 28 0 29 0 28 0 29 0 28 0 29 0 26 0 27
Harness	0 26 0 27 0 26 0 82 0 34 0 86
 ¹⁴ No. 2. Harness. Upper, heavy. Upper, light. Grained Upper. Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf. ¹⁴ Light. French Calf. ¹⁵ Ight and medium. ¹⁴ heavy. 	0 35 0 37 0 34 0 35 0 35 0 38 0 60 0 65 0 45 0 55
Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf. '' Light. French Calf.	0 50 0 60 0 50 0 70 0 50 0 60 0 85 1 10 0 22 0 25
⁶⁶ heavy	0 17 0 20 0 18 0 20
splits, light and medium. " heavy	0 66 0 10 0 16 0 18 0 12 0 14 0 12 0 18 0 15 0 20
Brush (Cow) Kid	0 11 0 18
Buff. Russetts, light	0 25 0 30 0 35 0 40 7 50 9 00 0 65 0 75
English Oak lb Dongola, extra	0 30 J 85 0 38 0 42 0 20 0 22 0 14 0 16
Colored Pebbles	0 18 0 16 0 18 0 16 0 22
Olls	
Cod Oil S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nfid. Norw Process.	0 871 0 40 0 50 0 55 0 40 0 50
16 66 Norwegian	0 95 1 10
Castor Oil. Castor Oil bris. Lard Oil, Extra.	0 091 0 10 0 00 0 09 0 75 0 85 0 65 0 75
Lard Oil, Extra Linseed, raw, nett ⁶⁴ bolled, nett Olive, pure Extra, qt., per Case Turpentine, nett	0 79 0 80 0 83 0 83 1 05 1 15 0 00 3 70
Turpentine, nett Petroleum: Benzine Gasoline	0 20 0 80
Hilver Star	. 0 14 0 15



ance is liable to the assured for loss sustained under the policy by virtue of the Pennsylvania Act of May 1st, 1876, section 48. It is not necessary that he be acting in the capacity of general agent. But a broker who acts for the assured in procuring the policy is not liable. (McBride vs Rinard, 15 Pa. C.C.R. 422.

gether. It is an ugly, useless looking mess down in the black vat. A little pond frozen hard and yellow with all indications of a waste product. Yet it may contain:

tons becomes glycerine and is sold for

18 cents a pound, or \$2,160. In 300

working days the soap factory makes

900,000 pounds of glycerine, worth

more than \$150,000. And only a few

years ago the Kaw river got all of it.

Competition and by-products work to-

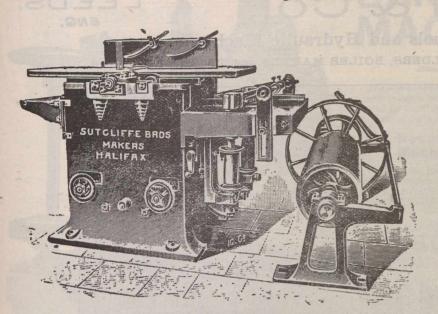
oglyphics and the apothecary weighs on hair balances.

Fifth-What may be used in curing hams in packing houses.

All those and many more.

A salt solution-just plain salt brine gives the sediment of lye in the bottom of the vat its first start on the way to become useful glycerine. The salt and the residue are very friendly and take one name, salt liquor. In a mass they travel through pipes to another building. There another chemical joins them and the three are forced

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



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine.



through filtering material, leaving a black, thick substance behind. The "salt" liquor is itself not of much cleaner color, but there is no oiliness apparent to the touch, and it is given another dose of chemicals and pushed through another filter. It comes out the color of dark syrup, but is still more like lye than glycerine, and that's due to the salt in it. Now evaporators-big and round, and with an air of knowing their importance-take a They are called vacuum evahand. porators, and after the salt liquid has come into business contact with two of them it may be called glycerine, but it is far from the market state. Much of the salt has parted from the oil to drop into a centrifugal drier, where make it fit for use again. A third evaporation makes crude glycerine, a dark, thick liquid, which looks like sorghum molasses. A still, quite like

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

Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.



to drop into a centrifugal drier, where the moisture is whirled out of it to make it fit for use again. A third evaporation makes crude glycerine, a dark, thick liquid, which looks like sorghum molasses. A still, quite like

Telegraphic Address: "ALEXSON, LEEDS."

Patent Combined Stiff Plastic Brickmaking and Pressing Machine

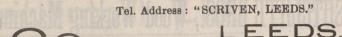
LIMITED. Queen's Engineering Worksª

Herbert Alexander & Go.

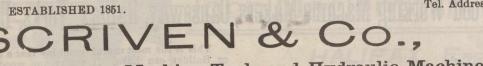
Brick, Tile and General

Clay Working Machi-

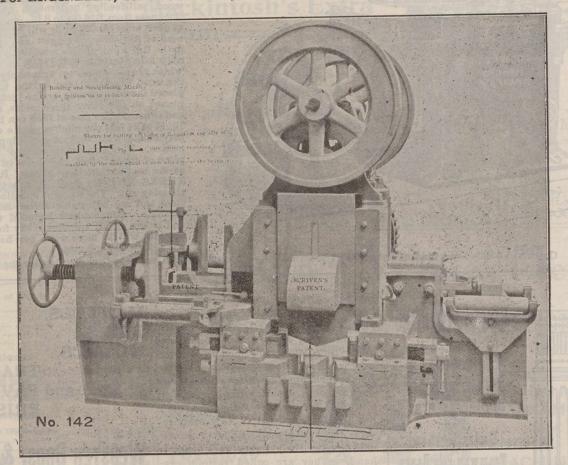
Water Lane, LEEDS, Eng.



ENG.



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



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

COVERNMENT CONTRACTORS. IRON BUILDINGS, FLOORINC GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS. BUILDERS IRON STAGES. WROT. IRON AND STEEL AND STEEL WORK . PIPE S. PIERS. HAY AND RARCES CORN TANKS SHEDS OUTPUT AREA 103 ACRES. TONS ! HAMILTON IRON WORKS CAPACITY NEAR LIVERPOOL GARSTON 00000 PETROLEUM RICK LIGHT COVERS. GRANARIES RADIAL OF CASTINGS WIRAILINGS BLAST GATES, WIRE FURNACE CASINGS LONDON OFFICE AND UNCLIMBABLE TAVICTORIA STREET HOT BLAST STOVES

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FENCING OF ALL

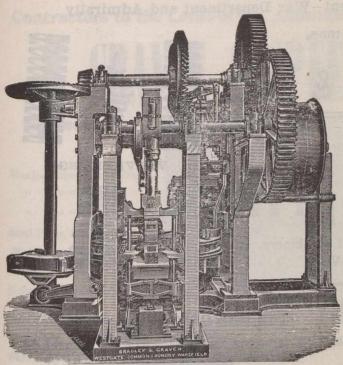
DESCRIPTIONS.

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

JALVES & RADIAL DRILLS.

all the superfluous moisture has been squeezed, burned or blown out. A trade secret in the shape of a purifier is added and a golden, straw color oil called refined or dynamite glycerine flows out. It is ready to be united with concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids and blow up a war ship or the quarryman who tries to thaw it.

In the days of the Spanish-American war the manufacture of nearly all of the glycerine made in the Kansas City factory ended at the dynamite stage of the process, for the demand was "strong and steady." Since the explosive market has resumed normal conditions, the oil is generally given another trip through a still, and it comes out colorless- so clear and clean that its origin is forgotten. It is C.P. glycerine, chemically pure, and ready for any woman's dressing table. In ten or twenty-gallon cans or 100gailon steel tanks it leaves the factory for a down-town drug jobber or for a cosmetic manufacturer in San Francisco or, maybe, Detroit, Mich. There is no limit to the market for glycerine as there is none to the purposes to which it may be put. In many soaps, cosmetics, photographers' supplies and in hundreds of preparations in the drug stores glycerine is necessary. Of



BRICK MACHINERY For Working all kinds of Clay.

1821

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

Double the Strength of any other Machines in the Market.

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



Craven's Patent Brick Moulding and Dressing Machines.

Manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new Preferential Tariff, 33½ per cent. in favor of English Goods.



Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Ltd., HARTLEPOOL, ENGLAND all its uses none is more surprising than that of the barrroom. The pure glycetine is sweet and looks like a highly refined sprup. It is clean, always of uniform sweetness, and the bartenter uses it when a man calls for whisky with syrup. Rock and rye may often be rye and glycerine. But don't biame the bartender. Glycerine C.P. costs much more than the best syrup, and is used mainly for the whisky, while syrup would not mix readily. Glycerine is solvent with water in any proportion.

In curing hams saltpeter often takes a part, and the pure glycerine destroys any traces and any evil effects the salt might have left.

PATENT REPORT.

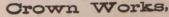
Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted to Can-

A. Earnshaw & Sons, Ltd.,

MAKERS OF

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

and Milling Machines



EEAEE

HALIFAX ENG.



Odic Plastic Composition Company, Ltd.

Tel. Add.: "Odic," Newcastle-on-Tyne.



"Forestry in Ontario," and Dr. B. E. Fernow, principal of the New York

State College of Forestry, gave an evening lecture in the Normal School

on "Evolution of a Forest Growth."

Dr. Fernow spoke of the experiments made by him in Nebraska in tree

rector of the Central Experimental

Farm, spoke on "The work and influence of the Experimetnal Farms in

promoting tree planting in the Can-adian Northwest." D. Lorne McGib-

bon, manager of the Laurentide Pulp Company, read a paper in which he

urged that Canada take steps to get

growing.

Dr. William Saunders, di-

AGENTS WANTED IN CANADA.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. "ODIC COMPOSITION" Non-Explosive, Non-Poisonous.

33 Broad Chare.

For Steel or Iron Decks, Holds, Bunkers, Tank Tops, Inside of Tanks, and all inside work. "ODIC" PLASTIC CEMENT

Non-Poisonous. For Steam Joints, Boiler Seams, Etc.



Powerful, Constant, Automatic, Economical, Safe, Self-Clearing.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO



6 DICKINSON ST., MANCHESTER, Eng.

Contractors to Admiralty.

(Cuts will be inserted as soon"as made.)

Works: ROCHDALE, Eng.



Contractors to His Majesty's and Foreign Governments and English Railways, the Secretary of State for India, The Agent General for the Cape of Good Contractors to His Majesty's and Foreign Governments and English Railways, the Secretary of State for India, The Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope, Crown Agents for the Colonies, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombsy, Baroda and Central India Railway, South Indian Railway, East Indian Railway, Madras Railway, Bengal Dooars Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway, Central Argentine R^ailway, Argentine Great Western Railway, Argentine North-Western Railway, Midland Uruguay Railway Great Eastern of Uruguay Railway, Mexican Southe^rn Railway, Peruvian Railway, Cordova and North cisco Pernambuco Railway, Western Railway of Havana, Tehuhontepec Railway, Alcoy Gandia Railway, Algecinas and Gibraltar Railway, Cordova and North Western Railway, Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway, Imperial Chinese Failways, Imperial Japanese Railways, Nippon Railway of Japan.

Patentees and Makers of

> Moore's Patent Pullev Block.



Makers of 'The Teesdale Patent Pulley Block.

PUTNEY BRIDGE, OVER THE RIVER THAMES, LONDON.

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

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blast Furnace Iron & Steel Works Plants

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

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

INGOT MOULDS.

Bothwell, in the southwestern part of The town of Petrolia, in Ontario. Lambton county, is the center of the principal district of production, while the work of refining is carried on in Sarnia, about fourteen miles distant, the crude oil being pumped through pipes to the refineries. In the Ontario oil district, there are about 10,-000 oil wells in operation, and the average monthly yield approximates The ratio of crude 60.000 barrels. petroleum to refined oil is about 100 to 40, so that more than two barrels of petroleum are required to make one barrel of refined oil ready for household use. The process of manufacture is complicated, and an expen-The oil is first sive plant is required. distilled from the petroleum, the latter being dark in color. The distilled oil is then refined, and lastly it is bleached or clarified. From the mud colored petroleum, an illuminating oil as clear as water is obtained. It is then ready for shipment in barrels or tanks.

The oil in every case is in the corniferous limestone, and the different producing areas present local dome anticlines, structures on the main which afford good reservoirs for the accumulation of oil. The oil is pumped from an average depth of 465 feet.

A deep well was completed at Petrolia after passing through the oil pay of the corniferous limestone at 470 feet, about 200 feet above tide level. At 1,100 feet the bottom of the great mass of the corniferous, Oriskany and the Onondago limestone was passed, and the gypsum and salt beds of the latter formation were encountered, intersected with some shale and

limestone, the last deposit being found at 2,040 feet. The Niagara and the Clinton limestone extended down to 2,260 feet, where the red Medina was found. The top of the Trenton limestone was encountered at 3,210 feet, and was drilled into 690 feet making a total of 3,900 feet, without finding any more oil. This is the deepest well in Canada. Persistent efforts to find petroleum in the Niagara, Clinton, Medina, Trenton and Chazy formations have been made, but without success. Numerous wells have been drilled throughout the Southwestern peninsula of Ontario. Many of them found large deposits of salt, but no petroleum in mercantile quantities has been found in the rocks above the Onondaga formation.

In 1899 the production of crude petroleum in Canada was 707,794 bar-

Telegrams, " SHIPMAN, SHEFFIELD."



rels, or 29,601,348 gallons; in 1900 652,-650 barrels, or 27,511,300 gallons. The production for 1901 has not yet been tabulated, but it is estimated that it will run about 50,000 barrels below the production of 1900, owing to the decline in the production at Oil Springs.

STRASBURG TURPENTINE.

The resinous products of the silver fir are very valuable. The substance called Strasburg turpentine—from a large forest of these trees near Strasburg—is collected from small tumors

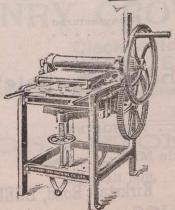


or blisters under the cuticle of the bark.

Honourable Mention International Exhibition, 1862.

The method of procuring this is thus described by Loudon; - Every year about the month of August the Italian peasants who live near the Alps make a journey into the mountains to collect the turpentine. They carry in their ands cornets of tin terminating in a sharp point, and a bottle of the same metal suspended to the girdle round their waists. Thus accoutred, the peasants climb to the summit of the loftiest silver firs, their shoes being armed with cramping irons like spurs, which enter into the bark of the trees, and thus support the climber, who also clings to the trunk with his knees and one arm, whilst with the other he presses his cornet to the little tumors which he finds in the bark to extract the turpentine within them. As soon as a cornet is filled with the clear turpentine, it is emptied into the tin bottle which is suspended from his waist, and when this bottle is full its contents are strained into a large leathern bottle of goatskin. The straining is to free the turpentine from the leaves and bits of bark and moss which may have fallen into it; and this is the only preparation that is given to this kind of turpentine, which is kept in goatskins for sale.

The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,



Laundry • Machinery, Our Shirt and Collar Ironing Machines are made for hand and steam power. They have cut-

MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN

gear wheels, planed ironing table, all parts machine-faced. Guaranteed to turn out work equal to any machine in the trade. Price from £18. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

CHERRY TREE, near Blackburn, Eng.





PLEASE INDENT THROUGH MERCHANTS

Telegrams ; " LEES, HOLLINWOOD."

Special estimates to Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff

Besides the turpentine collected from the tumors or olisters, an inferior kind is produced by Rightly wounding the bark of the tree. In rich soils the trees will yield their sap twice a year, viz., in spring and August; but, in general, the tumors are formed only once a year, namely, in spring, and are full of turpentine in August. The tumors are sometimes round and sometimes oval, but when the latter their length is always in a horizontal direction.

Strasburg turpentine is employed, as well as the essential oil which is distilled from it, both in medicine and the arts. It is the only sort of turpentine produced by any kind of pine or fir which is used in the preparation of the clear varnishes, and by artists for their colors.

THE GERMAN LINOLEUM INDUS-TRY.

According to a declaration made by the German linoleum makers, the capi-

tal invested in this industry, inclusive of debentures and mortgages, amounted in 1899-1900 to 32,000,000 marks, the net profits to 875,000 marks, equal to a 4.3 per cent. return on the aggregate share capital of all enterprises. This unsatisfactory result is attributed to dearer linseed oil, jute, coal, labour, and to over-production. Previous to 1898, four factories with 15,000,000 marks invested had a turnover of about 10,000,000 marks, but the present nine factories, with 32,000,000 marks, only had an aggregate turnover of 14,-The new tariff, the 000,000 marks. Gummi Zeitung says, fixes high duties for the more important raw materials, while the duty on linoleum is lowered. The result will undoubtedly be competition of foreign makers on the German home markets, and a complete suspension of exports, foreign makers being able to produce cheaper, because the German makers, using about 31/2 millions of imported raw materials per annum, would be burdened with about 400,000 marks more than the English factories. Then the possibility is always present of foreign countries increasing the duty on imports of linoleum as a repressive measure. Apart from the capital invested, the existence of about 200 employees and 3,000 labourers is at stake, as well as orders to the amount of



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

Telegraphic Address : "Brick, Leeds."

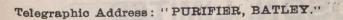
Brick-making & Grinding Machinery Manufactured by Richard Scholefield, ENGINEER

Established 1868.

Burley Vale Mills____

Kirkstall Road, LEEDS, Eng.

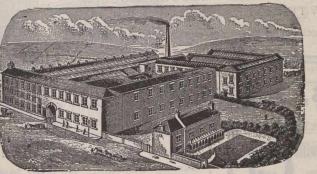
8-ft. and 9-ft. Perforated Grinding Pans, (No. 46.)



ESTABLISHED 1865

GWORTH & S BATLEY, ENGLAND.

Ridings Mills, WHITELEE, (And at Garfield Mills).



RIDINGS MILLS.

Patentees and Sole Makers of the CELEBRATED PURIFIED

Large Stocks of all Descriptions of

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Drummed Wools & Ruggings

Manufacturers of all kinds of . . .

FOR COLLAR MAKERS AND BROWN SADDLERS. FOR

Wools,

LOTHING HORSE HOME AND EXPORT

Kersey, Rugging, Tiltings, India and Check Serge. Prince's Check, Linen, Hemp, Navy Canvas, Combination and Jute Sheets of every variety.

BEST MAKE.

SUPERIOR CUT.

LOWEST PRICES.

Waterproof Gig Aprons, Box Cloths, Macintoshes and Oil Cloth Loin Covers. Body Rollers, Surcingles, Knee Caps, Fetlock Boots, Speedy Cut Boots, Saddle Girths, Body Belts, Athletic Belts and Braces. Webs of every description, Collar Checks, Linings, Serges and Collar Cloths. Heads and Reins, Martingales, Breastplates, Driving Reins, Cruppers and Stirrup Leathers made on the premises, for Home Trade and Export.



Shiffnall Mili,

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

about 12,000,000 marks per annum, placed with oil mills, jute factories, cork cutters, dyeworks, coal dealers, mould and machinery makers, etc. The German makers are, therefore, now petitioning (1) that the duty on linseed (section 15) be lowered, also on linseed oil (section 164), as well as on jute fabrics; (2) to admit ochre, which does not occur in Germany in the required quality and colour, duty free (section 327); to state clearly, as in the former tariff that cork shavings are admitted "duty free," as was apparently meditated in the project of, but is not clearly defined in, the new tariff (section 634 reading "cork in pieces or powder to pay three marks," which might be wrongly applied to the raw material employed in linoleum making); and, finally, that the duty on linoleums (section 508-510) be increased to 12, 18, and 54 marks respectively.

AFRIDI WAX-CLOTH.

According to the Times of India, Mr. George Watt, the Reporter on

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

process: BOLTON, Eng.

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

AUSTIN & DODSON, LIMITED, FOR SPRING STEEL COACH, CARRIAGE, CART,

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

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Stone Saw Frames And Derrick Cranes.

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Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Economic Products, has succeeded in inducing wax-cloth workers to impart the secret of their craft, which has hitherto puzzled all inquirers into Indian industries. Afridi wax-cloth, a kind of raised colour painting on cotton fabrics, has been almost from time immemorial, and is, a well-known product of certain workshops in Peshawar, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay; but until Mr. Watt set about his inquiries complete ignorance prevailed, outside of the circle of artisans, as to the constitution of the medium employed. With the assistance of Mr. Roe, the Secretary to the Peshawar Municipality, Mr. Watt was able to ascertain that the medium, known as roghan, is a peculiar product of the safflower seed. The method of preparation, which is carried on entirely at Peshawar, is to boil the oil-expressed from the seeds by cold pressure,-for 12 hours, and then throw the heated fluid into shallow pans of cold water. Under this treatment it

DERRICK CRANE.

Crane

Works.

Considerably over 3,000 Cranes .t work.



swells up into a thick jelly-like substance, which is the roghan of commerce. Before being applied to the cloth it is mixed with some mineral color and drawn out into fine threads on a pointed style with which the pattern is traced. The operators, who are invariably Afridis, attain a very high degree of skill, and possess marked artistic abilities. The weight of Afridi wax-cloth—an Afridi woman's costume would turn the scale at over 13 pounds-makes it unsuitable to articles of European dress; but the ever increasing demand for household drapings gave a ready outlet for the Afridi artisan's skill, to which he has readily adapted himself. Careful tests made in Calcutta also showed that as a waterproofing material, or as a material



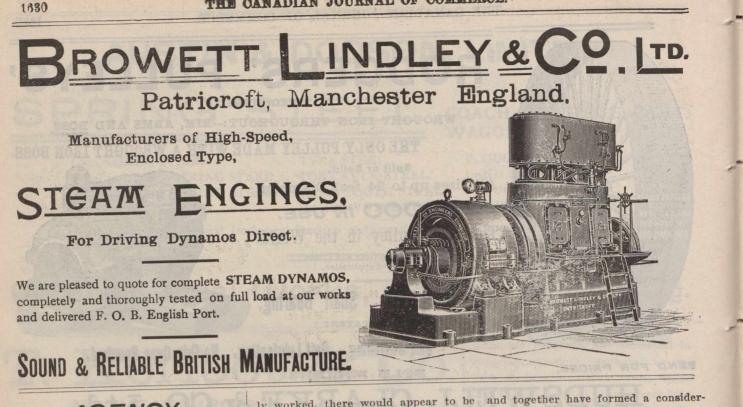


These Furnaces are made from special quality of Open-Hearth Acid Steel made at our Works, from the best selected brands of Swedish and Cumberland Hematites.

ENG.

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

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AGENCY WANTED.

To Pork Packers & Lard Refiners.

Provision Merchants in Liverpool, are open for agency in HOG PRO-DUCTS, or will receive Canadian Cheese on consignment. Well represented through England and Ireland, address "PORK," care

LEE & NIGHTINGALE, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

to be used in the manufacture of linoleum, roghan has a distinct claim to careful consideration, and is in some respects superior to linseed. The Times of India adds that, systematical-

ly worked, there would appear to be a promising future before this industry.

THE RIBBON TRADE.

Nothing that is good," said a prominent ribbon manufacturer the other day, "can be said of this branch of the textile trade during the year which has just closed." Inquiries show that fashion again decreed that for millinery purposes ribbons were not to be employed, and there remained but a few bight fancy articles on which they could be used at all. Necessity, therefore conpelled both manufacturers and weavers to turn to other things whic their machinery would produce, and consequently quite a number of different articles, such as frillings, belts, scarves, ties, book-markers, portraits, etc., have been regularly made

able industry. Although ribbons are not to the fore, textiles generally are still of great importance and there is yet ample scope for the Textile School to justify its existence. There are as yet no indications of a revival of the fashion of using ribbons, but the manufacturers have not given way to despair, for experience has shown that a change often comes with startling suddenness and finds everyone unprepared. At present time the ribbon trade is in a state of expectancy. Manufacturers are waiting and hoping that the coming season may see an entire change of headgear, as already there are some indications in the Paris fashions that ribbons will be used. A few orders have been placed for ribbons in the Coronation colour, and manufacturers anticipate that it would have a good effect on the industry if





STOCKPORT, - ENGLAND

the Queen could be induced to express a desire that only English ribbons should be worn.

FIRST LEAD REFINERY IN CAN-ADA.

The cornerstone of the lead refinery in connection with the Canadian Smelting works plant at Trail, B. C., has been laid, and active construction work is under way. The Trail people regard the enterprise with keen interest, and are not a little proud of the fact that the first lead refinery on Canadian soil is to be erected in their city. The plant will be located on the grounds of and within a comparatievly short distance of the main Refinery and smelter will be plant. collected by an electric tramway, over which the product of the furnaces will be conveyed for the final treatment in the refinery.

The plant now under way at Trail is intended principally as an experiment. If it is demonstrated that the refining of lead obtained from ores mined within the Dominion can be done profitably, the business is to be extended by the construction of plants at other points, probably Nelson, an East Kootenay point, or the coast. All these features depend in large measure on the success met with in connection with the plant on which construction work has just been started.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The initials N. E. S. represent and have the meaning of the words "not isewhere specified."

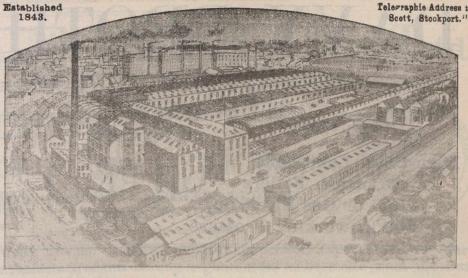
The initials N. O. P. represent and have the meaning of the words "not otherwise provided for."

(Continued from Page 1506.)

Plough plates, or mould boards, or shares, land slides and other plates for agricultural implements when

cut to shape from rolled plate of steel but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, 5 p.c.; Puddled bars, see Ingots in Steel; Punchings, etc., see Scrap in Iron; aRilway bars, see Bars in Steel; Rails, crop ends of, see Scrap Iron; Rasps, 30 p.c.; Reapers' knife, steel for, see Sheets Crucible in Steel; Refuse, see Scraps in Iron; Ribs and rings for umbrellas, see Umbrellas; Rivets, see Nuts in Iron; Rods, Swedish nail, &c., see Swedish Nail Rods in Iron; Rods, rolled wice rods, in the coil, iron or steel, not over 3% inch in diameter, imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in the coil in their factories, free; Rods, N.E.S., see Bars in Iron; Rolled Sheets, see Sheets in Iron; Rolls, steel rolls, see Fittings in Iron; Rope, wire rope, see Wire: Rounds of steel, see Bars in Iron; Safes, 30 p.c.; Saws, see item Saws; Saws and straw-cutters, steel for.cut to shape, but nor further manufactured, free; Scales, 30 p. c.; Scrap Steel, see item Scrap, &c., in Iron;







Scroll, costing over 21/2 cents per lb. see Bars in Steel; Scroll or scrip, 8 inches or less in width, see Bars in Iron; Scroll or strip, N.E.S., see Sheet in Iron; Scythes, see item Ag ricultural Implements; Sections, rolled, not punched, &c., see Angles in Steel; Sections punched and drilled. &c., see Columns in Iron; Shafting. see Forgings in Steel; Shapes, rolled only, see Angles in Steel; Shapes, not punched, &c., see Bars in Iron; Shapes, punched, &c., &c., see Columns in Iron; Shapes, hammered,see

Forgings in Steel; Sheets, for ships, &c., see item Masts; Sheets, when of greater value than 21/2 cents per lb., see Bars in Steel; Sheets, crucible sheets, steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 21/2 to 18 inches wide, imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for manufacture of such knives in their own factories, free; Sheets, or plates, sheared, &c., see Sheets in Iron; Sheets, flat, galvanized, and rivted sheets, coated with any metal, of all widths, N.E.S.,see Sheets in Iron; Shoe shanks, steel

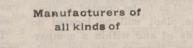
for, see Corset Steel for, in Steel; Shoe shanks, 25 p.c.; Shovels, agricultural and shovel blanks, see Agricultural Implements; Side steel for corsets, see item Corset Clasps; Skates, steel for, valued at 21/2 cents per lb., and upwards when imported by manufacturers of skates for use exclusively in the manufacture of skates in their own factories, free; Skelp, see Skelp Sheared, &c., in Iron; Slabs(see Ingots in Steel; Sledges, 30 p.p.; Spiegelersen, etc., 5 p.c.; Spikes, see item Nails; Spiral

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Flour and Rice Mill Furnishers, Silk Merchants, Wire Weavers, Brush Makers, Metal Perforators, &c.

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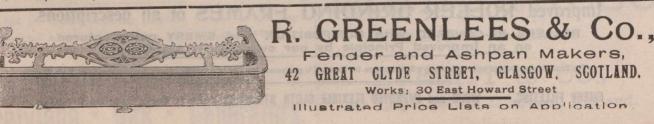
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SHUTTLES, Shuttle Pegs Oak-tanned Picking Bands. Buffalo and Leather Pickers. Leather Bumpers, Strapping,

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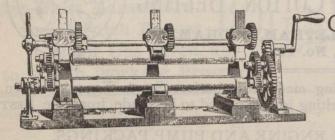




Roller Skins, Picking Bands, Green and Oak Tanned ; Leather Pickers, Laces, Buffalo Skips, Buffalo Pickers and all other kinds of Leather Goods used in the Spinning and Manufacturing of Cotton, Woollen, Silk or Inte Jute.

JOHN HEALD,

ENGINEER MILLWRIGHT, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER, &c.



Chorley, Lancashire, Eng.

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Sole Maker of JOHN HEALD'S Patented Doughing and Grinding Machine for Waterproofing. Maker of Mixing, Washing and other India Rubber Works Machinery. Vulcanizing Presses, Pans, Moulds, etc.

Fish Plates, \$8 per ton; Tools, see item Tools; Trough sections for bridges, etc., see Angles in Steel; Tubes, see item Tubing; Tubular bow sockets, steel of No. 24 and 17 gauge, in sheets, 63 inches long and from 18 to 32 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of tubular bow sockets for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories, free; Universal mill or rolled edge bridge plates when imported by manufacturers of bridges, 10 p.c.; Washers, see Nuts in Iron; Waste, &c., see Scrap in Iron; Weighing beams, 30 p.c.; Wedges, 30 p.c.; Wire(steel for, see Rods in Steel; Wire, see item Wire; Zees, &c., see Angles in Steel; provided further, that all articles rated as iron or manufactures of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for; Steel wool, 20 p.c.; Stereotypes, electrotypes, and celluloids, for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspapers,advertisements, or engravings, and all other like work for commercial trade or other purposes, N.E.S, and matrices or copper shells of the same, 11/2 cents per square inch; Stereotypes, electrotypes, and celluloids, of



Power Hammers, Stamps for Die Work, Saws for Hot and Cold Metals.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

More than 3,000 sold. 100 to 200 usually under construction or in stock.

Catalogues in English, French. German and Russian.



GLASGOW OFFICE-19, ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE. Sole Makers of... NEMALL'S PATENT MICROMETER MIRE GAUGE.



PIG IRON MADE TO ANY ANALYSIS.

Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough-on-Tees,

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Eclectic Steel Co., Limited,

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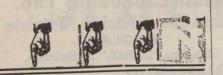
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Are now prepared to offer their Patent Press Adapted to Steam Power. This Machine has many advantages over the ordinary steam press of which the following are the chief, viz: 1.—Every brick is one exact thickness when it leaves the box, the only variation being in the depth of the panel. 2.—The stretcher parts are absolutely free from Arris. 3.—Equal pressure and 2 nips are brought to bear on each side of the brick, which pre-vents twisting and the pressure can be increased or reduced as desired. 4.—The repairs are reduced by about 50°/o. 5.—Capacity from Eight to Ten Thousand per day of 9½ hours. 6—Hands required to work the machine, four boys.

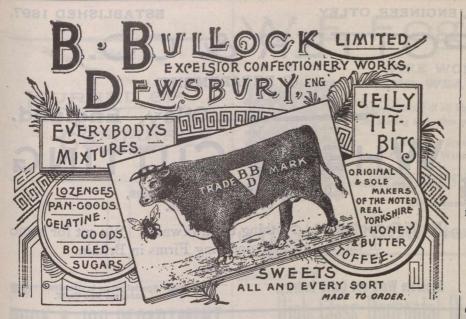
The Machine can be seen at work at the above works any day by appointment.

For all further particulars apply as above,

Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.





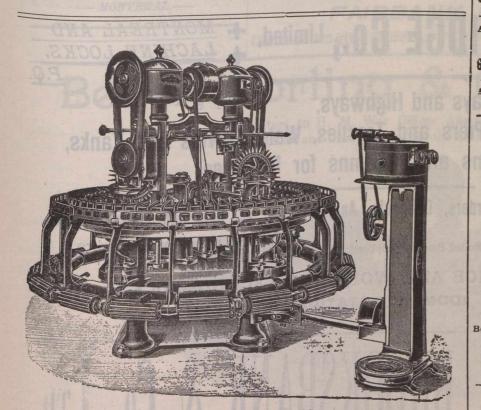


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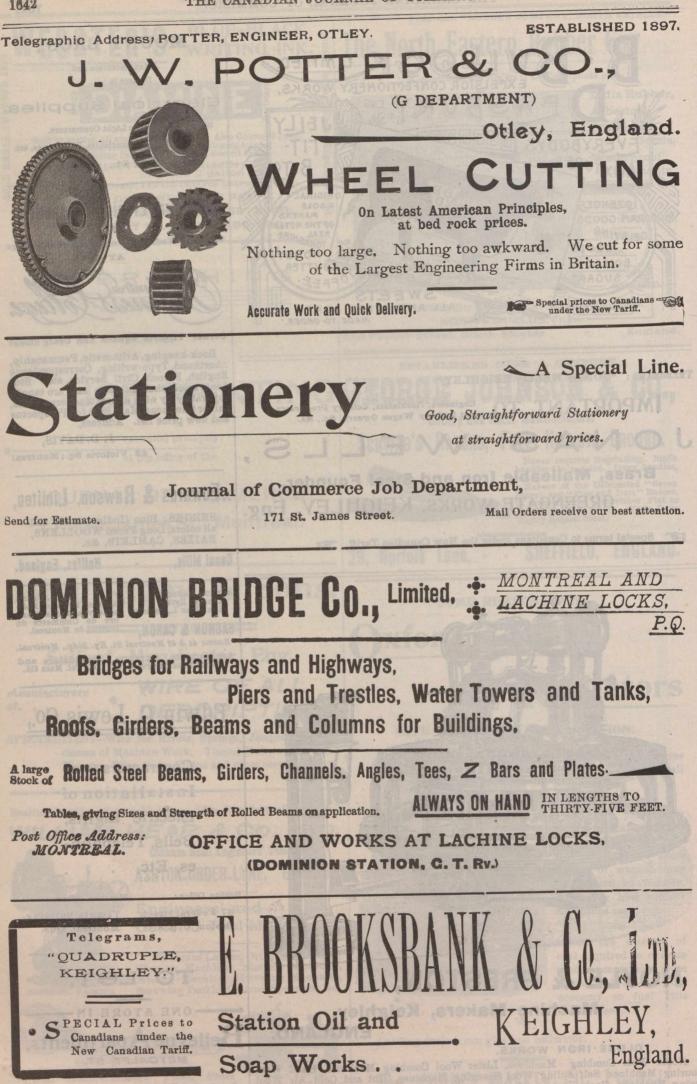


HOYLE & PRESTON, Machine Makers, Keighley, ENGLAND.

GLOBE IRON WORKS.

Noble Wool Combing Machines, Lister Wool Combing Machines, Hand Wool Scouring Machines, Self-Acting Wool Scouring Machines, Hot and Cold Air Wool Drying Machines, Back Washing Machinery of every Description, Grease Presses on Screw or Hydraulic Principle, Yarn Scouring Machines, Yarn Crossing Presses, Warp-ing Mills, all on the most recent and improved principles, all Accessories and Fittings pertaining thereto, all Description of Iron and Brass Castings, &c., &c.







1843



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	1887, 4% per cent 1891-9, \$ p.c	·;;		THE STEVENSO
an	ada, 4 per cent. loan, 1860	106	108	and Portable Boilers of entirely supplied with I
	\$ per cent. loan, 1888-99	100	102	has sent many boilers t
Man	Debs. 1884, 3½ per cent 2½ p.c. loan, 1897 itoba. 1885-6, 5 p.c	89 107	91 109	and Agitators, Salt Pan Steel or Iron, as well as
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	do 5% p.c. bonds Can. Central 6 p.c. M. Bds. Int.	101		
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	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c 1st M	99	101	Manufacturer
100 100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock. 2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c.	120	129	Brand
100 100	1st pref. stock 5 p.c. 2nd pref. stock	8014		Brand
100 100	5 p.c. perp. deb. stock	132	135	
100	4 p.c. perp. deb. stock	105	107	0 transe inserve.
100	Great Western shares, 5 p.c	182	185	
100 100	Hamilton & N.W., 6 p.c M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c	105	107	
100	Montreal & Champlain 5 p. c. 1st mtg. bds. N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p. c Quebec Central, 5 p. c. 1st Inc. Bds	99	101	low have
100	Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort	101 106	104 108	ON THE PARTY OF A VALUE
100	Well., Tey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Dus	1	113	IMI
100	1st Mort	105	108	Of the Highest Quality
	MUNICIPAL LOAMS.		Pal.	THE STICAR IN 50 80
100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c. City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c 1874	102	104	CUMP SUGAR, in 50 an "CROWN" GRAN
100 100	City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c. 104 City of Ottawa,4½ p.c. stg redeem 1873	102	104 108	Special Brand, th
	reacem 1875	1.00	106	EXTRA GRA
100	City of Quebec, 6p. c. redeem 1875 redeem 1878	105 109	107 112	
100	6 n c ata con deb. 1874-1876.	101	102 107	
	5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1879 4 p.c. stg. bonds,	111 102	113 104	
100	City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c	107	109	
	Deb. scrip. 1883, 6 p.c	17	34	WE CAN
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	1 2.0. 2	1	ALWAYS
100 100	Canada Company Canada North-West Land Co	33 6½	36	SPARE TIME
100	Hudson Bay	241/4	243/4	STAIL TIME
	BANKS.	66	68	
	Bank of British North America " " Montreal Canadian Bank of Commerce	512	£16 16	
	Canadian Bank of Commercerting			OTT
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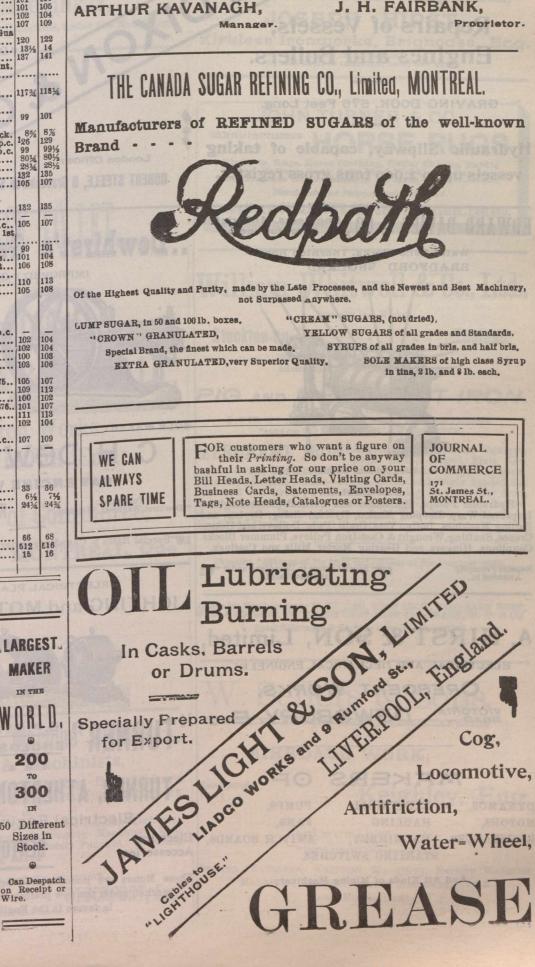
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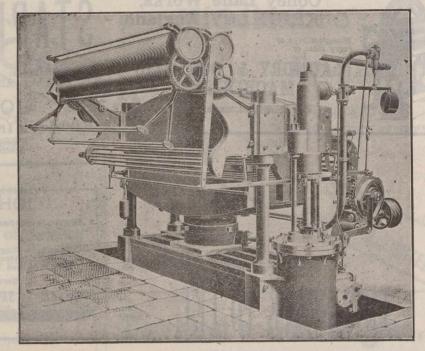
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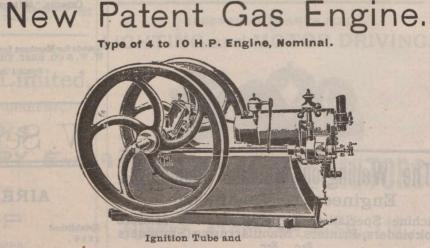
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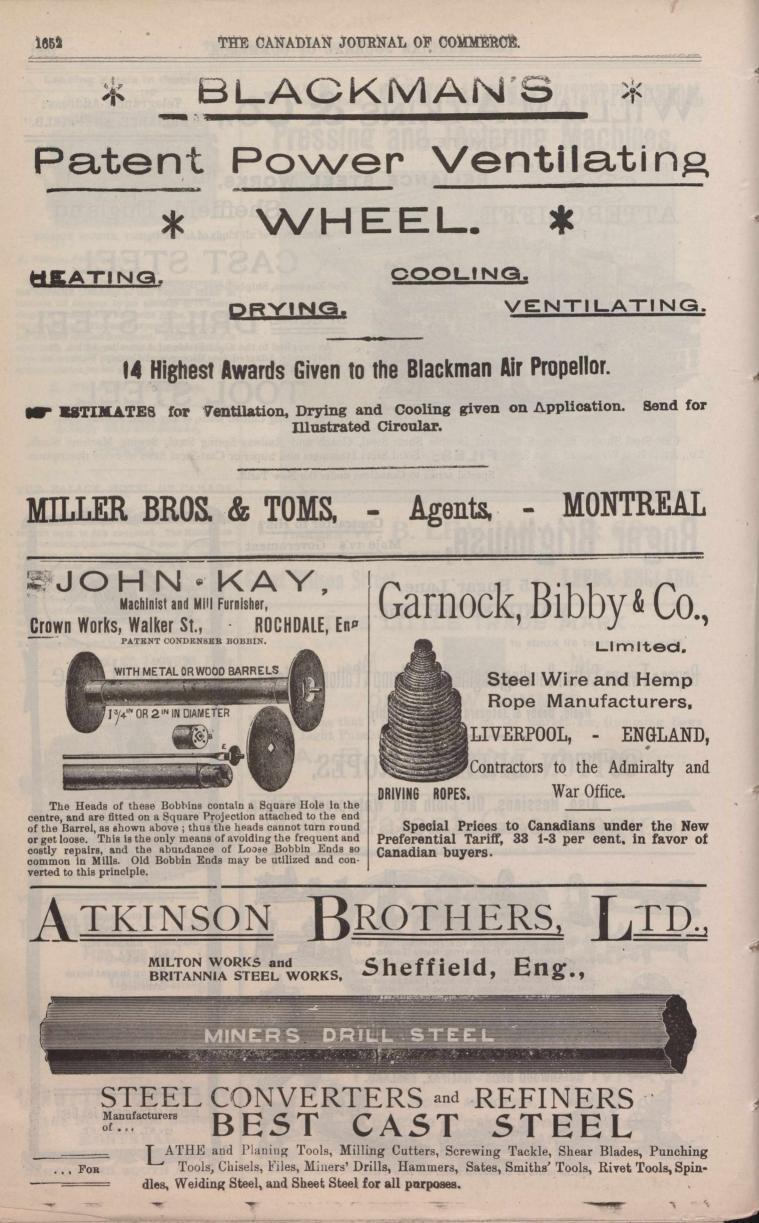
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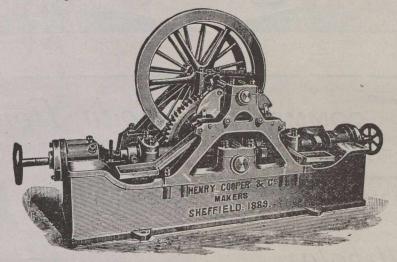
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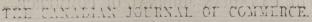


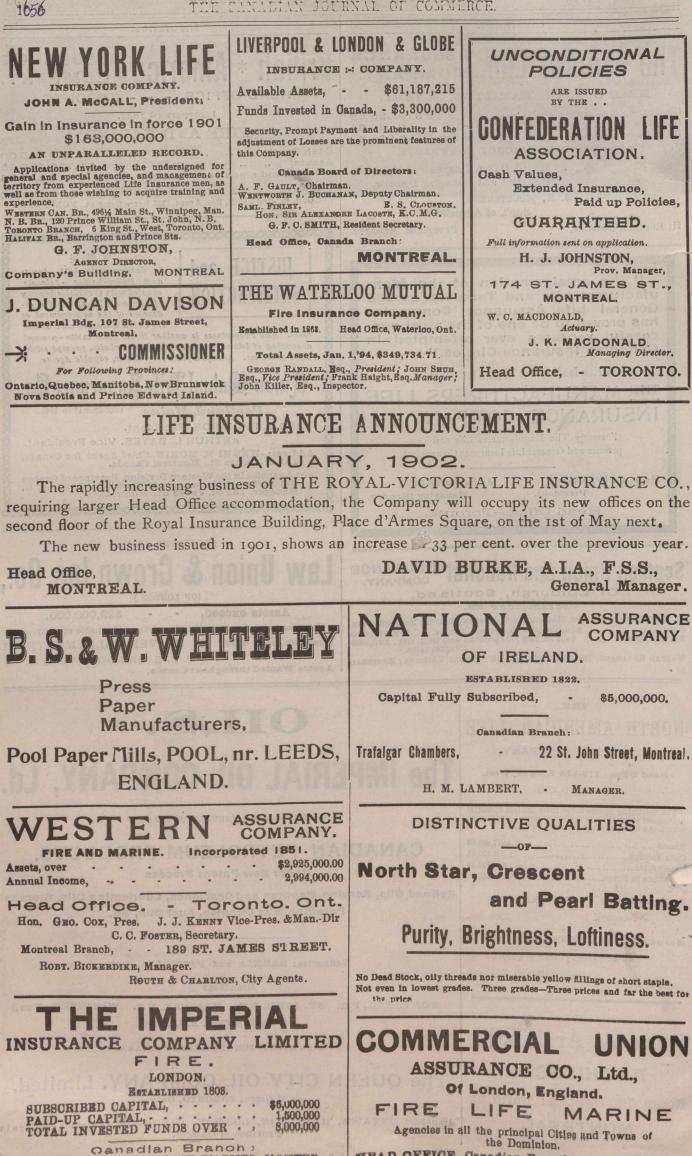
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List of Prices on Application, Special Terms.







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